

THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CATTLE BREEDING SECTOR IN
THE BUKHARA REGION IN 1989-1991

Muyiddinov Bekali Bahodir ugli

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

Annotation: This article provides a scientific analysis of the state of animal husbandry, in particular cattle breeding, in Bukhara region in 1989-1991, its development factors, economic and organizational aspects. It also covers the problems of the animal husbandry system in the last stage of the former Soviet Union and the reforms on the eve of independence.

Keywords: Animal husbandry, cattle breeding, Bukhara region, agriculture, fodder base, productivity, breeding, food, milk, meat.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлен научный анализ состояния животноводства, в частности скотоводства, в Бухарской области в 1989-1991 годах, факторов его развития, экономических и организационных аспектов. Также рассматриваются проблемы системы животноводства на заключительном этапе существования бывшего Советского Союза и реформы накануне независимости.

Ключевые слова: Животноводство, разведение крупного рогатого скота, Бухарский регион, сельское хозяйство, кормовая база, продуктивность, разведение, продукты питания, молоко, мясо.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada 1989–1991-yillarda Buxoro viloyatida chorvachilik, xususan qoramolchilik sohasining holati, rivojlanish omillari, iqtisodiy va tashkiliy jihatlari ilmiy tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, sobiq ittifoq davrining so‘nggi bosqichida chorvachilik tizimidagi muammolar hamda mustaqillik arafasidagi islohotlar yoritiladi.

Tayanch so‘zlar: Chorvachilik, qoramolchilik, Buxoro viloyati, qishloq xo‘jaligi, yem-xashak bazasi, mahsuldorlik, naslchilik, oziq-ovqat, sut, go’sht.

Livestock breeding is one of the important branches of agriculture, playing a decisive role in providing the population with food products. In particular, cattle breeding is the main source of milk and meat production. Sources emphasize that livestock breeding is the main sector that supplies the necessary food for humanity - milk and meat products. The years 1989-1991 are of great importance in the history of livestock breeding in Uzbekistan, including the Bukhara region, as a transitional period. This period is characterized by the crisis of the former Soviet economic system, the weakening of centralized management, and economic changes on the eve of independence. By the end of the 1980s, the livestock breeding system in Uzbekistan was mainly organized on the basis of state and collective farms. During this period, livestock production was carried out on a planned basis, and the volume of production was determined by the center. According to sources, livestock breeding is inextricably linked with agriculture, and the fodder base was considered its main factor. In the Bukhara region, the development of livestock breeding also depended on the possibilities of irrigated agriculture and fodder cultivation. Along



with the increase in the number of livestock in the region, productivity indicators also played an important role. However, during this period, many farms had technological shortcomings.

In 1989–1991, the Bukhara region mainly specialized in: dairy cattle breeding, meat-dairy cattle breeding.

The sources emphasize that cattle breeding occupies a leading place among the livestock sectors. In the Bukhara region, this sector developed based on the following factors: the presence of irrigated agriculture, the possibility of growing fodder crops, and the high needs of the population.

In the region, cattle were mainly raised on farms owned by collective farms and state farms, and the private sector was practically undeveloped. One of the main factors in the development of livestock farming is the fodder base. Sources note that the lack of fodder is a serious obstacle to the development of livestock farming.

In the Bukhara region in 1989–1991, the following problems were observed:

lack of fodder

low-quality feed

insufficient development of irrigation systems

vastness of desert areas

As a result, cattle productivity was low, especially milk production indicators did not reach the required level. Breeding work is of great importance in cattle breeding. Scientific sources emphasize the need to improve selection and breeding work to increase animal productivity.

In the Bukhara region in 1989–1991, local breeds prevailed, high-yielding breeds were not sufficiently introduced, and the artificial insemination system was poorly developed. As a result, the amount of milk produced per cow was low. This had a negative impact on economic efficiency.

In the last years of the Soviet era, livestock farming was managed on the basis of a centralized plan. This system had the following shortcomings: limited economic independence of farms, insufficient attention to product costs, and weak incentive mechanisms.

