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Article



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ISSUES OF STRENGTHENING THE FODDER BASE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIVESTOCK IN THE KOLKHOZ AND SOVKHOZ OF THE KASHKADARYA OASIS

Abstract: In this article, the issues of extensive livestock development in kolkhozes and sovkhozes located in the Kashkadarya Oasis, the work carried out for the development of the industry, in addition to the implementation of state plans in the field of livestock, as well as the issue of feed policy in the development of the livestock sector are covered in detail.

Key words: Leninism, VLKSM XVIII syezdi, Vulture, Bolshevik, Zarafshon, carnage, Ulus, Leninist herder.

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Introduction

In the ninth five years (1971-1975), 3,000 striking komsomol-youth foraging comrades were established in all kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Republic. More than 150 thousand boys and girls worked in their composition. From July 15 to September 15, 1971, 683 thousand tons of feed for livestock were prepared in the Republic by the komsomolists and young people. This represented 73% of the annual plan¹. Great success has been achieved in this area by the komsomolists and youth of the kashkadarya region. In 1971, a total of 317.4 thousand tons of coarse feed were prepared in the province. In addition 172,394 tons of silos were suppressed. 150 brigades were formed in the Kashkadarya region in the preparation of feed. 45,720 boys and girls served among them. In 30 days from July 15, 1971, 3,500 tons of coarse feed were prepared by 13 komsomol-youth brigades². On July 31, 1972, at the meeting of the LKSMUZ Kashkadarya OK Bureau, the food extractor komsomol-youth team of the Sovkhoz "Oqrabot" in the peasant district was fulfilled ahead of schedule for a four-year reserve of

coarse feed for public livestock. 10,000 tons of coarse feed were prepared by them per season³.

Literature analysis and methodology

Employees of Barot Mirzayev chief 4th farm of the Sovkhoz "Leninism" in the peasant District of the kashkadarya region were given a good start to the full season for 1990. The farm raised 5,409 head of sheep during this period. Lamb was taken from 1,844 head of sheep until March 1990. 1,635 heads of lambs were left for breeding. Loqay Qoqorov, who raised 339 heads of 488 head sheep on the farm and left 302 heads to grow, Ali Soriyev, who raised 348 heads of 581 head sheep and left 294 heads to grow, Chorshanbi Normominov, who raised 200 heads of 500 heads and left 180 heads to grow 200 heads of 503 heads to grow 200 heads of sheep, and the veil that left 90 percent to grow⁴. In 1990, the cattle breeders of the Ulyanovsky District "Party XX syezdi" prematurely fulfilled the initial three-month plan of selling meat to the state. The reception points were given 29 tons more than the specified, a total of 101 tons of products. Each of the 230 head of Beaver handed over

¹ ЎзМА, 15-фонд. оп. 37, иш 57. бетлар 49.

² ЎзМА, 15-фонд. оп. 37, иш 101. бетлар 10.

³ ЎзМА, 15-фонд. оп. 38, иш 103. бет 16.

⁴ U.Kocharov. Lambing is intense. "Rural reality". March 6, 1990, No. 54 (4848).

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to meat weighed an average of 438 kilograms. The service of livestock breeders such as Tilla Narsullayev, Bakhtiyar Usmanov, Karim Polvonov, Shokir Hamroyev, Komil Tursunov was great when feeding the cattle to soybeans⁵. In the kashkadarya region, the corn planting plan was completed by 73.5 percent and the Bede planting plan by 96.6 percent in the period up to may 1988⁶. Thanks to the work of mechanics, such as Boymat Shodmonov, Eshboy Husanov, the harvest harvested in the bedazores of the Sovkhoz "VLKSM XVIII syezdi" in the Nishan district was transported to wintering places. This effectively helped develop the industry. In 1988, the Republican livestock breeders went to fulfill the instructions of the CPSU XXVII syezdi and successfully completed the second year of five years. In 1988, a feed unit of 15.2 centners was raised in the Republic at the expense of each head of cattle. According to the latest data of the agro-industrial state cometeite of the Uzbek SSR in 1988, it was found that 35 feedstocks were defective and 40 were invalid in Republican farms. This has its negative impact on the forage manufacturing industry held. At the state breeding plant "Guzor" in the kashkadarya region, the first lambs were obtained from sheep. In 1988, each head Lamb brought the farm an additional income of Rs 10-12. In 1988, 70% of the 312,000 head of sheep were lambed at the plant⁷. In 1982, the cattlemen of the "Bolshevik" karakulkhov in the Koson district began preparations for wintering in the summer. This allowed up to 220 tons of natural grass to be grazed in the Sovkhoz in 1982. In this, the Sovkhoz's X.Khojaev, R.Kochimov, N.Makhmanazarov and other workers worked effectively⁸. Participants of the plenum of the kashkadarya regional party committee contributed to the provision of as many agricultural products as possible to the country by the workers of the region, to the implementation of the Food Program of the USSR.

