



SOME ISSUES OF MEAT POULTRY AND WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION OF BIRD MEAT IN UZBEKISTAN

Nematjon Karimov

Ph.D. Associate Professor of the Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnology

Bobur Urinov

Assistant of the Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnology

Azizbek Komiljonov

Student of Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnology

ABSTRACT

In the article is given the analysis of the state of meat poultry farming in Uzbekistan. Determined the level of production of poultry meat produced by small and medium-sized and family businesses, investigated the technological process of poultry meat, with the aim of automation.

KEY WORDS: *meat poultry farming, broilers, technological process, automation, temperature modes, humidity, lighting, feed.*

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, a reform was carried out in agriculture and agricultural production was transferred to the private sector in the hands of farmers and dekhkans, as well as entrepreneurs of different levels. Poultry production is carried out by the private sector and farmers, as well as small-scale farmers and family farms. For this stratum, the population of poultry farming is one of the natural, objectively determined economic profitable areas of the successful functioning of the meat complex in all regions of the country.

MAIN ISSUE

Especially noteworthy are the effective measures of state support, stimulating the modernization and development of the poultry industry, subsidizing interest rates on loans, sectoral programs for the development of poultry farming in Uzbekistan, support for breeding organizations, and other regulations.

The basis for the development of the poultry industry, an increase in the volume of finished meat production is the decree and decisions of the

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "Additional measures for the intensive development of poultry farming from November 2018".

The decree states that for the intensive development of the industry, it is necessary to introduce modern technologies, modernize, automate the production of poultry meat and increase the volume and geography of exports of ready-to-sell products. The development of poultry meat farming in Uzbekistan was facilitated by favorable conditions and market factors: high and stable consumer demand for relatively cheap dietary poultry meat;

Investment attractiveness of the industry (fast capital turnover and high return on investment). The high economic efficiency of this industry is mainly due to early maturity of poultry, short production cycle and low feed costs for production [1]

World and domestic experience in organizing broiler production shows that its successes in order to use modern scientific achievements, best practices, innovations in the field of genetics and breeding, feeding and technology of keeping poultry, incubating eggs, processing products, organizing labor and creating a stable veterinary - sanitary safety



of poultry products. Each link listed is the basis for the development of production, the weakening of one link of these tasks leads to the disruption of the entire technological process, an increase in the cost of production and a decrease in the profitability of poultry meat production [2,3].

Poultry meat is important in many regions and a key source of valuable animal proteins. Poultry production is extremely flexible and can be carried out in almost all climates and in a wide variety of systems - from modern high-intensity large-scale industrial complexes to small-scale farms and family farms. [4]

The production of poultry meat in the world approached the level of 100 million tons. The average annual growth rate of poultry meat production over the past 50 years was 5%. In the future, the specific share of poultry meat in the total balance of meat consumption in the world will dynamically increase. World production from 1950 to 2009. Meat is growing steadily. The highest growth rate for the same period was the production of poultry meat 10.8 times. In 2019, 191,400 thousand tons of poultry meat were produced in Uzbekistan.

In world practice, intensive scientific research is being conducted in the field of poultry farming, physiology, genetics, veterinary and sanitary and modern technical science, both automation and automatic machines and other necessary related fields of science and technology, as well as the provision of feed resources, and their safety, the use of natural resources ... The main task of the development of poultry farming in Uzbekistan for a converging perspective is the creation of conditions for ensuring high quality and safety of products, taking measures to increase its competitiveness in international markets. In this regard, the purpose of the work was to study the state of poultry meat farming in Uzbekistan and develop priority areas for increasing the economic efficiency of the industry, as well as a set of promising scientifically based measures to ensure the dynamic development of poultry farming. Also, for medium and small entrepreneurs, one of the possible and necessary industries. On the other hand, the possibility of achieving the introduction of the science of automation, automata, as well as digitalization for the given layer of entrepreneurs. Modernization has grown into the development of automated control systems for technological processes and the introduction of these systems is a necessary and possible one of the ways to solve these problems. At the present time, the high development of computer technology, digital technology and cybernetics, the science of algorithmization makes it possible to automate almost all possible links in the production of poultry meat. Especially for small and medium-sized production. The government of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of decrees and decisions on state support for medium and small

businesses, substantial and real support, in the form of interest-free or insignificant interest in loans, subsidies and investments.

Secondly, providing work for dehkans and the population of rural areas. The development of production and technologies for the production of poultry meat, scientific research of the world level is intensively developing and taking the results of scientific research at the present time in production there is a certain high efficiency. A further increase in the volume and quality of products, especially in medium and small farms, is the introduction, automation, automated control systems for technological processes in the cultivation of poultry meat. Automate on the basis of digital technology, microprocessors, microcontrollers, microprograms, all possible automata, as well as the use of the latest advances in computing and digital technology and technology. The technological process of poultry meat cultivation occurs in the following sequence:

Broiler production is based on the following principles:

- The use of highly productive meat poultry;
- Growing broilers in poultry houses equipped with modern means of mechanization and automation of technological processes;
- The use of complete dry compound feeds that meet the biological needs of the poultry organism and allow to obtain high-quality products at a feed cost (1.26-2.0) kg per 1 kg of growth;
- The use of resource-saving technological methods;
- Strict observance of veterinary and sanitary rules and the implementation of systematic preventive measures;
- Performance of work in accordance with the technological schedule in order to ensure a rhythmic year-round meat production [6, 7].

