



Economic Efficiency of Providing Veterinary Services in the Development of Poultry Farming in Uzbekistan

¹ Khojalepesov Polat Zinatdinovich, ² Madetova Mavluda Maxkamjan qizi,

² Ubbiniyazov Muratbek Azat uli

¹ Associate Professor, Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology, Nukus Branch

² Student of Samarkand State Veterinary University of Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology, Nukus Branch

Abstract: The article considers the industrial poultry farming and its veterinary care, modernization and technological development, the creation of new production, including digital technologies, the increase in the number of high-tech jobs at poultry enterprises with optimal load distribution, ensuring the economic efficiency of a complex of anti-epizootic measures and the introduction of new methods and veterinary products.

Key words: poultry farming, economic efficiency, prime cost, profitability, productivity, biological asset, biotransformations, veterinary and sanitary measures, vaccine, profit

An analysis of the current state of development of poultry enterprises of various organizational and legal forms, taking into account risk factors in the production cycle - from the production process to sales, causing unprofitability, the possibility of loss of funds, insolvency and bankruptcy, showed that in 2010 15.1% of production was eliminated, medium and large organizations. The share of profitable enterprises was 45.7%, but the absolute financial profit was insignificant, and many organizations reached the break-even threshold. Nevertheless, the total profit for the period from 2013 to 2017 increased by 22.8%, which indicates an increase in the importance of large industrial poultry complexes. Economic stability, attractiveness for investors is determined by the exceptionally stable growth of production, which is the main direction of the development strategy of a single enterprise in the poultry industry.

In the conditions of developed competition, the increase in the efficiency of poultry enterprises is associated with the mobilization of internal production reserves in such a way that the combination of individual elements of the production process contributes to obtaining the maximum effect at minimum cost.

The economic efficiency of the production activities of a poultry farm is the most complex category of the economy, based on a combination of factors of the full production cycle. The condition for the economic efficiency of production is the growth of both production and sales, while reducing or not increasing costs. The algorithm for evaluating the efficiency of production in the conditions of poultry enterprises is based on an integrated approach, since each stage of production, each of its components directly or indirectly determines a certain share of production efficiency -

profit, or economic effect. At the same time, there are studies in which methods are proposed that allow evaluating the economic efficiency of a certain stage of production. For example, express methods for determining the efficiency of the production of eggs and poultry meat have been developed and improved, providing for all technological processes - from incubation of eggs to the sale of products, as well as the main and associated production in the conditions of domestic and foreign poultry enterprises. Express methods take into account the proceeds from the sale of all poultry products, taking into account its quality, total production costs and allow you to determine the profitability of production.

In order to increase the volume of poultry production as a type of agricultural activity, a positive result is required from the management of biological assets, which in industrial poultry farming should be understood as poultry.

Poultry as an object of production activity can be classified as either long-term or short-term assets. At the same time, those birds, the use of which is designed for a sufficiently long period, are considered long-term biological assets. For example, laying hens of both breeding and industrial herds are used on average for about 1.5 years, so young and adult hens of the parental and industrial herd of egg productivity should be classified as long-term biological assets. Hatching eggs, young fattening birds are accounted for as part of stocks and are classified as short-term assets. The economic activity of the poultry farm is aimed at creating conditions for biological change, or transformation, which should be understood as growth, death, reproduction. In order for these changes to occur in positive dynamics, certain conditions should be created, for example, when feeding, ensure the ratio of nutrients in feed at a certain level, while keeping it, maintain microclimate parameters: illumination, humidity, temperature, productivity, power and capacity of incubators, etc. In other words, it is necessary to constantly assess the conditions necessary for biotransformation and control the qualitative and quantitative changes in assets, which, in essence, is resource management, which is the basis of production technology.

It has been established that at the country's poultry enterprises, the proportion of technologies that ensure the integrated waste-free processing of poultry raw materials is still low. In general, the production of products from one ton of raw materials is 21%, and in some cases - 55% lower than in developed countries. The irrational use of raw materials leads to an increase in the cost of the final product and a decrease in the efficiency of poultry production.

The economic importance of the organization of veterinary business has been proven by deep and versatile studies carried out in different years by scientists of scientific schools, developed methodological and methodological foundations of the economics of veterinary business: a methodology for determining the economic efficiency of veterinary measures. Similar studies have been carried out in the field of poultry farming, including the turkey industry.

Obtaining livestock products, including poultry products, is a process that provides for the implementation of not only a set of veterinary and sanitary measures, but also technological, administrative, managerial and other measures in inseparable interaction. It should be noted that an objective, real assessment of veterinary costs in the production of poultry products is not always positioned correctly, which calls into question the feasibility and necessity of implementing veterinary measures, especially the introduction of certain methods and means of veterinary use into the production technology. For example, the optimal level of expenses for carrying out veterinary measures in the structure of the cost of production for industrial-type poultry farms is from 2 to 3.5%. Costs of less than 2% do not allow effective and full implementation of veterinary measures, which entails the emergence of certain veterinary problems. Costs over 4.5-5.5% are most often associated with unreasonable vaccination and prescription of antibiotics under the heading "prevention of bacterial infections", and most often with an unspoken reward for making a decision

to purchase veterinary drugs that is beneficial to the counterparty. In poultry enterprises, at different stages of production, effective methods and means are being introduced that reduce the level of veterinary risk and improve product quality. Thus, the efficiency of using the nanosecond electron-beam irradiation method for sterilizing eggs in industrial poultry farming is described, which ensures a decrease in the level of bacterial contamination of eggs and an increase in product quality.

It should be borne in mind that changes in the body of chickens aimed at increasing productivity are closely interconnected with increased sensitivity to negative environmental factors. Among the four main types of stress, nutritional stresses occupy a special place, which adversely affect the productive and reproductive performance of birds.

Vaccination of poultry, despite the need for its implementation, is stressful in the poultry industry. This leads to a decrease in the intensity of the formation of the immune response and its homogeneity. Currently, various methods and means are being sought to enhance the immune response during vaccination, which is confirmed by an increase in the titer of antibodies to pathogens of viral diseases of birds.

The existing methodology for determining the economic efficiency of veterinary measures can be applied to assess the effectiveness of veterinary services for a poultry enterprise, when the cost of the share of products created by the labor of veterinary workers is taken as a basis. Approximate coefficients have been developed and recommended for use, reflecting the share of labor costs of veterinary workers in the total labor costs for the production of livestock products, which is the ratio of labor costs for veterinary services to an enterprise (labor costs of veterinarians, paramedics, operators, orderlies, auxiliary workers, drivers engaged in veterinary services for animal husbandry) to the total labor costs of the livestock enterprise for the production of products. This methodology does not fully reflect the features of the assessment of veterinary measures in the poultry industry, which causes biased results and causes certain difficulties in making calculations for both veterinary specialists and scientists, and interested parties. Managers of poultry complexes, when deciding on the introduction of new methods and means in production technology, are guided by their cost, not taking into account the potential economic effect. Meanwhile, economic efficiency reflects the ratio of the economic effect obtained from the production of products to a unit of costs for the production process.

Summarizing the above, it should be noted that the bird is a biological asset that requires effective management in order to determine the reserves to reduce the cost of poultry products and ways to increase profitability. The use of new methods and means in the complex of veterinary and sanitary measures makes it possible to achieve a certain positive result, which is due to the growth of target production indicators that affect the total income of the enterprise from the sale of manufactured products.

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