



## MEASURES AND MEASURES TAKEN ON STATE CONTROL OF THE SHEPHERD FIELD IN SURKHANDARYA DISTRICT: RESULTS AND PROBLEMS

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<p><b>Received:</b> 6<sup>th</sup> April 2023 <b>Accepted:</b> 6<sup>th</sup> May 2023 <b>Published:</b> 7<sup>th</sup> May 2023</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Keywords:</b> Surkhondarya 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.</p>	

**INTRODUCTION AND RELEVANCE.** During the Soviet period, a number of measures and measures were taken to bring the livestock industry, in particular, the sheep industry, under state control. These measures can be seen in the activity of state sheep farms established in Surkhandarya district, south of Uzbekistan.

There is information in written sources about the importance of animal husbandry in the economy of the population living in the territories of Kyziriq Bandikhon. According to Arabnavis authors (Al-Yaqubi, Ibn Havqal), one of the cities located in the Termiz region, Khushwarang (Kashura), was famous for its livestock and woolen products.

The natural conditions of the Kyziriq region are suitable for cattle breeding, and this industry has taken a leading place in the economy. For this reason, they have a lot of experience in raising and breeding livestock, and they also use different terminology for 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 the 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. Jarkurgan district. Livestock farming in the region suffered a lot during the war. Because cattle were slaughtered without consideration for the needs of the front and the interior of the country. In addition, during the war there was a shortage of specialists working in the livestock sector. Therefore, in the fourth five-year period (1946-1950) and the following five-year period, it was necessary to increase the hoof of livestock, increase its fertility, improve the fodder base, and strengthen the material base of this important branch of the agrarian sector.

The leading forms of cattlemen's labor competition were to increase the amount of milk obtained from dairy cows, to increase the amount of sheared wool and meat products. In 1946-1948, the best breeders in "Surkhan", "N.Boimurodov" and other communities and state farms in Zharkurgan managed to get 115-117 lambs from every hundred ewes. In the 1950s, equipment for forage transfer, washing and shearing of root crops was introduced on a number of farms.

Electromechanical and horse-powered drives were used. Some livestock farms have begun to grind mixed and coarse feed. Gradually, mechanical milking of cows was introduced. Electromechanical units for obtaining sheep's wool were put into operation in Karakollik farms. [1. 146-147 b]

Until January 1, 1968, there were 18,940



sheep and goats (including 18,215 black sheep) in the "N. Boymurodov" collective farm. The herdsmen of the community have shown great zeal in the field of preservation and breeding of all animals.

Breeding rams and other cattle were raised in the community. During this period, the cadres of herdsmen who spread grain were abundant. A. Ravshanov, T. Ro'ziev, Kh. Kholmurodov, N. Ortikov, T. Khidirov and E. Kholmurodov grazed cattle, K. Pirimkulova, U. Azamova milked milk, A. Kholmurodov, M. Israilov, A. Abdurakhmonov, N. Bakirovs shepherded the community. [2. 26-b]

"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- b]

In 1973, cattle breeders of "Y. Okhunboboev" collective farm produced 98 tons of meat, 315 tons of milk, and 65,000 eggs. They collected 475 tons of silage, 416 tons of alfalfa hay, 500 tons of hay, and 1,000 tons of coarse hay for livestock. [4.]

In 1975, the herdsmen of this community obtained 2950 kg of milk from each cow, ten calves from each hundred cows, one hundred forty lambs from one hundred sows, and two thousand piglets from one hundred pigs. This year, collective farm herders prepared 150 quintals of hay, 500 quintals of blue stalks, 2500 tons of silage, 400 tons of rough hay, and 200 tons of alfalfa. [5.]

