



**THE STRATEGIC ROLE OF THE STATE IN ENSURING THE
CONTINUOUS SUPPLY OF AFFORDABLE AND HIGH-QUALITY
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS TO THE POPULATION**

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14541204>

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Abstract

This article introduces the measures taken in recent years to provide the growing and increasing population of our country with high-quality, protein-rich food products in sufficient quantities through comprehensive support of the livestock sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the results achieved in this regard, as well as makes proposals.

Keywords

Society, harmonious, food security, healthy nutrition of the population, livestock, meat, milk, eggs, fish, Program, Roadmap, priorities, breed, breeding, feed, land area, infrastructure, headcount, annual consumption rate, quality, region, district, complex, identification, cotton-grain clusters.

As is known, in order for members of society to develop into fully developed, mature people, it is of great importance to organize the provision of them with complete, protein-rich food products. To this end, each country is taking measures to ensure its food security. In implementing this important measure, only those countries that have paid increased attention to comprehensive support for the development of the livestock sector have achieved tangible results. Among such countries, it is necessary to note the measures being implemented by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The head of our state is implementing large-scale reforms in the field of reforming agricultural sectors and industries, in particular, the livestock sector. In this regard, it is particularly relevant to study from a scientific and practical point of view the Resolution of our President No. 120 of February 8, 2022 "On Approval of the Program for the Development of the Livestock Sector and Its Sectors in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026".

Data shows that as of January 2022, there were a total of 18,032 livestock farms in our republic, of which 7,614 were engaged in cattle breeding, 3,263 in sheep and goat breeding, 142 in horse breeding, 52 in camel breeding, 1,163 in poultry breeding, 4,829 in fish breeding, 715 in beekeeping, and 254 in rabbit breeding. Of



these, it can be positively assessed that the number of farms with 500 to 1,000 heads of livestock in the livestock sector alone has reached 256, and the number of farms with 1,000 heads of livestock and more has reached 136.

It is also noted that in 2021, 91.8 percent of livestock raised on all types of farms (95.5 percent in 2018) belonged to households, and 8.2 percent (4.5 percent in 2018) to farms. It is worth noting that the volume of meat production per capita exceeded the annual consumption norm (46.1 kg/person) by 1.4 kilograms, and the production of dairy products reached 336 kilograms, an increase of 25.6 kilograms compared to the annual norm per capita (annual norm per person - 310.4 kilograms). Also, in 2021, 2.4 million cows and calves raised on households and farms were artificially inseminated, and the number of improved cattle was increased to 54 percent. In addition, new breeds of beef cattle such as Aberdeen-Angus, Charolais, Hereford and Limousin and Jersey, Schwitz and Montbilliard were imported from foreign countries. In particular, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Jizzakh, Navoi, Syrdaryo, Tashkent, and Khorezm regions, more than 100,000 such breeds are being bred, and in order to improve the breed and increase the productivity of small-horned cattle, Merino, Romanov, Edilboy, Dorper breeds of sheep, and Angora and Zanen breeds of goats were also brought from foreign countries.

In 2021, in order to improve the breed of livestock, a total of 497 farms were transferred to the breeding category, bringing their number to 1,640. Of the 339.7 thousand hectares of land allocated to livestock entities for planting fodder crops, 37 thousand hectares were planted with new alfalfa (100 thousand hectares with old alfalfa), 158.5 thousand hectares with corn for silage, 31.8 thousand hectares with white rye, and 13.8 thousand hectares with sugar beet, and measures were taken to strengthen the livestock feed base. In addition, 177,400 hectares of land freed from grain were planted with secondary fodder crops, and a total of 23.8 million tons of feed were collected to strengthen the feed base for livestock.

However, it was also criticized that the number of livestock kept was 2.5 times higher than the norm of the allocated fodder crop area (an average of 0.5-0.6 hectares per head of livestock). It was also criticized that, although there is a possibility of collecting 10-12 tons of fodder from each hectare of arable land allocated for fodder crops, only 6-7 tons of fodder were collected from each hectare due to low crop productivity and insufficient attention to agricultural engineering rules.

The resolution states that per capita egg production has been increased to 236 eggs and poultry meat to 6.5 kilograms, as well as fish production to 400 thousand tons, with an average of 3-4 kilograms of fish products per capita.



