

**THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KARAKUL INDUSTRY IN THE
BUKHARA REGION ON THE THRESHOLD OF INDEPENDENCE (1984-1987)**

Muyiddinov Bekali Bahodir o'g'li

*The teacher of History and Philology department,
Asia International University
E-address: bekalimuhiddinov96@gmail.com*

Annotation: This article provides a scientific analysis of the development of the Karakul industry in the Bukhara region in 1984-1987. It covers the economic policy of the Soviet era, breeding work, farm activities, and production indicators.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, feed, breeding, desert, Karakul breeding, Processing industry, mobile pasture, reconstruction, livestock breeder, Breeding, employment, Bukhara region.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлен научный анализ развития каракульской промышленности в Бухарской области в 1984-1987 годах. Рассматриваются экономическая политика советской эпохи, животноводческие работы, сельскохозяйственная деятельность и производственные показатели.

Ключевые слова: Узбекистан, корма, разведение, пустыня, каракульское животноводство, перерабатывающая промышленность, передвижные пастбища, реконструкция, животновод, разведение, занятость, Бухарская область.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada 1984-1987-yillarda Buxoro viloyatida qorako'lichilik tarmog'ining rivojlanish jarayonlari ilmiy asosda tahlil qilinadi. Sovet davrining iqtisodiy siyosati, naslchilik ishlari, xo'jaliklar faoliyati hamda ishlab chiqarish ko'rsatkichlari yoritiladi.

Tayanch so'zlar: O'zbekiston, ozuqa, naslchilik, cho'l, qorako'lichilik, Qayta ishlash sanoati, ko'chma yaylov, qayta qurish, chorvador, Naslchilik, bandlik, Buxoro viloyati.

Karakul sheep breeding in Uzbekistan is mainly developed in desert and semi-desert regions, with Bukhara region taking a leading position in this regard. In the mid-1980s, Karakul sheep breeding in the region was carried out mainly on the basis of state farms (sovkhozes) and collective farms (kolkhozes). In 1984-1987, state farms and collective farms specializing in Karakul breeding operated in the region. The main goals of breeding work were to maintain breed purity, form elite groups, and increase productivity. Maqsudov and co-authors emphasize the need to conduct breeding work in livestock breeding on a scientific basis. Karakul breeding brought income to the state budget through the production of export-oriented products. However, the centralized planning system limited the ability of farms to make independent economic decisions. The insufficient development of the processing industry also hindered the development of the sector. During this period, the karakul industry had the following organizational characteristics:

A centralized production management system;

Production based on state plan indicators;

Specialization aimed at producing karakul skins as an export-oriented product;

Centralized control of breeding work.

Specialized karakul state farms operating in the region carried out selection and breeding work in collaboration with scientific and experimental farms. These processes served to increase the quality indicators of the industry.

During this period: the volume of karakul skin production was increased, wool and meat products were developed as a secondary direction, and mechanisms for the effective use of pastures were improved. At the same time, the centralization of the economic system also created some problems. In particular: disruptions in material and technical supply, insufficiently strong fodder base, and ineffective labor incentive systems. The policy of "perestroika" that began in the former Soviet Union in 1985 was manifested in attempts to strengthen the elements of economic independence in agricultural sectors, including karakul farming. Experiments were conducted on the introduction of farm accounting (economic independence of farming) in some farms.

The Karakul industry was one of the main sectors providing employment in the desert regions of the Bukhara region. In 1984–1987:

the activities of livestock brigades expanded;

the mobile grazing system was preserved;

there were experiments with the transition to brigade-contract forms of production.

However, the insufficient development of social infrastructure (housing, medical, educational institutions) to a certain extent affected the labor efficiency of livestock breeders. These factors made it necessary to reconsider agricultural policy on the eve of independence.

