

The Role of Bukhara in the Development of the Global Karakul Sheep Industry



Akhmedov Bekzod Abdirakhmonovich, Muminova Gavkhar Esonovna

Abstract: *This article analyses the role of Bukhara in the development of Karakul sheep breeding as a part of world agriculture, including the export of sheep from the Emirate to a number of European and Asian countries; Opinions on such issues.*

Keywords: *Karakul, breeding, industry, skins, Bukhara, trade, import, livestock, sheep, source, breeding, result, experiments, worker, export, import.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Karakul breeding is one of the most important livestock industries in the steppe, and is home to 40 countries such as Namibia, South Africa, Angola, Argentina, Iran, Afghanistan, Austria, Germany, Romania, Russia (the Republic of Kalmykia), Ukraine, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan. It is grown in more than 100 countries. In particular, the Karakul emirate and the Bukhara People's Republic were well-known in the world market. Bukhara has one of the leading places in the world for the production of karakul leather. Bukhara has a rapidly changing climate, with most of its total area being desert, semi-desert, steppe and natural pastures. Formed for centuries, the karakul sheep were valued not only for their unique products but also for the local climatic conditions and pasture conditions. During the Emirate of Bukhara the karakul sheep were mainly owned by small proprietors, who were completely owned by large farms. From Bukhara to other countries of the world the caracal leather was transported. The export of karakul from Bukhara to Iran increased from 1844 onwards. Because of the prohibition of trade relations with the British by the Bukhara emirate, the British government was forced to buy karakul, not directly, but through Iranian merchants. The skins of

karakul were spread all over Europe through England, and the leather was sold at European markets for gold.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Among the varieties of karakul skins exported is the greenish gray variety cultivated at Karshi station. The karakul skin varieties called karakak (premature lamb skin) are very popular and are widely sold in Russia, England, Turkey, China, India, Iran. The trade between these countries has increased. For example, Bukhara's export to Russia in 1865 increased from 830,600 rubles to 3,125,000 rubles in 1911-1913. Russia accounted for 88% of Bukhara Emirate's export and 90% of its imports. Livestock farms also export their produce. As a result, in the middle of the 19th century, Bukhara exported 30-40,000 Karakul sheep, and in 1911-1914 this figure was increased to 1.5 million.

However, due to the war and economic downturn, Bukhara's exports declined sharply. 40-45 million. 1 million rubles in 1921 rubles fell.

At the beginning of the 20th century Karakul was the main source of income for the Emirate of Bukhara. Karakul skins are highly valued in the Russian and European markets and sold at the St. Petersburg auctions and at the French Lyon, Nizhny Novgorod and Makar fairs. "In 1908 at the Nizhny Novgorod fair only 1.7 million units of leather were sold. Half of the karakul sold was bought by Russian firms and local people and the other half by foreign firms".

The Nizhny Novgorod Fair was a major market not only for karakul leather, but also for its products. Here was the latest clothing market, where there was a strong interest in long sleeves made of Karakul women.

In 1907, British merchants bought groceries for 98 to 104 rubles per acre of Bukhara karakul, 115 to 120 rubles per top, and 65 to 75 rubles depending on small pieces of karakul. The merchants of the Karakul skin were less expensive than the British and paid 92 rubles per piece.

The merchants of the Emir of Bukhara traded karakul skin in several major cities in Europe and Asia. The karakul skins grown in Kattakurgan and Khujand were priced lower than those produced in Bukhara at around 85-88 rubles.

In recent years, as the demand for karakul skin has increased, so has its price. For example, at the Russian fairs in 1909 the price of karakul rose to 110-130 rubles.

In most Karakul skin-producing countries, the karakul sheep are mainly exported from Uzbekistan. For example, in 1881, at the initiative of the Poltava Agricultural Society, Bukhara was first introduced to the territory of Ukraine for the first breeding of Karakul sheep.

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* Correspondence Author

Akhmedov Bekzod Abdirakhmonovich*, (Corresponding) Independent Researcher, Department of History of Uzbekistan, Karshi Engineering Economics Institute, Karshi City, Uzbekistan. E-mail: mybokc@bk.ru

Muminova Gavkhar Esonovna, Professor, Department of World History, Karshi State University, Karshi City, Uzbekistan. E-mail: gavharmuminova69@mail.ru

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The Society requests the Department of Agriculture to establish a breeding ground for breeding Karakul sheep. The first zoological scientists MS Karpov, MF Ivanov, RR Pravoxensky,

I. Ilevskii conducted the first experiments on karakul sheep. A number of other provinces of the empire were added to the initiative, and in 1888 the Kharkov Governorate's Newsletter reported that their spending for this purpose was 4,500 rubles.