In order to ensure food security by increasing the production of livestock products in the country, widely introduce modern production methods, thereby creating an added value chain, develop cooperative relations, provide state support to the livestock sector and its sectors, as well as organize the effective use of modern information and communication technologies and scientific achievements in this field, the Government has approved the Program for the Development of the Livestock Sector and Its Sectors in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 and the "Roadmap" for the implementation of the tasks set out in the Program for the Development of the Livestock Sector and Its Sectors in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, including the implementation in 2022. It was also determined that the program will be implemented step by step through the "Road Map" approved by the Cabinet of Ministers every year based on the target parameters and main directions for the relevant period.

The 8 priority areas of the program implementation are: - ensuring the sustainable supply of livestock products to the population and expanding production opportunities in livestock farming and its branches, ensuring the effective implementation of state policy on ensuring food security in this sector; - strengthening quality control in the livestock sector, increasing the volume of production of competitive products aimed at export, developing a favorable business environment that provides for the production of products with an added value chain; - taking measures to ensure the effective use of natural resources and systematic environmental protection, rational use of land and water resources; - further developing infrastructure services in the livestock sector, improving their quality and expanding their range, and widely introducing modern market principles into this sector; - increasing the flow of private investment and foreign capital to modernize the livestock production sector, diversify and support the sector, as well as introducing mechanisms to increase investment attractiveness - increasing the efficiency of developing sectoral programs aimed at increasing labor productivity in livestock farms, improving product quality, and creating high added value; - improving the system of science, education, information, and advisory services through the introduction of effective forms of knowledge and information dissemination integrated with the expansion of scientific research, education, and advisory services in livestock farming and its branches, introducing modern information technologies into this sector, and - developing standards for products produced per hectare of irrigated and fallow land in order to increase livestock productivity and ensure the productive use of allocated areas.

It is emphasized that special emphasis is placed on the issues of organizing breeding work on a scientific basis in the livestock sector, systematically



introducing and supporting artificial insemination, and this direction is aimed at improving the breed of livestock in all categories of farms, expanding the specialization of livestock farms in breeding, and increasing the production of improved offspring from low-yielding local cows by increasing the scale of artificial insemination. It is also aimed to improve the livestock breed in households by establishing a system of cooperation between livestock farms and peasant farms, and to achieve these goals, the following tasks have been set: - develop measures to improve the livestock breed in households and increase their productivity by increasing the production and supply of pedigree cattle and more effectively organizing artificial insemination of cows; - take measures to increase the practical skills of the population on the advantages and economic efficiency of gradually reducing the number of low-yielding livestock in households by increasing the number of cattle raised for meat and milk and organizing artificial insemination on a larger scale; - integration of production with science and cooperation between livestock farms, breeding farms and scientific-research institutes; - Importing breeds of livestock adapted to the climatic conditions of the republic from foreign countries, regionalization and increasing the production of high-yielding breeds from them, developing a breeding plan for the next 5 years on artificial insemination and embryo transfer and ensuring its implementation.

President, stability is given to such an important zoohygienic measure as increasing productivity at the expense of increasing the quality of livestock keeping and breeding. Among other things, in this direction, measures have been established to widely use modern methods of raising and growing livestock in home conditions and on farms, to store milk and meat products, to prepare food, to create microclimatic conditions, to check the quality of milk on the spot, to clean it from organic waste, and to introduce these processes widely. taking measures to accelerate the economic efficiency of production in livestock farms, increasing the efficiency of raising livestock and birds by increasing the labor consumption in the industry and increasing attention to reducing production costs. In order to achieve these goals, the following tasks are defined in the decision: - to provide livestock farms with automated and computerized technological equipment and equipment and to create convenient market conditions for them; - in order to increase the economic efficiency of the production activity, to implement the integration between livestock farms and scientific research institutions, educational institutions and laboratories related to the livestock industry; - development and implementation of the "Chorva" mobile application, which includes technological, marketing, economic, scientific and practical information on the field of animal husbandry; - based on public demands, introduction of Global GAP, NACCP and



other international and national standards in livestock farms; and - to strengthen the integration between producers and consumers of livestock products and to ensure the stability of quality safety, the authorities are required.

This resolution also pays great attention to the issue of comprehensive measures for the development of small but important branches of animal husbandry in our country, such as poultry farming, fishing, beekeeping and rabbit farming. In particular, in this direction, measures are set to ensure the uninterrupted supply of the country's population with high-quality poultry meat and eggs, fish, honey and low-fat rabbit meat, and to increase the sales of these products in domestic and foreign markets. To this end, it is envisaged to establish a scientific basis for rational feeding of poultry and animals, to take measures to meet the needs of enterprises with feed by introducing a cluster system for the production and purchase of grain feeds, to organize poultry, fish, beekeeping and rabbit farming in households on the basis of a system of cooperation with relevant enterprises, and to ensure employment of the population and increase their family income.

