

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 3.117	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.156	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 03 Volume: 71

Published: 12.03.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Bekzod Abdurakhmonovich Akhmedov

Independent researcher of
Karshi engineering-economics institute

(www.qmii.uz)

ahmedov.bekzod.84@inbox.ru

+998987770979

SECTION 17. World history.
History of science and technology.
UDC: 9:636.933

THE ROLE OF UZBEKISTAN ON ESTABLISHING KARAKUL (ASTRAKHAN) SHEEP BREEDING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Abstract: This article provides some data on the development of Karakul industry in Uzbekistan and its step by step stages for expanding the all over the World. Moreover, it also provides some facts to broaden the Karakul farming activities with scientific analysis.

Key words: karakul, livestock, producer, leather, gray breed, market, price, sheep, domestic, experience, ram, carcass.

Language: English

Citation: Akhmedov, B. A. (2019). The role of Uzbekistan on establishing karakul (astrakhan) sheep breeding in foreign countries. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 03 (71), 72-75.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-03-71-10> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.03.71.10>

Introduction

Karakul industry is one of the most important areas of livestock breeding in the desert regions. Karakul skins are grown in over 40 countries such as Africa (Namibia, South Africa), Angola, Argentina, Iran, Afghanistan, Austria, Germany, Romania, Russia (Kalmykia), Ukraine, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan.

Uzbekistan has been one of the world's leading producers of Karakul leather and has long experience in this field. 427,797 pieces were transported from Bukhara in 1840-1850 through Orenburg, and 60 583 skins of Karakul were seized through Troitsk. Among the varieties of Karakul skins, the gray breed, which is grown in Karshi, has a special place. The varieties of Karakul skins are known as the Doodar, Karpak (Prehistoric Lamb skin), which are sold well to Russia, England, Turkey and China. From Karakalpakstan to Bukhara, Iran has grown more and more since 1844. Because of the ban on trade with the British by the Bukharan Emirate, the British government had to buy karakul only through Iranian merchants. The Karakul skins are spread throughout

the whole of Europe. Those were sold at European markets at a gold price¹.

Materials and Methods

Most of Karakul's skin-producing countries are mainly imported from Karakul sheep from Uzbekistan. For example, in 1881, at the initiative of the Poltava Agricultural Association, Bukhara was led to the first breeding of karakul sheep into the territory of Ukraine. Founded in 1888, 1889, 1894 and 1898 in Ukraine, there is a coal-fired plant².

Western buyers have a high degree of interest in karakul skin and they have been trying to bring Karakul sheep to Europe, and the Bukharan Emirate has monopolized the sale of living carcass sheep. The first Europeans were traders from Bosnia and Herzegovina to buy dozens of Karakul sheep from Ukrainian markets. For the first time in 1903, Bukhara's Karakul sheep were brought to Germany. In 1894, Karakul sheep were brought to Austria.

¹ Tanieva G. Plot from the history of Karshi nobles. - T.: Alisher Navoi National Library of Uzbekistan, 2006. - p. 23 - 32.

² Vasin B.N. and others. Guide to Karakul. - Moscow, 1971. - p.7.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 3.117	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.156	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

From Moldovan to Austria a small group of Karakul sheep was brought and their quality was reasonable and did not justify the intended purpose. Three years later, Karakul sheep were brought from Bukhara. It was extremely promising to mix them with domestic sheep, especially the mountain sheep. Then L. Adamets purchased 20 head of female karakul sheeps and 4 rams from Russia, and in 1907, the Austrian government sent Dr. Duren to Bukhara for further breeding of sheep. Dyure selects pedigree rams that give the best quality skin to 296 heads during the same calving time. These rams were the basis for the development of breeding karakul sheep breeding in Austria³.

In 1905, Poland was given a large cattle cattle sheep by Peschenskiy. He bought the sheeps at the Moscow exhibition⁴.

In 1902, five heads of rams and 20 heads of female sheeps were brought from Bukhara on the initiative of Professor of Agricultural Faculty of the Martin Loren University in Galland Gall. Part of them was left in Lindsland (Yu. Kyung Farm), the others were sent to Kalau District. Yulius Kyun wanted to solve the question of whether the quality of karakul depends on external conditions or whether it has genetic character. How the impact of the scientist to the quality of Karakul was interesting. Yu. Kyun's experiences with over 30 sheep breeders have led researchers to create karakul industry in the African continent, particularly in south-western Germany, which was then the colony of Germany.

In 1907 Gallas was sent to South-West Africa with two head of karakul rams and 10 heads of female sheeps. The research on these animals was conducted by Yu. Kyun, T. Torer and Fan Lindekvist's theoretical assumptions were confirmed, and karakul sheep developed in that area. In 1909, 1913, 1914, a total of 200,000 sheep and goats were brought to South-West Africa⁵.

Namibia karakul people had four types of karakul sheep. Dark brown tip - "vostersilk" - very short, delicate woolen, delicate patterned leather. These include curls, which are clearly visible or not fully developed, with a straight edges (1/3 to 2/3 parts long), and their openings (suture). Moo's mean, long and short, soft, curly toward the head.

It is not difficult to notice a common characteristic for the skins of South African lambs. These curls are parpellular-shaped flowers that are normally located on the surface of the skin. The ingredients used are indicative of the fact that

karakul breeds have less impact on African herbs than African aborigines. The very short wool coat, which is characteristic of South Africa's Blackberry, creates a long parallel - diffuser currents in the right position. There is no doubt that the ecological conditions of the South African breed have also been affected. All this was the basis for counting Karakalpak sheep of South Africa as new breeders. It is made from karakul sheep breed, so it is similar to it, but not exactly the same⁶.