The Poltava Agricultural Society allocates 60 rubles for the purchase of a sheep of one goat breed and 75 to 85 rubles for a lamb. Specialists of the Society worked hard to raise sheep in the new environment. In 1888, 1889, 1894 and 1898, a caracal plant was established in Ukraine.

In 1905, karakul sheep were brought to Poland by K. Peshchensky, who bought them at the Moscow exhibition.

In 1909, Bessarabia was born. K. Lazkari wrote to the "Turkestanskaya Selskoe Hozyaystvo" magazine asking for advice on the breeding of Bukhara karakul sheep. He will be briefed on the work being done by the Poltava Agricultural Society and suggestions for cooperation with the Agricultural Society of Bessarabia.

Western buyers have a high interest in karakul skins, and while they are trying to bring karakul sheep to Europe, the Bukhara Emirate has prevented them from selling live karakul sheep. Bosnian traders were the first Europeans to buy dozens of sheep from the Ukrainian market. In 1894, sheep were brought to Austria. A small group of karakul sheep was brought to Austria from Moldova, and their quality was moderate and did not meet the intended purpose. Three years later, Karakul sheep were brought here from Bukhara. It has proved to be very promising to cross them with native sheep, in particular with mountain sheep. After that, Adam Adamets will buy 20 heads of snow-cows and 4 rams from Russia, and in 1907 the Austrian government will send Dr. Dure to Bukhara to buy other breeding sheep. Dure brings 296 breeding rams of the best quality leather during the calving period. This is the basis of the breeding stock breeding in Austria.

III. RESULTS

At the initiative of Professor of the Department of Agriculture at the Martin Luther University in Galla, Germany, in 1902, five bulls and 20 heads of cattle were brought from Bukhara. Some of them were left in Lindhoven (Yu Kyun farm) and the rest will be sent to Kalau district. Julius Koon studied whether the quality of the snowflake depends on external conditions or whether it is of a hereditary nature. YuKu's experience in cross-breeding of more than 30 sheep raises the idea of researchers in Africa, particularly in South-West Africa, the colonies of Germany at that time. Since his farmland is a bit sandy and unsuitable for farming, he turns it into a pasture to feed sheep. The scientist's efforts in this regard are only partly successful and will cost his product at a market price of 1.5-3 rubles. In 1907, when the number of Julius Kyun's sheep reached 300 heads, the Hanover Agricultural Chamber began sponsoring its sheep.

Germany is the main competitor of the Russian Empire in the purchase of karakul leather, and German

businessmen and firms have organized a trade fair of karakul products in Leipzig, Germany. In 1909, Mr. Torrer, the owner of a large-scale karakul trade in Leipzig, came to Bukhara. Representatives of the company went to Bukhara to buy karakul skins, by passing the Nizhny Novgorod Fair, and in 1909 the company bought 200,000 karakul skins from Bukhara.

In 1907 two heads of cattle and 10 heads of calves were sent from Galla to South-West Africa. Research on these animals confirmed the theoretical assumptions of Yu Kyun, T. Turner, and Fan Lindevkst, and that karakul breeding has developed in the area. In 1909, 1913, 1914, 200,000 head of sheep were brought to South-West Africa.

In Germany, however, there were no environmental and economic conditions for the development of Karakul sheep breeding. Nevertheless, research in this area has greatly enhanced the knowledge of karakul sheep biology, wool breeding and enriched science with new information on skin texture and skin shape. Karakul farmers used the information obtained to develop scientifically grounded breeding techniques.

In 1912, 1919 and 1928, sheep were brought from Bukhara to Germany and placed in Galla, Silesia, Pomerania and Volkenbüttel. The breeding business was led by the German Snowmen Union. During the period of this union, 1,042 sheep were exported from Galla to 19 countries in Europe, 6 in America, 5 in Africa and 2 in Asia. Thus, only experimental herds of karakul sheep were grown in Germany and exported to other countries.

Karakul sheep were also brought from Uzbekistan to Iran. In this country, karakul sheep are pure-breeding, but are often crossed with local sheep. In Iran, black and white sheep were raised. Iranian blue-eyed skins have their own unique patterns and hues, and they also have expensive blue and silver skins. Wool is soft, curls are a little loose, open, not elastic; consisting of short pencils, beans, rings and parmesan curls.

Afghanistan is one of the leading karakul skins in the world and Uzbekistan has played a significant role in the development of Karakul sheep breeding. In 1920 Karakul sheep were transferred to the territory of this country in connection with the withdrawal of the Emir of Bukhara Alimkhon under pressure from the Red Army.

