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# Foreign Experiences of The Development of Cattle Breeding Industry in The Agriculture of Our Republic

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**Abstract:** The article covers extensive scientific and practical information obtained in developed countries and our country regarding foreign experience in the development of the livestock industry in the agriculture of our republic.

**Keywords:** Livestock, trend, livestock, farmers and farms, veterinary science, Simmental breed, extensive factor.

**Introduction:** Economic in Uzbekistan reforms different in effect property and household management system is improving. Agricultural and livestock products in cultivation personal assistant, Dehkan and farm enterprises are becoming a powerful factor in economic stability. Livestock farming is playing an important role in ensuring food security. Its share is 46.5 percent of agricultural products produced in the country. Cattle breeding is one of the leading sectors of animal husbandry, and is a priority in providing the population with dairy and meat products, as well as light industry with leather and other raw materials. 98 percent of the milk produced and 63 percent of meat comes from cattle.

Animal husbandry, in particular, to develop cattle breeding in the republic separately paying attention is being achieved. During the years of independence, the trend of development of the sector has been further increasing. In achieving these positive results, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in his resolutions No. PP-4576 dated January 29, 2020 and No. PP-4576 dated March 28, 2019, Decree No. PF-5696 "On measures to fundamentally improve the state management system in the field of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry" is the basis. To develop the livestock industry in our country, to increase the volume of production and to expand the types of ready-made products intended for export, 100 book collection In addition, consistent measures are being taken to provide the population with high-quality and affordable livestock products produced locally.

**On topic due literature analysis**. Sustainable through the development of agroservices in rural areas establishing and expanding cooperation ties, creating new jobs In the works of I.A. Karimov [1], we often find information about the possibility of increasing efficiency by fully equipping them with modern equipment and properly organizing their use, expanding cooperation in the areas of breeding services, veterinary services, fodder supply, banking services and processing, in order to fulfill the tasks set for the further development of the service sector, which will allow creating a favorable environment for livestock. The influence of factors related to the maintenance of livestock and the provision of appropriate services to them is also of great importance.

Agroservice is a profit-making complex based on meeting the needs of agricultural production in the agrarian sector system in the conditions of the market economy and in this process using modern techniques and technologies [8, p. 48]. Depending on the conditions created for bred cattle, the level of development of zoo-veterinary in the region [5], productivity indicators of cattle in each farmer's farm differ from each other. This in itself creates a competitive environment in the industry and increases the productivity of cattle in our republic every year.

## METHODOLOGY

"Comparison", "index" and "difference of indicators" methods are used in economic-statistical analysis of

production of livestock products and its productivity.

The "comparison" method of economic-statistical analysis is widely described in a number of literatures [2, p. 81], we studied and used it in scientific articles dedicated to the factor analysis of cattle productivity [6] and its development [4, 7].

The "comparison" method - compares the amount of livestock products produced in the reporting period with the indicators of the base period, and calculates the factors affecting its increase and the amount of each of these factors. These factors include: an increase (decrease) due to a change in the output of each head of livestock due to an intensive factor; an increase (decrease) in production due to a change in the number of livestock due to an extensive factor.

**RESULTS**

Agroservices are one of the most important tasks in agriculture, ensuring the continuity of the production process and constantly introducing modern, environmentally friendly services into the sector. More than 20 types of agroservices operate in agriculture in our country, serving as one of the important factors in increasing the efficiency of agricultural production.

The rate of increase in body weight and feed intake of cattle during the fattening period is called daily gain. Daily gain is measured by calculating the amount of feed consumed per kilogram of body weight. The fattening rate is calculated by weighing the cattle once a month during this period and calculating the amount of feed consumed.

When livestock are brought to the feedlot for fattening, their body weight is measured, if possible, by weighing them on a scale or by measuring their approximate weight with a tape measure around the chest area behind the shoulder blades. The body weights obtained are entered in a record book. The daily feed intake should also be recorded in the same way.

The most appropriate method is to weigh the animals once a month. The difference between two weight measurements taken within a month is calculated. To calculate this difference, the daily weight of the group is divided by 30. The daily feed intake of the group is the total amount of feed consumed during a one-month period divided by 30. For example, we buy 10 head of 12-month-old young goats for our farm. Let the total body weight obtained from feeding these chicks be 1780 kg. When measured after one month, if the total body weight is 2140 kg, the difference between the two measurements is 2140-1780=360 kilograms. If this is also divided by 30 days, the daily weight gain of the group is 360÷30=12 kilograms. Since there are 10 cattle in our group, the average daily weight gain of each cattle is 12÷10=1,200 grams.