The presidential decree paid special attention to the effective use of natural resources and the systematic establishment of environmental protection. In particular, within the framework of this priority area, priority was given to preventing the degradation of lands allocated to livestock breeding entities, slowing down the desertification process by increasing the productivity of natural pastures. To this end, the main goal is to ensure the production of low-cost feed products through the targeted use of pasture lands and the economy of water resources and energy consumption in the livestock sector, and to ensure the sustainability of natural resources and environmental protection, taking into account international processes on climate change, conservation of natural biodiversity and combating desertification. The following tasks were set to achieve these goals: - development and implementation of the National Program for the survey of grasslands and pastures and geobotanical research; -improving the payment system for using pastures, establishing a system for protecting the interests of pasture users, strengthening state control of pastures, and establishing the "Pasture Fund"; - development of a unified electronic system for monitoring natural hayfields, pastures and irrigated cropland and expansion of information exchange, use of modern technologies to monitor and evaluate the process of plant care; - development of the "Bioenergy and fuel" program to reduce production costs in animal husbandry and its industries and reduce the impact of organic waste on the environment; - by rationally using land and water resources, taking measures to optimize the growth rate of the number of livestock at the expense of increasing



productivity and thereby reduce the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere; and - adaptation of farms to climate change under favorable conditions, expansion of the scale of production of biohumus, bioenergy and bioheating products.

In order to introduce modern innovative methods into the livestock sector, increase product production volumes and provide state support to livestock entities, and ensure the implementation of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-120 dated February 8, 2022 "On approval of the Program for the development of the livestock sector and its branches in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-285 dated August 24, 2023 "On additional measures to improve the identification system and breeding sector in livestock farming" was adopted, in accordance with which the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-211 dated July 5, 2023 "On measures to implement the "Livestock Sector Development Project (Phase 2)" with the participation of the International Development Association and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development" was adopted to introduce an animal identification, registration and tracking system. 33 million US dollars have been allocated. Also, based on the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Committee for the Development of Veterinary and Livestock Breeding to implement the system of identification, registration and tracking of animals in the Republic of Uzbekistan in two stages, in the first stage - in 2023-2024, 2 districts from each administrative territory of our Republic will be selected, and one specialized in livestock breeding will be established in these 25 districts, and in the second stage - in 2025-2026, the system of identification, registration and tracking of animals will be implemented free of charge in the districts specialized in livestock breeding specified in this resolution in the remaining districts of the republic.

As a result of the effective implementation of the tasks set in the program by the authorities, the following results are set in the livestock sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan by 2026:

a) in the direction of sustainable provision of the population of the republic with food products and increasing production capabilities in the livestock sector and its branches:

milk cultivation volume from 11.5 million tons to 22 million tons, population soul to the head and from 336 kilograms to 560 kilograms increases;

cattle meat cultivation (live in weight) 1 980 thousand 2,864 thousand per ton per ton , sheep and goat meat - 400 thousand 650 thousand per ton per ton , population life to the head and from 47.5 kilograms to 69.4 kilograms delivered;



cattle their animal's maintenance, maintenance to do, to feed processes with related the works automation and buildings modern equipment with furnishing scale increases;

sheep and goats' wool adjective analysis to do and his/her grade system will be created and yellow local again work strengths increases;

b) animal husbandry and his/her networks food base strengthening and food work to release competence increase in the direction of:

main without food crops productivity (alfalfa - from 10 tons to 20 tons) and for silage corn - from 32 tons to 70 tons);

without food crops seeds to cultivate the number of specialized farms increased from 320 to 400. delivered;

mountain and it was a disaster to the pastures to drought durable fodder plants planting with their yield from 8 centners to 12 centners increases;

food processor of crops fertility agricultural activities work exit, in the pasture's food source increase and seed production base strengthening due to livestock food base further is strengthened;

c) animal husbandry in the field pedigree their work scientific basically organization verb, artificial fertilization systematic on the road to put in the direction of:

general cattle purebred in the herd high productive generation of cattle share from 9 percent to 33 percent increases;

general cattle herd breed improved local of cattle share from 54 percent to 90 percent delivered;

