World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 4 November- 2021,
ISSN: 2749-3628

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF LIVESTOCK SECTORS IN AGRICULTURE

Olimov Qodirjan Qobiljan Ugli
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnology 1st year master's degree in "Economics"

Article history:

Received: 28th August 2021
Accepted: 26th September 2021
Published: 21st November 2021

Abstract:

Livestock is an important component of agriculture in the country and is the second largest sector. Appropriate, effective placement and development of the livestock sector has a direct impact on the positive solution of the division of labor in the country. Taking into account the natural and economic conditions of the regions and market requirements, it is necessary to locate and develop cattle breeding, sheep breeding, astrakhan breeding, beekeeping and horse breeding. Because these industries produce meat, milk, wool, leather, intestines, honey and other products for the food and processing industries. As a result, the development of industries will be ensured. The livestock sector also grows a variety of products rich in protein, which are necessary for human health.

Keywords: Livestock, human health, cattle breeding, sheep breeding, astrakhan breeding, beekeeping and horse breeding

Livestock is an important component of agriculture in the country and is the second largest sector. Appropriate, effective placement and development of the livestock sector has a direct impact on the positive solution of the division of labor in the country. Taking into account the natural and economic conditions of the regions and market requirements, it is necessary to locate and develop cattle breeding, sheep breeding, astrakhan breeding, beekeeping and horse breeding. Because these industries produce meat, milk, wool, leather, intestines, honey and other products for the food and processing industries. As a result, the development of industries will be ensured. The livestock sector also grows a variety of products rich in protein, which are necessary for human health.

Therefore, the government is developing large-scale programs for the development of animal husbandry in all sectors of the country and is taking a number of measures to implement them in practice. In particular: Resolution of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 23, 2006 No. 308 "On measures to encourage the increase of livestock in personal assistants, farmers and farms." This decision was an important factor in the development of animal husbandry.

Milk, meat, fat, eggs and other products are obtained from livestock for human consumption. According to the science-based norm, all products consumed per capita should be 60% protein and 30% calorie.

A significant part of the raw material base of the food and light industries is also formed at the expense of livestock products. They are made from wool and silk fabrics, leather, various food products from processing. It is consumed by the population.

Additional products of animal husbandry (manure, etc.) are used in the crop sector in the form of organic fertilizers and for other products, increasing soil fertility and therefore crop yields. Hence, taking into account the specific features of the crop and livestock sector, their integration will to some extent stabilize all indicators of socio-economic efficiency.

Additives and wastes generated during the processing of livestock products are also used as feed.

It should be noted that animal protein is more expensive than plant protein. This is because 1 kg of milk protein consumes 3-5 kg of feed units, respectively 4-6 kg of egg protein and 15-20 kg of beef protein.

With the growth of living standards of the population living in Uzbekistan, the demand for livestock products will increase, and the full use of opportunities for their reproduction will further increase the economic efficiency of the industry.

The efficiency indicators of some livestock sectors have their own characteristics, and there are differences in their computational analysis and evaluation. Consequently, the efficiency of each sector necessitates a separate study of production and economic indicators.

Livestock economics is studied by the following groups and types:

1. Cattle breeding - in the direction of meat and milk;

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 4 November- 2021,
ISSN: 2749-3628

2. Sheep breeding - in the direction of meat, wool, skin;
3. Alcoholism - in the direction of wool and tivit, milk;
4. Pork - bacon, semi-fat, fatty meat;
5. Poultry - eggs and meat in the direction of broilers;
6. Horse breeding - meat and dairy, working animals and sports;
7. Camel breeding - in the direction of meat, wool and milk;
8. On silkworm breeding;
9. On beekeeping;
10. On rabbit breeding;
11. On pool fishing;
12. On fur and others;

In recent years, large-scale organizational changes have taken place in the livestock sector due to the implementation of profound socio-economic reforms aimed at the transition from the command-and-control system of management to a market economy.

