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Current Trends in the Livestock Network and the Development of the Small Business Environment in Its Prospects

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Abstract: This article examines the ongoing reforms in the livestock sector of our country, aimed at enhancing production and value per capita. While the livestock industry has shown positive growth over the years, there is a lack of comprehensive analysis on the effectiveness of these reforms. The study aims to address this gap by analyzing key indicators of the sector's current state, including production volumes and per capita values, and offering insights into the reforms needed for further development. Using a combination of data analysis and expert opinions, the findings suggest that continued reforms focused on infrastructure, technology adoption, and market access are critical for sustaining growth. The implications highlight the importance of strategic policy adjustments to ensure long-term sustainability and improve the sector's overall contribution to the economy.

Keywords: Agriculture, Livestock, Milk, Meat, Cattle, Small business

1. Introduction

One of the main tasks of the state today is to ensure the food security of the country's population. With this, the state demonstrates its ability to guarantee the satisfaction of the needs of the country's population with sufficient food products to ensure a normal life. It is also desirable that it should be based primarily on the development of our local production industries, because this, in turn, serves as one of the main means of guaranteeing the country's economic security [1].

This important task is performed by the agro-industrial complex, which is the largest branch of the economy, its activity is connected with almost all other branches of the national economy complex, and its activity determines the standard of living of the rural population [3]. For this reason, in order to ensure food security, agriculture is being studied on a large scale by a number of scientists, and a number of reforms are being implemented, with the scientific results being applied in practice.

Literature analysis. Today, livestock farming and its areas are being redeveloped, through which a number of measures are being taken to improve the agro-industrial complex, ensure employment in rural areas and improve livelihoods, and in particular, improve food production, which is the most important issue. A number of scientists and researchers have expressed their opinions on the role and importance of livestock farming and improving the business environment in the economy of the entire country, one of which is Habtamu Lemma. Habtamu Lemma: "Livestock industry provides high-quality food, income and employment to the population [2].

In addition, animal husbandry provides farms with high-strength manure and fertilizers, which has a significant impact on their productivity. At the same time, the ownership of livestock farms helps maintain economic stability. When the activities of

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cattle breeding enterprises are studied in terms of market and technological researches, the main problems of entrepreneurship in cattle breeding are the existence of obstacles to the realization of self-employment opportunities and a number of unresolved problems. It was found that there is no institutional regulation of the system and the network.

Professor S. Moyo of the Mozambique International Research Institute noted: "Livestock farming plays a number of important roles in the livelihoods of people, especially in developing countries. Its role and importance in food and nutrition, employment, economic and social security are particularly high in areas with high poverty rates" [3].

The monograph, co-authored by V.I. Gaiduk, Yu.I. Bershisky, E.A. Shibanihin, V.V. Berezenkov, E.I. Artemova, theoretically studies the use of resource-saving technologies, fodder production, and farm efficiency in dairy cattle farms. [10]. Many foreign and Uzbek scientists and researchers have conducted research on issues of improving small business, dairy industry and the system of organizational-economic relations existing in the industry in general [4].

A.I. Abruyev expressed his opinion in his scientific work that as a result of his research, the cost of production on large livestock farms is somewhat lower than on household farms, and despite the increase in costs, the efficiency of resource use increases and the cost of production decreases, but in our country, milk is mainly produced on farmers and farms, and this is important in providing the population with milk and meat products in remote rural areas, as well as ensuring their employment [5,6,7,8]

2. Materials and Methods

Analytical analysis, monographic observation and analysis of statistical data, the role of animal husbandry development in the well-being of the population and its impact on it were studied in the course of scientific research. In the study, an attempt was made to study the problem in depth through the analysis of statistical data. Livestock farms operating in our country were selected as research objects.[9]

3. Results and Discussion

In recent years, agriculture in our country has been achieving stable development rates. Although the problems related to water resources in the country are increasing year by year, it is certainly a gratifying thing to have such a result. The results achieved in this are evidence that first of all clear goals and tasks have been defined in the development of agriculture and that the reforms implemented within this framework are bearing fruit. In our country, a number of incentives are being created to support the livestock sector [10].