Discussion.

In the Kashkadarya region, the level of improvement of irrigation and melioration work, development of new and New massifs of reserve lands, increase in farm products has increased. Specialized sovkhovs were established. They ordered the state to sell cereals, meat, eggs, blackcurrant leather, flax vegetables and pulses in the province, which were completed prematurely. Until 1982, 8 specialized corn farms were established in the province, which produced effective results. Livestock wintering is considered a responsible circuit. During the last period of 1988, the milk yield of each head

cow from the Republic increased to 88 kilograms. Meat production grew by 9,000 tons or 9 percent, milk by 23,000 tons or 8 percent, and egg production by 56 million units or 14 percent during the period until February 1988. In January 1988, the meat preparation quarter plan was completed by 45 percent, the milk by 36 percent, and the egg production plan by 39 percent. Alternatively, there are serious disadvantages in the course of wintering in collective farms and sovkhovs. In the regions of Chunonchi, Andijan, Jizzakh, Syrdarya, Fergana, the level of meat production decreased. The level of egg production in Andijan, Jizzakh, Navoi, Namangan regions has decreased. In the surkhandarya region, the productivity of each head cow fell by 8 kilograms during the winter period. Meat preparation in January 1988 compared to the same period in 1987 was 2,300 the situation in the Samarkand region, reduced by tons, is in a deplorable state. It also decreased to 1,600 tons in Surkhandarya region in the first month of 1988 compared to January 1987, 1,400 tons in Sirdayo, 1,200 tons in Kashkadarya, and 800 tons in Jizzakh region. In the farms of the regions of Andijan and Fergana, the level of milk preparation in January fell behind. When the winter season of 1988 began, 14% of sheep-goats and 9% of cattle in the Republic were on average below obesity. In these areas, the livestock was isolated and further Fed. As a result, the number of lean sheep-goats was reduced by 5%, and cattle below average obesity were reduced by an equal half. But in a number of provinces, appropriate measures were not taken for additional feeding of lean cattle. Therefore, 22% of sheep and goats in Surkhandarya Region, 12% in Bukhara, 11% in Navoi region remained below average obesity or lean. In the regions of Bukhara, Surkhandarya, Navoi, 10% to 13% of the total herd consists of lean cattle. In some areas, stored feed was not used effectively. Chnonchi, in the Republic in 1988, 287 feed workshops and kitchens were left without work for various reasons. In the Navoi region, under the fault of the heads of farms, one in five workshops did not work. The situation in Karakalpakstan Assr is also in this state. In the bozatov district farms, 8 out of 20 feedstocks did not work. In the districts of velvet, lampshade, Dehkanabad, Navoi, Arnasoy, Lenin road, Moscow, Bogot, 3-4 feed shops did not work. In 1988, cattle wintering was carried out unsatisfactory in Moscow, Bogot, Koson, Shofirkon, Pop districts. In kashkadarya region, the meat preparation plan was completed in January 1988 with a cavartal plan of 42%, and the Dairy Plan of 38.4%, and the egg cultivation plan of 36.3%⁹. In the Kitab District of the

⁵ On the pages of regional newspapers. The truth of kashkadarya. "Rural reality". March 6, 1990, No. 54 (4848).

⁶ How things are going. Information on the progress of cultivation in the regions of the Republic until May 2, 1988. "Rural reality". May 7, 1988, No. 103 (4299).

⁷ By example. "Rural reality". February 10, 1988, No. 34 (4230).

⁸ Preparation for wintering. "Rural reality". 12 September 1982. № 208 (2614).

⁹ Winter is testing. "Rural reality". 14 February 1988. № 38 (4234).