Reorganization of low-profit agricultural enterprises - state farms and collective farms, which began in the early years of independence the process had a certain effect on livestock. After all, cattle farms were located mainly on large cotton farms. State farms and collective farms, and later on the basis of companies, livestock farms with private cattle, as well as specialized livestock farms in the form of collective ownership were established.

During the period of formation of a new organizational and legal form of activity in agriculture, the government widely supported the farming and farming movement in animal husbandry. The population was allocated soft loans for the purchase of cattle, land plots for the organization of farming and feed production: the state for livestock products.

The order was canceled, pedigree cattle were purchased from foreign countries where breeding was developed, and the production of mixed fodder was widely introduced.

Most of the products grown in the livestock sector are sold in domestic markets to meet the needs of the population, and a limited amount in foreign markets. In the future, the Republic of Uzbekistan has the potential to export a large number of livestock products to foreign markets. Meat, dairy products, honey, leather, especially astrakhan leather, wool, which meet all the ecological requirements of the republic's livestock, can be developed and sold in foreign markets. At the same time, the level of meeting the population's demand for livestock products will be increased. As a result, the role and importance of the industry in the national economy will increase. Taking into account the above, the Republic pays special attention to the development of the industry.

The document stipulates that the state will help farmers to purchase pedigree cattle and accelerate breeding, organize veterinary services, provide micro-credits for the purchase of productive livestock, increase the employment of the rural population in livestock care, increase their employment, income, food production. Particular attention was paid to increasing the supply of

Resolution 308 states that the development and strengthening of personal assistants, dehkans and farms, in particular, cattle breeding and rearing, on this basis, the full use of existing opportunities to increase employment and family income, the inclusion of livestock keepers in the employed population and unresolved issues of social protection, unsatisfactory work on providing farms with pedigree, productive livestock, mixed fodder and succulent feed, infrastructure for veterinary and other services, as well as good microcrediting of livestock development in personal assistants and farmers noted that it was not established.

One of the main directions of the livestock industry is cattle breeding. The development of cattle breeding allows to produce dairy and meat products using much cheaper plant feed resources (green grass, raw, succulents, etc.) than nutritious ones.

The efficiency of this network is primarily ensured by the fact that cows produce several times more milk than other mother animals. There is a potential to produce 3,500-5,000 kg of milk and a calf weighing 30 kg per year from mainly pedigree cows, such as black-and-white, red chul, and Swiss, which are currently being developed in Uzbekistan. Each during lactation 5-6% of the total milk produced from cows is used for calves, while the rest provides 12-15 people with milk and processed dairy products (butter, cheese, sour cream, yogurt, etc.) in a scientifically based manner. Intensive feeding of the obtained calves will increase their live weight to 180-200 kg per year, which will provide beef and processed products (sausages, etc.).

In recent years, the milk balance of Uzbekistan has more than 90% of cow's milk and more than 70% of beef. These products are consumed by people of all ages, making them physically energetic and prolonging life.

Experiments show that 1 kg of milk protein consumes 5-6 times less feed units than beef protein. An

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 4 November- 2021,
ISSN: 2749-3628

increase in the share of cows in the cattle herd directly increases the efficiency of the network.

Cattle skins are used to make quality leather, footwear and other clothing.

The use of manure residue from cattle increases soil fertility and, consequently, plant productivity.

This means that the intensive development of cattle breeding creates opportunities for the efficient use of available labor, land, water and other resources, and so on. The main task is to use them more fully and effectively.

One of the main directions of the livestock industry is sheep breeding. Sheep are more active than cattle and other animals, their hooves and legs are strong, their sharp teeth are low and they have the ability to pick up and eat sparsely grown grasses, even small leaves spilled on the ground. They also consume bitter, foul-smelling, thorny herbs. Sheep consume 520 or 59% of the 880 species of plants growing in Uzbekistan, and cattle - about 20%.

Thus, the development of sheep breeding will create conditions for the full use of food resources growing in 24-25 million hectares of desert, semi-desert, mountain pastures and hayfiel ds in Uzbekistan.

Sheep are also resistant to extreme heat, extreme cold, and drought. The development of the network does not require additional capital investment or labor resources.

