

**INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.  
(IN THE CASE OF SURKHANDARYA REGION)**

**Khurramov Eshmamat Khudoyberdievich**

Faculty of Economics and Tourism of Termiz State University,

teacher of the economics department

**ANNOTATION:** 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.

**Key words:** Agriculture, population, social problems, climatic conditions, efficiency.

**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]

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.

Main. Serious attention was paid to increasing the number of cattle and increasing production on privatized farms. For example, in Muzrabat district, Dehqon-Obod JSC initially had 52 head of cattle, but later the number of cattle increased to 105 , and the farm produced 8 tons of milk per year [7]. The focus on animal husbandry has improved from year to year, and production has been carried out according to the plan in accordance with the demand and needs of the population for livestock products. As a result, 131638 heads of cattle were delivered to the region in 1991, 127423 heads in 1993, 420337 heads in 1995, 432582 heads in 1997, 446406 heads in 2000, and 458834 heads of cattle in 2002. In comparison with the regional districts, 3961 heads of cattle were reared in Sherabad district in 1991, 3279 heads in 1993, 6361 heads in

1995, 3753 heads in 1997, 8504 heads in 2000, 9338 heads in 2002 [8, P.90]. The share of livestock in the gross agricultural output increased from 36.6% in 1990 to 40.1% in 2011, mainly due to an increase in the number of cattle on farms [9, p.128]. At the same time, at a time when the provision of food to the population in difficult economic conditions is an important issue, we are witnessing a decline in food production in some enterprises and organizations in the region. For example, in 1994, the volume of food production of Termez Dairy Plant, Termez Meat Processing Plant, Shurchi Flour Products Combine, Regional Bakery Joint-Stock Company, Surkhandarya and Uzun Fisheries Combines was reduced compared to 1993. As a result, in 1994, 23 mln. Food products worth 894,000 soums were under-supplied to the population. As a result of reforms in the agricultural sector, the transformation of ownership in agriculture, the establishment of private and private livestock enterprises and the allocation of benefits and investments by the state have achieved the development of the industry and the needs of the population in livestock products. As a result, by 1995, livestock farmers delivered to the state 73.4 thousand tons of beef and poultry (live weight), 307.5 tons of milk, 68.2 million eggs, 1511.8 tons of wool, 1023.0 thousand wool. the number of cattle reached 44.3 thousand, the number of sheep and goats - 906.3 thousand, the number of birds - 692.0 thousand [11, p. 337-338]. Farmers transformed into joint-stock companies have produced 1,553 tons of meat, 13,060 tons of milk and 1,600,000 eggs this year, an increase of 117% in milk production and 128% in egg production. There were 21937 hectares of land allocated to these farms [12]

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.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Of course, the list of tasks and challenges listed above may seem quite extensive. However, their solutions are fully viable and are crucial for accelerating the modernization and competitiveness of agriculture, as well as for structural changes in the country's economy [15]. The National Agricultural Development Strategy for 2019-2030, which is currently being developed, should become a key document for the implementation of reforms in this area, which are ready to be

supported by the World Bank and other international organizations. Its adoption and subsequent implementation by the government will directly implement the above-mentioned proposals and recommendations and turn them into economic opportunities for development and improvement of the well-being and living standards of the people of Uzbekistan [16].

## REFERENCE

1. BUYRAK KASALLIKLARI PATOFIZIOLOGIYASI. Siydik ISHLAB CHIQRISH VA BO'LISHNI BUZISHLARI. BOLALARNING XUSUSIYATLARI XI Shodiqul o'g'li, XM Boboniyozovna, RS Ilxomovna Fan va texnologiya ko'p tarmoqli jurnali 3(4), 210-214 , 2023
2. GLOMERULONEFRIT KASALLIGINING KELIB CHIQISHI HAMDA USHBU KASALLIKDA KO 'RILADIGAN CHORA TADBIRLAR M Aminova, A Ergashev, S Safarov, I Xushvaqtoq, M Turdimurodova Evrosiyo tibbiyot va tabiiy fanlar jurnali 3 (6-qism 2), 71-74 , 2023
3. JIRRAJYATNING ESTETIK TURLARI, PLASTIK JARROZIYA AJ Mirzaali o'g'li, XI Shodiqul o'g'li, SX Eminjon o'g'li EVROPA ZAMONAVIY TIBBIYOT VA AMALIYOT JURNALI 2 (10), 143-144 , 2022
4. ANESTEZIYA VA UNING UMUMIY XUSUSIYATLARI AJ Mirzaali o'g'li, XI Shodiqul o'g'li, NA Fozil o'g'li, SX Eminjon o'g'li, ... Gospodarka va Innovacje. 28, 191-192 , 2022 yil
5. TERMINAL HOLATLAR O'pka va yurak reanimatsiyasini o'tkazish tamoyillari AJ Mirzaali o'g'li, XI Shodiqul o'g'li, NA Fozil o'g'li, ... Galaxy xalqaro fanlararo tadqiqot jurnali 10(10), 729-731 , 2022
6. Tibbiy profilaktikaning tibbiyotdagi ahamiyati AJ Mirzaali o'g'li, XI Shodiqul o'g'li, SX Eminjon o'g'li, NB Aliqul o'g'li, ... Texas tibbiyot fanlari jurnali 13, 175-176 , 2022
8. Quartero AO, Meineche-Schmidt V, Muris J, et al. Bulking agents, antispasmodic and antidepressant medication for the treatment of irritable bowel syndrome. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2005;2:CD003460. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
9. Stampfer MJ, Goldhaber SZ, Yusuf S, et al. Effect of intravenous streptokinase on acute myocardial infarction: pooled results from randomized trials. *N Engl J Med.* 1982;307:1180–1182. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
10. Moher D, Cook DJ, Eastwood S, et al. Improving the quality of reports of meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials: the QUOROM statement. Quality of reporting of meta-analyses. *Lancet.* 1999;354:1896–1900. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
11. Jadad AR, Cook DJ, Jones A, et al. Methodology and reports of systematic reviews and meta-analyses: a comparison of Cochrane reviews with articles published in paper-based journals. *JAMA.* 1998;280:278–280. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
12. Chalmers TC, Buyse M. Meta-analysis. In: Chalmers TC, Blum A, Buyse M, et al., editors. *Data Analysis for Clinical Medicine: The Quantitative Approach to Patient Care.* Rome, Italy: International University Press; 1988. pp. 75–84. [Google Scholar]