In particular, in accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 24, 2023 "On additional measures - activities related to the improvement of the livestock identification system and the breeding sector" PQ-285, delivery of productive breeding cattle to the households of the population, including slaughterhouses for slaughtering livestock, launching skin receiving and processing facilities, growing meat and dairy products, as well as collecting from the population, processing and selling them in the form of finished products, and other directions ensuring the organization of animal husbandry clusters, organizing training courses for specialists in the field of breeding, sending them to foreign countries, attracting experts from abroad, holding international exhibitions and forums, breeding work and artificial seeds Opportunities are being created to provide material and technical means to the specialists engaged in breeding [11].

In addition, it is worth noting that the growth rate has been regularly observed in the livestock branch of agriculture for years. In such conditions, the possibility of achieving the goals in the development of the business environment by focusing on the processing of livestock products will increase, because the production network will be able to provide

enough raw materials [12]. The increase in the number and volume of livestock and livestock products such as meat and milk produced in our country requires the implementation of new reforms in the network and brings to light a number of issues that need to be solved [13].

Despite the support from the state, the low quality of cattle in farmers and households, which are the basis of animal husbandry today, limits the possibility of using objective conditions to increase the average productivity of cows and the quality of milk, to increase the efficiency of its production [14]. As a result, there are imbalances in solving the problem of efficiency and competitiveness of livestock breeding, which significantly limits the profitability of dairy farming in general. In such conditions, the relevance of scientific research related to solving issues related to breeding in the livestock sector, improving the organization of milk production, modernizing its technical and technological base, and justifying the prospects for the development of dairy farming is increasing [15].

Table 1. The number of cattle in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan as of January 1, 2023

Areas	Cattles		Cows in cattles	
	<i>Number</i> (thousand heads)	<i>Growth rate</i> (percentage %)	<i>Number</i> (thousand heads)	<i>Growth rate</i> (percentage %)
Syrdarya	492,3	102,4	177,0	103,2
Navoi	541,7	102,5	218,4	101,5
Namangan	760,0	102,7	260,5	102,4
Jizzakh	943,1	102,7	265,5	102,5
Khorezm	961,7	101,4	365,1	101,1
Tashkent	987,7	102,4	421,5	102,4
Surkhandarya	1044,9	102,1	400,6	101,1
Ferghana	1075,2	101,9	387,6	102,2
Andijan	1130,6	102,5	389,5	102,3
Bukhara	1328,9	103,4	434,7	102,9
Kashkadarya	1688,8	101,6	558,4	102,0
Samarkand	1694,0	102,2	736,7	101,8
Karakalpakstan	1208,7	102,8	350,2	102,8
Total	13857,6	102,3	4965,7	102,1

Source: [7].

The indicators presented in Table 1 represent the total number of cattle in our country at the beginning of 2023 and the number of cows in them. In this case, the growth rates are given in percentage, and the indicators of cattle in our Republic at the beginning of 2022 were taken as the basic data [16]. Compared to last year, the number of cattle in the network increased by 2.3%, and the number of cows increased by 2.1%.

In Table 2 below, the main indicators of the livestock industry in our country between 2018 and 2022 are presented in the section of farms, and the growth rate for the five years obtained is calculated [17].

Table 2.. The dynamics of the number of cattle and the amount of livestock products available

		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018-2022 growth rate in percent	2018 – 2022 growth amount (in thousand tons)
In agricultural enterprises	<i>Cattles (per thousand heads)</i>	179.7	169.7	200.6	224.3	246.3	137.1	66.6
	<i>Cows in cattle (per thousand heads)</i>	41.2	47.5	62.5	72.6	88.8	215.5	47.6
	<i>Meat (in thousand tons)</i>	84.5	117	104.7	140.0	195.6	231.5	111.1
	<i>Milk (in thousand tons)</i>	73.3	95.8	84.9	118.5	135.6	185	62.3
In farms	<i>Cattles (per thousand heads)</i>	615.9	708.3	784.5	889.0	962.3	156.2	346.4
	<i>Cows in cattle (per thousand heads)</i>	210.3	249.6	293.8	347.6	385.1	183.1	174.8
	<i>Meat (in thousand tons)</i>	109.5	125.7	112.2	137.3	170.2	155.4	60.7
	<i>Milk (in thousand tons)</i>	397.3	462.0	519.8	564.8	629.6	158.5	232.3
Farmers and homesteads	<i>Cattles (per thousand heads)</i>	1167 5.4	12071 .7	12169 .2	12431 .1	12644 .9	108.3	969.5
	<i>Cows in cattle (per thousand heads)</i>	4085. 0	4366. 4	4373. 1	4443. 0	4482. 6	109.7	397.6
	<i>Meat (in thousand tons)</i>	2236. 5	2230. 9	2302. 7	2357. 8	2360. 1	105.5	123.6
	<i>Milk (in thousand tons)</i>	9995. 8	10156 .5	10372 .2	10590 .9	10862 .0	108.7	866.2

on farms in 2018-2022.