The technological process for the production of broiler meat consists of a number of sequential technological operations:

Breeding of replacement chicks, production of hatching eggs from hens of the parent flock, hatching of hybrid chicks, rearing and slaughter of broilers evenly throughout the year.

The main technical link is broiler breeding workshops, the finished product is poultry meat.

The capacity of broiler enterprises is determined by the number of broilers delivered for slaughter and currently ranges from 5-25 million heads per year. Large Enterprises And Associations Are especially effective.

Classic meat breeds of chickens all over the world, on the basis of which highly productive meat crosses have been bred, are white carnish and white plymouth rock.

Broiler growing technology With industrial technology for the production of meat, broilers are grown on a floor with deep bedding, on mesh floors



without bedding and in cage batteries. With any method of growing broilers are fattened indoors in large batches with extensive use of mechanization and automation of technological processes.

The most widespread and mastered is the technology of growing broilers on deep litter.

When growing broilers on the floor, comfortable conditions are created; over a large area, chickens do not oppress each other, in addition, they do not form namina on the chest, which ensures a high grade of carcasses. The advantage of this method of growing is such an important circumstance about how to facilitate work in preparing the house for receiving a new pariah of chickens, but when growing in this way, the density of chickens per 1 m² of floor is low - 14-18 heads, additional costs are also needed for bedding material, for its delivery and cleaning.

Sawdust, shavings, straw, sphagnum peat, sunflower husk, crushed corn cobs are used as

bedding. The moisture content of the litter is not more than 25%, the layer thickness is 5-7 cm.

Chickens are housed in large pariahs of the same age in large-sized poultry houses measuring 18x96, 12x102, 12x84 m. With the help of the equipment used in the country PPM - 10V and PPM-20V, the processes of feeding, drinking, and cleaning the litter are mechanized.

Stocking density depends on the sex of the chicks and the breed being bred. Approximate landing area 14-18 heads per 1 m² of floor area.

It is effective to raise broilers on litters at a stocking density of 40 heads per 1 m² up to 3 weeks of age in one half of the house. For this, the room is partitioned off with a shield covered with plastic wrap. After three weeks, the chicks are spread throughout the house. The advantages of this technology are as follows: it is easier to maintain the required temperature in a limited volume of the room, labor costs are reduced, and energy consumption is reduced.

Air temperature when growing broilers, °C. Tab. 1.

Birdage, weeks	1	2-3	4-6	7-8
Indoor temperature	30-32	26-28	20-22	18-20
Air temperature °C	28-30	24-25	18-20	16-18
Indoor humidity	65-75	65-70	65-70	65-70

The light regime does not differ from that recommended when growing broilers on the floor. The safety of broilers during the growing period is 95% or more.

Broiler feeding

The quality of feeding broilers primarily determines the possibility of obtaining the maximum intensity of growth of chickens. In addition, full-fledged feeding of meat chickens provides high quality carcasses, effective feed consumption per 1 kg of gain, and an increase in meat production.

Due to the high growth rate of broilers, their diets should contain increased levels of metabolizable energy, crude protein and amino acids.

A high energy level of mixed feed for broilers is achieved on the basis of the inclusion of

corn and wheat; when balancing amino acids, special attention is paid to the content of lysine and methionine.

For feeding broilers, complete feed is used. Feeding is carried out according to specially developed norms in two periods: the first - starting (1-4 weeks) and the second - finishing, 5 weeks and older).

For the first five days, it is best to feed the broiler with a low fiber feed. In the last period of cultivation, 3-5% of fodder fats can be added to the compound feed, but fishmeal can be reduced or eliminated so that the meat does not have a fishy taste, and biologically active and medicinal substances and gravel are excluded two weeks before slaughter [8, 9].

Recipes for complete feed for broiler chickens%. Table 2

Components	corn	wheat	mealsalted	soybean	fodderyeast	fishmeal
Age, weeks	45, 45	10, 19	15, 19	10	5,0, 5,0	7,0, 3,0

Herbal	Bone	Chalk	Stranded	Salt Fat	Premix	Total
1,6	0,4	1,2	0,3	3,5	1,0	100
1,0	0,5	0,5	0,4	3,6	1,0	100



100 g of compound feed contains,%: metabolic energy, kcal (MJ). Table 3

Crude protein	Crude fat	Crude fiber	calcium	phosphorus	Sodium	lysine	methionine	Cystine
310,4 (1,30)	22,4	4,61	1,02	0,81	0,3	1,02	0,42	0,34
315,7 (4,32)	19,4	4,64	1,91	0,70	0,3	0,78	0,35	0,35

CONCLUSION

At present, the world has introduced a serious and effective study of the production of poultry meat from the point of view of animal husbandry, biological, physical, genetic, fire and economic. Further development of this area of agricultural production, especially small and medium-sized, family entrepreneurship, the application of modern management methods depends on automatic control and intelligent APCS.

To do this, it is necessary to study step-by-step the production of poultry farming for meat, the technological process of poultry farming for meat, the development of an automatic control system for the technological process at the level of medium, small and family businesses, it is necessary to research and develop time processes level of automation, the use of sensors, microprocessors and microprograms, as well as the control algorithm of each node, management and algorithmization of production as a whole.

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