

**THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HORSE BREEDING
SECTOR IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OF THE BUKHARA REGION IN 1985-1988**

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Annotation: This article analyzes the development processes of horse breeding, one of the important branches of animal husbandry in the Bukhara region during 1985–1988, from historical and scientific perspectives. The study highlights the economic significance of horse breeding in agriculture, state policies related to the sector, breeding and selection activities, the directions of using horses in agricultural production, as well as the existing problems of this field during the given period.

Keywords: Horse breeding, animal husbandry, Bukhara region, agriculture, horse breed, breeding (selection), Soviet-era agriculture, livestock breeder, meat, Karabair horse, Central Asia.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются процессы развития коневодства, являющегося одной из важных отраслей животноводства в Бухарской области в 1985–1988 годах, с исторической и научной точек зрения. В статье освещаются экономическое значение коневодства в сельском хозяйстве, государственная политика в данной сфере, племенная работа, направления использования лошадей в хозяйственной деятельности, а также существующие проблемы данной отрасли в указанный период.

Ключевые слова: Коневодство, животноводство, Бухарская область, сельское хозяйство, порода лошадей, племенное разведение, сельское хозяйство советского периода, животновод, мясо, карабаирская порода лошадей, Центральная Азия.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada 1985-1988-yillarda Buxoro viloyatida chorvachilikning muhim tarmoqlaridan biri bo'lgan yilqichilikning rivojlanish jarayonlari tarixiy va ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada yilqichilikning qishloq xo'jaligidagi iqtisodiy ahamiyati, davlat siyosati, naslchilik ishlari, otlardan xo'jalikda foydalanish yo'nalishlari hamda ushbu davrda mavjud muammolar yoritilgan.

Tayanch so'zlar: Yilqichilik, chorvachilik, Buxoro viloyati, qishloq xo'jaligi, ot zoti, naslchilik, sovet davri qishloq xo'jaligi, chorvador, go'sht, qorabayir, Markaziy Osiyo.

Horse breeding is one of the ancient and important branches of animal husbandry and has played a significant role in the processes of economic and social development throughout human history. For a long time, horses served as a means of transportation, a military force, and a primary labor resource in agricultural activities. At the same time, they have also been an important source of meat, milk (kumis), and raw materials for industry.

In the second half of the twentieth century, particularly in the 1980s, horse breeding developed to a certain extent alongside other branches of animal husbandry within the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan. The Bukhara region, with its natural climatic conditions,

extensive pasturelands, and territories suitable for livestock farming, was considered one of the favorable regions for the development of horse breeding.

The importance of horses in agriculture is manifested in the following directions:

as a means of transport and cargo transportation;

in performing agricultural work;

in the production of meat and dairy products;

in sports and national games;

as a source of biological raw materials.

Horses have served as a very convenient means of transportation, especially in regions where technology was not sufficiently developed or in mountainous and desert areas. Moreover, they were considered economically cheaper compared to other means of transport, as they could feed on natural pastures.

Although horse breeding relatively declined in Uzbekistan during the 1980s, it remained one of the important branches of agriculture. According to statistical data, in 1985 the total number of horses in the republic was approximately 89.2 thousand head. During this period, horse breeding mainly developed in the following directions:

1. breeding working horses;
2. production of meat products;
3. training and breeding of sport horses;
4. conducting breeding (selection) activities.

Breeding activities played an important role in the development of horse breeding. In particular, the local Karabair breed was considered one of the most important horse breeds adapted to the conditions of Uzbekistan. This breed is distinguished by its endurance, speed, and its suitability for use in various agricultural activities. Karabair horses are well adapted to the climate of Central Asia and have played an important role in the lives of the local population for many centuries. During 1985–1988, horse breeding in the Bukhara region mainly developed within the system of collective farms (kolkhozes) and state farms (sovkhozes). Since a large part of the region consists of desert and semi-desert territories, favorable conditions existed for pasture-based livestock farming, including horse breeding.

During this period, horse breeding in the region developed in the following directions:

1. Use of working horses

In collective farms (kolkhozes) and state farms (sovkhozes), horses were often used as a means of transport. They were widely used for tasks such as transporting goods, performing small-scale field work, and servicing livestock farms.

2. Pasture-based horse breeding

Since the Bukhara region had extensive pasture areas, horses were mainly raised using the pasture system. This method was economically inexpensive and allowed horses to be provided with natural feed.

3. Breeding activities

During this period, selection work was carried out to improve the genetic quality of horses. Particular attention was paid to increasing the number of Karabair breed horses and improving their productive characteristics.

A number of factors influenced the development of horse breeding during 1985-1988: Natural factors. The desert climate of the Bukhara region was suitable for raising horses under pasture conditions.

Economic factors. The kolkhoz and sovkhoz system made it possible to develop livestock sectors in a centralized manner.

Social factors. The experience of the local population in the field of animal husbandry played an important role in the development of horse breeding.

Technological factors. Although mechanization was developing, in some areas the use of horses remained economically efficient.

However, during 1985-1988, several problems also existed in the development of horse breeding:

- the insufficient development of the fodder base;
- breeding work was not carried out at the same level in all farms;
- insufficient veterinary services;
- limited use of modern technologies.

These problems had a certain negative impact on the efficiency of the horse-breeding sector.

During 1985-1988, horse breeding in the Bukhara region was one of the important branches of animal husbandry and developed actively in the fields of transportation, product production, and breeding within agriculture. The natural pasture conditions of the region created favorable opportunities for the development of horse breeding. At the same time, the economic system of the Soviet period, as well as the activities of collective farms (kolkhozes) and state farms (sovkhozes), had a significant influence on the development of horse breeding. However, the insufficient fodder base and certain organizational problems hindered the full development of this sector. Today, the study of historical experience serves as an important scientific basis for the development of horse breeding under modern conditions.

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