

ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM FOR PROVIDING THE POPULATION WITH LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

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Abstract

The main trends in the provision of the population of Uzbekistan with livestock products have been identified. An analysis was made of the volumes of production of livestock and poultry meat and the volumes of meat consumption. An organizational and economic mechanism for the interaction of participants in the system of providing the population with livestock products is proposed.

Aim

The purpose of the work is to develop scientifically based proposals and practical recommendations for the formation of an organizational and economic mechanism for providing the population with livestock products

Tasks

- assess the level of provision of the population with meat in the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- propose the main directions for improving the organizational and economic mechanism for providing the population with meat.

Materials and methods

The solution of the tasks set in the work was carried out on the basis of the application of general scientific research methods in the framework of comparative, logistic and statistical analysis, as well as on the analysis of structure and dynamics, graphical interpretation of information, etc.

Results

The organizational and economic mechanism for providing the population with meat and meat products should be understood as a combination of state regulation measures and elements of market influence, aimed at achieving a specific goal to produce high-quality and competitive products, satisfying the demand of the population for meat and meat products of domestic production, thereby maintaining the food security of the state.

In the system of providing the population with meat and meat products, two main aspects of the organizational and economic mechanism can be distinguished. First, it is maintaining a balance between supply and demand, which determines the equilibrium prices for agricultural products and food. The regulation of existing mechanisms should be aimed at stimulating demand and increasing supply by increasing the volume of meat and meat products, changing the structure, expanding the range and improving the quality of these products. Secondly, it is forecasting changes in demand for meat and meat products in accordance with targeted regional programs. The existing regulatory mechanisms should be aimed at uninterrupted, affordable and sufficient provision of the population with meat and meat products at the level of scientifically based consumption norms.

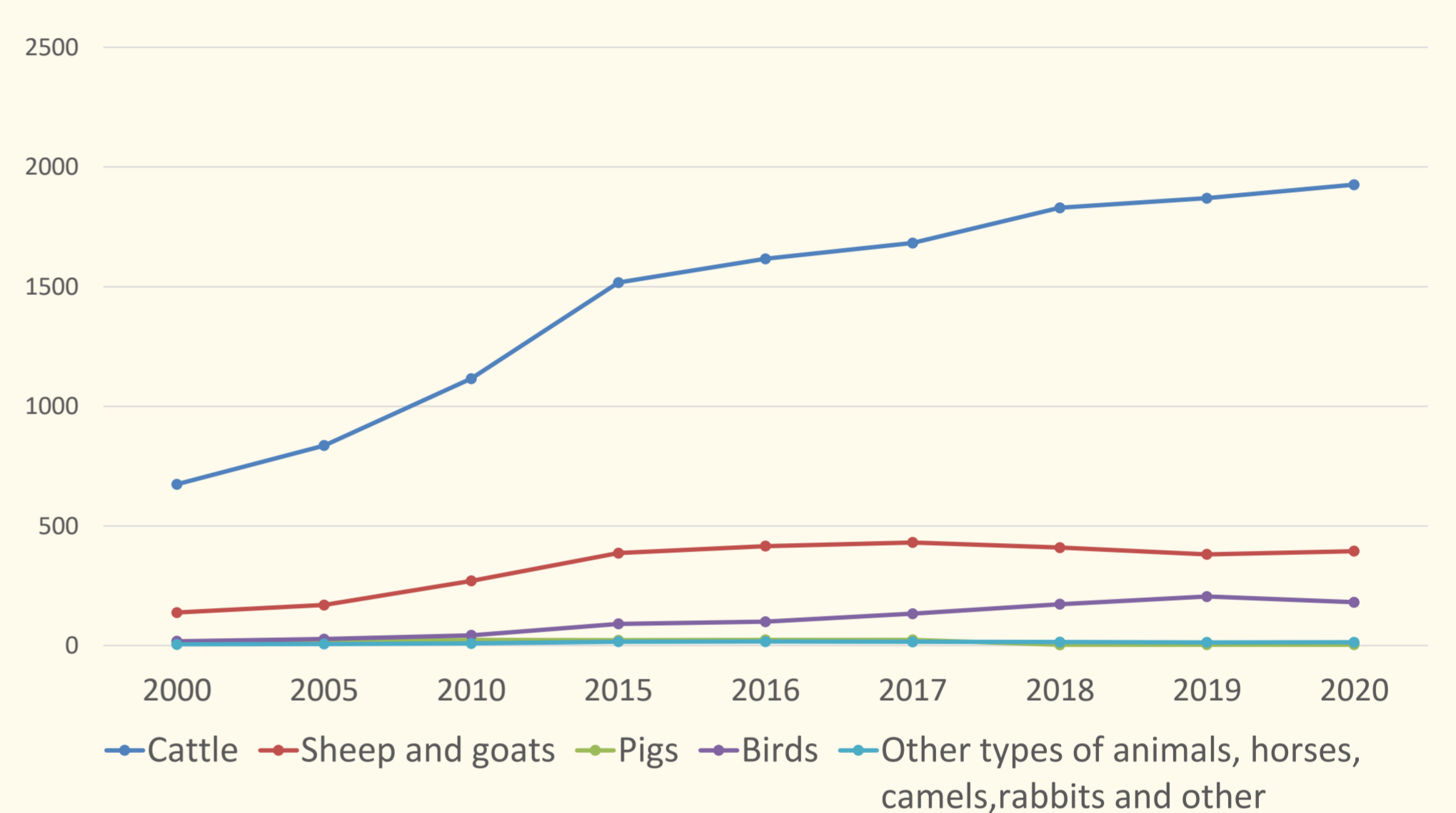
A feature of animal husbandry in Uzbekistan is that it is mainly concentrated in dekhkan and farm enterprises. They contain more than 98% of cattle (total number of 13 million heads); 95% sheep and goats (total livestock 23 million heads); 72% poultry (total livestock 85 million heads).