Source:[8].

From the table above, we can see that the farms producing the main products in the livestock sector are farmers and homestead farms. Based on the information in the table, we performed a comparative analysis of the data for 2018-2022, expressing the growth rate in both percentage and quantity. According to him, agricultural enterprises with the smallest share in the network had 179,700 head of cattle in 2018, of which 41,200 were cows. This year, we can witness that 84,500 tons of meat and 73,300 tons of milk were produced at the farm. The analyzes show that meat production occupies a high place in the activity of agricultural enterprises [18].

The reason is that the share of cows in the total number of cattle is very low, it is only 23%. In 2022, the total number of cattle in the farm will be 246,300 heads, an increase of 66,600 heads compared to 2018 by 137.1%, of which the number of cows will be 88,800 heads, and a growth rate of 215.5% will be achieved compared to 2018 by 47,600 heads. The volume of meat and milk production will be 195,600 tons and 135,600 tons in 2022, respectively, and growth rates of 231.5% and 185% compared to 2018 have been achieved [19].

In 2018, the number of cattle in farms was 615,900, of which the number of cows was 210,300. In 2022, the number of cattle increased by 346,400, i.e. by 156.2%, to 962,300. The number of cows increased by 174,800 and reached 385,100 with a growth rate of 183.1%. The volume of meat produced in the farm segment increased from 109,500 tons in 2018 to 60,700 tons in 2022, reaching 170,200 tons, and a growth rate of 155.4% was observed between these years. The volume of milk production increased from 397,300 tons in 2018 to 232,300 tons by 2022 and reached 629,600 tons by 2022, a growth rate of 158.5%. Now, if we turn to farmers and homestead farms, in 2018, farms had a total of 1,167,5400 head of cattle, of which 4,085,000 were cows, and in that year, 2,236,500 tons of meat and 9,995,800 tons of milk production has been achieved. By 2022, large horned cattle will grow by 108.3%, cows by 109.7%, meat by 105.5%, and milk production by 108.7%.

Above, we briefly touched on the general indicators of the number of cattle in the livestock industry in our country, the share of cows and the distribution of milk and meat products produced in the industry in the sector of farms. Below, in addition to this information, we will dwell on the data on the value of the production volume of livestock products grown in our country for the years 2010-2023 [20].

