



# Economic And Geographical Factors Affecting Livestock Development In Ensuring Food Security

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**ABSTRACT**

In the article, economic-geographical factors affecting the development of animal husbandry in ensuring food security, the role of the animal husbandry sector in food security and the main factors affecting its development, including economic, geographical and social factors stated. Economic factors, such as investment, market prices and technological innovation, play a major role in ensuring livestock profitability and product supply. Geographical factors reveal the influence of climate, land resources and natural conditions on animal husbandry. The article also analyzes the strategies for managing economic-geographical factors in the development of animal husbandry and the results that can be achieved in ensuring food security through the effective management of factors.

**Keywords:**

food security, agriculture, livestock, economic geographical factors, population needs, livestock management

Food security means ensuring that everyone has constant access to sufficient and quality food. Ensuring food security in today's global world requires not only increasing production efficiency, but also stabilizing distribution and consumption systems. The livestock sector plays a very important role in ensuring food security, as it is one of the main sources of essential proteins, vitamins and minerals for society. Meat, milk, eggs and other livestock products are components of food and provide nutrients necessary for the human body. Therefore, livestock development has a direct impact on food security, as this sector plays a major role in meeting the nutritional needs of the population. In addition, the livestock sector plays an important role in the production and distribution of food products, not only meat or milk, but also in food processing, storage and distribution. Integration between the agricultural and livestock sectors helps ensure sustainable food production.

It should be noted that the effective development of animal husbandry is of great economic and social importance for ensuring food security, it ensures the optimization of production processes, the improvement of the quality of products, and the effective distribution of resources. At the same time, taking into account the economic and geographical factors affecting the development of animal husbandry is important in stabilizing this sector and ensuring food security. At the same time, there are a number of economic and geographical factors that influence the development of cattle breeding. Factors such as climate, land resources, economic conditions, financial opportunities and regional differences determine the efficiency and sustainability of the livestock sector. An in-depth analysis of these factors in livestock development to ensure food security will help to develop effective strategies at the national and regional levels. The scientific opinions of leading scientists about the economic-geographical factors

affecting the development of animal husbandry in ensuring food security are covered in many studies. Scientists who have analyzed these factors show the importance of economic and geographical conditions in the development of animal husbandry and their influence on socio-economic systems. In particular, Amartya Sen (economist, Nobel laureate) approached the issue of ensuring food security from an economic and social point of view. According to him, food security is not only related to the amount of food, but also related to the possibilities of achieving it and the social structure of provision [1]. Livestock development plays an important role in providing food, but success in this area depends especially on economic resources, market prices and the distribution of labor resources. In this context, investment, access to technology and market opportunities are considered important factors in livestock development.

British economist-geographer David Harvey is famous for his theory of "space and capital" for the study of economic-geographical factors. He analyzed in detail the influence of geographic conditions on economic systems, especially on agriculture and animal husbandry. Geographical factors such as climate conditions, distribution of land resources and transport infrastructure affect markets and production processes. Harvey also examines the impacts of climate change on the livestock industry and the economic and social costs of adapting to these changes [2].

Elinor Ostrom, an American political scientist and economist, winner of the Nobel Prize, studies the economic and social aspects of managing natural resources and ensuring their sustainability in her scientific work. He emphasizes the importance of sustainable management of land and water resources in livestock development. Food security can be ensured through effective resource management and fair distribution of resources in livestock development. Ostrom's "cooperative management" model can also be used in this area [3].

British agricultural and development economist Michael Lipton has conducted many studies on the development of agriculture and animal

husbandry. According to him, demographic changes and the distribution of land resources for production affect the development of animal husbandry. According to Lipton, population growth in rural areas and migration to urban areas reduces the resources used in animal husbandry [5]. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account social and demographic factors in livestock development.

In his work on "rural development" and "participation in agriculture", British rural development and development economist Robert Chambers explores the relationship between rural people and livestock. He especially emphasizes the importance of integration between the rural population and the livestock sector. If rural people are actively involved in animal husbandry, it creates more effective solutions for food security. Chambers also recommends the use of local resources and community-based management in livestock development [6].

Geoffrey Sayer, an Australian ecologist, studies the ecological aspects of animal husbandry. It shows effective management of land resources and adaptation of animal husbandry systems to ecological balance as an important factor in ensuring ecological stability. In his opinion, the livestock sector should be aimed not only at increasing production, but also at saving natural resources. Climate changes and sustainable use of natural resources directly affect the development of animal husbandry [7].