This feature objectively reduces production efficiency and requires a special state policy, special support and regulation measures. Here we need agrolistics oriented to the needs of micro-enterprises, an agro-service system that will be adapted to provide them with everything they need, cooperation of all types, etc.

In 2000, the production rate of livestock and poultry for slaughter amounted to 841.8 thousand tons, in 2020 this figure reached 2519.6 thousand tons. The volume of production in 2020 compared to 2000 amounted to 299.3%.

As can be seen from the graph in Fig. 1, most of all cattle meat is produced in Uzbekistan. In 2000, the production of cattle for slaughter in live weight amounted to 674 thousand tons, and in 2020 this figure amounted to 1925.9 thousand tons, which is 285.7% more than in 2000.

Meat and meat products are integral elements of ensuring the country's food security. Indicators of consumption of livestock products per capita are, in fact, one of the main indicators characterizing the well-being of the nation.



Source: The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

Fig. 1. Livestock and poultry produced for slaughter, by type of product, in live weight, thousand tons

The norm of meat consumption is not less than 73 kg per year. In 2000, the providing of the population with meat amounted to 33.9 kg per person, while in 2020 this figure reached 72,9 kg (Table 1). Thanks to the measures taken in the country to provide the population with meat, we managed to exceed the consumption rate in 2020.

Table 1
Provision of the population of Uzbekistan with meat

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Livestock and poultry produced for slaughter, total, in live weight, thousand tons	841,8	1061,5	1461,4	2033,4	2172,5	2286,8	2430,5	2473,6	2519,6
Permanent population, thousand people	24813	26313	29123	31575	32121	32657	33256	33905	34559
Provision of the population with meat, kg	33,9	40,3	50,2	64,4	67,6	70,0	73,1	73,0	72,9

Conclusion

The formation of an organizational and economic mechanism for providing the population with livestock products should be carried out on the basis of solving the following tasks: meeting the demand of the population with domestic meat and meat products, and the industry with raw meat; reducing the dependence of consumption on imports; creation of large-scale production; increasing the competitiveness of domestic products and producers; formation of an efficiently functioning market for meat and meat products, providing an increase in the profitability of agricultural producers and the development of its infrastructure; the establishment of parity economic relations between market participants, in this way ensuring the country's food security.

Acknowledgements

The forum is organized with the financial support of the European Union Program ERASMUS+ project "New Master's Degree Curricula for Sustainable Bioeconomy in Uzbekistan (BioEcUz), No 619294-EPP-1-2020-1-LV-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP.

The European Commission's support for the production of this material does not constitute an endorsement of the contents, which reflect the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.