

## Opportunities to Improve the Efficiency of Production and Processing of Livestock Products

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**Annotation:** The theoretical practical and significance of the results of the study lies in the fact that they can serve as a basis for further development of the methodology for evaluating the monitoring of the functioning of livestock industries, including dairy cattle breeding in the format of studying a system of indicators, individual coefficients, as well as factors affecting the growth of the efficiency of agricultural production.

**Keywords:** Efficiency, animal husbandry. production, evaluation, growth factors.

Animal husbandry is one of the most important and ancient branches of the economy. Even ancient man was able to tame wild animals, providing his tribe with milk, meat and wool. Many centuries have passed since then, but the relevance of animal husbandry has not been lost so far. Even today, in the age of the latest technologies and gadgets, it is animal husbandry that remains the main source of food for humans and raw materials for industry. All over the world, increased attention is paid to the development of this sector of the national economy, new technologies are mastered and investments are attracted.

Animal husbandry is an industry that requires everyday work, provides constant employment for agricultural workers and makes it possible to receive cash flows from the sale of products throughout the entire production cycle.

Animal husbandry is one of the most important branches of agriculture, significantly influencing its economy. In the structure of the value of gross agricultural output, the share of animal husbandry, including dairy and beef cattle breeding, accounts for more than 55%. Agriculture provides the entire population with food and basic necessities - food, clothing and footwear. Therefore, it is very important for each state to ensure the necessary level of development and stability of agriculture, since the governments of all countries put social protection of citizens, and especially the so-called socially vulnerable groups of the population, as their first duty. This, in turn, requires the country to have a sufficient amount of essential products that the population can purchase at an affordable price

Comparison of actual production volumes with scientifically based rational norms of food nutrition per capita showed that the level of production of basic foodstuffs is insufficient. Moreover, with a significant increase in the share of own production in the total resources of meat and meat products, the estimated average per capita consumption of this type of product has significantly decreased. The article presented by the authors assesses the trends in the development of the livestock industry in the Samarkand region and its structural changes. Attention is focused on the lack of effective measures to protect the domestic food market from the competition of imported products. The influence of the composition and structure of production costs on the productivity of the dairy herd, on the formation of prices, financial results and the level of profitability in the agricultural organizations of the region is considered. Directions for increasing the competitiveness of the dairy industry in the framework of the implementation of the concept of agricultural development are determined.

At the present stage of development of the organizational forms of the livestock industry, the organization of management in complexes acquires a particularly important role. This requires a clear division of managerial labor between organizers and production technologists, between specialists involved in production and logistics. The performance of these and other functions by one and the same person, as is the case in collective farms, sharply reduces the effectiveness of work. There should be no distraction of specialists, who are called upon to deal with the organization and technology of production, to perform other functions in the complexes. This practice hinders the introduction of scientific and technical innovations, reduces the responsibility of managers for the state and results of production. The control structure is a set of stable links of a managed object that ensures its integrity and the preservation of its basic properties under various influences. In improving the efficiency of production and the quality of work in animal husbandry, the organization of management plays an important role. The basis of the system of management of collectives in animal husbandry is the organizational and managerial structure, which are built according to the territorial, sectoral or combined principle. Improving the efficiency of agricultural production in the context of its consistent intensification is impossible without an objective economic assessment of the various phenomena taking place in agriculture.

The purpose of the study is to assess the diagnostic efficiency of the functioning of the livestock industry.

Results and discussion. Comparison of actual production volumes with scientifically based rational norms of food nutrition per capita (Table 1) showed that the level of production of basic food products is insufficient.

Table 1 - Production of the main livestock products in the Oryol region per capita

Product type	Rational Consumption Norms	Actually Produced		2022y in %	
		2017-2021-y	2022y	Actually Produced	2017y -2021y
Meat and meat products, kg	85	97	108	152,1	125,2
Milk and dairy products, kg	345	290	235	75,2	88,5
Eggs and egg products (pcs.)	380	205	205	86,8	99,8

Monitoring studies show that the highest production efficiency can be traced to chicken meat. In 2017, profits were made here in terms of one average annual worker employed in agricultural production, 6 times more compared to milk production, not to mention the production of cattle meat, where a loss was received (Table 2). This is explained by the transfer of the chicken industry to the latest technical and technological basis. However, in 2021 the situation has changed, higher efficiency has been established for milk production, where profits per employee are 2.5 times higher compared to chicken production.

Table 2 Efficiency of livestock production in agricultural organizations of Samarkand region.

Product type	received profit (loss) per one average annual employee in soum		level of profitability (loss) of livestock products %			
	2017	2022	without suppositories		subject to subsidies	
			2017	2022	2017	2022
Milk	22,8	30,9	+30,5	+35,8	+40,3	+42,5
Meat and meat products, kg	10,2	15,8	-12,5	-15,8	-19,8	-22,9
chicken meat	23,8	33,8	+45,2	+51,5	+58,6	62,8
animal husbandry total	55,6	63,5	43,5	45,2	55,6	61,2

In 2022, the level of profitability of milk production amounted to 42.2% (including government subsidies), which is 35.8 p.p. higher than in 2017. In recent years, one of the areas of state support has been to increase productivity in dairy cattle breeding. In the agro-industrial complex of the Samarkand region, dairy cattle breeding occupies a significant place. So, in 2017, in the agricultural organizations of the region, the proceeds from the sale of milk and products of its processing amounted to 22.6% in the proceeds from the sale of livestock products and 7.0% in the total proceeds. In 2021 these figures were respectively 19.8% and 10%.

According to economists, despite the unprofitability of the production and sale of livestock products, this industry has tremendous opportunities to increase the production of competitive products in the domestic and foreign markets, and to increase export supplies.

It is necessary to improve the organization and management of agricultural production, because the success of our efforts largely depends on the correct solution of this problem. Science, the ability to correctly determine the perspective and sequence of tasks performed, the focus on increasing the achievements of science and technology on best practices, flexibility, the ability to quickly and clearly respond to changing conditions - this is the essence of modern management requirements. Animal husbandry is a vast and complex industry, where the main means of production are animals and birds that are not directly connected to the land. Livestock products can be produced at enterprises where the land serves as a territorial base for the livestock complex. However, animal husbandry as a whole is based on feed obtained in the plant growing industry, widely using its waste, unsuitable for direct human consumption. In turn, it provides valuable fertilizer for crop production. In the livestock sector, the following sectors are distinguished by animal species: cattle breeding, pig breeding, sheep breeding, poultry farming, etc.

**Conclusions.** Livestock production, in contrast to crop production, has a low level of profitability, and, in some municipal districts, even unprofitable. It is quite clear that running the livestock industry requires significant investments, and relationships with a long production cycle, it is not possible to quickly recoup the investment. Many business entities are changing their specialization, while reducing or completely eliminating the number of livestock. At the same time, there are many agricultural organizations that continue to engage in

animal husbandry, and at the same time achieve high results - due to selection work, continuous improvement of technological processes and their timely implementation, and competent preparation of feeding rations.

The economic strategy of any region depends on how effectively the entire production potential is used, the restoration and modernization of which will solve the problem of food independence.

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