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THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIVESTOCK NETWORK IN UZBEKISTAN

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The article describes the features of development of cattle breeding, which is considered the main branch of agricultural production, territorial aspects, and the measures implemented in order to satisfy the needs of the population.

Key words: agriculture, animal husbandry, meat, milk, eggs, pasture.

Livestock products make up about 65% of the nutrients in the human diet. It has the same share in commodity agricultural products. If one-third of the agricultural production is used in the form of feed or seed, livestock products are completely processed for processing, directly to the retail network or for personal consumption in the form of food. goods are sold.

Agricultural development plays a key role in food security in several ways, notably by ensuring food availability, affordability and food security, and by contributing to food consumption through the diversity of food produced, etc. Agricultural development coupled with population growth has tripled global agricultural production over the past 50 years, largely due to the Green Revolution, with only 12% increase in agricultural land area (FAO, 2014a), although there is considerable variation between countries and regions. The Green Revolution resulted from the efforts of plant scientists and the introduction of high-yielding varieties of specific crops, increased irrigation and the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, and improved management practices. However, the specialization of food systems has led to a significant loss of biodiversity, potentially harming the ecological sustainability of agricultural systems, and reducing opportunities for future food supply diversification.

The economy of agricultural producers mainly depends on the prices at which products are sold. The country's food security depends on the extent to which these products are provided to the population of the country and individual regions. Unfortunately, livestock products make up the bulk of food imports. In the sustainable development of the economy of our country, the implementation of



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selection-breeding works in the livestock sector, which is considered one of the most important directions of agriculture, is of great importance in the practice of the world's best practices and modern technologies and scientific achievements, in increasing the economic efficiency and competitiveness of the entire livestock sector.

One of the most important priority tasks is to meet the demand of the population of our growing country for livestock products, to further increase the volume of production of meat, milk, eggs, honey and other products in the domestic consumer markets, and to constantly ensure their price stability. In 2000, 49.8% of the gross share of agricultural products in the republic was accounted for by livestock products, and in 2010, it was 41.3%. In 2022, this indicator was 48.5 percent (table). The dynamics of livestock breeding in 2022 compared to 2000 was 210 percent. Today, cattle breeding occupies an important place in the animal husbandry of our republic. It is from this sector that the main share of meat and milk is produced. Because of this, it is important to develop this industry on a scientific basis, to improve the productivity, breed, fertility, technological characteristics of the breeds of cattle, to create their new productive lines, families, types, herds.

Dynamics of the gross agricultural product of Uzbekistan (1992-2022, billion soums/%)

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2022	2022/2000 and,%
Agriculture	1387,2 100	5978,3 100	30856,7 100	99604,6 100	250250,6 100	345191,7 100	249
Including							
Farming	696,8 50,2	3323,1 55,6	18119,0 58,7	55429,2 55,6	123858,8 49,5	137432,4 51,5	197
Animal husbandry	690,4 49,8	2655,2 44,4	12737,7 41,3	44175,4 45,4	126391,8 50,5	145139,3 48,5	210

Note: the picture shows a billion soums for the current year, with interest in the denominator

Uzbekistan's agriculture is of great importance in providing employment and food security of the country. Animal husbandry plays an important role in this. In the following years, a number of decisions were made on the further development of the



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livestock industry, which ensured its growth dynamics. In recent years, as a result of the reforms implemented in this field, the provision of livestock products to the population has improved significantly. For example, meat production per capita increased by 2.2 times and milk production by 2.3 times per month. At the same time, the population of Uzbekistan increased more than 1.4 times. In January-December 2022, production of livestock products amounted to 167,711 billion soums and increased by 103.4% compared to the same period of 2021. The share of livestock products in agriculture reached 48.2%. Samarkand (11.4 percent), Kashkadarya (11.4 percent), Tashkent (9.9 percent) and Bukhara (9.5 percent) regions have the largest share in livestock production. In 2017-2022, livestock products increased by 2.6 times in nominal terms.

