

The Policy of the Soviet Government in Uzbekistan in the Field of Adaptation of Animal Husbandry to the Interests of the Center

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ABSTRACT: One of the most important issues in the economic policy of the Soviet government was the strict control of the livestock sector and the adaptation of its economic efficiency to the interests of the Center. The Center's efforts to increase the number of sheep in Uzbekistan, which is a major part of animal husbandry and bring great economic benefits to the state, and to renew its breed, were under special control.

KEYWORD: livestock, sheep, farming, food, astrakhan leather, tax, industrial products.

Introduction.

In the 1930s, in Surkhandarya region, special attention was paid to the restoration of sheep breeding, which had decreased in number due to the civil war, its renewal, the transfer of sheep from the local population to state collective farms and state (state farms).

This is because during the civil war of the 1920s and 1930s, some of the available livestock, mainly sheep, were slaughtered during times of poverty and famine, some were driven into Afghanistan, and the rest were used for food during the war. As a result, sheep numbers declined sharply in a short period of time. The number of sheep in the country fell to 600-700 thousand, and mutton decreased sharply [18-10].

In Surkhandarya district, as a result of severe frosts in the autumn and winter of 1927, the number of sheep decreased, and the situation was exacerbated by the spring drought. Due to the drought, skin and lung diseases increased in sheep, and 45,250 sheep died in Surkhandarya district.

Due to the sharp increase in sheep breeding by the Soviet government on December 31, 1927 [3], in 1927 the state produced black astrakhan skins with an average price of 14 rubles 50 tiyn, sheep skins for 22 rubles, sheep skins for 16 rubles in 1928, gray karakul leather was accepted for 19 rubles 50 cents [4]. In Sayrob, Sayhon and state farms of Boysun district of Surkhandarya region, sheep skins were set at 12 rubles and 50 tiyins. [5]

In 1928, 125,105 sheepskins arrived from the Surkhandarya district to the base of Uzbekselsoyuz in Bukhara. [8]. In general, in 1928, Uzbekgostorg sold a total of 77,714 astrakhan skins for 113,038 rubles and 84 tiyins, of which 70% went to the People's Commissariat of Finance of the Uzbek SSR and 10% to taxes, leaving the organization with a profit of about 20,000 rubles.

Due to low sheep numbers, diseases among mass sheep, and droughts, the plan to increase the number of sheep was not implemented. For example, the Sherabad Sheep Breeding Company produced 54,231 sheep skins instead of the planned 85,145. In addition, the quality of prepared sheepskins was very low, which was due to non-compliance with the rules of salting and drying the skins [11]. The technology of the process of making sheep skins is complex, and in many farms, as far as they know, the production of products has led to an increase in the number of poor quality skins.

Materials and Methods.

On February 17, 1928, the trade department of the livestock sector in Surkhandarya district came up with an offer to process and sell the Surkhandarya district, not to send karakul skins grown in Bukhara. However, in the Boysun, Denau and Sherabad districts, the lack of sheep skin processing specialists, as well as the persistent water shortages in the districts, hampered the quality of skin processing.

On March 21, 1928, the Surkhandarya District Executive Committee passed a resolution on the collection, processing and sale of sheep skins in order to regulate the sheep market and ensure the implementation of the export plan. , firms and individuals were prohibited from trading in sheepskin, and were allowed to do so only in certain locations, not in the market [13].

On March 30, 1928, the trade representative of the Soviet government in Germany sent a letter to the Uzbek government regarding the export of karakul. It was noted that the quality of astrakhan skins raised at the auction in Leipzig, Germany, in Surkhandarya region was high. The skins of the Surkhandarya oasis are valued higher than Afghan karakul goods. In Surkhandarya district, the burn rate of tanned hides was only 1 percent. However, due to the low quality of sheepskins produced in Boysun, Denau and Sherabad, their demand was low due to the strong burning of the skins as a result of skipping in salting. Leipzig auction experts estimate that their burns are up to 30 percent. But this is greatly exaggerated, in fact the rate of skin burns is 10-15 percent. Therefore, Uzbekgostorg demanded the highest quality sheepskin. Since it is not possible to check its quality at the auction, foreign firms initially ask them to take a small amount and try it. Uzbekgostorg fears that if they turn out to be of poor quality, foreign buyers will lose confidence. Because the chairman of the Leipzig auction openly expresses his distrust of the quality of sheepskins made in Surkhandarya [14].

