

Current state of production of animal production in the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: *The article discusses the current state of livestock production in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In Uzbekistan, animal husbandry is one of the leading sectors of agriculture and occupies a special place in providing the population with food.*

Key Words: *livestock, innovation, social factors, agriculture, innovation process, agriculture.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

The livestock sector plays an important role in the economy of Uzbekistan, accounting for more than 31.0% of gross agricultural production in the country. The main feature of this sector is that most livestock products are produced by dekhkan farms, which play an important social role, since they are an important source of income and food for rural families. Nevertheless, the small size of the vast majority of livestock farms creates significant difficulties in the application of modern technologies and limits the potential economies of scale. One of the problems is also the lack of animal feed caused by the reduction of cultivated areas for fodder crops. Another important problem is the lack of adequate service infrastructure for livestock breeders.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

A number of scientific works devoted to the study of assessing the size and efficiency of using the productive potential of agriculture and, in particular, livestock farming are Andreichuk V.G., M.K. Bazarova, I. Burobkina, Yu. Vasilenko, S. I. Gryadova, A. Zelepukhina, A. Zinchenko, V. I. Kuznetsova, P. V. Nikiforova, A. Pastukhova, S. Sayfulina, PC, Svobodina V. .A., Sergeeva S.S., Surkova I.M., Chebotareva A.A., Shaykina V.V., Sheremet A.D., Shuklina Z.N., Khamrogulov R.Kh., Yusupov Yu. B, Khakimov R, etc.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

In order to ensure food security of the republic, comprehensive measures for the development of livestock production have been prepared and approved, covering livestock, fish farming, beekeeping, poultry farming and the introduction of industrial poultry farming in private farms.

Large-scale measures were taken to increase production volumes to saturate the domestic market with food products.

The consistent implementation of measures for the development of personal subsidiary, dekhkan and farms, as well as the systematic state support provided, contributed to a significant increase in the number of livestock in personal subsidiary and dekhkan farms, saturation of the domestic consumer market with livestock products and the achievement of positive results in the livestock industry.

In particular, 1855 new projects were implemented for the development of livestock breeding, 43 thousand 923 cattle were raised in them and 5495 new jobs were created.

622 poultry farms have been established in poultry farming and 7 million 849 thousand heads of birds have been raised. More than 2.1 million heads of breeding chickens were delivered to poultry farms and the population. As a result, 2550 new jobs were created.

31 thousand 763 new projects were implemented in raising birds in the population, and 2 million 202 thousand jobs were organized.

In the field of sheep and goat breeding, 588 new jobs were created due to the newly implemented 248 projects

As a result, due to new implemented projects in the field of animal husbandry, about 13 thousand residents of the republic are provided with work.

Taking into account the development of livestock farming in personal subsidiary and dekhkan farms and the improvement of veterinary services by the existing 2613 veterinary stations, the provision of veterinary services increased by 116.7%.

1032 thousand heads of cows in personal subsidiary, dekhkan and farm households are artificially inseminated.

As of January 1, 2018, the number of cattle in all categories of farms amounted to 12,414.7 thousand heads and increased over the past five years by 1853.9 thousand heads or 26.9%. The number of cows increased to 4418.3 thousand heads, (by 11.7%), sheep and goats to 20.68 million heads (23.9%), poultry to 71.343.4 thousand heads (62.6%). The number of cattle, including cows, sheep and goats, the number of birds in all categories of farms increased in all regions of the Republic (Tables 1, 2).

Dehkan farms account for 94% of cattle. The dekhkan farm, which contains cattle, has an average of 2.8 heads of cattle, including 1.1 heads of cows. At the same time, on average, cattle farms have approximately 55 cattle, including 21 cows.

The share of cattle in dekhkan farms in the total population was 94%, in farms - 4.8%, cows, respectively - 94.6% and 4.5%, sheep and goats - 83.8% and 7.4 %, poultry - 64.4% and 11.8% (Fig. 1).