During this period, large herds of cattle grazing on the left bank of the Amu Darya come through the territory of present-day Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan. At the end of the 19th century, Afghanistan was exporting 80,000 pieces of pure breed and mites to the Russian market and 30,000 to Western European markets. Under favorable conditions in this country, Karakul sheep breeding began to develop rapidly, and by the beginning of the 20th century, karakul sheep and their crossings in Afghanistan were estimated at about 1 million. reached the head. Karakul trade has become a significant part of the country's revenue.

The Karakul district of Bukhara is the main karakul skin-growing region, with a population of 5,000 in 1910.

The highest grade of Karakul is grown in this district, in the Middle Desert between Bukhara and Karshi. Karakul sheep were also grazed in the Pendin oasis of the Caspian region, as well as in the Kattakurgan and Khujand districts of Samarkand region. Exports of karakul skins have also increased. In 1910, Bukhara emirate exported 500,000 pieces of leather, and by 1912 there were 800,000.

There were entrepreneurs in Karakul and Karakul. For example, the achievements of Chorikulboy Pirnafasov (1847 - 1934) in breeding Bukhara Karakul sheep deserve special mention. The sources also indicate the involvement of the Emir of Bukhara Sayid Olimkhan in the Karakul trade. Ubaydullokhaja Qosimkhodja (1858 - 1912 - the father of Fayzulla Khodjaev) earns 1 million gold from the sale of karakul. He had special shops in Karakalpakstan and in Karakul.

The most severe for Central Asia during World War I, which lasted from 1914 to 1918, and during the years of famine, the number of karakul sheep decreased threefold. There were 1,846,430 head of sheep in Uzbekistan in 1914, and 1,963,600 in 1917.

Due to the First World War, the Civil War, and foreign intervention in Russia, trade in black leather, like crises in other areas, has almost ceased. Although Bukhara and Khiva did not have direct military action, these countries were unable to sell their goods to European countries without Russia due to Russian influence. In peacetime, in Bukhara, more than 2 million snow leopards were grown each year, and in 1920 the production of karakul leather dropped to 200,000 units.

From year to year, the sectors of karakul sheep breeding, silk and wool production increased. In the early years of the colonial period in Russia from the Bukhara Emirate 30,000-40,000 pieces of leather were produced, and by 1914 this figure was 1,800,000. 80% of cotton and karakul skins were exported to Russia.

The emirate of Bukhara exported 900,000 karakul skins abroad in 1914, 30,000 in 1919 and 50,000 skins in 1920. More than 50% of the sold caracal skins were shipped to Afghanistan and Iran.

The Emir of Bukhara closely cooperates with Russian businessmen. For example, the report of P. Vvedensky, a spokesman for the Emir of Bukhara, states that "... the emir has a stake in the Russian-Bukhara joint-stock company, the Russian-Asian joint-stock company, and the Russian spinning mills, the Bukhara Railway, and the Russian-Asian Cotton Society." In particular, on the eve of the overthrow of the emirate in 1920, the Russian-Bukhara joint stock company was in the form of karakul leather for 635,000 rubles.

There should be minimum 01 to 02 week time window for it.

IV. DISCUSSION

Fayzulla Hodjaev writes in his work: "... the funds stored in banks and in goods are worth over one hundred million sums. But that's not all. We know, for example, that large sums of money were sent to England in 1919, early 1920, and that the emir had the funds kept by the French banks.

Great attention was paid to the cultivation of goat breeding in the Bukhara People's Republic of 1920-1924. The PRC government nationalized the property of the emir and his officials, and transferred the state monopoly on the sale of karakul and several other goods.

The millions of soms allocated in gold for the needs of agriculture in the Republic of Bukhara have contributed to the gradual increase in karakul sheep hooves and rising prices for karakul skins. As a result, the cost of the skins of karakul was 2 rubles in 1920, and by 1923 it was 7 rubles.

The state of animal husbandry in Bukhara Republic did not reach the level of emirate. For example, "In 1890 there were 800,000 different breeds of sheep and goats in the whole country, and in 1916 they increased to 2.5 million. Today (1923) the number of sheep and goats is no more than 500,000, that is 5 times less than in 1916," the Bukhara Akbarori reported. From the article "Free enterprise in Bukhara" in issue 7 of "Free Bukhoro": "From the beginning of the 20th century until 1913 in the emirate every year about 1,500,000-2,000,000 skins were grown. By 1920, that number had dropped to 200,000. Only in 1922, there was some revival in this area, with 800,000 snow-covered skins according to the article in the Free Bukhara newspaper.