Let's say that during this month, cattle consume 2160 kg of feed units. If we divide this by 30, then the daily feed unit consumption will be 2160÷30=72 kg of feed units. That is, each cattle will consume 72÷10=7.2 kg of feed units per day. 1 kilogram to find the feed units consumed by 72 kg of feed units for body weight gain, we divide 72÷12=6 kg by body weight, which gives 6 kilograms. That is, we can say that each cattle in the group consumes 6 kg of feed units and gains 1 kilogram of body weight (Table 1, Figure 1).

**Table 1**
**Calculation of feed efficiency**

| Number of cattle and some information | Cattle weight (kg) | Weight after 30 days (kg) | Weight gain |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 36 | 160 | 196 |
| 2 | 33 | 173 | 206 |
| 3 | 33 | 185 | 218 |
| 4 | 36 | 190 | 226 |
| 5 | 38 | 170 | 208 |
| 6 | 35 | 165 | 200 |
| 7 | 39 | 183 | 222 |
| 8 | 37 | 182 | 219 |
| 9 | 34 | 176 | 210 |
| 10 | 196 | 235 | 39 |
| Total (kg) | 1780 | 2140 | 360 |
| Daily body weight gain of the group (kg) | | | 12 |
| Daily weight gain of cattle (kg) | | | 1.2 |
| Total feed consumption (kg) | | | 2160 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily feed consumption of the group (kg) | 72 |
| Feed consumption per head of cattle (kg) | 7.2 |
| Feed unit used for 1 kg weight gain | 6 |

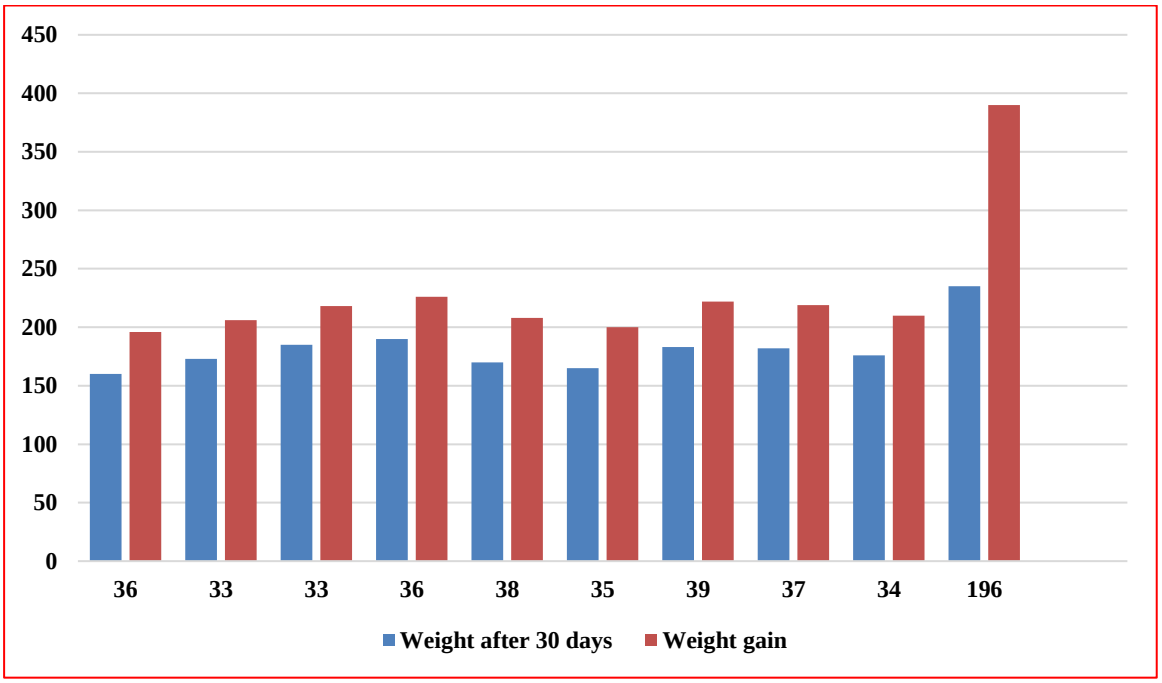


**Figure 1**

For example, in Germany, several factors have been identified that affect the process of fattening. These factors should be taken into account when selecting, feeding and managing livestock. These factors can be divided into 4 groups:

1. Factors related to livestock.
2. Factors related to the management process.
3. Factors related to barns.

Nutritional factors.