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kashkadarya region, cattle breeders of the Sovkhoz "Zarafshan " received 7,450 head of sheep from the Sovkhoz in 1980. 328 heads of 450 sheep are lambed at the boymurod Farmanov horse, which works in this Sovkhoz. In kashkadarya region, the corn planting plan for the period until April 11, 1988 was completed by 48.2 percent, the one-year grass planting plan by 0.3 percent, and the beda planting plan by 88.6 percent in the province¹⁰. In 1986-1987, meat production in the Republic increased by 13% and milk and egg production by 9%. In 1987, the per capita consumption of meat in the Republic was 63 kilograms and milk consumption was 343 kilograms. In 1986-1987, 75% of the omixta feed generating capacity was launched in the Republic . Karakulism occupies a special place in the economy of the Republic. It allows you to get quality wool and other valuable products for dark skin, meat and rugs from it. Blackcurrant farms supply 20% of the meat grown in our republic and 60% of coarse wool. It also makes it possible to get 2.2 million pieces of blackcurrant skin per year in the Republic. Therefore, special attention was paid to this area by the party and the Republican government. In the Eleventh Five Years, a total of 6.2 million head of Brown sheep were grown in the Republic. In addition, a total of 92 sovkhoses specialized in Karakol sheep were established in the Republic. These sovkhoses were established on the territory of 7 large karakulik districts. In our republic, 9 Inter-farm complexes for the production of blackcurrant and mutton, 6 specialized sovkhoses for the supply of blackcurrant feed were established. However, it should be noted that the growing material and technical base of blacksmithing, the supply of energy and its production potential were not used. Until this time, the head population of black sheep was not brought to the level of regular development of this network, nor did it provide high labor productivity. The cost of production increased every year. One of the reasons for this was the fact that sheep were still bred in the old style on karakul farms. The small otars were dispersed over a very large area. In this case, the correct Organization of Labor and increasing productivity is considered a rather difficult task. An oatr of 500-600 head of sheep-lambs was served by 3-4 shepherds. The organization of Labor on this hill could not ensure the full use of the possibility of pastures. Transportation costs increase. Mobilize labor temporarily every season have to do. Further development of blacksmithing, intensification of the production of this network necessitates the introduction of new rational forms of labor based on progressive technology. Production processes should be fully mechanized, a solid feed base should be

created, and the living and cultural conditions of shepherds should be improved. The essence of this technology is that when pastures are used as plots and territories, the perfect forms of Labor Organization are applied, and the possibility of mechanizing productive work is born. Forming large mechanized sheep Brigades is a way of organizing labor in this way. The effectiveness of this method in terms of production and economy has been tested and applied in practice since 1972 at the state breeding plant of the All-Union Research Institute of karnob. A single sheep brigade, initially enlarged, was joined by 3,200 head of sheep-goats, pastures with more than 7,300 hectares of fenced surroundings, barns for sheep, drilled wells, muqim and portable artificial mating points, storage tanks for feed. The pastures attached to the enlarged sheep brigade will be divided into 26 zones. Sheep are driven twice a year, taking full advantage of the grazing opportunity depending on the season. This arrangement is changed every five years. Sheep survive 1.5-2 months on average in each Zagon. The wells are Parmesan and the cattle can drink water whenever they want. If necessary, the sheep are additionally fed with granular feed. Feed distribution in otars is mechanized. Currently, ten men are employed in the larger Shepherd brigades. 4,100 head of sheep were attached to one brigade. This is twice as much as usual. In 1981, gross output of 18,730 was raised at the expense of each member of the brigade. In the case of old-fashioned unimproved otars, this figure does not exceed 7430 soums. The revenue received by one brigade, which had grown from ten years, was 470,000. The annual salary of each Shepherd reached 3,465. This is almost twice the income received by a shepherd in a normal Otar. Costs for feeding a head of sheep at this time 34.3 percent decline. It should be noted that by introducing a cultural and surrounded grazing system, the formation of enlarged Shepherd brigades requires the expenditure of some capital. Estimates show that an average of Rs 64 is spent on each acre of pasture. But these spending will be self-righteous for four years. The state breeding plant" karnob " has employed 6 enlarged brigades over the past five years. In 17180, cultural pastures were created, which were blocked around the head of sheep. Including, 11650 heads were saved. There are workshops that produce granular feed, and points where sheep are bathed and wool is sheared. For every 100 soums spent on these complexes as early as the first year, an income of 102.4 soums was received at the end of the year. In total, the profit received in a year reached 376 thousand rubles. The enlarged sheep-farming brigades had great effect not only on the cultural pastures

¹⁰ Things are getting tinier. Information on the progress of planting cabbage in the regions of the Republic until April 11, 1988. "Rural reality". April 14, 1988. № 87 (4283).