Although the natural and climatic conditions of the Bukhara region are favorable for raising Karakul sheep, in 1984-1987 the following problems were observed: degradation of pastures, insufficient water supply, shortage of fodder reserves, poor infrastructure in desert areas. Scientific sources emphasize that the development of livestock farming is directly related to agriculture and fodder base. However, during this period, the connection between fodder production and Karakul breeding was not sufficiently ensured. As a result, the live weight of sheep, stable reproduction indicators, and skin quality decreased in some farms. Breeding work is of primary importance in Karakul breeding, and maintaining the genetic purity of the breed was considered an important task. Although breeding plants operated in 1984–1987, due to the central planning system: the system for selecting high-quality lambs was weakened, a scientific approach to selection work was not fully ensured, and the implementation of the production plan was given priority. This situation led to the fact that karakul furs did not fully meet international requirements. The "perestroika" policy that began in the former Union in 1985 also affected the livestock sector, including karakul farming. In the Bukhara region: the issue of economic independence of farms was raised, discussions began on the transition to profitability and self-financing, and organizational measures were taken to increase efficiency.

1984–1987 was a transitional period for karakul farming. On the one hand, production volumes were maintained, on the other hand: the obsolescence of economic mechanisms, the insufficient material and technical base, and changes in demand on the world market created

serious problems for the prospects of the industry. The experience of this period later created the need to reform karakul farming in the years of independence. In the process of transition to market relations in the 1990s, it was precisely the shortcomings of the 1980s that were deeply analyzed.

In 1984–1987, the karakul industry in Bukhara region operated as an integral part of the former Soviet agricultural system. Although the industry achieved certain achievements in terms of production volume and quality indicators during this period, centralized management, shortcomings in material and technical support, and insufficiently effective economic incentive mechanisms limited the pace of its development. Nevertheless, the experience of 1984–1987 created an important historical and economic basis for the reorganization of karakul industry in the conditions of a market economy during the period of independence. Bukhara region has maintained its position as a leading region in these processes and has entered the next stage of development as a traditional center of karakul farming.

References:

1. Ўзбекистон ССР Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлиги. Ўзбекистонда қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантириш бўйича статистик тўплам (1980–1987 йй.). – Тошкент, 1988.
2. Насиров У.Н. Қорамолчилик ва қорақўлчилик асослари. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 1996.
3. Дўскулов С., Кубаев С., Саидкулов Б. Чорвачилик асослари. – Тошкент: Меҳнат, 1984.
4. Мирзаев Т. Қорақўл қўйларини наслчилик ишлари ва маҳсулдорлигини ошириш. – Тошкент: Фан, 1987.
5. Ўзбекистон ССР Давлат статистика қўмитаси. Бухоро вилояти халқ хўжалиги кўрсаткичлари (1984–1987 йй.). – Тошкент, 1989.
6. Muyiddinov Bekali. (2023). MO'G'ULLAR BOSQINI DAVRIDA BUXORONING AYANCHLI TAQDIRI. TADQIQOTLAR.UZ, 25(2), 212–215. Retrieved from <http://tadqiqotlar.uz/index.php/new/article/view/308>
7. Muyiddinov Bekali. (2023). THE ROLE OF BUKHARA AND OTHER CITIES IN THE MILITARY ART AND ARMY STRUCTURE OF KHOREZMSHAHS . ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 35(3), 55–58. Retrieved from <https://www.newjournal.org/index.php/01/article/view/10035>
8. Muyiddinov, B. (2024). BARTHOLD'S "СОЧИНЕНИЯ. ТОМ I. ТУРКЕСТАН В ЭПОХУ МОНГОЛЬСКОГО НАШЕСТВИЯ" THE HISTORY OF THE CREATION OF THE WORK. MODERN SCIENCE AND RESEARCH, 3(1), 699–702. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10552555>
9. MB Bahodir o'g'li. (2024). Military Art of Turkish Khaganate in the Early Middle Ages. *European Journal of Innovation in Nonformal Education*, 4(16), 223–227. <https://inovatus.es/index.php/ejine/article/view/2705/2586>

JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES AND INNOVATIONS

VOLUME 5, ISSUE 02
MONTHLY JOURNALS



ISSN NUMBER: 2751-4390

IMPACT FACTOR: 9,08

10. Muyiddinov Bekali Bahodir o'g'li. (2024). The coronation and campaigns of Alexander The Great. МЕДИЦИНА, ПЕДАГОГИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ: ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА, 2(5), 400–412. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11222912>