These are factors that are directly related to the purchase of cattle and should be considered. Since it is important to make money by buying cattle, not fattening them, it is necessary to choose good cattle, that is, factors related to cattle. All relevant factors should be considered. We can divide this into 5 groups:

1. Breed of cattle.
2. Age of cattle.
3. Cattle breed.
4. Breed of origin of cattle.
5. General condition of cattle.

98-99 percent of the beef produced in Uzbekistan comes from dairy and mixed-breed breeds and their crosses. Only 1-2 percent comes from beef cattle breeds and their crosses.

When feeding cattle taken for breeding, it is first necessary to pay attention to the direction in which this breed of cattle is raised. If it is raised for dairy purposes, its diet should include silage, hay, green grass, hay, beets, and high-quality concentrates.

If cattle are fed on rumen, their diet should include a higher amount of concentrate (feed, bran, husks, meal). The cattle being fed should be in a state of low activity.

Some cattle breeds are dairy and meat cattle breeds. These are called double productive breeds.

The first criterion for choosing a breed of cattle is the direction of the livestock farm.

That is, cattle are bought for which farm and for what purpose?

For a dairy farm?

For a dairy farm or a meat farm?

To this question After you have clarified this, you can decide which type of cattle to buy. There are three main types of cattle: dairy, dairy-meat, and meat. It is also important to consider the similarity of climatic conditions and the reproductive characteristics of the breed. Dairy and meat cattle are milk and meat from performance indicators in addition to their appearance, body structure (exterior) It also stands out with.

Therefore, the breed of livestock to be raised is of great importance. When choosing livestock, we should first choose pedigree breeds, and then other breeds. Due to the rarity or high cost of this type of livestock, cattle breeding in our country is carried out with local breeds

of livestock. Although there are breeds such as Brangus, Angus, Hereford, Limousin, which are raised for meat, they are not widespread in our country.

Cattle breeds can be divided into 4 main parts: a) dairy breeds: Holstein, black ola, red desert, Bushuev breed.

b) double productive breeds: Simmental, Swiss breeds

c) meat breeds: Hereford, Kazakh White Head, Aberdeen Angus, Santa Gertrude, Limousin, breeds.

c) Local breeds: Local (jaidari), Improved local cattle (a type resulting from the crossing of breeds with each other or with pedigree breeds).

Breeding farmer on their farms Bushuev breed pure to breed in a state and partially improver of the people (Dutch, Holstein blood casting based on milk productivity sharp extension work to do is being increased. Unfortunately, breed 3000 from the beginning reduced risk under is standing, this own next this breed indicates that the state has control over it. Simmental breed (German cha Simmental-Simmental valley). In Switzerland, Local breeds were introduced in the 5th century Scandinavian their names Created by crossing with. Productivity height and local It has spread to many countries due to its ability to quickly adapt to conditions. Local breed cows From Switzerland inbreeding with imported Simmental bulls through brother breeds taken being, various in countries them various is named (FRG and in Austria-Fleckvieh, in France-Montbéliard, In Hungary - Hungarian ala breed and etc.). This breed has a milk and meat type.

Simmental breed malla, colorful, sometimes red-purple will be, head and tail three bullet in color; nose "mirror" is pink, horns and hooves are light brown. Live weight of bulls reaches 800-1100 kg, cows - 550-600 kg. Average annual milk yield is 3500-4500 kg, milk fat content is 3.8-3.9% organization will. When you look fast gets fat. Bulls 12 months old when 400-420 kg, 18 monthly 500-600 kg to enough. Alive of weight 58-62% in quantity meat gives.

## CONCLUSION

In order to achieve the stability of the productivity index of cows in the region - first of all, to expand the types of services provided to all forms of farming in agriculture, This can be achieved through the constant introduction of modern technologies into the production and service processes. In particular, material and technical support of production, breeding, veterinary services, provision of fodder, provision of banking services and intensive use of existing internal capabilities, organization of livestock complexes. We believe that it is advisable to develop cattle breeding on diversified farms and increase the productivity and efficiency of cattle breeding through the introduction of milking, storage, and processing technologies.

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