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MEAT CATTLE – AS THE MAIN INDUSTRY OF ANIMALS

Abstract. At the modern historical stage of the development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, one of the vital problems is the solution of the problem with the production and provision of the population of the Republic with high-nutrition, ecologically safe livestock products of own production. According to the authors, livestock, as well as agriculture, is characterized by a complex structure. Meat cattle are less whimsical and can be fed on natural pastures of steppe type. In many respects, the nature of the development and location of each of its branches is determined by the state and peculiarities of the feeding base of the districts, since almost half of all costs in this sector are accounted for the production of animal feed rations. In all the republics of the CIS a diverse feed base for livestock breeding has been created. It is formed by field fodder production, natural forage lands, by-products and waste from the food industry, feed mill industry. In connection with the accession of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the WTO, there is a concern of producing competitive, environmentally friendly products of livestock sectors.

Key words: beef cattle breeding, production, competition, livestock, agriculture, industry, food supply.

Introduction. Animal husbandry is the second group of branches of agriculture, the importance of which can not be overestimated. Animal husbandry does not develop in isolation from agriculture, but with it. In Russia and near abroad there are no purely cattle-breeding or purely agricultural areas, both branches are well represented everywhere, between which there are close bilateral ties [1].

Like grain crops, animal husbandry is widespread almost everywhere, and meadows and pastures occupy three times more land than arable land in the structure of land. The main part of livestock products is given by the countries of the temperate zone.

The geography of world livestock production is primarily determined by the location of livestock. At the same time, the leading role is played by three branches: cattle breeding, pig breeding, sheep breeding.

Contrasts in the development of livestock in developing and developed countries are even greater than in agriculture.

In most developing countries, livestock production is a secondary industry. In developed countries, livestock production prevails over agriculture and is characterized by an intensive type of farming. Industrialization, improvement of the forage base and successes and selection work allowed the developed countries to achieve tremendous success in increasing the productivity of livestock. Due to the fact that livestock farming in them is facing the same problems as agriculture - overproduction of products, a policy of restraining and reducing production is carried out.

Methods of research. The main methods of research are methods of deduction and induction, as well as a comprehensive approach and a method of scientific abstraction. The variety of goals, objectives and areas of activity in agriculture predetermines various criteria for assessing the effectiveness of economic entities.

Results. The structure of the livestock sector includes several sub-sectors:

– cattle breeding;
– pig production;
– sheep breeding;

– poultry farming;
– horse breeding;
– reindeer herding;
– fur farming;
– beekeeping.

Three-fourths of all agricultural land in the Republic of Kazakhstanare occupied by grazing lands. Moreover, desert and semi-desert territories in the central and southwestern parts of Kazakhstan are widely used as seasonal pastures for livestock.

Therefore, livestock farming is one of the traditional and leading branches of the country's agriculture. The most important branches of livestock breeding in the republic are sheep breeding and cattle breeding, poultry farming, horse breeding and camel breeding, pig breeding is also developed.

The nature of natural forage grounds predetermines the development of primarily sheep breeding, beef cattle breeding, which account for about 56% of the meat produced in the republic [2].

The main branch of livestock production is sheep breeding, which is especially developed in the south, west and east of the republic, in East Kazakhstan, Akmola, South Kazakhstan and several other areas, where pastures of different seasons are successfully combined.

Here local high-yielding breeds of fine-fleeced sheep are brought out, karakul breeding develops. Cattle breeding is widespread in the north, camel breeding is developing in the southern regions (102 thousand heads), in the mountains of Rudny Altai - maral breeding.

In the northern zone of the republic there are five specialized farms engaged in the production of furs, the breeding of rare animals. At the same time, it should be noted that in recent years there has been a significant decline in livestock production, both because of the decrease in the number of livestock and the deterioration in the productivity of the public herd.

Meat cattle are less whimsical and can be fed on natural pastures of steppe type. Steppe regions of the temperate zone concentrate most of the livestock population grown for meat. India has a significant number of cattle, where its slaughter is limited due to religious prohibitions, in Brazil, China, the USA, Argentina, Ethiopia, Sudan, Mexico, Russia, Australia and other countriescattle accounts for about 30% of world meat production. The main producers and suppliers to the world market of beef are Australia, Brazil, Netherlands, Canada, the USA, Argentina. Sheep farming, as the least animalized species of livestock, has a vast geography, but has developed most in countries where dry steppes, semi-deserts and mountainous areas occupy vast territories. Large size of the sheep population is Australia (130 million heads), China (120 million heads), New Zealand, India, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Russia, Mongolia, Argentina, Uruguay. These same countries are leading in the production of lamb and wool. The main exporters of lamb and wool are Australia, New Zealand, Argentina. Pig breeding is highly developed in countries with a high population density (non-Muslim), since for the fattening of pigs, food industry waste and food waste are widely used. In addition, pig production has a much shorter production cycle compared to cattle farming. The industry provides 40% of the world's meat production, a significant part of the raw material, bristles. China (more than 40% of the population), the United States, Brazil, Mexico, the Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, Russia, Ukraine and Japan are allocated for the pigs. The largest exporters of pork are the Netherlands, Poland, the USA. Poultry farming is a rapidly growing branch of livestock, it supplies meat (20% of world production), eggs, down and feathers. In the United States, Great Britain, Japan and other developed countries, large industrial enterprises have been set up to produce specially bred chicken broilers. China has a very large number of birds (3.1 billion heads) and the United States (1.6 billion heads), followed by Brazil, India, Russia and Mexico. China and the United States, together with Japan and Russia, are also singled out for the production of eggs. The main exporters of bat birds are the USA, France, Brazil. In total, the world produces about 220 million tons of meat annually - most of all pork, then beef, poultry, lamb. Leading group of countries consists of China, USA, Brazil, France, Germany, Russia.

One of the main factors contributing to the high activity of commodity producers was comprehensive state support and assistance in the development of beef cattle breeding [3].

Subsidies for selection work with the breeding stock, acquisition of pedigree cattle, maintenance of pedigree bulls and partial reimbursement of costs for beef production created a very favorable economic situation in the meat industry of the republic.