

# Improving the Efficiency of Cultivation and Export of Agricultural Products: In Case Surkhandarya

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**Abstract.** The article examines promising directions of development of farms of the rural population and cattle breeding on the example of the Surkhandarya region. The author analyzes cattle breeding on the example of Surkhandarya region and suggests ways of further development of cattle breeding.

**Keywords:** Agriculture, population, social problems, climatic conditions, efficiency.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The livestock sector plays an important role in the global agricultural economy and to some extent meets the material needs and requirements of the population for food. Numerous approaches are being taken to statistically study the volume of livestock production and changes in it. According to statistics, today the world's agriculture accounts for 1 billion of the economically active population. It employs more than 5 million people, and accounts for about 5 percent of the world's gross domestic product. According to the statistical forecast, “by 2050, the world population will reach 9.1 billion. can reach a person. At the same time, the world's demand for meat and dairy products is expected to increase 2.5-3.0 times compared to today. This, in turn, increases the demand for livestock products. [10]

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Evaluation of economic development and structural changes in agriculture in Uzbekistan from economists T.Sh.Shodiev, B.B.Berkinov, Baymirzaev D. N. [5], Mamadjanova T. A. [6], Ortikmirzaevich T. B. [8], Yuldashev, N. K., Nabokov, V. I., Nekrasov, K. V.[9], B.T.Salimov, T.Q.Kudratov and others.

However, in these studies, the production of the main types of livestock products, the development of the livestock sector in the regions, the factors affecting them, the potential and prospects of the regions are not studied statistically. These aspects served as a basis for choosing the topic of the dissertation, defining its goals and objectives. [1]

## III. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Although the provision of services to the livestock sector in foreign countries is organized within the specifics of each country, the most important aspects for Uzbekistan in the innovative development of infrastructure facilities serving the livestock sector are:

- Innovative development of the livestock sector is under the constant control of the state, and the adaptation of farmers to the market can be seen in the direction of improving the quality of services by supporting non-governmental organizations in the form of cooperatives. Also, the basis for the development of the livestock sector is the economic incentives applied by the state;
- The quality of livestock products grown in the country, control over food safety is very strong, and attention is paid to the development of professional cooperatives, as it is difficult for individual farmers to meet the high requirements;
- The results of combining the interests of livestock farms, livestock breeding industries, processing units, veterinary research and trade are the main basis for the development of the livestock sector.

Therefore, in the future in our country the main problem should be the establishment of a system of services to farmers, breeding, fodder production, as well as other types of services by cooperatives or similar structures with deep market-oriented activities in the livestock sector.[2]

Given the current priority given to the development of diversified farms, it would be expedient to establish specialized technological centers that will serve the livestock sector. These specialized technological centers

should be tasked not only with providing comprehensive veterinary services, but also with technical and technological services. In the establishment of these technological centers, it is advisable to place them in the regions, depending on the level of development of the livestock sector.[7]

The development of the livestock sector is directly related to the quality of veterinary services provided to it. On the one hand, the emergence of various diseases in animal husbandry as a result of poor quality veterinary services leads to a decrease in productivity, on the other hand, the sustainable development of the livestock sector increases the demand for well-developed veterinary services and contributes to the development of veterinary service infrastructure.

Analyzing the regional specialization of agriculture in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the level of development of the livestock sector varies by region. Tashkent, Navoi and Khorezm regions are leaders in livestock productivity. In terms of gross output, Samarkand, Tashkent, Kashkadarya, Bukhara are the leaders in meat production, Samarkand, Khorezm, Kashkadarya, Tashkent, Samarkand, Khorezm and Andijan in egg production, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Navoi, Bukhara and Jizzakh regions are the leaders in wool production. Even in the provinces, if we analyze the level of development of the livestock sector by districts, we can see that it is developed and specialized at different levels (Table 1). At present, priority is given to the development of cattle breeding in the country. Based on this feature, the infrastructure of the livestock sector (veterinary services, feed supply, storage, processing, sales, maintenance, information consulting and innovation services) depends on the specialization of the regions, the number of livestock by type of farm, feed supply. , analyzing the productivity indicators of livestock and the efficiency indicators of the network, we consider it expedient to place.[3]

