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**IMPROVING THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF SMALL BUSINESS
DEVELOPMENT IN THE DAIRY NETWORK DIRECTIONS*****Eshkulova Hilola****Foundation PhD student, Gulistan State University, Uzbekistan*

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: livestock, dairy, small business, entrepreneurship, milk, meat.**Received:** 21.01.2024**Accepted:** 26.01.2024**Published:** 31.01.2024**Abstract:** Today, in modern economic conditions, dairy farming is characterized by several problems. In order to solve the food problem, to create an added value chain and to replace imports, it is necessary to improve the business environment in the industry by economic entities, as well as by the state, and to further improve the existing system of organizational and economic relations in this regard. will be done. In the article, there are opinions and comments about the further promotion of small business activities in the livestock industry, how important it is for the population and producers, and the proposals that need to be implemented in this regard are also mentioned.

INTRODUCTION

Economic relations are relations and connections between subjects in the process of social production. Economic relations, in turn, are divided into three groups: production, socio-economic and organizational-economic relations [1].

Organizational-economic relations arise as a result of the development of social division of labor, and it required the organization of relations between production, distribution and exchange subjects in a certain way [2].

The systems of organizational and economic relations formed in the society have a direct impact on the development of the economy and are considered one of the main factors that stimulate it or have a

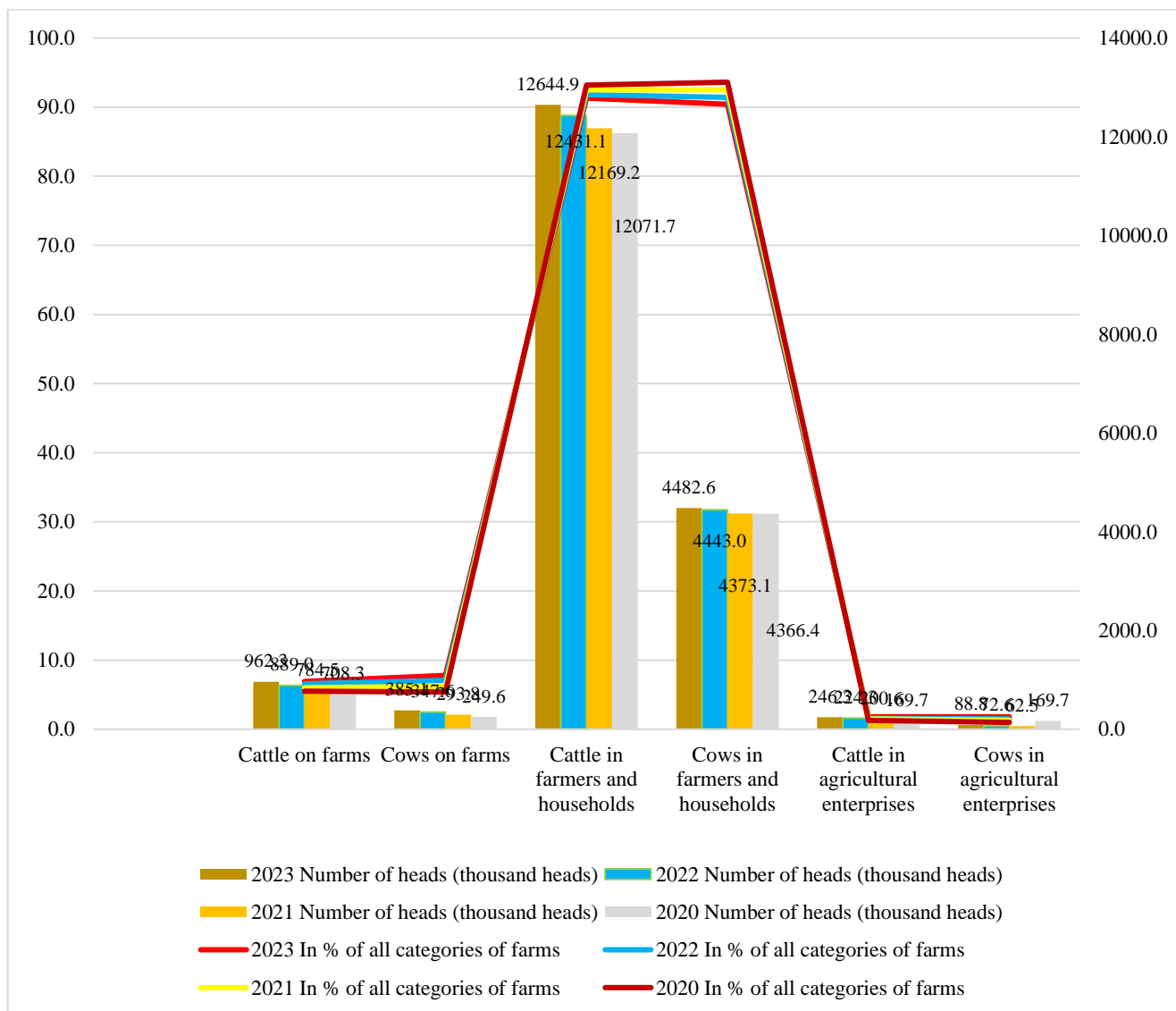
negative effect on it. This, in turn, will not fail to affect the entire economy and its components, as well as the agro-industrial complex and, through it, small producers of dairy products.