During this period, the Karakul sheep crisis was caused by the decline in the number of sheep, lower prices, and a significant reduction in the export of karakul skins due to civil wars and high government duties. In 1921-1922 the cost of karakul skin was very low. Karakul leather trade was highly rated by trade controls, with a price of 5-6 ounces per skin. This has led to the shadowy trade of karakul skin. As a result, in 1920-1922, people who did not receive income from the cultivation of karakul skins were slaughtered as ordinary sheep or harvested at low prices by private traders and smuggled into the UK markets through Afghanistan. "Recently, Afghan traders have come to Karki province and the city of Bukhara, where they are sending for silver money to Karakul. Upon arrival in Bukhoro, Bukhara traders carried products imported by Afghan representatives to other provinces and cities of the BSR.

The government of the Republic of Bukhara has taken measures to develop the Karakul sheep industry and reduce customs duties to address existing problems. In 1923, the Bukhara government took this matter seriously and established a new company "Karakul Trade and Industry" with a price of 10 ounces for each pound (16 kg) of karakul skin. The trade of karakul skins was taken from private traders and transferred to state and cooperative companies. These events contributed to the rise of the Karakul Trade and Industry Company and its intense trade with Germany. "The sale of cotton and karakul skins in Bukhara to Russia and overseas (Germany) will undoubtedly improve the economic status of dehkans who produce and supply them. The 1.5 kilos of snow-capped leather in today's Bukhara and the price of cotton is now 9-10 rubles should give hope to traders and farmers",

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according to the newspaper Bukhara Akbori. The government of the Republic of Bukhara considered the export of karakul skins as a factor of ensuring foreign exchange inflows to the republic, along with improving the financial situation of the population. Gostorg was mainly engaged in the sale of karakul in the republic. Gostorg was created by the decision of the 3rd All-Bukhara Congress.

This organization is primarily focused on export operations, with the leading position in the sale of scrap leather. However, due to lack of funds, the bulk of the funds are used to buy cotton and the sale of karakul and dried fruit will slow down for a while. Therefore, in the first three months of its operation, Gostorg only exported about 4,000 skins¹. The Moscow and Transcaucasian divisions of Gostorg were particularly weak. Therefore, export products were not supplied to foreign customers. For example, although the Moscow businessman of the Moscow department of Torre has a contract with Leipzig for the supply of snow-covered leather, the goods have not been delivered to foreigners for various reasons.

In 1921 Russia and the USSR signed an alliance agreement. It mainly agreed on economic cooperation between the governments. As a result, exports and imports between the two countries increased. From January 1921 to March 1922, the USSR exported 60,000 Leather skin to Russia.

The Central Committee of RK (b) held a meeting on September 6, 1922, where Fayzulla Khodjaev, head of the Council of Ministers of the PRC, made a speech and was able to make a decision on the "Bukhara issue". Paragraph 4 of the resolution specifically addresses Karakul, the document says: "The RSFSR Foreign Affairs Commission - to support the Government of the Republic of Bukhara in negotiating with German commercial and industrial firms for the sale of karakul and their capital for economic recovery."

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

From December 1, 1922, to April 1, 1923, the State Bank of the People's Republic of China received 850,000 rubles of gold through Moscow and the Caucasus departments of the Russian State Bank, which, among other goods, purchased 50,000 skins of scythe. In addition, 100,000 poods of grain and 1,370 head of cattle were exchanged for.

Launched on February 18, 1923, the Charity Company, with other products, also focused on the sale of karakul skins and expressed their desire to buy 25,000 skins a year. The first Bukhoro-industrial company bought 14046 karakul leather.

Fayzulla Khodjaev in his book explains the need for attention to the Karakul sheep industry: "Karakul poultry farms provide 60,000 sums of gold (at a time when Karakul borrowed at least 2.5 million somms of gold) and provide favorable export conditions for livestock production. - The necessary measures taken by the state to raise this important sector of the economy. By encouraging cotton production by providing loans and tax credits, we believe it is important to

help Karakul as well as this key and important sector of the economy.

- 1) In addition to this loan provided by lenders and public trading authorities and private agencies, the following activities should be implemented:
- 2) 1) Exemption from all taxes on karakul sheep;
- 3) 2) Take measures to create such a structure so that the cost of making each karakul at least 5 sums in gold".