When analyzing the state of development of the livestock sector in Surkhandarya region in 2017, the total number of cattle in the region was 940,103 heads, including 33,0005 heads of cows, 2,208,494 heads of sheep and goats, 11,354 heads of horses and 3,997,300 heads of poultry. Based on this, we determined the level of development of the livestock sector in Surkhandarya region. As a basis for this, we have identified the following indicators:

1. Their number by type of livestock (cattle, sheep, poultry);
2. Total number of conditional cattle.

Table 1: Level of development of the livestock sector in Surkhandarya region, 2018 [1]

<b>Districts</b>	<b>Number of head of cattle, head</b>	<b>Ш.ж.сигирлар сонн, бош</b>	<b>Number of cows, head</b>	<b>Horses, head</b>	<b>Poultry head count, head</b>	<b>Number of cows</b>	<b>Milk, tons</b>	<b>Meat (live weight), tons</b>	<b>Eggs, thousand pieces</b>
Angor	7542	6568	78512	207	266100	16568	38679	8949	18946
Boysun	9350	6802	366647	2160	173400	16802	41837	13818	15447
Denov	92880	45456	185900	3070	441000	45456	139161	24760	8297
Jarqorgon	6684	26997	253087	299	519000	26997	65238	19918	9116
Curious	5627	24241	72110	396	118600	24241	54123	13750	12372,6
Kumkurgan	92987	34643	210610	1483	239900	34643	97799	20382	29373
Muzrabot	50095	22761	69207	206	218700	22761	59913	12434	21568
Oltinsoy	45254	20210	96100	968	101000	20210	41232	6944	8703
Sariosiyo	60624	25250	172650	1747	280300	25250	49468	11763	12930
Termiz	43713	17881	71102	253	652600	17881	36948	8331	85746

Long	76214	31356	48379	534	349300	1356	56228	15709	12454
Sherobod	65639	21466	293628	041	283900	1466	83648	12204	18730
Salty	88400	23377	171940	972	310600	3377	42919	8699	12854
Termiz city	5094	2997	18622	18	42900	997	2789	78	3950
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>940103</b>	<b>330005</b>	<b>2208494</b>	<b>12354</b>	<b>3997300</b>	<b>30005</b>	<b>809982</b>	<b>177739</b>	<b>320486.6</b>

1. Livestock productivity indicators, (average milk yield per cow, average wool cut per head, average egg yield per hen). Using this information, the total number of conventional cattle in the region and the productivity of livestock were determined.

We have determined the ranking of livestock in the region on individual productivity indicators. After determining the rating for each indicator by individual districts, we determine the average rating by district as a whole.

According to this rating, the rating of the level of development of the livestock sector in Surkhandarya region is divided into 3 groups:

1- group. The livestock sector is a highly developed advanced farm, considered advanced in two or more specialties, and includes districts with high economic efficiency indicators in animal husbandry.

2- group. The livestock sector is a highly developed district, which has high results in one or more specialties and has achieved positive results in the livestock sector;

Group 3. The livestock sector is a steadily developed district, specializing in only one sector of the livestock sector, which is efficient, while other sectors of the livestock sector are underdeveloped and detrimental to businesses.

In the regions of the first group it is expedient to establish advanced technological centers specializing in comprehensive animal husbandry. The activities of the center will be based on strict control of the state veterinary service, continuous training of veterinary specialists, technical and technological equipment of veterinary laboratories, priority in providing the necessary veterinary drugs, feeds and feed additives.

For districts belonging to the second group, it is expedient to establish actively developed technological centers specializing in animal husbandry. The essence of the establishment of this technological center is explained by the fact that the quality of imported and exported animal products is constantly monitored, the level of professional training of veterinary services is increased, the center is fully equipped and equipped with the necessary veterinary equipment.