Due to this situation, a dispute arose between Uzbekgostorg and Uzbekselsoyuz. Uzbekselsoyuz notes that only 20 percent of the skins produced in the Surkhandarya region are burnt, while Uzbekgostorg claims that 50 percent of the skins are of poor quality and demands that Bukhara be responsible for sheepskin production in Uzbekistan. [15]

The Soviet state took measures to breed sheep in order to export sheep skins abroad as much as possible. As a result, by 1929 the number of sheep in Uzbekistan reached pre-war levels [16.6-7].

Karakul state farms were part of the first sheep-breeding joint-stock company "Ovtsevod". In 1930, the state farms were attached to specialized trusts, and on August 13 of this year the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR on the establishment of the joint-stock company "Karakul" was announced. The initial capital of the company was set at 10,150,000 rubles, and Khismetov was confirmed as its chairman. Also, under the leadership of AF Nejelsky, the Soyuzkarakulevod system was formed in Moscow. As a result, the technical equipment and fodder supply of state and collective farms specializing in sheep breeding have significantly improved.

In 1930, a total of 678,499 sheepskins were produced in Uzbekistan, of which 550,927 were produced by Uzpolevodzhivtsentr and 127572 by Uzbekgostorg. This year, the sheepskin production

plan was fulfilled by 84%. The price of sheepskins varied depending on its type. For example, black and gray sheepskin costs 11 rubles, brown 9 rubles, and brown 3 rubles, the most expensive of which is 20 rubles. It was also planned to cultivate 800,000 sheepskins in Surkhandarya district in 1930, including 20,000 state farms, 17,000 collective farms, 127,000 poor farms, 310,000 medium-sized farms and 155,000 rich farms. [21]

Results and discussion.

In 1931, sheep were raised mainly in 26 district farms in Uzbekistan, and in the first five months of this year they produced a total of 492,740 sheep skins, and the plan was fulfilled by 61%. In some districts, implementation of the plan was even lower. For example, the plan was implemented in 62% in Boysun, 51% in the district, 50% in Sherabad, 39% in Kumkurgan, 34% in Denau and 17% in Jarkurgan. There were specific reasons for this situation. In other words, the neglect of the state and local authorities in this area, the shortage of staff, the lack of adequate living conditions for livestock breeders, in particular, the problems in the supply of bread and industrial goods. For example, in the first quarter of 1931, the plan to supply bread to ranchers was only 26 percent completed.

The Council of People's Commissars of Uzbekistan has taken certain measures to prevent this situation. In particular, reorganization of Uzpolevodjivtsentr and Uzbekbirlajak, ensuring the implementation of the plan for the production of astrakhan leather, sending staff of the central office to the field, increasing the responsibility of Sherst JSC in the production of astrakhan leather, providing farms with instructors in the field of astrakhan production. and bread provision measures [24].

In addition, there were thefts on sheep farms. For example, in June 1931, 1563 sheep were stolen from farms of Kumkurgan region. Or as a result of improper documentation during the transition from farm to farm, many sheep disappeared in the middle [25].

Measures have been taken to strengthen the material and technical base of karakul farms in Uzbekistan. For this purpose, in 1932, 250 tractors, 250 grabbills and 50 combines were allocated to the Karakul state farms. However, the funds allocated by the state in this area have not always been fully utilized. For example, in the first quarter of this year, Uzbekkarakul JSC was allocated 2,991,000 rubles, of which 1,458,000 rubles were actually disbursed.

In April 1932, the USSR Soviet Socialist Republic decided to build a tannery in Surkhandarya district. The location of the plant in an inconvenient location, especially in swampy and saline soils, was found to be unsatisfactory for the production of quality leather due to water scarcity. For the construction of a mechanized plant, a place called Saykhan in the Kumkurgan district was preferred, which, due to its natural conditions and other aspects, was suitable for a tannery [28].

Conclusion.

Measures to improve Karakol exports have been taken on a regular basis. The role of international auctions was significant. The first international auction of fur products in the USSR was organized in March 1931 in Leningrad. Representatives of 78 companies from 11 countries took part in the auction. 20,060 pieces of black astrakhan leather, 2,710 pieces of gray astrakhan leather and 1,556 pieces of astrakhan leather will be put up for auction [29.207].

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