The main goal of the development of the sheep breeding industry by the Soviet state was to raise the country's economy to a higher level, to export it abroad, to increase the cost of products, to pay attention to the production of quality products, to participate in world exhibitions, and to win high awards. It should be noted that the issue of improving the lifestyle of the local population, providing an opportunity to increase the 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. Despite this, local shepherds and experts worked tirelessly to make sheep breeding more effective and profitable, and used all the opportunities to develop sheep breeding. In particular, they did important work in creating new breeds of sheep, as well as creating fertile, meat-producing sheep breeds. Including. In the Surkhandarya region, measures were taken to slaughter lambs with artificial defects and to organize centralized lamb slaughtering centers in collective farms and state farms, based on the first processing and storage of skins, to avoid artificially defective and unusable skins. [6.]

Breeding lambs in the region were often neglected in farms. For example, in May 1972, 15 sheep brought from farms to the Termiz meat

processing plant had lambs after slaughter. The lambs wool soft black leather was sent to a tannery in Kumkurgan region. In this way, the experience of obtaining high-quality sheepskin was established. A brigade was formed under the leadership of experienced cattle breeder A. Abdullaev, and 2894 head of sheep were given to him. The sheep were fed in the paddock, and the young lambs were taken from them and given their skins.[7.] The Union became one of the world's leading countries in the production of sheepskin. Samples of sheep skins were constantly exhibited at the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition (VDNX). In 1959, the products grown in state farms in Boysun and Sherabad regions were exhibited. The process of raising Karakol sheep, pastures, photos of shepherds were also shown at the exhibition. In addition, the platinum and bronze colored blackbuck skins invented by N.S. Gigineishvili, candidate of agricultural sciences, were also presented at the exhibition. Experiments were conducted at the "Saikhon" state farm in Kumkurgan district, and this type of blackbuck skins were produced only at this farm in the Union.[8. 42-49]

In 1955, 700,000 sheepskins were sold at the Leningrad auction. These products were mainly grown in the republics of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Kazakhstan. [Pages 9.24-27.] In 1956, the 27th International Fur Auction was organized in Leningrad, where the fur trade of purebred sheep along with various types of fur became intense. Representatives of 119 fur companies from 19 countries took part in the auction. [Pages 10.19-22]

At the auction, 880,000 pieces of sheep skins of various types were put up for sale, and foreigners looked at the products of Uzbekistan with great interest and highly appreciated them compared to the black sheep skins of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. There was no demand for Kazakh skins at the auction. Sheep skins made on Uzbek farms were sold several times higher than the products of Turkmenistan. Sheep skins were mainly bought by farms in England, USA, Holland, Finland, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, and Canada.

An international exhibition was organized as part of the auction, where 900,000 sheep skins were displayed. 80% of the exhibited gray and black sheepskins were sold. Sur Karakol skins were sold around 9-12 dollars. [Pages 11.22-29]

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), in 1967, 20 million per year were produced worldwide. sheep skins are prepared. 40-45 million in the world market. There was a need for black leather [12. 7]

Due to the demand of the world markets, attention was paid to increasing the production of



high-quality sheep skins in the Union. Measures were taken to increase labor productivity of purebred and bred sheep, increase product production, improve its quality, and reduce costs. The production of purebred sheepskin was seasonal. In sheep farming, the main attention was paid to the rational and effective use of material, labor, financial resources and natural resources, to increase the production of sheep skins and improve its quality by all means, with the least amount of labor and money spent on each farm.

Regional characteristics of product cultivation were not taken into account when setting prices for livestock products. However, in the desert, semi-desert and foothill zones, the conditions of livestock production and its realization, as well as the level of supply with fodder and labor resources, were not the same, so the prices required stratification according to the characteristics of the zone.

