

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE KARAKUL SHEEP INDUSTRY

(ON THE EXAMPLE OF BREEDING PLANTS “MUBORAK”, “KARAKUM”, “NISHAN”)

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### Annotation

This article describes the development of the field of blacksmithing in the Kashkadarya region, including the creation of productive plant types such as “Nishan”, “Konimex”, “Jinov”, “Ravnina” in the breeding plants “Mubarak” and “Karakum”, breeding and related issues.

**Keywords:** “Mubarak”, Karakul skin, breeding farm “Karakum”, “target”, “Konimex”, “Jinov”, “Ravnina”, black, blue and sur Karakul sheep.

On February 12, 1974, the Central Committee of the CP of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR adopted a resolution “on measures for the development of animal husbandry in the republic in 1974-1980”, which set the tasks of improving steppe and semi-desert pastures through phytomelioration, pasture water supply, reconstruction of irrigation stations and production of granular feed for karakul farms marked. These tasks enabled the development of karakul breeding. In particular, before the October Revolution, Russia was one of the main countries in terms of the number of Karakul sheep and the release of Karakul skins on the world market. For example, in 1982, from 90 to 95 percent of sheep in the vicinity of Nurata and about 90 percent of Karakul sheep in the Karakul and Bukhara areas were exterminated. In the Uzbek SSR in 1928, the creation of large karakul farms began. In 1928, the karakul-growing state farm “Mubarak” of Kashkadarya region was established, and in 1928-1931 -7 karakul-growing state farms, and several dozen large livestock farms were transformed into karakul farms. In 1933, most of the Karakul sheep were transferred to state farms and collective farms. During this period, 45.8% of the sheep of the Central Asian republics were transferred to state farms and 40.5% to collective farms. State farms quickly began to play a leading role. Zootechnical and veterinary work was improved in state farms, collective farms were provided with productive purebred sheep. For example, the number of Karakul sheep increased by 160% in 1933 compared to 1931, by 252% at the beginning of 1935 and by 884% by the beginning of 1940. During the temporary occupation of Ukraine, Crimea, and the North Caucasus by the German invaders, almost the entire population of Karakul sheep was exported to Germany, but in the Central Asian republics the number of Karakul sheep did not decrease and even during the war years in 1939-1940 increased by 46% across the USSR. In particular, in Uzbekistan it increased by 33%, in Turkmenistan- by 45%, in Tajikistan - by 53%. After the Great Patriotic War, karakul breeding developed rapidly in our country and especially in the Central Asian republics. In Uzbekistan itself, in 1952, the number of Karakul sheep increased to 496 thousand heads. This is due to the fact that after the war, tribal Karakul sheep farms were organized in many collective farms. By 1955, the total

number of Karakul sheep in the USSR reached 11495 thousand heads, including purebred sheep-9471 thousand heads. In 1960, the total number of Karakul sheep increased by 16% compared to 1955, including purebred Karakul sheep by 18%. By 1959, 55 state farms and 687 collective farms engaged in karakul farming were established in Uzbekistan itself. Previously, Karakul sheep were bred mainly in the areas along the banks of the Amu Darya, and later they began to breed in the south-eastern, central, northern and western regions of the republic. In 1935, 12,400 heads of Karakul sheep were grazed in the republic, and in 1967 their number exceeded one million heads. In 1967, 138 karakul-breeding state farms were established in the republic, which contained 50-60 thousand heads of karakul sheep. The increase in the number of Karakul sheep allowed to increase the production of Karakul hide. B.A. According to Kuznetsov, the production of Karakul leather in 1929-1930 increased by 236% compared to 1925-1926. In 1939, the production of raw materials increased by 76 percent compared to 1934 and by 59 percent in 1944 compared to 1940. If we take the karakul skins produced in the USSR in 1942, then 63 percent of them belonged to Uzbekistan. Scientists have done a lot of work in the field of improving the quality of the skin. In particular, academician V.M. Since 1936 Yudin worked in Uzbekistan in the breeding farm "Karakum" in the field of improvement of black-brown Karakul sheep. With experienced shepherds of this farm Khodzham Kurbanov, Norboy Kholmurodov, Batir Burov, Tashboy Khalikov, etc. He has been conducting experimental work for 15 years, bringing out the factory type of Karakul sheep "Karakum". Such sheep are typical for the factory type "Karakum" and began to produce about 92-94% of first-class Karakum skins. V.M. According to Yudin's method, Karakul breeders created productive factory varieties of black Karakul sheep "Mubarak", "Nishan", "Konimex", "Jinov", "Ravnina" and others Gigineishvili also did a lot to improve the blue and Sursky Karakul sheep. Academician M. V. Lomonosov on improving the scientific base and solving theoretical issues F.Ivanov, V.M.Yudin, N.T.Nechaeva, M.I.Kotov, P.V.Arapov, I.Y.Averyanov, I.N.Dyachkov, E.V.Odintsovo, V.I.Stoyanovskaya, M.A.Koshevoy, I.S.Amelin, L.S.Gayevskaya, N.L.Morozov, M.D.Zokirov, N.A.Veselov, L.S.Trapeznikov, M.A.Shirinsky, R.Grigoryans, H.X.Mamatkazin, N.F.Many studies were conducted by Nikolsky and others. If in 1938-1939 elite and first-class Karakul sheep in state farms accounted for 3-7% of the total livestock, then in 1967 this figure was brought to 50%. In 1967, some farms supplied from 92 to 94 percent of first-grade hides. Such farms include "Karakum", "Mubarak", "Ravnina", "Nishon", "Talimarjan", "Victory", "Qarnab", "Uch-Aji", "Toguskent", "Guzar", "Gagarin", "Konimex" and other state breeding plants. In Uzbekistan, in 1965, the developed pastures were brought to 11.6 million hectares. This made it possible to increase the number of Karakul sheep in the republic to 7.2 million heads. In 1963, for every 100 hectares of pastures there were 69 heads of sheep in Tajikistan, 38 heads in Uzbekistan, 18 heads in Kazakhstan, 15 heads in Turkmenistan. The grazing of Karakul sheep on pastures made it possible to develop this industry. So, in 1965, in the tribal state farm "Guzar", located in the Kashkadarya region, 4.25 hundredweight of hay was obtained from