The sources emphasize that in the process of transition to a market economy, livestock farms should operate on the basis of free competition. In 1989–1991, this system had not yet been formed, and old management methods were preserved.

In 1990–1991, certain changes began in livestock farming:

ideas of transition to farming emerged.

Privately owned farms began to form.

Increased attention was paid to increasing the number of livestock.

According to the sources, after independence, a variety of forms of ownership emerged in livestock farming. This process began precisely in 1990–1991 and later developed widely. Cattle



breeding: performed such important tasks as providing the population with milk and meat, employing the rural population, and supplying raw materials for industry.

The sources indicate livestock products as one of the main factors determining the well-being of the population. In 1989–1991, the livestock sector in Bukhara region went through a difficult historical stage. This period was characterized by the following features:

the crisis of the centralized management system

weakness of the fodder base

inadequate breeding work

low productivity. At the same time, it was during this period that the necessary conditions began to form for the development of livestock farming on the basis of a market economy. The reforms implemented in subsequent years were a logical continuation of the changes of 1990–1991.

In 1991, 1,200 pedigree heifers were imported at an average price of 8-10 thousand soums. Of these, 530 heads of cattle and 600 heads of pigs were imported. There are 2 state breeding plants, one breeding farm and 3 breeding farms in Karakul, from which 9-10 thousand pedigree sheep are sold annually. In 1992, the main areas of the regional local budget were determined with a deficit of 204.2 million soums, or 12.5 percent of the basic volume, with a total expenditure of 1,633.1 million soums, and income of 896,599 million soums. The region's budget fully covered the first necessary expenses of the organization's employees - monthly salaries, scholarships, and allowances. No funds were allocated for business expenses, equipment purchases, and business trips. In 1991, 88 calves were obtained for every 100 cows and heifers in the region. This is one more than in 1990. However, despite this, in 1991, compared to 1990, 177 fewer calves were obtained in Gijduvan district, 107 in Bukhara district, and 65 in Alot district. This is due to the fact that the farms did not fully provide the mother cows with nutritious feed. At the beginning of 1992, the population of the region had 140 thousand dairy cows. In 1991, the plan for selling milk from the region to the state was fulfilled by 104 percent, wool by 105 percent, and karakul fur by 104 percent, and 15.6 thousand tons of meat and 40.8 million eggs were delivered to the state. As a result of the reduced attention to livestock farming in the region, per capita meat production in the next two years was 27.5 kilograms instead of the biological norm of 84 kilograms, which is 56 kilograms less than in 1990. Similarly, milk production in 1991 was 159 kilograms, which is 4 kilograms less than in 1990 and 304 kilograms less than in the biological norm. Last year, compared to 1990, the number of cattle decreased by 3.2 thousand heads, including 143 cows, 14.8 thousand sheep and goats, and 234 thousand poultry. The main reason for this is that 3.7 thousand heads of cattle, including 74 cows, 19.2 thousand goats and goats, were sold to the population in excess of the planned amount. At the same time, 6.3 thousand cattle, 1.2 thousand cows and female calves over two years old, and 46.9 thousand sheep and goats were slaughtered for domestic expenses. Similarly, 85 cattle, 11.3 thousand sheep and goats and 1.7 thousand pigs died in 1991, an increase compared to the previous year. Also, by region, calf production in 1991 decreased by 295 heads compared to 1990, by 177 in Gijduvan district, by 107 in Bukhara, and by 63 in Alot districts.

References:

1. Qishloq xo'jaligini isloh qilish to'g'risidagi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qonuni, 1992-yil.



2. Respublika chorvachiligida iqtisodiy islohotni chuqurlashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida. VMQ-137-son. 15.03.1993.
3. Chorvachilikda islohotlarni takomillashtirish hamda dehqon (fermer) xo'jaliklari va xususiylashtirilgan fermalar manfaatlarini himoya qilish to'g'risida. 23.02.1994. VMQ-87-son
4. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi hisobotlari (1991-2000-yillar).
5. M-1459-fond – Buxoro viloyat hokimligi.
6. M-1673-fond – Buxoro viloyat qishloq xo'jaligi boshqarmasi.
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>
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>