Table 2: Placement of zoo-veterinary stations specializing in animal husbandry by districts [2]

<b>Groups</b>	<b>Districts included in the group</b>	<b>Classification of districts included in the group</b>	<b>Specialized veterinary centers</b>
<b>I - group</b>	Denau, Kumkurgan, Uzun, Sherabad	The livestock sector is a highly developed advanced farms, which are advanced in two or more specialties and have high economic efficiency in animal husbandry.	Advanced technological centers specializing in animal husbandry
<b>II- group</b>	Termez, Muzrabat, Jarqurghon, Shurchi	Livestock sector is a highly developed district with high results in one or more specialties and positive	Active advanced technological centers specializing in animal husbandry

		efficiency in the livestock sector.	
<b>III - group</b>	Angor, Boysun, Qizirik, Oltinsoy, Sariosiyo Termez city	It specializes in only one sector of the livestock sector, which is effective in areas where other areas of animal husbandry are underdeveloped.	Normally developed technological centers specializing in animal husbandry

For the third group of districts, the establishment of normatively developed technological centers specializing in animal husbandry is effective, the main task of which is to provide timely and effective veterinary services, analysis and treatment of livestock diseases, providing the necessary veterinary equipment depending on the existing livestock specialty.

Taking into account the social and economic importance of the livestock sector in the regions, the level of development, the establishment of specialized veterinary centers will allow to effectively organize the prevention, treatment and prevention of livestock diseases. It will also improve the quality of infrastructure services for livestock and, ultimately, increase the productivity of livestock and create conditions for the effective operation of the livestock sector.

As mentioned above, the development of the livestock sector and the development of infrastructure services and the quality of service are interrelated. Therefore, in the innovative development of infrastructure services serving the livestock sector, the direct development of the livestock sector also requires innovative development. The innovative development of the livestock sector is somewhat more complex than the industrial sector, and even more so than the agricultural sector. The biological nature of the production process in the livestock sector has an impact on innovative development. Biological processes take place in different natural and climatic conditions and in different areas of animal husbandry, which requires an individual approach and accounting in the formation of mechanisms for the distribution of investment resources.

The main goal of innovative development of infrastructure services in the livestock sector is to improve infrastructure services that ensure sustainable development, competitiveness and expanded reproduction of the industry. In the innovative development of infrastructure serving the livestock sector, it is necessary to develop measures to implement a number of tasks:

- formation of an innovative system and innovative infrastructure that will ensure the profitability and sustainable development of the livestock sector;
- Ensuring food security and achieving competitive production by improving the quality and expanding the range of infrastructure services;
- Expanding the volume and variety of livestock products, improving their quality and thereby entering the world market, exporting livestock products and so on.
- In the process of research, we identify the following areas in the innovative development of infrastructure services for the livestock sector: biological, technical-technological and organizational-economic areas.

Biological directions play a special role in the innovative development of the livestock sector, that is, they focus on increasing the genetic potential of livestock.

Technical and technological directions increase the efficiency of resource use in the industry as a result of the use of resource and energy-saving techniques and technologies.

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

The organizational and economic direction of innovative development allows to coordinate different ways of innovative activity, including measures such as rational organization of production, training of highly qualified personnel. Given the limited investment resources, in the innovative development of the livestock sector, priority is given not only to efficient, but also cost-effective and resource-saving areas that can ensure sustainable growth and competitiveness of the industry in the short term.

Also, according to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 26, 2016 No 55 "On the program of development of the service sector in 2016-2020" the target parameter is to increase the service sector in rural areas in 2020 by 1.8 times compared to 2015 defined as:

Achieving these goals is achieved by solving the following tasks:

- Increase the volume, type and efficiency of infrastructure services in the agricultural sector;

- Increase the volume and efficiency of agricultural production;
- Development of storage and processing of agricultural products on the basis of innovative technologies;
- Establishment and accelerated development of agroholdings, agroclusters and intersectoral cooperatives (associations);
- Further development of financing and lending systems;
- Introduction of innovations and innovative technologies in production and their effective use.

It should be noted that Uzbekistan has all the opportunities for innovative development of the agricultural sector and its infrastructure. In particular, the average growth rate of agriculture has been observed since 2000, a number of legal and regulatory documents have been adopted for innovative development, the practice of introducing new techniques and technologies in the agricultural sector has been established.

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