each hectare of pastures. This improved the feed needs of the sheep. In 1965 In Uzbekistan, the wool that is cut from one head of the Karakul sheep in collective farms was 1.7-2 kilograms, and in state farms-3.4 kilograms. In 1965, state farms for breeding Karakul sheep were established in Bukhara, Surkhandarya, Samarkand, Syrdarya, Khorezm regions of Uzbekistan and 56 districts of the Karakalpak ASSR. On January 1, 1960, the number of Karakul sheep in the republic was 4504756 heads, and on January 1, 1963, it was brought to 5702000 heads. Karakul sheep are an ancient breed in Central Asia. Scientists opinions on the origin of Karakul sheep differ. For example, Professor P.N.Kuleshov notes: "I consider the Karakul breed to be an ancient breed, breeding work has been carried out for thousands of years to breed these sheep". Academician V.M.Yudin took part in the creation of the Karakum factory type of Karakum sheep for more than 15 years he worked at the Karakum stud farm with experienced shepherds of the Hero of Socialist Labor Khodzhambobov Kurbanov, Norboy Kholmurodov, Batir Burov, Tashboy Kholikov and others. The work paid off. The "Karakum" factory type was created. In 1951, a special commission of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Union highly appreciated this type of plant. In the state farms of the republic in 1962, the peel of the jacket variety was 22.4%, in the "Karakum" stud farm -39.1%. The skins of the kirpuk variety in 1962 in the state farms of the republic were executed by 0.4 percent, in the stud farm "Karakum" this figure was 1.2 percent, or more than 3 times. Semicircular pencil flower skins in the state farms of the republic in 1962 were obtained on average 23%, in the breeding plant "Karakum" - 39%. The factory type of Karakul sheep "target" also gives high-quality black skins. It is in the emergence of type I.G.Semenovs merit was great. In the 1960s, the Target breeding plant produced skins of the jacket variety by 19.4-19.5% more than the average for state farms of the republic. Breeding farm "Mubarak" was organized in 1928. Between 1939 and 1952, breeding work was carried out to create a factory type "Mubarak". Over the years, the number of elite and first-class sheep has increased 10 times. The yield of first-grade skins increased from 63 to 90.5 percent. I in the generation of the "blessed" factory type Karakul sheep. N.Avazov Hakberdi, Rakhmanov Ironkul, sherkul Daminov, aganiyaz orniyazov, Giyas raimov and others worked fruitfully from dyachkov and experienced shepherds. The reason for this type can be found out from the specialists of the state farm named after B.A.Veterok, B.M.Grechin, E.A.Pomansky, H.S.Dautov, I.V. The merit of Kharchenko and other animal technicians was also great. This type was approved in 1952. From 1929 to 1952, specialists of the Kazan State Breeding Farm worked on the creation of a factory type of black-Karakul sheep "Pomuk" together with the famous Karakul sheepdogs of this village. The outstanding master of karakul breeding, the people's breeder, the late Aganiyaz Dzhumakulov, did a lot to create this species (M.I.Baykov 1953). The factory type of Kara-Karakul sheep "Genov" was bred in the collective farm "III International" at the village Council of Genov (Kamashinsky district) of the Beshkent district of Kashkadarya region. This collective farm was established in 1931. In the first years there were only 700 heads of Karakul sheep on the collective farm, in 20 years the number of these sheep has increased 10 times. In 1952, the number of these

sheep in the collective farm reached 8 thousand heads, of which 60% are breeding sheep and 20% are young sheep, which are bred for breeding sheep Van asl. Pastures located in the steppe zone of our republic occupy 16-17 million hectares. In conclusion, we can say that the creation of new factory types of Karakul sheep in breeding farms” Mubarak“, “Nishon”, “Karakum” provided an opportunity for the dynamic development of the industry.

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