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POWER ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, AUTOMATICS. COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY

- N.Eshpulatov, A.Nigmatov*
Analysis of devices for protecting agricultural objects from insects.....5
- P.Kalandarov, B.Iskandarov*
Analysis of mathematical modeling in biotechnological objects.....7
- P.Kalandarov, A.Mutalov*
The state of automation in grain storage: an in-depth analysis.....11

HIGHER EDUCATION. PEDAGOGY.

- G.Eshchanova, U.Nulloev*
Problems in mastering the socio-cultural and socio-linguistic factors of communicative competence14

ECONOMY. ECONOMIC SCIENCE. OTHER BRANCHES OF THE ECONOMY.

- F.Ahrorov.*
Enhancing organic food consumption in Samarkand: consumer preferences, price willingness, and certification trust.....16
- Sh.Murodov, A.Mamasodikov*
Theoretical analysis of foreign experience in organic agriculture development.....20
- S.Gulmatov*
EStatus of financing for the purchase of agricultural machinery.....23
- A.Xashimov*
Importance of fish farming in artificial reservoirs.....26
- I.Achilov*
Current state of the development of the poultry industry in our country.....29
- I.Yunusov, A.Inobatov*
The importance of resource efficiency in assessing the possibilities of increasing walnut production using innovative technologies32
- F.Khusnitdin*
The unique place of values in spiritual progress.....36



I.Yunusov

Features of the development of intensive fish farming: foreign experience.....38

CURRENT STATE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE POULTRY INDUSTRY IN OUR COUNTRY

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Abstract

This article presents an analysis of the current state of development of the poultry industry in our country, in which the number of available poultry, the size of eggs produced and the distribution of the number of poultry by farm category are analyzed. Also, proposals were made on the main directions of ensuring the improvement of the quality of poultry products.

Key words: poultry industry, number of poultry, poultry products, farm categories.

Introduction. As a result of the economic reforms implemented in the agricultural sector of our country, economic entities with different forms of ownership are developing. In particular, the share of farmers, peasants and homesteads in the production of livestock products in our country is increasing year by year.

In the era of increasing competition in the market of poultry products, the main issue for poultry meat and egg producers is product safety, high quality and affordability. In order for poultry enterprises to enter the foreign market with high-quality products, eggs, meat and poultry products must meet the requirements of international standards. A number of measures are being implemented to fulfill these requirements in the poultry enterprises operating in our country.

Materials and methods. The number of poultry in all categories of farms in our country had a tendency to increase. In particular, as of January 1, 2023, there are 97,310,200 poultry in our country, and this indicator has increased by 10.8% compared to 2019. During this period, this indicator had an increasing tendency in all regions except Tashkent region (Table 1).

development of the poultry sector differed sharply within the framework of different forms of economic management. In particular, the number of poultry has decreased sharply in agricultural enterprises, while in farms it is growing at a relatively low rate.

The main part of all types of poultry is being cared for by farmers and homesteads. Farmers owned 65.8 percent of poultry in 2008, and in 2022, 52.9 percent of all poultry is being cared for by farmers and homesteads.

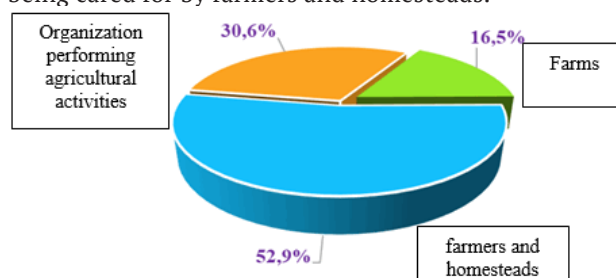


Figure 1. Distribution of the number of poultry by farm categories, %

Due to the increase in the number of poultry in the republic, the volume of egg production has also increased. The analysis shows that the amount of egg production in all categories of farms increased by 4.6 percent in 2022 compared to 2019. That is, in our country in 2019, 7771.2 mln. if eggs are grown, this figure will reach 8129.3 million by 2022. made up the piece. We can see a 4.4% increase in egg production in 2022 compared to 2021 (Table 2).

Table 2.

The volume of eggs produced in the republic, mln. piece

№	Areas	2019	2020	2021	2022	Ratio of 2022 to 2019, %
1.	Republic of Karakalpakstan	322,4	401,4	357,2	387,0	120,0
2.	Andijan region	682,5	661,2	724,2	748,9	109,7
3.	Bukhara region	476,4	472,4	501,7	519,7	109,1
4.	Jizzakh region	313,4	307,9	406,8	386,6	123,3
5.	Kashkadarya region	506,0	550,9	519,3	544,5	107,6
6.	Navoi region	334,2	430,4	360,5	385,4	115,3
7.	Namangan region	597,9	647,1	632,1	651,1	108,9
8.	Samarkand region	1355,8	1219,6	1348,2	1281,0	94,5
9.	Surkhandarya region	513,0	533,2	527,4	542,0	105,6
10.	Syrdarya region	171,7	163,3	181,8	193,4	112,6
11.	Tashkent region	1502,1	1525,3	1450,6	1452,9	96,7
12.	Fergana region	516,1	603,5	553,6	557,9	108,1
13.	Khorezm region	479,7	638,4	489,7	478,9	99,8
	Total	7771,2	7825,0	8053,1	8129,3	104,6