In the summer of 1922, the German government asked a representative of the Republic of Bukhara in Moscow to wear black leather in exchange for red gold and factory cars. This is stated in the July 8, 1922, newspaper "Bukhara Akbori": "At the suggestion of Germany by our government, Germany is taking steps to send the inquiries to Moscow." Fayzulla Hodjaev writes in his book: "Foreign trade is successful; We ship our goods to the Nizhnegorod Fair, Moscow and Batum. According to Muhiddinov's message from Moscow, some of our goods are also sent to Germany. In addition to the 40,000 Karakul sheep sold in Moscow for 11 sums, we are negotiating a further sale of 80,000 karakul and karakul at 12 sums." At the same time, according to the decision of the Central Bureau of the RCP (b) "Turkestan Bukhara" on May 18, 1922, the funds were transferred to the Bukhara Republic and kept in the Tashkent branch of the RSFSR State Bank.

In July 1922, a private trade delegation from Bukhara, headed by Abdukodir Muhitdinov, went to Russia and sold to the Latvian ambassador a total of 40,000 karakul skins.

The deterioration of internal and external roads in Karakul trade has worsened the situation. Road development was of paramount importance both for the domestic commodity turnover and for export sales. Caravan routes connecting the inner regions of the Republic are 6,000 km, and about 2,000 km of carriages are established. The rest of the trails are tailored exclusively for camel caravans. At that time in Bukhara the railway was scarce. In the Republic of Bukhara, with an area of 217,000 square kilometers, there are 533 kilometers of railroads, with a total area of 400 square kilometers and one mile.

Snowboard skins made in the USSR were presented at the Makar, Irbit, Nizhny Novgorod fairs. Trade at the Russian Makar and Irbit fairs began in August 1922-1923 and lasted for about 1.5 months. The government of the Republic of Bukhara tried to sell such products as karakul leather, cotton, leather and wool at these fairs. For example, in 1924 at the Nizhny Novgorod fair 145,000 karakul leather and 5,000 karakul were sold. In exchange for the proceeds from fairs, Bukhara traders bought the necessary goods. "7,000 buckets of cement, 8 wagon boards, 48,000 pieces of archetype, 1000 school tetrads and equipment from Germany were purchased from the Makar fair", according to the local press.

Russian and foreign goods purchased at fairs in Russian cities were delivered to Ferghana by ferry and then distributed to Bukhara.

There is also a special department store for the skin of the Moscow trade department. "On July 20, 1923, 20 kilograms of karakul skin were stolen from the Karakul department store in Moscow. From the stolen shop, 5 stores dug up the floor of a large casino. Serious efforts are being made to find stolen skin" according to the newspaper Bukhara Akbori. Russia, together with the Republic of Bukhara, established the "Export Company II" and in 1924 the State Trade Organization allocated 400,000 rubles for the development of Karakul sheep breeding. 90 3193240

On July 4, 1924, the Ozod Bukhara newspaper published an article entitled "Prices of Karakul", which states that the price of one karakul leather was 7 ounce. This means that government efforts to raise the price of karakul skins have been successful.

At the second conference of the Central Asian Economic Councils, foreign trade issues were also considered, and the export of karakul sheep was sharply reduced. In 1914, for example, 1,800,000 leather products were exported from Bukhara to Russia, and in 1921 the figure was 100,000. By 1924, it had reached 500,000.

In short, Karakul breeding has been cultivated in a number of countries around the world as one of the most important livestock industries in the desert. Karakul breeding was the main source of income for the Emirate of Bukhara in the early twentieth century. At the St. Petersburg auctions, French Lion, Russia's Nizhny Novgorod and Makar fairs, karakul skins became the most popular commodity. Although Western businessmen were trying to transport sheep to Europe, the Bukhara Emirate prevented them from selling live karakul sheep. However, karakul sheep were taken away by Europeans and a number of countries were trying to breed. Certain results have been achieved in this regard. In short, Karakul breeding has been cultivated in a number of countries around the world as one of the most important livestock industries in the desert. Uzbekistan has become one of the leading countries in the world for the production of leather products. Karakul breeding was the main source of income for the Emirate of Bukhara in the early twentieth century. At the St. Petersburg auctions, French Lion, Russia's Nizhny Novgorod and Makar fairs, karakul skins became the most popular commodity. Although Western businessmen were trying to transport sheep to Europe, the Bukhara Emirate prevented them from selling live karakul sheep. However, karakul sheep were taken away by Europeans and a number of countries were trying to breed. Certain results have been achieved in this regard.

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AUTHORS PROFILE



Akhmedov Bekzod Abdirakhmonovich, Independent researcher. He has more than 50 articles on technological innovations and industrial development, 9 international publications. e-mail: mybokc@bk.ru
Tel: +998987770979



Muminova Gavkhar Esonovna, DS. professor. Main research field is history of recent technologies. She has more than 100 research articles and 8 international publications e-mail: gavharmuminova69@mail.ru Tel: +998919622252