

STRATEGY FOR THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF DAIRY CATTLE BREEDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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Abstract: The industrialization of livestock products, including dairy farming, is one of the important issues in the context of population growth and global climate change. Also, a number of problems, such as meeting the population's demand for quality food and ensuring food safety, require the application of scientific achievements to the sector and increase investment attractiveness. Milk production in our republic poses a difficult question of introducing industrial technologies to animal husbandry while fully meeting the demands of the domestic market. If we take into account that 85% of the milk produced in our republic is produced by farmers' farms, we can understand that the intensification of the dairy sector is significantly complicated. At the same time, it is possible to reduce the cost of products and rational use of resources by improving the activity of livestock farmers

Keywords: Milk Production Processes, Industrialization, Milk Produced, Feed Base, Farmers, Cattle, Intervention, Manufactured Product, Zoo Technicians, Agronomist.

Abstrak: Industrialisasi produk peternakan, termasuk peternakan sapi perah, merupakan salah satu isu penting dalam konteks pertumbuhan penduduk dan perubahan iklim global. Selain itu, sejumlah masalah, seperti memenuhi permintaan penduduk akan makanan berkualitas dan memastikan keamanan pangan, memerlukan penerapan pencapaian ilmiah pada sektor tersebut dan meningkatkan daya tarik investasi. Produksi susu di republik kita menimbulkan pertanyaan sulit tentang pengenalan teknologi industri ke peternakan sambil sepenuhnya memenuhi permintaan pasar domestik. Jika kita memperhitungkan bahwa 85% susu yang diproduksi di republik kita diproduksi oleh peternakan petani, kita dapat memahami bahwa intensifikasi sektor susu secara signifikan rumit. Pada saat yang sama, adalah mungkin untuk mengurangi biaya produk dan penggunaan sumber daya secara rasional dengan meningkatkan aktivitas peternak ternak.

Kata kunci: Proses Produksi Susu, Industrialisasi, Susu Yang Diproduksi, Pakan Ternak, Petani, Ternak, Intervensi, Produk Manufaktur, Teknisi Kebun Binatang, Ahli Agronomi



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Introduction

The main goal of the research is to develop scientific proposals and recommendations on the problems of industrialization of production among dairy farmers in our republic and their solution. It

should be noted that it is important to analyze the activities of all economic entities that directly participate in milk production processes, because this integration and a change in the activity of a single entity will affect the volume and quality of milk produced in the future. Therefore, when analyzing the activities of livestock farmers specializing in dairy farming, it is important to analyze not only farmers, but also other economic operators who work in cooperation with them. Accordingly, it is necessary to correctly evaluate the changes in the state policy and the opportunities of the private sector when determining the milk production strategy.

In our opinion, the goal of the industrialization of milk production in our republic should be focused primarily on ensuring food security and increasing the income of the population and increasing the profitability of farms in the future. Farms specializing in dairy farming in our republic mainly operate in a traditional way and in many cases rely on their own capabilities to strengthen the feed base. On the one hand, this is convenient for farmers, but on the other hand, it has a negative effect on the cooperation of farms with other economic operators.

There are several problems for dairy farmers in our republic, the fourth is the formation of a solid feed base, that is, the formation of supply for each head of cattle at the established standards, as well as having resources for a sufficient feed base. Secondly, intensification of milk production, i.e. increasing the volume of products produced per head of cattle and reducing the consumption of resources. Today, in the regions of our republic, there are several breeds of cattle in terms of dairy farming; Black- white cattle occupy the highest place in our republic in terms of milk yield and productivity, mainly in Jizzakh, Tashkent, Fergana, Andijan and Namanagan regions.