In Germany alone, there was no ecological and economic situation for the development of this sector. Nevertheless, scientific research in this field has greatly expanded the knowledge of karakul sheep biology, widespread use of woolen color, and has enriched science with new data on the structure of the skin and zoon, the shape of the curls. Black-breeders used the information obtained in the development of scientific-based methods of breeding work.

Later, in 1912, 1919, 1928, Karakul sheep from Bukhara were imported to Germany and placed in Galla, Silesia, Pomerania and Volkenbyutel. The German karakular alliance led the breeding work. During the Alliance's activity, Gallas was taking 1042 sheep from 19 European countries, 6 in America, 5 in Africa, and 2 in Asia. Thus, only the experimental herd of Karakul sheep was grown and exported to other countries in Germany⁷.

One of the leading producers of karakul skin in the world is Afghanistan, and in this country, Uzbekistan has played a significant role in the development of karakul sheep. In Afghanistan, karakul sheep was formed only as a branch of the economy in the second half of the 19th century. During this period, livestock breeders, who have a large number of herds in the present-day Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan, have crossed the Amudarya River to the extensive pastures on the left bank. At the end of the 19th century, Afghanistan produced about 30,000 pure beetles and methiculite carcasses in the markets of Western Europe every year in the 80,000 markets in the Russian market. Karakul sheep breeding has begun to develop rapidly in this country, and at the beginning of the 20th century, the Karakul sheep and their herds in Afghanistan accounted for almost 1 million. Karakul's sale has become a significant part of the country's income.

In the early years of the Soviet era, the rich Uzbeks and Turkmen and the Emirate of Bukhara were driven out of Afghanistan to approximately

³ Zokirov M. and others. Karakul industry. - T.: Teacher, 1983. - p.17.

⁴ Karakul products abroad. - Moscow, 1962. - p. 158-159.

⁵ Karakul products abroad. - Moscow, 1962. - p. 158-159.

⁶ Zokirov M. and others. Karakul industry. - T.: Teacher, 1983. - p.15.

⁷ Zokirov M. and others. Karakul industry. - T.: Teacher, 1983. - p.17.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 3.117	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.156	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

850-900 thousand of Karakul sheep. These herds became the basis for the development of karakul sheep breeding in Afghanistan and the increase of Karakul sheep herds. India has settled in the north to feed and fertilize them. North and northwestern Afghanistan are different from the major Karakulish regions of Turkmenistan and Tajikistan in terms of pastureland and fodder conditions.

Karakul sheep were also imported from Uzbekistan to Iran. In this country Karakul sheep are fertilized but are often mixed with local sheep. Black and brown karakul sheep were frozen in Iran. The Iranian blue skin of Karakul has unique patterns and colors, with precious blue and silver skins. Juni soft, curly, slightly spacious, open-type, not sharp; short pencil, bean, ring and parmachy clams⁸.

During the Bukharan Emirate, the best herds of Karakul sheep are grown in Bukhara, Kashkadarya and Kerki. In 1910 in Bukhara Emirate 500 thousand pieces of karakul were exported, in 1912 it was 800 thousand pieces⁹. By the year 1914, a total of 3.5 million people were sent to Central Asia. the main Karakul sheep, which belonged to large richest people. Annual income is 1.8-2.0 mln. formed the skin of Karakul. Karakul sheep are fed in the Kara Kok and Kizil-Koh Desert, and the sheep are dug into deep wells. For the Karakul sheep, 90% of them were destroyed during the winter due to lack of winter food¹⁰. In 1892, in the Nurata district, 90-95% of the Karakul sheep were destroyed by winter. This is the same case in Karakul and Bukhara¹¹.

Karakul sheep are also grown on undeveloped areas along the Amudarya, Zarafshan, Kashkadarya and Murgab rivers. Karakul sheep in these areas are mainly owned by smaller owners, who are in charge of large-scale livestock farms.

During the First World War of 1914-1918, the number of Karakul sheep dropped three times during the most severe and famine for Central Asia¹².

Conclusion

In fact, Karakul sheep originated from Central Asia and spread to other parts of the world. Karakul sheep was taken to the countries of Europe, Africa and Asia during the Bukhara Emirate. The Karakul

sheep made in Germany could not adapt to the natural environment.

⁸ Zokirov M. and others. Karakul industry. - T.: Teacher, 1983. - p.17.

⁹ Nasirov B. Experience in the development of Karakul state farms in Uzbekistan.: Diss. ... Cand. agr. science - Samarkand, 1963. - p. 14.

¹⁰ Vasin B.N. and others. Guide to Karakul. - Moscow, 1971. - p.6.

¹¹ Zhilyakov V.S., Chepeleva A.K. Basics of Karakul. - Alma-Ata.: Kaynar, 1976. - p. 14.

¹² Vasin B.N. and others. Guide to Karakul. - Moscow, 1971. - p.7.

Impact Factor:	ISRA (India) = 3.117	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
	ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHHI (Russia) = 0.156	PIF (India) = 1.940
	GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.716	IBI (India) = 4.260
	JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

References:

1. Vasin, B. N., et al. (1971). *Guide to Karakul*. (p.7). Moscow.
2. Zhilyakov, V. S., & Chepeleva, A. K. (1976). *Basics of Karakul*. (p.14). Alma-Ata: Kaynar.
3. Zokirov, M., et al. (1983). *Karakul industry*. (p.17, p.4). Tashkent: Teacher.
4. (1962). *Karakul products abroad*. (pp.158-159). Moscow.
5. Nasirov, B. (1963). *Experience in the development of Karakul state farms in Uzbekistan*. Diss. ... Cand. agr. Science, (p. 14). Samarkand.
6. Tanieva, G. (2006). *Plot from the history of Karshi nobles*. (pp.23-32). Tashkent: Alisher Navoi National Library of Uzbekistan.