

# Study of the History of Livestock in Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** *Today, the majority of the world's population is engaged in agriculture. In particular, animal husbandry is one of the sources of income for the world's population. Employment in this area contributes to the growth of national income and the development of living standards. In addition, the livestock sector is the main economic income of developing countries and accounts for a large share of the country's exports. Today, the rapid development of the agricultural sector creates a positive environment for the development of the country's economy.*

**Keywords:** *livestock, livestock products, astrakhan sheep, camels, milk and dairy products, livestock of Uzbekistan*

## I. Introduction.

Along with the prospects of animal husbandry today, when the importance of the agricultural sector in the economy is growing, it is important to study its historical features. To this end, the world's leading research centers pay special attention to the problems of the history and development of the livestock sector, including the economic aspects of animal husbandry and the features of their historical development. The study of these issues in various universities and research centers around the world remains important and one of the important tasks to be studied. The need to identify and understand their historical features in planning the future of the livestock sector requires the implementation of this research.

In the first years of independence, Uzbekistan began to pay great attention to the development of the livestock sector, which is an important sector of the economy. In order to develop this sector, over the past years, a modern material and technical base of the industry has been formed, and a wide range of international cooperation has been opened for the sale of livestock products and the exchange of experience. Also, important work is being done to attract foreign investment in the livestock sector, processing livestock products, production of competitive finished products on the world market and increase its exports. Indeed, the Action Strategy identifies issues such as "consistent development of agricultural production, further strengthening the country's food security, expanding the production of environmentally friendly products, significantly increasing the export potential of the agricultural sector" as priorities for economic development [1].

In order to fulfill these tasks, it is important to study and effectively use the advanced traditions that have played an important role in the past in the field of animal husbandry.

## II. Discussion.

Research on this topic can be divided into three groups: 1) literature published during the Soviet era; 2)

Research in the years of independence; 3) Foreign publications.

The literature of the first group includes research from the years of Soviet rule, and a number of articles, pamphlets and publications on the subject have been published. Although these studies were written from a class point of view under the influence of communist ideology, they are distinguished by their richness of important factual information.

It should be noted that in the early years of the Soviet era, the work on animal husbandry consisted mainly of statistical data, which allows us to study the gradual changes in the number of livestock [2].

Since the 1930s, there have been changes in the cross-section of livestock research, with the publication of scientific works analyzing specific areas of animal husbandry, along with the literature containing statistical data [3].

In the 1950s, a conference was held to discuss certain problems of animal husbandry in Uzbekistan and their history, and their conclusions were published in full. Examples include the 1951 and 1953 conferences on animal nutrition and its role in livestock development. In addition, during these years, there have been separate scientific studies on the issue of nutrition in livestock and the number of livestock [5]. In the last years of Soviet rule, scientific works on the history of livestock development in Uzbekistan were published [6]. Especially the historical stages of development of animal husbandry in the region. Shoniyozov and B. Karmisheva's research has shown the opposite. There were also studies in the 1960s on livestock trade [8], livestock statistics [9], the history of state farms specializing in certain areas of animal husbandry [10], and methods of feeding and breeding livestock [11]. In recent years, pamphlets have been published in Uzbekistan, which study animal husbandry not only as part of the agricultural sector, but also as an industry that provides certain products [12].

## III. Conclusion

In the literature created during the years of independence, great importance was attached to revealing the political views of the colonial system in the field of animal husbandry [13]. It should be noted that animal husbandry has not yet been studied as a separate topic, and this issue has been studied mainly as part of scientific work on agrarian relations [14]. On the other hand, during the years of independence, there were publications that contained theoretical knowledge of animal husbandry, but these works were not intended to cover the history of animal husbandry in Uzbekistan [15]. It should also be noted that the economic policy of the Soviet government in recent years and its impact on various areas have been sufficiently covered by our historians [16]. In particular, the process of collectivization of Soviet power and its impact on the agricultural sector is widely covered [17]. The history of state farms specializing in animal husbandry during the Soviet period has also been studied. Aminova's scientific work is of special importance [18]. In addition, during the years of independence, there were works that studied the life of livestock and livestock from an ethnographic point of view [19]. Although several dissertations on the subject have been defended in the last thirty years, they are mainly devoted to the development of animal husbandry in the 1960s and 1990s, and therefore these studies do not dwell on the state of animal husbandry in 1917-1941 [20].

Most of the publications of foreign researchers on the subject have analyzed the issues of pasture lands and their use in the region [21]. There are also a number of scientific studies on the development of livestock in the territory of Uzbekistan, which show that livestock has always played an important role in economic and social processes [22].

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