

Livestock Breeding in the South of Uzbekistan in 1925-1956 (Example of Kashkadarya Region)

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Annotation. This article reveals the changes in the number of livestock in the Kashkadarya oasis before and after the war, as related problems, livestock used in agricultural work, collective farms, and private farms and changes in their number.

Keywords. Cattle, working horses, mule, collective farm, state farm, private farm.

Resolution No. 532 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 27, 2019 "On approval of normative legal documents regulating the activities of the State Committee for Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan March 18, 2019 decision "On measures to further develop and support the livestock sector", March 3, 2021 No. PQ-5017 "Further support of the livestock sector by the state Decisions "on additional support measures" created an opportunity for further development of animal husbandry. For example, in 1925, the number of horses in the Kashkadarya region was 21.8 thousand, the number of large horned cattle was 49.5 thousand, the number of sheep was 67.4 thousand, and the number of the Karakol sheep was 310.3 thousand. [1; p. 389]. In addition, in 1925, 98,400 head of goats, 20,600 head of donkeys and mules, and 8,000 head of camels were raised in the region. . In 1925, the number of livestock in the Kashkadarya region was 576,000, and on average, there were 235.2 livestock per 100 inhabitants of the region. In addition, the number of livestock in the Uzbek SSR in 1925 was 3,093,000, with an average of 79.1 livestock per 100 inhabitants [1; p. 390]. In 1916, the total number of horses in the Uzbek SSR was 495,700, of which 457,600 were working horses. In 1928, there were 550,200 horses, of which 436,200 were working horses. In 1933, there were 376,900 head of horses, of which 331,000 were working horses. In 1935, there were 356,100 horses, of which 289,600 were working horses, in 1936, there were 371,000 horses, of which 279,400, in 1937 there were 358,700, of which 258, 8,000 working horses, in 1938 there were 381,400, of which 257,500 were working horses [2; p. 13]. The number of cattle in the Uzbek SSR was 1,438,400 in 1916, of which 484,600 were cows, in 1928 it was 1,718,600, of which 488,400 were cows. in 1935 there were 961.9 thousand heads, of which 351.7 thousand were cows, in 1935 there were 1011.4 thousand heads, of which 328.2 thousand were cows, in 1936 there were 1173.1 thousand heads, of which 365 4 thousand cows, in 1937 there were 1153.7 thousand, of which 391.2 thousand were cows, in 1938 there were 1410.9 thousand, of which 481.5 thousand were cows[2;13- b.]. The number of sheep in the Uzbek SSR was 4558.8 thousand in 1916, of which 990 thousand were lambs, in 1928 it was 6001.2 thousand, of which 1650.7 thousand, in 1933 2203.1 thousand heads, of which 793.9 thousand heads, in 1935 there were 273.2 thousand heads, of which 668.8 thousand heads, in 1936 there were 1723.5 thousand heads, of which 771.3 thousand heads, in

