

The Activity of The Shepherd Countries Organized in The Surkhandaryo District: Results and Problems

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Abstract: In this article, a number of measures and measures taken during the Soviet period to bring the sheep breeding industry under state control, the activities of the state sheep farms established in the Surkhandarya district of the south of Uzbekistan, Karakol sheep, the main goal of the development of the sheep breeding industry by the Soviet state, breeding sheep in the Kumkurgan region information about the importance of the factory, the organization of the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition, the international fur auction, the increase in labor productivity of breeding sheep, the price of sheep products in Uzbekistan, the effect on sheep productivity, and the progress of the lambing seasons were analyzed.

Keywords: Surkhandarya region, livestock, fodder, wool, meat products, purebred ram, soft black sheep skin, black sheep, state farms, sheep skins, furs, black sheep skins, sheep breeding state farms, Hisari sheep.

Introduction

During the Soviet period, a number of measures and events were taken to bring animal husbandry, in particular sheep breeding, under state control. These measures can be seen in the activities of sheep state farms established in the southern part of Uzbekistan, in the Surkhandarya district.

Written sources contain information that animal husbandry played an important role in the economy of the population living in the Kyzylkum and Badkhiya regions. According to Arab writers (Al-Yaqubi, Ibn Khavkal), one of the cities in the Termez region, Khushvarang (Kashura), was famous for its livestock and wool products.

The natural conditions of the Kyzylkum region are suitable for animal husbandry, and this sector occupied a leading place in the economy. Therefore, having extensive experience in raising livestock, they also used various terms related to livestock.

Methods and level of study. The article describes the history of sheep breeding based on generally accepted methods - historical analysis, comparative comparison, chronological sequence. It should be noted that the issue of improving the lifestyle of the local population, providing an opportunity to increase their material and living standards, building modern houses for shepherds, and creating full conditions in the material and spiritual sphere was considered as a secondary policy.

Analysis and results. Zharkurgan district. During the war years, livestock farming in the region also suffered greatly. Because livestock was slaughtered without accounting for the needs of the front and the country's internal affairs. In addition, there was a shortage of specialists working in the field of livestock farming during the war. Therefore, the fourth five-year plan

(1946-1950) and subsequent five-year plans were aimed at increasing the number of livestock, increasing its breeding stock, improving the fodder base, and strengthening the material base of this important branch of the agricultural sector.

The leading forms of labor competition among livestock farmers were increasing the amount of milk obtained from dairy cows, increasing the amount of sheared wool and meat products. In 1946-1948, the best livestock breeders in Zharkurgan, such as “Surkhon”, “N. Boymurodov” and other collective and state farms, managed to get 115-117 lambs per hundred ewes. In the 1950s, devices for feeding hay, washing and shearing root crops were introduced on a number of farms.

Electromechanical and horse-powered drives were used. Some livestock farms began to grind mixed and coarse feed. Mechanical milking of cows was gradually introduced. Electromechanical units were put into operation on karakul farms to remove wool from sheep. [1. 146-147]

The collective farm named after N. Boymurodov had 18,940 sheep and goats (of which 18,215 were Karakul sheep) by January 1, 1968. The collective herders showed great dedication in the field of preserving and multiplying all livestock. The collective raised purebred rams and other livestock. During this period, a number of livestock breeders were trained. A. Ravshanov, T. Ruziev, H. Kholmurodov, N. Ortikov, T. Khidirov and E. Kholmurodov herded the cattle, H. Pirimkulova, U. Azamova were milkers, and A. Kholmurodov, M. Isroilov, A. Abdurakhmonov and N. Bakirov worked as shepherds in the collective. [2. 26]

The “Socialism” farm sold 107.5 tons of meat, 274 tons of milk, and 20.3 tons of wool to the state in 1966. [3. 251]

In 1973, the livestock farmers of the “Y. Ahunboboev” collective farm produced 98 tons of meat, 315 tons of milk, and 65 thousand eggs from livestock products. They collected 475 tons of silage, 416 tons of alfalfa hay, 500 tons of haylage, and a thousand tons of coarse hay for livestock. [4.]

In 1975, the livestock farmers of this collective farm produced 2,950 kg of milk from each cow, ten calves from each hundred cows, up to one hundred and forty lambs from one hundred and forty sows, and up to two thousand piglets from one hundred and twenty pigs. This year, the collective farm herders produced 150 centners of hay, 500 centners of green grass, 2,500 tons of silage, 400 tons of coarse hay, and 200 tons of alfalfa, exceeding their plans. [5.]