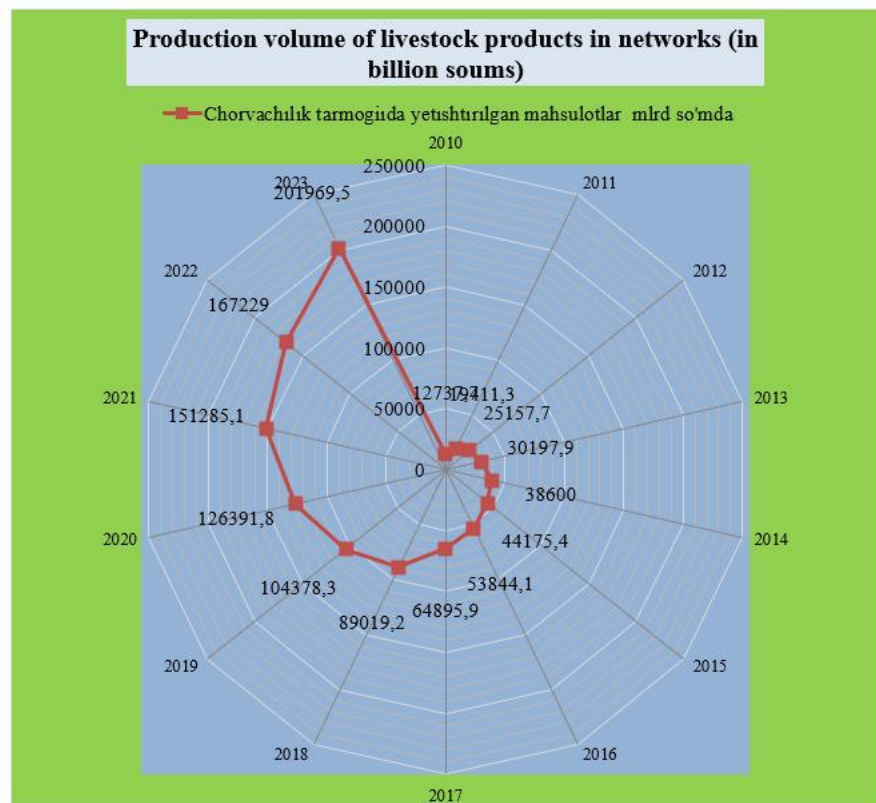


Figure 1. Author development

Source: [8].

The above figures show us that the volume of production of livestock products in the sector is increasing significantly over the years. If we analyze the data of the last five years, i.e. 2019-2023, the total value of livestock products in 2019 is 104378.3 billion soums. By 2023, this indicator increased by 97591.2 billion soums to 201969.5 billion soums. That is, in 2023, we can witness a growth rate of 193.5% compared to 2019. Now if we calculate the growth rate of these indicators in terms of per capita population, in 2019 the number of permanent residents in our country was 33,255,500 people. This year, the volume of livestock products per capita was 3138.7 thousand soums. In 2023, the population of our country was 36,024.9 thousand people, and the value of livestock products per capita in

this year was 5,606.4 thousand soums, and compared to 2019, a growth rate of 178.6% was achieved.

Today, the situation in the livestock sector is somewhat complicated. The reason is that in today's period, when the volume of production of livestock products is increasing rapidly, the sales counters are filled with imported goods of dairy and meat products. The main reason for this is the high dependence on the import of high-tech equipment and technologies in the processing of livestock products in our country. At the same time, the low level of profitability of enterprises does not allow to expand reproduction.

These existing problems are especially evident in the activities of farms engaged in dairy farming. We know that the main dairy farms in our country are farmers and homestead farms. The main problems they have are, firstly, the low milk yield of cows, and secondly, problems related to the sale or processing of the produced milk. In this case, the low level of fertility of cows leads to an increase in the price of milk (at a time when the price of animal feed products is increasing, the low level of milk productivity of cows causes the price of milk to increase). A number of problems encountered in the process of selling produced milk, for example, lack of communication between milk-producing farms and enterprises engaged in processing it, causes losses in the amount of products. As we all know, milk is a perishable product by its nature.

4. Conclusion

In order to increase efficiency in the livestock industry in our country and further strengthen the added value chain, according to the reforms carried out in the industry today by the author:

1. Adoption of new breeds of livestock suitable for the natural-climatic environment, food-food base and increasing their number based on the conditions and trust of the regions;
2. Wide introduction of new innovative possibilities of livestock care, new ways of organizing the production process;
3. Sufficient supply of the food base in terms of quality and quantity;
4. In order to effectively use the labor resources for the development of the network, and especially the labor potential of the skilled and experienced labor force, to create new methods of stimulation and organization of work that allow them to clearly demonstrate their knowledge and skills, and to pay for the work of workers it is necessary to improve the system [3].

In conclusion, we can say that at a time when the number of livestock and the production of livestock products in our country is increasing at a high rate, in order to improve the quality of cattle breeding, strengthen the feed base, and organize effective mobilization of the products grown in the network to the production networks, today in the livestock industry there is a significant need for structural changes. For this reason, based on the current economic situation, we can say that the implementation of the state policy aimed at import substitution, both from the point of view of processed livestock products and the material technical base, will be an impetus for the development of the industry to rise to a new level. We should also not forget that the consistent development of the livestock sector, and specifically dairy farming, is not limited to the modernization of the chain of technological processes. In this, the main place is occupied by targeted and targeted implementation of measures related to breeding. In addition, today, the regulation of such processes requires significant participation of the state. These future developments open up a number of new potential opportunities for both consumers and dairy producers.

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