Many foreign and Uzbek scientists and researchers have conducted research on issues of improving small business, dairy industry and the system of organizational-economic relations existing in the industry in general, F.M. Safin, T.I. Bukhtiyorova, O.A. , N.S. Khushmatov, T.Kh. Farmonov, K.A. Choriyev are among them. Abdullayeva S.S., who conducted her scientific research on the main directions of the development of the dairy industry. In his scientific work, he "gave his recommendations on the development of wholesale markets and the improvement of the system of selling dairy products in the delivery of dairy products grown in farmers and farms to the consumer" [3]. Abruyev A.I., another researcher who conducted his scientific research in the field of animal husbandry. as a result of his research, he developed "recommendations on the cluster system based on mutually beneficial economic relations between livestock production and service entities in the livestock complex" [4]. Also, in the monograph co-authored by V. I. Hayduk, Yu. I. Bershitsky, Ye. A. Shibanikhin, V. V. Berezenkov, Ye. I. Artemov, the use of resource-saving technologies in dairy cattle farms, fodder and fodder cultivation and farms scientific-theoretical skills have been mentioned in order to improve its efficiency [8].

Analytical analysis, comparative analysis, analysis of statistical data, the role of animal husbandry development in the well-being of the population and its impact on it were studied in the article during the scientific research. In the research, an attempt was made to study the problem in depth through the directions of comparative analysis and statistical data analysis. The main directions leading to the solution of the problem are defined. Livestock farms operating in our country were selected as research objects.

Today, the rapid development of the production of livestock products in our country is one such as increasing efficiency, producing high-quality products that can replace imports, ensuring food safety, widely introducing modern methods of production, and creating an added value chain. how many goals it implies. In this, the goal is to support the network by the state, as well as to organize the effective use of scientific achievements. In this regard, a number of laws and by-laws have been developed to implement the planned works. PQ-121, adopted on February 8, 2022, "On measures for the further development of livestock breeding and strengthening of the livestock feed base" and "Additional measure on improving the livestock identification system and breeding sector" dated August 25, 2023 - on events" PQ - No. 285 is one of the decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At a time when a number of promising reforms are being implemented for the development of the dairy industry,

we can witness its results in the annual amount of milk produced in our country and the increase in the number of cattle and cows in our country.



1 – picture. Between 2020 and 2023, the number of cattle in the country, the number of cows in their composition (per thousand heads) and their shares in relation to all categories of farms (in percent). Source: [5].