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whose surroundings were blocked, but also when sheep were kept in a simple way. For example, in the Sovkhoz named Lenin in the Nurota district, in 1978, two large sheep brigades were formed. They were carried out by organizing the pasture exchange in a simple way. Each brigade employs 7 men. 2.2 thousand heads of sheep were attached. Labor productivity, on the other hand, increased by 30-38 percent, and the annual wage of one shepherd increased by 20-22 percent compared to ordinary otars. Such enlarged sheepdog brigades were also organized in the Sovkhoz "Ulus" and "Leninchi livestock". The experience of the enlarged sheepdog brigades necessitated the need to increase labor productivity in the blacksmithing, to increase the production of products¹¹. In the Republic, more than 10 thousand graduates graduated from higher and secondary specialized educational institutions in 1976-1978. In particular, in these years, 4,778 people were trained in the training schools and special sections of the technical schools, more than 2,450 herbalists and livestock breeders were trained¹². In the kashkadarya region, in the ninth five years (1971-1975), the training of personnel in the field of livestock was widely established. In 1972, 298 people were trained and 309 people qualified in the livestock sector in the collective farms of the Kashkadarya region¹³. N. of the Sovkhoz named "60th anniversary of the USSR" in Ulyanov district. The khudoyberdiyev chief tenants' brigade collected 40 hectares of corn attached to it and collected a total of 14,000 tons of silos. Half of it was transferred to the state order¹⁴.

Results.

Kashkadarya region, the meat production plan was implemented at 84.8 percent in 1986, with milk at 104.5 percent and eggs at 116.4 percent, while meat

production at 77.6 percent in 1987, milk at 100.4 percent, and eggs at 102.1 percent¹⁵. In 1982, 5 million tons of coarse cartilage were collected in our republic, and the task was completed in the Republic by 63 percent. Including, 1.9 million tons of senaj were suppressed. This accounts for 82% of the assignment. In kashkadarya, Surkhandarya regions, as well as in a number of districts of Andijan and Namangan regions, the dağal khashak savings plan was implemented. But at the same time, the feed savings were performed sluggishly compared to 1981. In the Jizzakh region in 1982, 215 thousand tons of coarse khashak were saved less than last year, in the Tashkent region-119 thousand tons, and in the Fergana region-43 thousand tons of low khashak. The Beda hay savings plan was set at 2.3 million tonnes, with 1.5 million tonnes being saved and 64% of the plan completed. This assignment plan lagged behind in some provinces. In particular, 29 percent was fulfilled in the Fergana region, 41 percent in the Bukhara region, 30 percent in the Navoi region, and 40 percent in the Syrdarya region. In places where the corn stem is drier, it is advisable to add to it the stems of ildizmeva, vegetable and melons crops. In 1982, little attention was paid to control over the quality of the feed being prepared. The situation in the farms of the kashkadarya region is not good. In the province, only 36 percent of 1-grade hay, 33 percent senage, 45 percent grass flour were prepared by August 1, 1982, with the remaining feed being second-grade and low-quality feed. The quality of silage and senage largely depends on the presence of concreted trenches on farms. Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz of Samarkand region are provided with 20% of concrete trenches in need, 27% in farms of Surkhandarya region, 25% in Kashkadarya kolkhoz and Sovkhoz, and 15% in Karakalpakstan ASSR farms¹⁶.

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¹³ ЎзМА, 90 фонд. оп. 10, иш 4843. бетлар 27-29.

¹⁴ Amber grain is being handed over. "Rural reality". 14 September 1990. № 210 (5003).

¹⁵ Information on the implementation of plans for the preparation of livestock products in 1987 in the residential regions. "Rural reality". January 15, 1988. № 12 (4208).

¹⁶ Save more feed. "Rural reality". 15 August 1982. № 186 (2592).

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