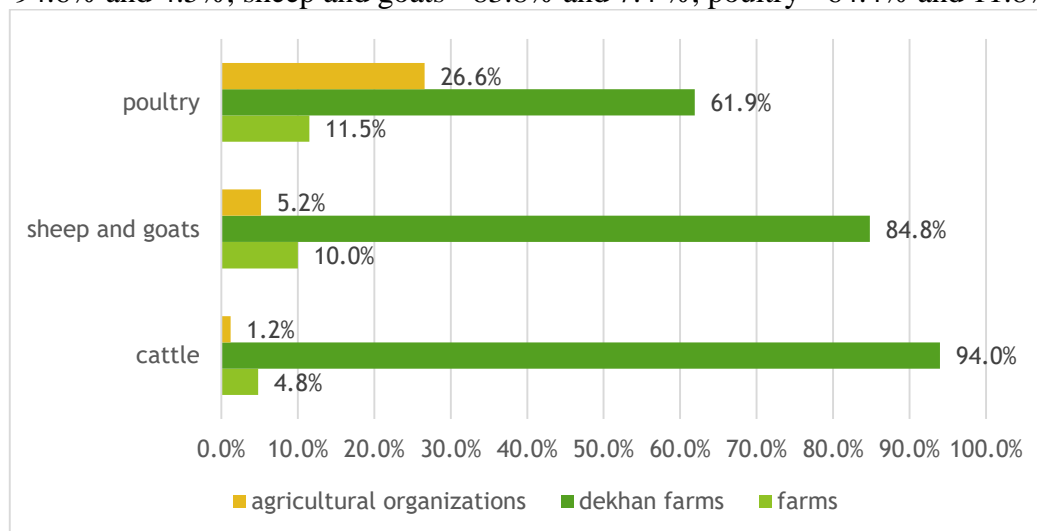


Fig. 1. The share of farm categories in livestock and poultry (2017)¹

The growth of production of the main livestock products - meat and milk - is of important socio-economic importance for the development of society, since it belongs to the group of basic food products, in addition, it is a source of a significant part of the family incomes of rural residents, and with the successful development of the industry - and export-oriented goods .

According to preliminary data, the volume of livestock production in January-December 2017 amounted to 21 076.4 billion soums, or 104.2% of the corresponding period in 2016. In the total agricultural production, the share of livestock production amounted to 31.0%

Data on production in the livestock sector by farm categories are presented in table. 3 and in fig. 2.

In 2017, all categories of farms produced 2,281.1 thousand tons of meat in live weight, which is 27.6% more than in 2013, 10 083.2 thousand tons of milk (27.9% more) , 6 605.5 mln. eggs (by 50.5%), 1,089.7 thousand pieces of karakul skins (by 2.6%). (tab. 3).

Analyzing the indicators of livestock production by farm categories, it should be noted that 94.0% of the total volume of meat in live weight falls on dekhkan (personal subsidiary) farms, as well as 95.6% of milk, 60.8% of eggs, 87.5% wool and 83.2% astrakhan. (fig. 2).

A significant part of the production of meat and milk falls on the Samarkand, Tashkent and Kashkadarya regions, which is explained by the large population of these regions, the presence of natural pastures. In these areas, the meat and dairy direction is developed, in the rest - mainly dairy.

¹ Agriculture of Uzbekistan. Statistical Digest. - T.: State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, 2018.

Table 1

Livestock and poultry by farm categories in the Republic of Uzbekistan²

Thousand heads

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	The ratio of 2017 to 2013, %
Cattle	9783,3	10994,6	11637,2	12181,4	12414,7	126,9
of them:						
Farms	508,0	545,2	556,6	575,8	601,7	118,4
Dekhkan farms	9172,7	10328,1	10953,2	11461,2	11670,4	127,2
Agricultural enterprises	102,6	121,3	127,4	144,4	142,6	139,0
Of these, cows	3956,0	4084,8	4173,2	4217,3	4418,3	111,7
of them:						
Farms	179,6	187,2	187,9	193,9	202,9	113,0
Dekhkan farms	3744,6	3861,9	3948,5	3983,5	4175,7	111,5
Agricultural enterprises	31,8	35,7	36,8	39,9	39,7	124,8
Sheep and goats	16687,2	18447,4	19096,1	19697,9	20680,5	123,9
of them:						
Farms	1219,5	1336,6	1405,6	1518,9	2071,4	169,9
Dekhkan farms	13494,7	15459,9	15994,7	16516,5	17528,2	129,9
Agricultural enterprises	1973,0	1650,9	1695,8	1662,5	1080,9	54,8
Poultry	43868,0	56195,0	61070,5	67037,7	71343,4	162,6
of them:						
Farms	5387,0	6670,8	7234,6	7745,6	8174,7	151,7
Dekhkan farms	26974,6	35623,0	39323,1	41568,1	44164,0	163,7
Agricultural enterprises	11506,4	13901,2	14512,8	17724,0	19004,7	165,2