In the above-mentioned figure 1, the columns show the number of cattle and the dynamics of changes in the number of cows in our country for the last 4 years. The percentages of their share in relation to all categories of farms are reflected in the lines. The dynamics of the number of cattle has only increased over the years, and we can observe this in all farms. In 2020, the number of cattle on farms, peasant farms, and agricultural enterprises was 708.3, 12071.7, and 169.7 thousand, respectively, and in 2023, these figures reached 962.3, 12644.9, and 246.3 thousand. we can see. The number of cows in the livestock has only increased during these years. In 2020, the number of cows was 249.6, 4366.4, and

47.5 thousand on farms, peasant farms, and agricultural enterprises, respectively, and in 2023, these indicators reached 385.1, 4482.6, and 88.8 thousand. . In addition, this graph shows the shares of all categories of farms, and we should pay attention to the fact that the highest share of the number of livestock belongs to farmers and homestead farms. That is, this indicator was 93.2 and 93.6% for cattle and cows in 2020, and 91.3 and 90.4% in 2023. We can witness a decrease in indicators, because of this, in recent years, special attention has been paid to increasing the share of purebred cattle in our country and establishing large farms and clusters.

Despite the high rate of growth in the number of cattle and cows in the network, there are still many problems that need to be solved in the network. Supporting small producers in dairy farming, as well as establishing a system of mutual relations within the entire dairy chain, taking into account the interests of all entities, as well as consumers, for expanded reproduction and it is necessary to strengthen it. For this, it will be necessary to establish contact with each subject in the network and establish and develop the activities of organizations, institutions and infrastructure that support this contact. Due to the fact that we put special emphasis on the producers of small goods in our opinion, today the main producers of livestock products in the livestock sector are farmers and households.

1 – table.

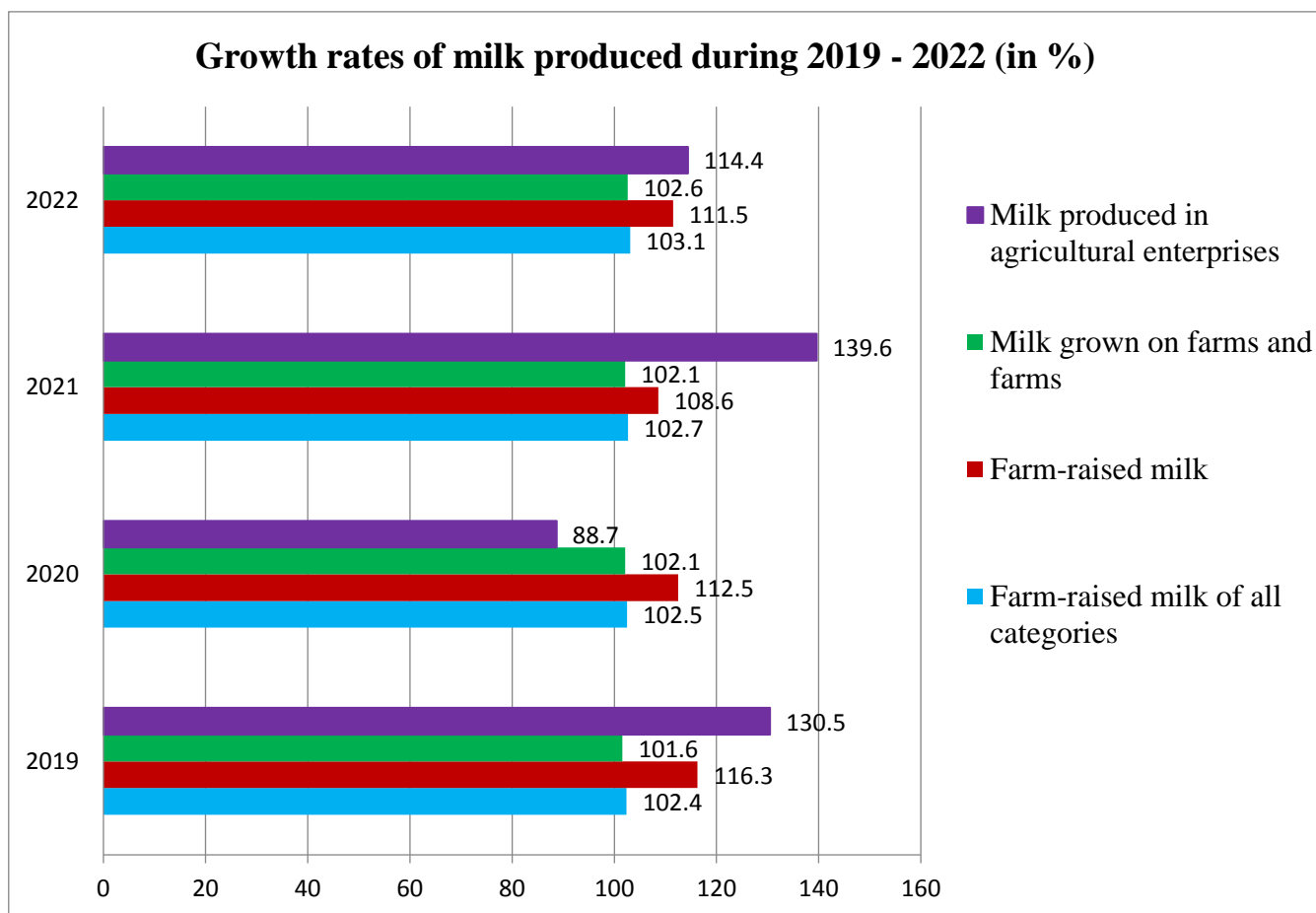
**Production of the main types of livestock products in the section of farms
(thousand tons)**