The main goal of the Soviet state's development of the sheep breeding sector was to raise the country's economy to a higher level, export it abroad, increase the cost of production, pay attention to the production of quality products, participate in world exhibitions and win high awards. It should be noted that the issue of improving the living standards of the local population, creating opportunities for increasing their material and living standards, building modern housing for shepherds, and creating full conditions in the material and spiritual sphere was considered a secondary policy. Despite this, local shepherds and specialists have been carrying out tireless practical work to make sheep farming more effective and sustainable, and have used all the opportunities to develop sheep farming. In particular, they have carried out significant work on the creation of new sheep breeds, as well as on the creation of productive, meat-producing sheep breeds. In particular, in Surkhandarya region, measures have been taken to organize centralized lamb slaughter centers in collective farms and state farms to eliminate artificially defective and unsuitable skins, based on the slaughter of artificially defective lambs and the initial processing and storage of skins. [6.]

In the region, farms often neglected the breeding of pedigree lambs. For example, in May 1972, 15 of the sheep brought from farms to the Termez meat processing plant had lambs hatching after being slaughtered. The soft karakul fur of the lambs was sent to a tanning plant in the Kumkurgan region. An experiment was carried out in this way to obtain high-quality sheepskin. A brigade was formed under the leadership of the experienced cattle breeder A. Abdullaev, which was given 2,894 heads of sheep. The sheep were fed with sheepskin, and young lambs were also obtained from them and their skins were donated.[7.]

The Union became one of the world's leading countries in sheepskin production. Samples of sheepskin were constantly exhibited at the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition (VDNKh). In 1959, products grown on state farms in the Boysun and Sherabad districts were exhibited. The exhibition also showed the process of raising karakul sheep, their pastures, and photographs of shepherds. Also, platinum and bronze-colored karakul skins invented by Candidate of Agricultural Sciences N.S. Gigineishvili were exhibited. The experiments were conducted at the "Saykhon" state farm in the Kumkurgan district, and this type of karakul skins was produced only on this farm in the Union.[8. 42-49]

In 1955, 700 thousand sheep skins were sold at the Leningrad auction. These products were mainly grown in the republics of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Kazakhstan. [9.24-27] In 1956, the 27th International Fur Auction was held in Leningrad, where the sale of furs of various breeds, as well as furs of pedigree sheep, was intense. Representatives of 119 fur companies from 19 countries participated in the auction. [10.19-22]

880 thousand pieces of sheepskin of various types were put up for sale at the auction, and foreigners viewed and appreciated Uzbek products with great interest compared to Kazakh and Turkmen karakul furs. There was no demand for Kazakh sheepskin at the auction. Sheepskin produced in Uzbek farms was sold several times higher than Turkmen products. Sheepskin was mainly purchased by farms in England, the USA, Holland, Finland, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, and Canada.

An international exhibition was also organized as part of the auction, where 900 thousand sheepskins were displayed. 80% of the gray and black sheepskins exhibited were sold. Gray karakul skins were sold for around \$9-12.[11.22-29]

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in 1967, 20 million sheepskins were produced worldwide per year. There was a demand for 40-45 million karakul skins on the world market.[12. 7]

Based on the demand of world markets, the Union paid attention to increasing the production of high-quality sheepskins. Measures were taken to increase the labor productivity of pedigree and purebred sheep, increase product production, improve its quality, and reduce costs. The production of purebred sheepskins became seasonal. In sheep farming, the main attention was paid to the most rational and efficient use of material, labor, financial resources and natural resources, to increasing the production of sheepskin products by all means and improving their quality with the least labor and financial expenditure on each farm.

When setting prices for karakul products, the regional characteristics of product production were not taken into account. However, the conditions for the production and sale of karakul products in the steppe, semi-steppe and foothill zones, as well as the level of provision with fodder and labor resources, were not the same, therefore prices required differentiation depending on the characteristics of the zone.

In Surkhandarya region, in 1966, 9.5 rubles were spent on the production of one sheepskin, while in 1973 it was 17.6 rubles. In Uzbekistan, many farms operated where the cost

of sheepskin products was significantly lower than the average for the republic. For example, the state farms "Sairob", "Saikhan", "Darband", "Kommunizim" are among them. In these farms, the price of purebred and pedigree sheepskin did not exceed 13-14.5 rubles, the price of 1 centner of wool did not exceed 175-223 rubles, and the price of 1 centner of mutton did not exceed 60-65 rubles.