² Agriculture of Uzbekistan. Statistical Digest. - T.: State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, 2016, 2017, 2018.

Table 2

The number of cattle in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2012-2017, thousand heads³

Regions	Years							The ratio of 2017 to 2012	
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	+, -	%	
	Res. Karakalpakstan	841,9	861,1	886,8	955	1009,3	1056,1	214,2	125,4
Andijan	863,4	906	960,4	980	1028,9	1008,0	144,6	116,7	
Bukhara	992,4	1057,8	1110,2	1133,2	1179,9	1189,0	196,6	119,8	
Jizzakh	700,4	749,9	788,7	825,1	867,1	876,2	175,8	125,1	
Kashkadarya	1199,1	1267,7	1352,4	1405,1	1479,3	1538,3	339,2	128,3	
Navoi	355,9	366,4	392,0	415	440,9	458,7	102,8	128,9	
Namangan	556,9	564,4	581,1	640	680,1	686,8	129,9	123,3	
Samarkand	1284,9	1331,8	1391,7	1425,2	1454,2	1466,4	181,5	114,1	
Surkhandarya	775,8	793,8	828,0	850,1	892,5	940,1	164,3	121,2	
Syrdarya	327,4	349,2	359,7	399,8	412,6	417,1	89,7	127,4	
Tashkent	699,6	727,2	773,4	815	861,3	880,5	180,9	125,9	
Ferghana	819,6	881,1	935,7	969,4	1012,0	994,8	175,2	121,4	
Khorezm	724,0	750,5	784,5	824,3	863,3	902,7	178,7	124,7	
Total	10141,3	10606,9	11144,6	11637,2	12181,4	12414,7	2273,4	122,4	

³Agriculture of Uzbekistan. Statistical Digest. - T.: State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, 2016, 2017, 2018.

