

FROM THE HISTORY OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN BUKHARA IN THE 1950s

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Abstract: In the east, livestock farming was at the top. In the Uzbek SSR, including in the Bukhara region, the Karakol industry is one of the leading branches of agriculture, and Karakol leather, meat and wool products have not yet lost their popularity in the world markets. Wool obtained from Korakol sheep, called "Bukhara wool", was used as raw material for the textile industry.

Key words: Former Union, Party, cattle breeding, textile industry, production of meat and woolen products, collective farm and state farm.

Socialist agriculture plays an important role in creating the material and technical base of communism. According to its place in life and large-scale network material production, it has become the main place in the program of the Communist Party, in the creation of a powerful industry, comprehensive development, upgrading, comprehensive development of agriculture and high-level production potential. becomes a necessary basis for strengthening [4.38.]

The Party put forward two main principles in order to organize a powerful rise of agricultural production, to fulfill two main tasks and to establish a stable connection between them:

A) bringing the abundance of food for the population and raw materials for industry to a high production level;

B) gradual transfer of Soviet villages to communist social relations, elimination of differences between cities and villages;

A number of measures have been taken by the government of former union republics, including the Uzbek SSR, including the Bukhara region, aimed at ending the backwardness of agriculture, sustainable development, the prospects for expanding the production of agricultural products are determined, the production of collective farms and state farms and all the people promises were made to develop economic sectors, increase the material and cultural level of rural workers.[4.35.]

Cattle breeding is one of the leading branches of agriculture in Bukhara region, and cattle leather, meat and wool products have not lost their popularity in world markets. Wool obtained from Korakol sheep, called "Bukhara wool", was used as raw material for the textile industry. In 1954, if we consider 100 percent of the wool handed over to the state by the state farms, in 1958, the supply of wool in the whole union increased by 380 percent. For example, in 1954, 1,909 tons in 1955, 1,897 tons in 1956, 2,603 tons in 1957, and 6,643 tons in 1958 of good quality wool were delivered to the state of Bukhara region. [4.36.]

In 1954, 3,645 tons, 4,051 tons in 1956, 5,342 tons in 1957, and 10,524 tons of Karakol sheep were sold to the state in 5 years. they handed over the meat.[4.36.]



For example, "Konnimekh State Farm separated the old sheep for meat during the fall, fattened them in long pastures after lambing, as a result, the live weight of the sheep increased, and with this, the sheep of the State Farm were sent for meat from increasing per year" - is recorded in the literature. [5.80.]

During the meeting with the agricultural workers of Uzbekistan, Khrushchev stated that "...cotton farming is the only factor for the development of agriculture - the main important task of collective farms and state farms of Central Asia. Each collective farm and state farm is obliged to receive at least 25 centners of cotton per hectare. On the basis of new irrigated lands, cotton farms will be established on 75 ha of land due to advanced methods of processing cotton, proper planning of the structure of 100 ha of irrigated land...". [5.80-81.] It is not an exaggeration to say that the delivery of industrial products from cattle farming was a "heroism" for the people of Bukhara at a time when the main focus was on cotton farming.

So, the process of creating a centralized national economy complex that arose during the years of the Soviet state's rule, the study and analysis of its theory and experience, and an objective assessment of this reality is a matter of great importance. Since 1925, planning was forced in the country - the new economic policy was stopped and the administrative-command method of management was firmly established.

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