Yil	<i>Livestock products</i> (in thousand tons)	<i>In farms of all categories</i>	<i>In farms</i>	<i>Farmers and homestead farms</i>	<i>In agricultural enterprises</i>
2019	Meat	2473.6	125.7	2230.9	117.0
	Milk	10714.3	462.0	10156.5	95.8
	Wool	35.1	3.2	30.5	1.4
2020	Meat	2519.6	112.2	2302.7	104.7
	Milk	10976.9	519.8	10372.2	84.9
	Wool	35.4	3.7	30.1	1.6
2021	Meat	2635.1	137.3	2357.8	140.0
	Milk	11274.2	564.8	10590.9	118.5
	Wool	36.3	4.0	30.5	1.8
2022	Meat	2725.9	170.2	2360.1	196.5
	Milk	11627.2	629.6	10862.0	135.6
	Wool	37.3	4.5	30.3	2.5

Growth rate for 2019-2022	Meat	252.3 (+10.2%)	44.5 (+35.4%)	129.2 (+5.8%)	79.5 (+67.9%)
	Milk	912.9 (+8.5%)	167.6 (+36.2%)	705.5 (+6.9%)	39.8 (+41.5%)
	Wool	2.2 (6.3%)	1.3 (+40.6%)	-2.0 (-0.7%)	1.1 (+78.6%)

Source: [5].

In table 1 above, the amount of production of the main types of products grown in the livestock industry is shown in thousand tons by farms. At the end of the table, the growth indicators for the period 2019-2022 are calculated in the form of quantity and percentage. We can see that the rate of meat production increased from 2473.6 tons to 2725.9 thousand tons, i.e. 252.3 thousand tons, and reached a growth rate of 10.2%. An 8.5% increase in milk production from 10714.3 thousand tons to 11627.2 thousand tons, i.e. 912.9 thousand tons, is observed in the section of all farms. Wool production in the network increased from 35.1 thousand tons to 37.3 thousand tons, a growth rate of 6.3% was achieved. If we look at the distribution of the cultivated products in the section of farms, the main share corresponds to the contribution of farmers and homesteads. If we take only dairy products, in 2019, farms, peasants and homesteads, and agricultural enterprises will produce 462.0, 10156.5, and 95.8 thousand tons, respectively, and in 2022, these indicators will increase accordingly 629.6, 10862.0 and 135.6 thousand tons. And these indicators show growth rates of 36.2%, 6.9% and 41.5% between these years in farms, peasant and homestead farms and agricultural enterprises. As a continuation of our opinion, in Figure 2 below, we present the dynamics of growth rates of milk produced in the section of farms between 2019 and 2022.