cattle their animals personal in the fields to keep and of care scientific based and innovative from the methods use opportunities is expanded;

genealogy work and artificial fertilization systematic organization verb farms on account of and especially the population in their homes local of goods pedigree and productivity increases;

d) livestock of goods productivity increase in the direction of:

international and national standards (Global GAP, NACCP and others) answer of farms that give share from 1 percent to 30 percent delivered;

cattle their animals in cultivation computerized from programs user livestock of farms share of 50 percent delivered;

meaty of cattle productivity increase in order to farmer and farmer of farms work to release in activity scientific and training institutions with integration is developed;

d) poultry farming field development in the direction of:



bird meat cultivation volume 210 thousand 536 thousand tons per ton increases;

egg cultivation from 8.1 billion to 12.8 billion units, population soul to the head from 236 pieces to 329 pieces;

poultry farming enterprises to the activity relevant biological and technical security demands determinant documents work will be released;

f) fishing network development in the direction of:

fish cultivation volume 400 thousand tons to 1 million tons increases;

fishing on farms artificial water basins productivity from 30 centners to 150 centners per hectare delivered;

fish of cultivation general large precious fish (trout, salmon, sturgeon, tilapia and others) share from 2 % to 10 % delivered;

of fish new types air conditioning measures will be seen and fish export products competence increases;

g) beekeeping network development in the direction of:

honey cultivation volume 25 thousand 52.5 thousand per ton per ton increases;

beekeeping products to account to take system and statistical database is formed;

local beekeeping of products adjective and international to standards compatibility assessment mechanism is created;

bees with dusting services on the road is placed;

h) rabbit farming network development in the direction of:

rabbit meat cultivation volume from 100 tons to 23 thousand per ton increases;

population soul to the head rabbit meat consumption to do volume from 3 kilograms to increase achieved;

i) natural from resources effective use and environment protection to do in the direction of:

in our republic pasture of their lands to degradation encountered areas from 70 percent to 50 percent is shortened;

in our republic food crops cultivation for irrigated of lands to decline encountered areas from 58 percent to 25 percent is reduced;

food processor crops cultivation for used irrigated of lands to decline meeting, as well as yailov of their lands degradation and desertification processes before is taken;

from the pastures uncontrolled use works order birthday and pastures coordination according to relevant authorized organs activity will be improved;

k) animal husbandry in the field infrastructure services further their development adjective improvement and types expansion in the direction of:



livestock farmer in the field and farmer of farms restored development for work to release and market from infrastructure use opportunities is expanded;

zoologist services to show system further will be improved;

cattle their animals to account to take and observation mechanisms further improved and large and small horned goods identification systemic on the road is placed;

l) In order to increase the potential of scientific research institutes and strengthen their material and technical base, experimental farms will be established together with economic associations and associations tasked with developing livestock sectors, and their coordination by the state will be initiated.

Due to the implementation of the goals and objectives set out in the Program approved by the President's resolution, the production volumes of the main types of livestock products in our country are increasing year by year. This can be seen from the data in the table below.

Information on the production volumes of the main types of livestock products in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Tele phone number	Product name and units of measurement	In 2022	In 2023	Growth in 2023 compared to 2022, in %
1	Meat (live weight) - million tons.	2.7	2.8	103.7
2	Milk- million tons of felt.	11.6	12.0	103.4
3	Eggs - million pieces.	8.1	8.5	104.9
4	Fish is a thousand tons of feelings.	177.4	198.9	112.1

The table shows that, as a result of state support for the future development of the livestock sector, the volume of livestock production in our country is increasing year by year. In particular, it can be noted that in 2023, compared to 2022, the production of meat (in live weight, from all types of animals and poultry!) increased by one hundred thousand tons, totaling 2.8 million tons, dairy products increased by 400 thousand tons, totaling 12.0 million tons, egg production increased by 400 million eggs, totaling 8.5 billion eggs, and fish production increased by 21.5 thousand tons, totaling 198.9 thousand tons.

The results of our research show that since a significant part of livestock in our country is raised by the population and, of course, the main part of the meat and dairy products produced by the population is also sold, the cost of meat and dairy products produced by them has also become somewhat more expensive, which leads to a continuous increase in the retail price of these biologically valuable food



products in the market due to the lack of sufficient competition. Therefore, as emphasized in the resolution of our President, we consider it appropriate to organize at least one large livestock complex on the basis of cotton-grain clusters in each district and to strengthen measures to further support their activities by the state.

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