The main part of livestock in Uzbekistan (76% of cattle, 78% of goats and sheep, 53% of poultry) is raised on farmers' and homestead farms. 93% of milk, 88% of meat and 62% of eggs delivered to Uzbekistan in 2022 will be their contribution. Meat production. As of January 1, 2023, the total number of cattle reached 13,857.6 thousand heads, and sheep and goats reached 23,623.7 thousand heads. Compared to the corresponding period of 2021, the number of cattle in all categories of farms increased by 2.3%, and the number of sheep and goats increased by 2.8%.

In January-December 2022, 2,726,000 tons of live weight meat were produced in farms of all categories (3.4% more than in January-December 2021). Kashkadarya (11.6 percent), Samarkand (11.5 percent) and Bukhara (10.5 percent) regions are leaders in meat production.

In January-December 2022, milk production amounted to 11,629.4 thousand tons, which is 3.2% more than in the corresponding period of 2021. Samarkand (11.9 percent), Kashkadarya (11.0 percent) and Fergana (9.5 percent) regions are leading in terms of milk supply in Uzbekistan in 2022.

As of January 1, 2023, the total number of poultry has reached 97,310.2 thousand. Compared to the corresponding period of 2022, the number of poultry in all categories of farms increased by 5.8 percent. In terms of the number of poultry, Tashkent region - 16.3 million heads (increased by 16.8% compared to 2021), Samarkand - 14.3 million heads (14.7%) and Andijan - 10.5 million heads (10.8 percent) regions are leading. In January-December 2022, 8,129.3 million eggs were produced, which is 4.4% more than in the same period of 2021. Tashkent (17.9 percent), Samarkand (15.7 percent) and Andijan (9.2 percent) regions are the leaders in terms of egg supply.



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Today, special attention is paid to the development of fisheries in our country. In January-December 2022, a total of 117,417 tons of fish were caught, which is 3.2% more than in the corresponding period of 2021. In 2022, the regions of Khorezm with 29,565 tons (16.6 percent), Andijan with 21,939 tons (12.4 percent) were the leaders in fishing.

Uzbekistan is a net importer of livestock products, because in 2022 the total volume of exports was 91.4 million dollars, imports were 747.3 million dollars, and the trade balance was 655.9 million dollars. During the analyzed period, the total export of livestock products increased by 7%, and the total import increased by 19%. Live animals (especially poultry), eggs, honey and animal feed constitute the main part of Uzbekistan's exports. At the same time, the main imports are meat, animal feed and live animals.

Based on the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PR-120 of February 8, 2022, the following tasks for the development of the livestock industry in 2022-2026 were defined:

A cooperative system will be created between livestock and agricultural farms. Until 2026, the volume of milk production will be increased from 11.5 million tons to 22 million tons and from 328 to 560 kilograms per capita. Beef production (in live weight) is 2864 thousand tons, sheep and goat meat is 650 thousand tons. The share of high-yielding cattle in the general cattle herd will be increased from 9% to 33%, and improved cattle from 54% to 90%.

The productivity of the main nutritious fodder crops for livestock will be increased: alfalfa - from 10 tons to 20 tons, and corn for silage - from 32 tons to 70 tons. Degraded pasture areas in our republic will be reduced from 70 percent to 50 percent. In general, in order to increase the productivity and profitability of animal husbandry, based on the experience of foreign countries, it is appropriate to pay special attention to solving the following issues:

- development of the agricultural insurance market with state support to cover the losses of farmers during drought, disease and other types of disasters;
- to determine the optimal types of forage for summer and winter pastures, as well as the carrying capacity of pastures, to introduce concepts of rotational grazing, seeding and restoration of pastures, as well as new methods of fodder cultivation, such as aquaponics and hydroponics;



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➤ training farmers and representatives of local NNO (non-governmental non-profit organization) in modern methods of feeding, keeping and medical care of small ruminants (sheep and goats), growing and keeping fodder.

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