2 – picture. Growth rates of milk produced during 2019 - 2022 (in %) by farms.

Source: [5].

From this graph, we can see that the rate of milk production in farmers and farms has been maintaining an average growth rate of 2.1% during the mentioned years. Although the average growth rate of agricultural enterprises and farms is much higher, their share of milk production is very small in the cross-section of farms of all categories, so they have a less significant impact on the development of the sector. can't tell a secret. For this reason, in the period from 2019 to 2022, the total volume of milk production in the network reached an average growth of 2.7%, which is very close to the growth rate of farmers and homesteads. We can see that farms have grown by an average of 12.2% and agricultural enterprises by an average of 18.3%..

A number of problems are caused by the lack of communication between farms and processing enterprises in the direct transfer of milk produced by farms to re-production. Involvement of milk produced by farms in the circulation of goods allows to increase the production of dairy products and increase efficiency in dairy farming. At the same time, it makes a positive contribution to the increase of income of farmers and households and to the increase of the well-being of the population living in

rural areas. Households interested in having a permanent source of income try to increase the amount of milk produced per day, increase the number of cows and expand their activities. This, in turn, leads to an increase in the volume of production, serving to provide more raw materials to milk processing enterprises. In the end, it has a positive effect on the cost of production and income of organizations.

In the development of economic relations, especially in dairy farming, it is important to establish mutual cooperative relations between small milk-producing farms and enterprises that process it. The reason is that one of the problems that hinders the improvement of the small business environment and the acceleration of its growth in the sector of these farms is the technical-technological modernization of the production process. In this case, the most effective solution to the problem is the establishment of cooperatives that perform tasks such as sales, delivery, processing and service and systematically develop their activities [6]. In this regard, it is necessary to carry out systematic work on improving the quality of milk and dairy products in the Republic, to expand processing capacities and product types, and to take measures to direct them to export in the future; systematic improvement of the integration between the livestock sector and other sectors of the economy in the production of livestock products on the basis of science and market relations; In order to improve the breed of livestock in households by establishing a system of cooperation between livestock farms and peasant farms and to implement many other similar systematic works, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on 08.02.2022 - Decision No. 120 "On approving the program for the development of the livestock industry and its branches in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" was adopted.

Among the main reasons for the development of cooperative relations between small farms engaged in milk production in dairy farming, we can cite the following. [7]:

- problems related to the storage of dairy products due to their perishable nature;
- lack of technology for processing milk;
- difficulties with the sale of cultivated milk;
- lack of funds for modernization of the production network;
- existing problems in the quality organization of the fodder base for dairy cows (this includes problems related to land, funds and sufficient knowledge and skills);
- lack of agricultural machinery or the need to repair the existing ones;

- the impossibility of organizing veterinary and zootechnical services within small farms, etc. [1].

The cooperation of small producers allows them to compete in the market economy with a well-developed competitive environment, to reduce the final price of the product and its cost, as well as to increase the income of producers and the economic efficiency of their activities.

Thus, studies show that the level of milk production is currently at a time when the country's population is growing at a high rate to meet the consumption demand of the milk produced in direct processing. Due to the problems, imported dairy products are also occupying a significant share in the market. This, in turn, requires measures aimed at the development of dairy farming, including state support measures and stimulation of various integration processes. These measures support the diversification of the industry, the development of large-scale incentive mechanisms to support the uniform development of farms of all categories (agricultural organizations, farms, agricultural enterprises). requires. Also, the importance of the dairy industry as a source of both income and food is great in reducing poverty and unemployment in rural areas, as well as partially eliminating income inequality. Due to this, taking into account the high share of farmers and households in this industry, it is possible to significantly develop the agricultural economy by developing entrepreneurship and creating a favorable environment for small business.

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