The works of Paul Krugman, a famous American economist and Nobel laureate, have had a great impact on various fields of economics, especially on international trade, macroeconomics, and regional development. Krugman's scientific thoughts are mainly focused on the analysis of the interrelationship between economic and geographical factors. Some of Krugman's main scientific views can be cited in the study of the economic-geographical factors influencing the development of animal husbandry in ensuring food security. In particular, such ideas as specialization and regional concentration, specialization of regions and their impact on economic development can be applied to the livestock industry. According to Krugman, some geographical areas, especially those with

favorable natural resources and climatic conditions, have high potential for livestock development. Such regions provide an opportunity to create their own specialized livestock systems and export them [4].

Paul Krugman focuses on regional economic integration and the development of trade networks. This is also reflected in the production and distribution of food products. If livestock industries are strongly developed in a region, it is possible to achieve higher efficiency in ensuring food security in this region, as well as the opportunities to export food products to other regions. Krugman also explores the issues of market centralization and territorial interdependence. He, in turn, emphasizes that it will be easier to develop markets in areas where similar economic activities (for example, cattle breeding) are concentrated. Krugman's "centralization" model can also be used in the livestock sector, since this process is effectively implemented in the distribution of livestock products and the development of efficient trade networks, especially in the centralized areas of production.

Krugman also examines the role of geographic variation in economic development. This aspect is important for livestock development to ensure food security. For example, climate changes or natural disasters can affect livestock, therefore, according to Krugman's theory, it is necessary to take into account geographical changes in regional economic development. Paul Krugman also explores the issue of limited resources and their efficient allocation. Resources needed for livestock production, such as land, water, fodder, and labor, may be limited. Krugman emphasizes the importance of market mechanisms to ensure the efficiency of the allocation of these resources. He emphasizes the need for effective management of resources for the development of livestock industries, taking into account economic and geographical factors [4].

Paul Krugman's economic-geographical ideas are important in the analysis of the factors influencing the development of animal husbandry in ensuring food security. His work on economic geography shows the need to take into account geographical factors and economic

systems in the development of cattle breeding. Krugman's approach, his views on regional economic integration, specialization, centralization and distribution of resources help to understand the effective ways of livestock development to ensure food security. According to the opinions of the above-mentioned scientists, it is necessary to take into account several main economic-geographical factors in the development of animal husbandry to ensure food security. By coordinating economic resources, natural conditions, demographic factors, technologies and sustainable management approaches, the livestock sector can develop effectively. These scientists emphasize the need to take into account environmental, social and economic aspects in the development of animal husbandry.

Economic-geographical factors affecting the development of animal husbandry in ensuring food security constitute a complex system, in which natural, economic, social, technological and political factors interact. By coordinating and managing these factors, it is possible to achieve effective development in the livestock sector and achieve high results in ensuring food security. Economic factors, including investment, market prices, and technological innovation, as well as geographic factors, such as climate, land resources, transportation systems, and natural disasters, are key factors in livestock development. Their in-depth analysis and adaptation will help to develop successful strategies for ensuring food safety.

The livestock sector plays an important role in ensuring food security, as this sector ensures the supply of necessary food products to mankind and their sustainable production. Economic-geographical factors influencing the development of animal husbandry are closely related to each other, and each of them plays an important role in its place. In particular, the geographical location, climate and natural resources have a direct impact on the development of animal husbandry. The availability of permanent natural resources, including land and water resources, is the main factor for the successful development of animal husbandry. Taking such factors into account,

specialized animal husbandry systems can be created in accordance with natural conditions. Availability of economic resources, including capital and investments, is of great importance in livestock development. Production efficiency can be increased by introducing innovative technologies, infrastructure development and effective management of resources. The number of the population and its social structure also have a direct impact on the livestock industry. Population growth increases the demand for food products and requires the expansion of animal husbandry. There are great opportunities for the development of animal husbandry in areas with high population density. The development of markets and trade networks is an important prerequisite for efficient distribution and marketing of food products. Affordable prices for the population, a good distribution system and international trade opportunities increase the efficiency of the supply of livestock products. Policies, subsidies and incentives directed at the development of livestock breeding by the state help the effective development of the sector. State support for animal husbandry plays an important role in the distribution of resources and increases the competitiveness of the sector. It is necessary to ensure ecological stability of animal husbandry, preserve natural resources and take measures against climate change. Taking these factors into account allows for more stable and long-term development of animal husbandry.

In conclusion, the economic-geographical factors influencing the development of livestock breeding in ensuring food security constitute a complex and interconnected system. The study and analysis of these factors is important for the effective development of the livestock industry, ensuring food security and maintaining economic stability. By properly managing and harmonizing each factor, it is possible to achieve the development of livestock industries in accordance with global requirements.

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