1937 it was 2431.3 thousand heads, of which 710.1 thousand heads, in 1938 it was 2801 thousand heads, of which 778.9 thousand heads were lambs. In 1935, the number of goats in the Uzbek SSR was 800,900, of which 349,100 were goats, and in 1936, it was 1,132,900, of which 498,000, and in 1937, 879,000. 317.8 thousand of them, and 1179.2 thousand in 1938, of which 444.7 thousand were goats [2; p. 13]. The number of cattle in the Uzbek SSR was 916 thousand in 1935, 1672 thousand in 1941, 1276 thousand in 1951, 1335 thousand in 1953, 1543 thousand in 1954, 1670 thousand in 1955, In 1956, it was 1775 thousand [3; p. 8]. It can be seen that the number of livestock was much less during the war years and in the following years as well. Nevertheless, the number of bighorn cattle in the oasis was 148,000 in 1941, 104,000 in 1951, and 107,000 in 1953. In 1954, there were 134,000 head of cattle, 143,000 in 1955, and 156,000 in 1956[3; p. 13]. In addition, the number of cows in the region was 52,000 in 1941, 28,000 in 1951, and 31,000 in 1953. By October 1, 1953, there were 40,000 cows, 45,000 in 1954, 46,000 in 1955, and 51,000 in 1956[3; p. 16]. The number of sheep and goats in the Kashkadarya region was 1083 thousand in 1941, 1021 thousand in 1951, and 1277 thousand in 1953. By October 1, 1953, it was 1550 thousand, in 1954 it was 1621 thousand, in 1955 it was 1738 thousand, and in 1956 it was 1665 thousand [3;28]. The number of sheep in the Kashkadarya oasis was 730,000 in 1941, 870,000 in 1951, and 1,120,000 in 1953. By October 1, 1953, it was 1,360,000 heads, in 1954, 1,436,000 heads, in 1955, 1,553,000 heads, and in 1956, 1,477,000 heads [3; p. 36]. The number of horses in the Kashkadarya region was 51,000 in 1941, 35,000 in 1951, and 38,000 in 1953. By October 1, 1953, it was 45,000 heads, in 1954 - 48,000 heads, in 1955 - 41,000 heads, in 1956 - 29,000 heads [3; p. 56]. The mobilization of horses to the front led to a decrease in their number. In the Kashkadarya region, the number of animals used in work, service and agriculture was 5 thousand in 1941, 3 thousand in 1951, and 3 thousand in 1953. By October 1, 1953, it was 4,000 heads, in 1954 - 5,000 heads, in 1955 - 5,000 heads, and in 1956 - 6,000 heads [3; p. 51]. The number of cows used for work, service and agriculture in Kashkadarya region was 3,000 in 1941, 2,000 in 1951, and 2,000 in 1953. From October 1, 1953 to October 1, 1955, 2,000 cows were used for agricultural work in the Kashkadarya region, while in 1956 it was 3,000 [3; p. 187]. The number of sheep and goats used in work, service, and agriculture in the Kashkadarya region was 17,000 in 1941, 8,000 in 1951, and 9,000 in 1953 [4; p. 201]. The number of sheep used for work, service, and agriculture in the Kashkadarya region was 5,000 in 1941, 2,000 in 1951, and 2,000 in 1953. By October 1, 1953, it was 3 thousand heads in the region, 5 thousand heads in 1954, 6 thousand heads in 1955, and 8 thousand heads in 1956 [5; p. 208]. In 1956, the number of sizeable horned livestock in the Kashkadarya region was 155,700, of which 8,100 were working animals and 51,000 were cows. In state farms and other farms, there are 1.3 thousand heads, of which 0.1 thousand are working animals, and 0.4 thousand are cows. In 1956, the number of sizeable horned livestock in collective farms was 85,600, 8,000 were working animals, and 21,800 were cows. In private auxiliary farms, 59,800 head of cattle and 25,000 head of cattle were cows. In 1956, 5,700 large horned animals and 2,600 cows were used for the work and services of private households in rural areas. 2,000 cattle were used in urban areas, and 1,000 were cows [6; p. 506]. In 1956, the number of sheep in the Kashkadarya region was 1477.4 thousand, and 343.3 thousand were lambs. 199,200 sheep and 44,900 lambs were in the state farm and other state farms. In the collective farms, 1131.2 thousand heads were made, and 257.2 thousand of them were lambs. There were 100,800 heads of private auxiliary farms, 36,100 of

them were lambs. Sheep used for work and service in private farms in rural areas amounted to 7.7 thousand heads, and 2.5 thousand were lambs. 1.6 thousand sheep used for work and service in private farms in urban areas, and 0.5 thousand lambs. In 1956, the number of goats in the Kashkadarya region was 187,600, and 69,800 were goats. In state farms and other state farms, goats made up 2.5 thousand heads, and goats made up 0.3 thousand heads. In collective farms, the number of goats was 37,000, and goats were 10.5. In 1956, the number of horses in the Kashkadarya region was 29,300. 10,700 of them are working horses. The number of horses in the state farm and other state farms was 2.5 thousand, of which 1.7 thousand were working horses. Working horses were used in agricultural work. The number of horses in the collective farms was 26,400, and 9,000 of them were working horses [p. 7:506].

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