In Surkhandarya region, in 1966, 9.5 rubles were spent on the production of one sheepskin, and in 1973, it was 17.6 rubles. Many farms operated in Uzbekistan, the price of sheep products being much lower than the average level for the republic. For example, "Sayrob", "Saykhan", "Darband", "Communizim" state farms are among them. In these farms, the price of purebred sheep skins 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, and by 1983 there were 8 of them. 75,000-80,000 Karakol sheep were raised in each of them. [13. 296-b]

In the 60s of the 20th century, the plan of farms to prepare Karakol was more than fulfilled. For example, in 1969, the Karakolchik trust of Surkhandarya region had to prepare 222,600 sheep skins according to the plan, and in practice 320,194 skins were handed over to the state, and the plan was fulfilled by 143.8 percent. [14. 81-b]

Karakol skin is a valuable export product. If there are about 400 species of sheep, valuable fur is obtained from only one species of Karakol. In the 70s of the 20th century, black sheep made up 93% of all sheep in Turkmenistan, 84% in Uzbekistan, and 20% in Kazakhstan.[15.]

Cattle breeding trusts were established in the regions of the republic. For example, in 1977, 15 state farms were merged into the trust of sheep breeding state farms of Surkhandarya region. [16. 3-5 pages] Such state farms as "Sayrob", "Communizim", "Vandob", "Sangardak", "Saikhon", "USSR 50th anniversary", "Uzbekistan", "Chorvador" are among them. However, due to various reasons, the leather preparation plan was not fully implemented in the

state livestock farms. Compared to the 1978 plan, 29,889 pieces of black leather were produced less in the region. [17. pp. 12-15]

In Sherabad, in 1966, 102 percent of black leather, 105 percent of cocoon, 109 percent of wool, 104 percent of wool, and 106 percent of milk were produced.

In 1971-1975, we can see Sherabad's supply of products to the state from the following figures.

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

Two types of sheep are known to have been bred and raised in the Surkhan oasis. These are karakol (sheep breeding for the production of karakol skins) and humped sheep. In Surkhandarya, humpbacked sheep breeding is widespread, and there are the following types of it: Kozhiki, Joydori, (Kazakh and Hisori sheep crossbreed), Hisori. Hisori sheep are mainly raised in Denov and Boysun districts. Depending on their natural conditions and use, pastures are divided into the following types: mountainside and desert pastures, i.e. autumn-winter-spring pastures in the lower mountain and desert regions, spring-summer pastures in the middle mountain regions, and summer pastures in the upper mountain regions.

In the foothills of Denov, Sherabad, and Boysun districts, the hisori cattle, which produce the most fat and meat, are raised and driven to the mountain areas in the summer months. The wool of these sheep was rough. Other types of sheep are raised in the Sherabad area, and these sheep are: Isliqi Karakoy (smaller in size than Karakoy, with softer wool, also called Kazakh sheep), Galjaki (passed through the territory of Afghanistan), Chibalang (Arabic, Karakol), Kurgoza (crossed from Kazakh and Chibalang). and sarjiparang (created by Sarjiboy) are divided into types.

**SUMMARY.** Thus, in the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis, our ancestors raised mainly Hisar sheep and warm sheep, and these sheep were named differently depending on the structure of the body and buttocks. For example, kapkirt is divided into types of duma, glass duma, shalpi duma. If the capkirt hump type is well fed, the weight of the hump reaches 30-35 kg. The mirror-butt type has more body fat. Shalpi-rumped type also



produced different fat weights with capkirt rumps, but breeders did not select rams from this type. The reason for this is that after the fattness of the ewes was fattened, the rump made it more difficult for him to walk. That is why the shepherds chose rams with a long waist and neck, elongated head and muzzle, and short buttocks, and did not leave one ram for more than two years. Our ancestors took many things into account. Aspects such as the fact that the lamb does not suffer from the cold, that the offspring does not break and crumble, that it produces a lot of meat and fat, and that it moves without difficulty in the pastures, are taken into account. In different areas of the Surkhan oasis, the hisori and the warm sheep had different weights depending on the climatic conditions and the strength or weakness of the grasses in the pastures, whether they were fertilized (pleasant) or not. For example, in the regions of Denov and Sariosia, on the slopes of the Hisar mountain, the Hisori sheep produced up to 180-200 kilograms of meat and fat, and the hot black sheep produced up to 90-110 kilograms of fat. That is why our forefathers raised black sheep mainly for their meat and fat.

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