In 1950, there were 5 breeding plants in the republic, but by 1983 there were 8 of them. Each of them kept 75-80 thousand Karakul sheep. [13. 296]

In the 1960s, the farms' karakul production plan was exceeded. For example, in 1969, the Surkhandarya Regional Karakul Trust was supposed to produce 222,600 sheep skins according to the plan, but in fact 320,194 skins were transferred to the state, and the plan was fulfilled by 143.8%. [14. 81]

Karakul skins are a valuable export commodity. If there are about 400 types of sheep, only one type of karakul produces valuable fur. In the 1970s, karakul sheep accounted for 93% of all sheep in Turkmenistan, 84% in Uzbekistan, and 20% in Kazakhstan. [15.]

Karakul trusts were established in the regions of the republic. For example, in 1977, 15 state farms were united into the Surkhandarya Regional Sheep Farm Trust [16. 3-5]. These include state farms such as "Sairob", "Kommunizim", "Vandob", "Sangardak", "Saikhan", "50 years of the USSR", "Uzbekistan", "Chorvador". However, for various reasons, the plan for fur production in karakul-farming state farms was not fully implemented. In 1978, 29,889 karakul skins were produced in the region less than the plan. [17. 12-15]

In Sherabad, in 1966, the district achieved 102% of karakul skins, 105% of cocoons, 109% of wool, 104% of melons, and 106% of milk.

We can also see the following figures for the supply of products to the state from Sherabad in 1971-1975.

Years	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Milk (tons)	1290	1430	1600	1690	1760
Meat (tons)	270	280	300	310	310
Wool (tons)	167,3	176,3	176,3	180,3	180,3
Karakol (skin thousand pieces)	12,1	13,6	14,6	17,6	19,1

It is known that two types of sheep are bred and raised in the Surkhandarya oasis. These are karakul (sheep breeding for karakul skins) and hump-backed sheep. In Surkhandarya, hump-backed sheep are widely bred, and there are the following types: kazyki, jodori, (a cross between Kazakh and hissoni sheep), and hissoni. Hissori sheep are mainly raised in Denov and Boysun districts. Depending on the natural conditions and use of pastures, they are divided into the following types: mountain and steppe pastures, i.e. autumn-winter-spring pastures in the lower foothills and steppe zones, spring-summer pastures in the middle mountain regions, and summer pastures in the high mountain regions. In the foothills of Denov, Sherabad and Boysun districts, mainly hissoni karakuls are raised, which produce the most fat and meat, and are driven to mountain zones in the summer months. The wool of these sheep was coarse, i.e. coarse. Other types of sheep were raised in the Sherabad region, and these sheep are divided into the following types: Isliqi Karakoy (smaller than Hissori Karakoy, with softer wool, also called Kazakh sheep),

Galjaki (which came from Afghanistan), Chibalang (Arabian, Karakul), Korgoza (crossed from Kazakh and Chibalang), and Sarjiparang (created by Sarjibay).

Conclusion

In the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis, our ancestors mainly raised Hissar Karakoy and Isliqi Karakoy, and these sheep were also named differently depending on the structure of the body and rump. For example, they were divided into Kapkirt Duma, Oyna Duma, and Shalp Duma types. If the Kapkirt Duma type was well-fed, its rump weight reached 30-35 kg. The Oyna Duma type had more fat on its body. The Shalp Duma type also gave fat of varying weights to the Kapkirt Duma, but the herders did not choose rams from this type. The reason is that after the Shalp Duma Hissar and Isliqi Karakoys gained weight, their rump made it much more difficult for them to walk. Therefore, the shepherds chose rams with a long back and neck, an elongated head and muzzle, and Kapkirt Duma for the cold, and did not keep one ram for more than two years. Our ancestors took many things into account. Such factors as not torturing the lamb, not causing damage to the offspring, not making them small, producing a lot of meat and fat, and moving easily on pastures were taken into account. Hissori and Isliqi Karakoys had different weights in different parts of the Surkhan oasis, depending on the climatic conditions and the strength or weakness of the pastures, their fertility (pleasantness) or non-pleasantness (unpleasantness), and the way they were raised. For example, Hissori sheep in the Denov and Saryasi regions and in the Hissor mountain ranges weighed up to 180-200 kilograms, while Isliqi Karakoys weighed up to 90-110 kilograms. That is why our ancestors raised Hissori and Isliqi Karakoys mainly for their meat and fat.

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