In our opinion, the industrialization of milk production will be mainly influenced by the following trends:

- the acceleration of the population and the level of urbanization, that is, the migration of a large part of the population to cities, the lack of labor resources in agriculture and the stimulation of production. Also, the continuous increase in the demand for protein and the increasing demand for relatively packaged products require the industrialization of livestock farms;

- acceleration of the process of globalization, that is, the introduction of imported goods and the change in the form of demand for dairy products also creates a problem for local producers to maintain their position in domestic markets and to export their goods. As a result, the industrialization of local dairy farmers becomes the demand of the time;

- increasing the share of the private sector in milk production and minimizing state intervention. We know that private entrepreneurs are constantly engaged in production with the aim of obtaining high profits at the expense of limited resources, which creates the basis for self-intensification of production. At this point, it should be noted that it is appropriate for the state to influence the activity of the private sector only through economic mechanisms; otherwise it is possible to disrupt the market balance and lead to a production crisis.

Although the above trends create great opportunities in the sector, the impact is different for different countries. In the development of the dairy industry, first of all, the existing situation is analyzed and contextual factors for the development of livestock are taken into account, that is, it is necessary to find solutions to the current problems, such as what type of cows to feed for farmers specializing in cattle breeding, as well as the formation of a feed base based on climatic conditions. The production of dairy products and their distribution to consumer markets is a very complex economic process, and we can divide this process into 5 parts. 1 picture:

- first, considering that the main producers are farmers, it is to create conditions for their cooperation, which brings them into a single system, that is, in this process, the farm producing milk

has the opportunity to sell its products to the cooperative under certain conditions will be.

-secondly, to analyze the activities of farmers and peasant farms in the direction of dairy farming. In fact, the most accurate analysis determines the previous shortcomings and future development strategies. It is through the analysis that scientific proposals are developed to improve the economic and organizational foundations of the dairy industry, to reduce the cost of milk production in farms;

- thirdly, the optimization of production processes, that is, the mutual harmony of the interests of dairy farmers and peasant farms and consumers is ensured. In this case, the interests or weakness of one of the parties will lead to a sharp disruption of the market balance in the future. It also included existing shortcomings in development and ways to eliminate them;

-fourthly, it is important to clearly define goals in the development of the dairy sector, which, while being a significantly complicated process, also determines the development strategy of producers. Because the manufacturer must clearly define the type of product to market and the possibilities of exporting the manufactured product.

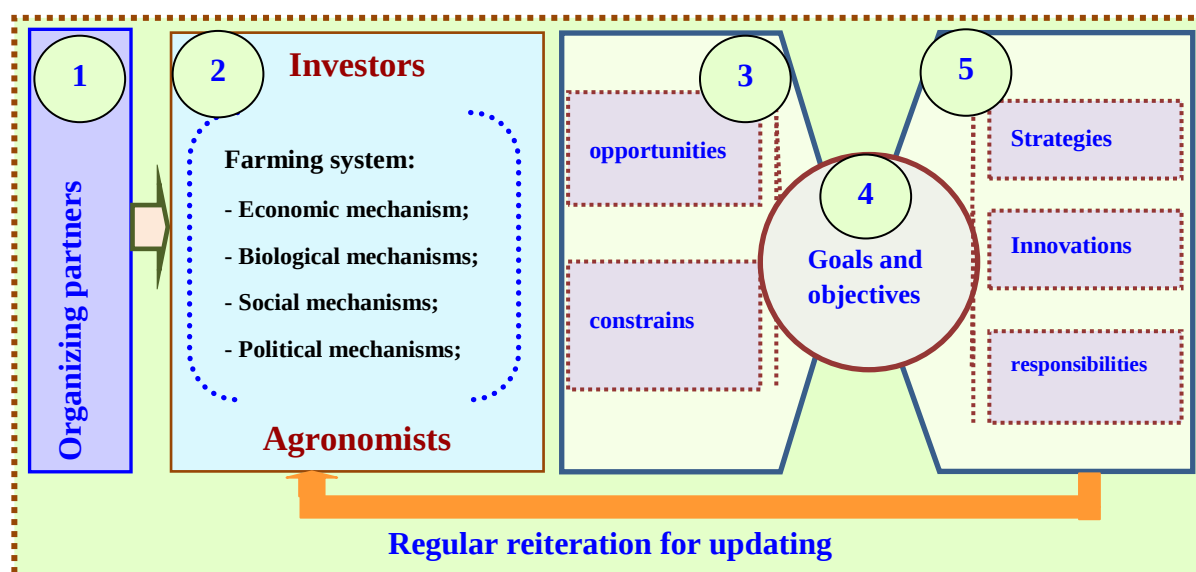


Figure 1. Conceptual framework for dairy sector strategy development.