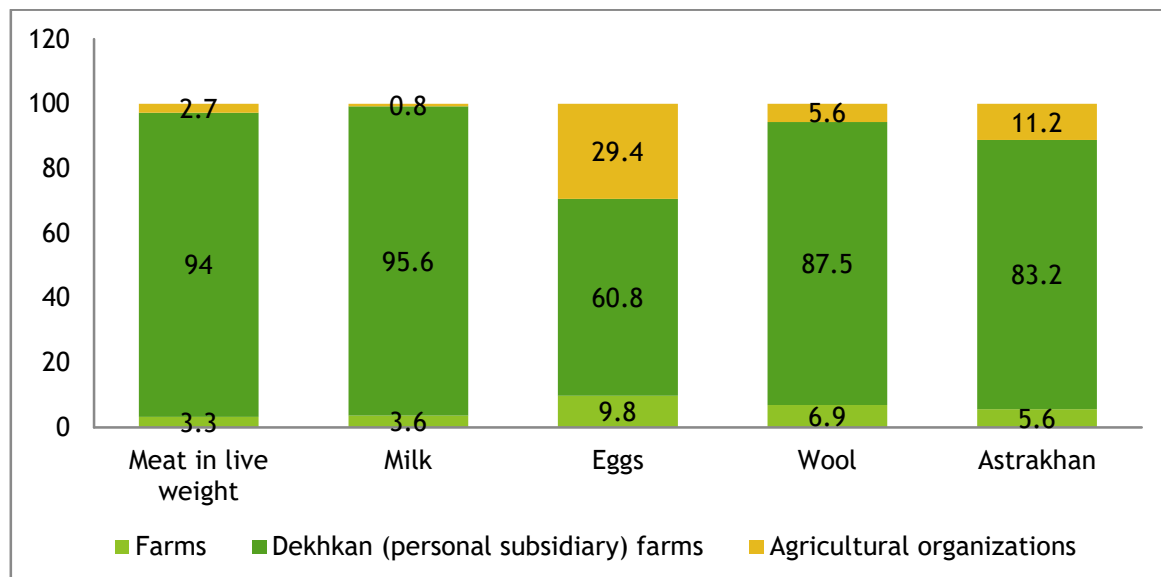


Fig. 2. Production of main types of livestock products by farm categories (2017)⁴

Breeding of sheep and goats is more common in Kashkadarya, Navoi, Samarkand and Surkhandarya regions.

Stable growth in the production and consumption of meat, milk and eggs is associated both with an increase in incomes of the population and with an increase in supply, including thanks to state support for the livestock sector.

During the formation of new organizational and legal forms of activity in agriculture, the Government provided substantial support to the farming and dekhkan movement in animal husbandry:

- the population was given soft loans for the acquisition of cattle;
- land plots were provided for organizing households and feed production;
- the state order for livestock products was canceled; in foreign countries where pedigree cattle breeding is developed, pedigree cattle was purchased;
- the production of animal feed was organized.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 308 of March 23, 2006, “On measures to stimulate an increase in the number of livestock in personal subsidiary, dekhkan, and farms,” which paid special attention to state support for farmers in the acquisition of livestock and the intensification of breeding, the organization of veterinary services, the allocation of microcredits for the purchase of productive livestock by the population, the increase in employment, income and food security nutrition of rural residents by increasing their interest in livestock maintenance.

The livestock development strategy has been clarified and supplemented by Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 842 of April 21, 2008 “On additional measures to strengthen incentives to increase the number of livestock in private subsidiary, dekhkan and farms and expand the production of livestock products”. The decree emphasizes the particular importance of the following measures:

- intensification of processes for the allocation of microloans by commercial banks to private subsidiary and dekhkan farms for the purchase of cattle;
- the spread and expansion of the practice of artificial insemination of animals;
- streamlining the use of land allocated for sowing fodder crops;
- stimulating the provision of leasing-based fodder harvesting equipment to agricultural producers;
- modernization of the feed industry and improving its access to raw materials;
- expanding the network and rational placement of specialized points for the sale of feed for livestock;
- commercialization of the work of veterinary stations through their denationalization and privatization, etc.

No less important is the generally inadequate feed situation: the poor quality of feed that farmers can buy is a serious obstacle to improving milk production. Improving the livestock sector infrastructure is

⁴Agriculture of Uzbekistan. Statistical Digest. - T.: State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, 2018.

essential, including feed quality, distribution, artificial insemination and animal health. It is not enough to simply create facilities for physical factors of production.

It is also necessary to train and send to the village workers of advanced knowledge distribution services and livestock specialists who will train and encourage farmers to adopt improved production practices in the interest of increasing milk production and income. The simultaneous creation of two distributed networks - a network of service stations and centers for the dissemination of advanced knowledge and experience - should be carried out as soon as possible to achieve improvements in the near future.

4. CONCLUSION:

Thus, the development policy of livestock production in Uzbekistan should be aimed at improving the overall economic efficiency of production and marketing in the livestock sector. It is necessary to create livestock farms, i.e. farmers who own 50–100 cows, who could produce and sell livestock products more economically than farmers with one cow. It is advisable to stimulate dekhkan farms to gradually increase the population from 1 to 5–10 cows. Due to this, over time, part of dekhkan farms will be able to improve their well-being. This policy will require an increase in feed production, which can be achieved by increasing the area of land allocated for the cultivation of feed, while increasing the yield of feed crops.

The development of animal husbandry contributes to raising the material interest of families, creating new jobs, and serves as an important factor not only for the well-being of families, but also for abundance in the markets and ensuring affordable prices for meat and dairy products.

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