Sheep breeding provides food (meat, fat, milk) for the population, raw materials for industry (wool, astrakhan leather, hides). In the process of wool processing, woolen clothes, knitwear, sukna, blankets, carpets, shoes and others are made. Karakul leather is used to make telpak, collar, fur, etc .; from its skin is made a skin, a half-skin, etc .; leather shoes and other garments are made.

The economic importance of sheep-breeding varies considerably depending on its specialization.

It is expedient to analyze and economically evaluate the sheep breeds developed in Uzbekistan in recent years into the following groups:

Group 1 - fine-wool sheep breeding;
Group 2 - semi-fine wool sheep;
Group 3 - sheep for karakul skin;
Group 4 - sheepskin;
Group 5 - meat and fat sheep;

In Uzbekistan, sheep breeds in groups 1 and 2 are underdeveloped. The wool balance consists of fine and semi-fine wool; coarse wool is obtained from the remaining group of sheep. Meat of all types of sheep and goats make up 10-15% of the country's meat balance.

The natural pasture feed consumed by sheep is not economically valued, resulting in relatively inexpensive food and raw materials typically produced from sheep. Their processing and sale in the republic further increases the economic importance of sheep breeding. Sales of karakul leather products on the world market will increase the republic's foreign exchange reserves.

Sheep breeding in Uzbekistan is developed taking into account the unfavorable soil and climatic conditions and many years of experience of the population. Sheep production will increase due to an increase in their head count and productivity.

The growth of milk and meat production, the main product of animal husbandry, is of great socio-economic importance for the development of society. Because these products belong to the main food group and are an important source of income for the rural population, the volume of export-oriented goods will increase when the industry develops successfully.

Livestock, in particular, has shown a significant positive impact on the well-being of rural families. Livestock development has a very effective impact on families with personal helpers and dehkan farms where the bulk of livestock is cared for. The level of well-being of farms (average income of one family member, taking into account the financial situation) shows that it is directly related to the size of arable land and the number of livestock.

Livestock productivity is also of greater importance for family income. While the difference in the number of livestock raised by the average representative of low- and high-income groups is small, the difference in the quality of livestock is significant. For example, the average herd size of cattle in high-income families may be greater than the number of herds in low-income families.

To a large extent also depends on the quality of the livestock and their care.

Also, the cattle breeding sector is a developed branch of animal husbandry on farms. It should also be noted that livestock farming has a specific function in the family, such as accumulating and increasing family funds. In Uzbekistan, the population does not currently use such services as useful bank deposits and securities. This is especially true for the rural population, who do not have access to extensive access to financial infrastructure. For them, buying and caring for livestock is one way to spend and multiply their money.

World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 4 November- 2021,
ISSN: 2749-3628

REFERENCES:

1. A.Ismoilov, O.Murtazaeva. Agricultural economics (textbook). T .: 2002.
2. Jo'raev F. Organization of production in agricultural enterprises. (textbook). T. 2004.
3. B.Salimov, K.Hamdamov. Economics of Peasants and Farms (textbook) T. 2004.
4. N. Olimjanov O., Farmonov T and others. "Legal and financial basis of farming". T., University 2005.
5. Xakimov R. Economics of agro-industrial complex (Textbook). - T .: TDIU, 2006
6. O'P.Umrzakov and b. Farm economics. - T .: "Economy and Finance" 2007.
7. Mamajonov A.T. Accounting of income and expenses for regular activities. European Journal of Agricultural and Rural Education (EJARE). 2021.
8. Mamazhonov Akramjon Turgunovich. Conceptual issues of accounting for finished goods in the automotive industry. International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science. 2020.
9. A.T Mamajonov, F.R Uzokmirzaev, N Foziljonova. The main ways to solve the problem in the area of financial activity of the enterprise. - Innovations in science, 2018.
10. A.Mamazhonov and Muydinov E. Documenting An Audit Of Financial Statements Based On International Auditing Standards. International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies (IJPSAT). 2021/2.