From Figure 1, we can see that the industrialization of the dairy sector mainly consists of 5 important parts, and each part has its own characteristic that it complements each other and is an integral part of the industry. At the beginning, if the manufacturers come to a common system, then at the next stage, investors and experts in the field have a clear goal, and at the next stage, the available opportunities include opportunities and promising strategies.

Results and Discussion

In our opinion, in the development of the dairy industry and implementation of the milk market, all economic entities should be covered as a whole chain, including farmers and peasant farms, informal intermediaries involved in the sale of dairy products, suppliers of feed for livestock, and consumers as well as processing enterprises. All participants of this chain are stakeholders in the industrialization of the dairy sector, because the development of the sector harmonizes the interests of all participants. That is, as shown in Figure 1, investors pay attention to economic factors, while agronomists and zoo technicians pay attention to the productivity of production.

If we look at statistical data, about 90 percent of the produced milk is grown on farms. On the one hand, this is an important factor in reducing the cost of production by reducing excess expenses, as well as in self-employment of the population. However, it slows down the industrialization of production and the penetration of scientific advances into the dairy industry. First of all, farms are scattered, that is, not all farmers keep livestock only for milk production. Secondly, it is more difficult to preserve the breed of cattle in the country, because the breed of cattle is not very important for farmers and households. At the same time, livestock is considered as a means of maintaining surplus funds for households. This is one of the factors directly affecting the change in the volume of production.

In fact, if we consider the processes of milk production as a single chain, we can divide it into the following components, first of all, the economic mechanisms of livestock development, taking into account the opportunities and incentives created by the government for producers. The second is the formation of cooperative relations of farmers and farms specializing in animal husbandry, in which the mutual cooperation between the business entities specializing in milk production is the creation of a system of processing and selling products based on contracts. The third is the strengthening of the feed base, although most farms produce products, they do not have a reliable supply of feed, and the land area allocated to the number of livestock in the farms is not at the standard level. The fourth is the social situation of the population, in which the migration of a large part of the population to cities and the transfer of labor to industrial enterprises require the intensification of production in the agricultural sector. Also, the growth of the population requires the growth of demand for manufactured products and the production of relatively more products.

According to research, the development of the market for dairy products also acts as an incentive mechanism for local producers. Today, the majority of dairy products grown on farms are sold to consumer markets through farmers' markets and small dairy shops. Today, in the markets of dairy products of our republic, the Tovar brand has been partially formed, but this is not enough.:

- to guarantee the prospective operation of farmers and farms in the livestock sector;
- increases productivity of livestock and stimulates production intensification. Because the formation of a brand for the manufactured product also increases the demands for the cultivated raw materials, which ensures the specialization of the dairy farming farms, that is, it requires the breeding and selection of cattle of the same type, and most farmers In addition to the low productivity of livestock owned by farms, their breed is also different. This creates the basis for the quality of the products produced by local producers to be different, as well as the value of the product to increase;
- the fodder base of livestock is strengthened, that is, for the production of products under a certain brand, it is required that the fodder for livestock be both high-quality and relatively cheap.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that in the development of the dairy sector in our republic, it is appropriate to take into account the interests of not only farms, but also farmers. Because almost 90 percent of the produced dairy products are grown on farms, but the preferential treatment of farms has a negative impact on the balance of the domestic market. Accordingly, it is appropriate to give priority to the following aspects when developing the dairy industry:

- formation of mutual cooperative relations in milk producing farmers and farms;
- formation of a feed base for farmers and livestock producing the main product;
- Establishing a Boorish system by providing continuous information on the students of brand formation of milk and dairy products.;

- by implementing the economic mechanisms of industrialization of dairy farms, as well as by supporting the environment of free competition in the market, it is possible not only to increase the volume of production, but also to reduce the cost of products.

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