Table 1. The number of available poultry in the Republic, thousand

№	Areas	2019 y.	2020 y.	2021 y.	2022 y.	Ratio of 2022 to 2019, %
1.	Republic of Karakalpakstan	4524,8	5173,6	4851,7	5196,9	114,8
2.	Andijan region	8002,9	8866,0	8590,8	10536,7	131,7
3.	Bukhara region	5356,7	5466,6	5923,5	6721,2	125,5
4.	Jizzakh region	3574,5	3535,7	3456,5	3944,6	110,3
5.	Kashkadarya region	6049,1	6597,4	6174,8	6402,6	105,8
6.	Navoi region	3031,9	3432,3	3248,0	3403,1	112,2
7.	Namangan region	5849,1	6068,1	5528,3	6066,4	103,7
8.	Samarkand region	12864,8	12408,4	13548,4	14278,5	111,0
9.	Surkhandarya region	4893,7	5032,3	5079,7	5128,2	104,8
10.	Syrdarya region	2588,5	2221,2	3065,1	4315,3	166,7
11.	Tashkent region	17039,2	17308,8	15525,5	16299,6	95,6
12.	Fergana region	8119,7	9186,2	8621,6	8499,1	104,7
13.	Khorezm region	5964,8	6593,9	6120,5	6518,0	109,3
	Total:	87859,7	90131,8	89734,4	97310,2	110,8

As can be seen from the table, approximately 51.0% of the number of poultry in our country is contributed by Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijan and Fergana regions.

At the same time, the dynamic changes in the

As can be seen from the table, in 2019-2022, the volume of egg production in our country increased in all regions except Samarkand, Tashkent and Khorezm regions. Tashkent and Samarkand regions are leading in our country in terms of egg production. 33.6 percent (2733.9 million pieces) of the eggs produced are accounted for by these regions.

Discussion. As a result of the activities carried out on the national level in the past periods, including the work on the development of poultry farming, it has a great social and economic importance in providing the population with food products.

If we take into account the possibilities of development of the poultry sector in our republic and the amount of production of poultry products per capita, the sector is developing due to extensive factors. According to the medical standard established by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1 person consumes an average of 208 eggs per year. When we analyze based on this medical standard, during the years 2019-2022, the amount of eggs produced per capita in the republic was produced in excess of the standard.

In particular, in 2019, an average of 253 eggs were produced per capita in the republic, 260 eggs in 2020, 255 eggs in 2021, and 226 eggs in 2023. In 2022, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Fergana regions, according to the medical standard, few eggs were produced per capita. According to this indicator, Tashkent, Navoi and Samarkand regions are leading. The amount of eggs produced per capita in these regions is 300 and more.

Among livestock products, poultry meat and eggs are important in the daily food ration and consumer basket of the population. The production rate of these products is steadily developing as a result of the adoption of modern and resource-efficient technologies using intensive methods.

In general, the increase in the number of poultry or changes in the amount of products produced is not considered the main economic indicator of the poultry sector. In international practice, priority is given to evaluation of poultry with indicators such as productivity, composition of the grown product.

He taste, smell, nutritional value and quality of meat and eggs are formed through the biological characteristics of the bird, the degree of satiety of the nutritional composition of the combigorn.

When designing, building and reconstructing poultry complexes and storing poultry products, it is advisable to take into account the ability of eggs to quickly absorb other odors. This helps in forming and maintaining not only the high productivity of agricultural poultry, but also the consumption qualities of eggs and meat.

Timely collection of eggs in the poultry house during the day, processing, packing and delivering them to the egg sorting shops allows to preserve the quality and dietary properties of the eggs.

Conclusion and suggestions. Thus, there are many untapped opportunities to improve the consumption characteristics of eggs and poultry products, and conducting extensive scientific research on them is one of the urgent issues today. Therefore, regular marketing research in the network is one of the urgent tasks.

Also, the implementation of marketing research results in industrial production serves to develop innovative activities in the industry. It should be said that the quality

of the final product is closely related to the consumer characteristics, which appear in the customer's imagination as an indivisible, integrated single category. A customer's choice is based on what he likes and prefers not just one, but several factors. The influence of the price factor does not always coordinate supply and demand. Thus, the price in the market of poultry products cannot be a determining mechanism for coordination of supply and demand.

We recommend the following main directions for improving the quality of poultry products:

- development of measures to improve breeding work in the country's poultry industry in cooperation with international firms;
- improving the quality of products that meet world standards and customer requirements
- modernization of production by applying modern technological equipment to feed, grow and process poultry;
- constantly conducting marketing research to determine demand and sales problems, to determine customer needs;
- feed and keep poultry using new generation nutrients that meet the requirements of production standards;
- increasing production efficiency by expanding the range of poultry products and ensuring the enterprise's access to interregional and international markets;
- expanding the production of poultry products and creating new jobs, etc., by attracting innovative projects to the network.

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