

PAPER

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS WITH A SPECIFIC SPECIALIZATION IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE NAVOI REGION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE KONIMEKH DISTRICT)

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Abstract

This article analyzes the state of livestock farmers and livestock breeding in the Konimekh district during the Soviet era by classifying documents stored in the Konimekh district state archive. The information provided is sorted by document type, and the role of grouping archival documents in the analysis of historical data is revealed in the data sorting.

Key words: Archive, document, "Confidential" document, "Open" document, fund, historical classification, archive analysis, document characteristics.

One of the oldest districts of the Navoi region - Konimekh district - consists of desert and steppe zones, and naturally, livestock breeding is the main industry in the district. In agriculture, grain growing, cotton growing, and karakul breeding are the leading sectors. Agriculture, especially livestock breeding, has developed rapidly in the district. The basis of the total agricultural output is livestock breeding.

Historical toponyms also indicate that the area specialized in livestock breeding. Aristantov,

located in the village of "Madaniyat is considered to be the place where the ancient ancestors of today's Konimekh people lived for hundreds of years. Aristantov can only be reached via a dirt road that passes through the pastures of the "Karakol Scientific Breeding Experimental Station" in the village.

According to the data from the period of its transfer to the territory of the Bukhara region (1965), this territory was specialized in livestock breeding based on its natural conditions. This issue

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was resolved in the draft resolution issued during the period of national territorial delimitation. The area of the Karakalpakstan ASSR People's Commissars is 24.9 thousand sq. km., the population is 17.3 thousand people, there are no collective farmers, the number of workers is 3.6 thousand people, the number of farm workers is 5 thousand people, and the number of goats and horned animals is 3639. There were 2 industrial enterprises, 26 schools, and 17 cultural institutions[1].

From the above information, we can see that state farms were established mainly in areas specializing in animal feed and livestock breeding. In 1965, there were no collective farms in the Konimekh district, and workers worked only on state farms.

In the archival data, we can see that the state made big plans for livestock breeding without taking into account the fact that the region is located in an extremely dry area, and as a result, additional writing was allowed. We can see that the inability to fulfill the plans set by the State Planning Committee was not only due to the unfavorable climate, but also due to the severe impact of the brucellosis disease that occurs in livestock.

According to the reports of the Bukhara regional executive committee for 1955, in 1955, the quality of karakul furs in the collective farms and state farms of the Tomdi, Sverdlov, Konemikh, and Shofrikon districts significantly improved compared to previous years. In the Tomdi district, the first grades of karakul furs increased by 9.3% compared to the previous year, and in the Konemikh district by 5%. However, the fur company in 1955 was completely unsatisfactory. The district executive committees and the directors of the MTS also left this important company in karakul farming as it was. During this period, errors were made in the calculations of most collective farms. Little attention was paid to the profit from the lambs born. There were cases of theft and looting of karakul furs by dishonest employees. As a result, only 92.5 percent of every 100 head of sheep were lambs. Sheep shearing was in poor condition in Konemikh, Peshku, Gijduvan, and a number of other regions[2].

Based on a document dated 1937, which was classified as top secret, the situation in the livestock

industry of the Konimekh district is presented. The situation at the state farm since March has been unsatisfactory. After the quarantine for brucellosis, 10,000 sheep were exhausted and diagnosed with mouth disease (aussil - author's note). The majority of sheep came out of the winter in a serious condition. As a result of quarantine in some areas to prevent the spread of the disease, they faced a problem with feed. In addition, 5,000 sheep that were supposed to be delivered to the state for meat could not be delivered due to quarantine. 15,000 sheep that were being raised for breeding purposes were also not delivered to state farms. A cadre named veterinarian Dobrenin was sent to the Konimekh district farm on August 1, but by December 1, he had not been able to vaccinate all the sheep and had not had time to process the sheepfolds. In addition, we had to drive 10,000 sheep to Kyzylkum, and the chief veterinarian Dobrenin, did not pay attention to this issue either. Adequate preventive propaganda work was also not carried out in the areas. As a result, the livestock farming work of the Konimekh farm continued to lag behind [3].

Looking through the archive data, we can see another document that caused the district's deficit under the "Secret" seal. In 1947, the chief zootechnician of the district, Sokolov, justified his cold-blooded approach to his work. Using his position to create a fake account, he embezzled 3,000 soums from the "XVIII Pard's'ezd" collective farm in the Shodibek Soviet and a total of 6,000 soums from the Bukhara State Bank for his own account. He brought a ram he bought for 2,000 soums from the Gijduvon market to the Karl Marx collective farm. He drew up unproven fake invoices for the money he received. He also embezzled 48,000 soums for the processing of sheep without consulting his superiors and drew up fake accounting invoices[4]. There was also another reason for the failure of the state plans in the Konemikh district archives. We can see from the archival data that some shepherds replaced sick and thin sheep in their flocks with good and breeding sheep[5].

The researcher is also interested in archival data from 1949. The protocol of the USSR Council of Ministers on the establishment of a company to

combat brucellosis. This disease is considered the main problem of livestock and livestock farmers. Therefore, an order is given to build treatment centers to combat brucellosis. It is planned to build 150 such centers throughout the Uzbek SSR by 1949. According to the document, 85 out of 150 were opened. If we compare it with other republics, only 260 out of 600 planned to be opened in Kazakhstan[6]. Such unrealistic plans and their failure to implement them lead to the spread of the epidemic of this disease. As a result, the plans for breeding, karakul breeding, wool production, and meat supply to the state were not implemented. As a result of the brucellosis epidemic, there was a shortage of shepherds in quarantine areas. As a result, various inspections were conducted, and the staff working there were investigated and imprisoned.

In 1934-1935, Ivanov often went on business trips to Tashkent. There were 10-12 thousand soums in the account opened for him. While in Tashkent, he met the account agent Geiman. Geiman said that he could help him acquire the necessary equipment for the state farm. With Geiman's help, in 1935, he purchased 2 machines necessary for vulcanization (although it was a scrap piece of equipment), for which Ivanov paid 2,100 rubles. In fact, the highest price for this product was 1,000 rubles, and here Ivanov misused the state farm's 1,100 rubles.

In May 1935, Ivanov withdrew 5,583 rubles, 59 kopecks from the Tashkent State Bank for his account. In April, he received 2,000 rubles from the Bukhara Karakul Factory. Thus, without transferring these amounts to the state farm budget, he and his partner, Geiman, who continued to plunder and loot, committed a major theft by exchanging the karakul looms for unusable ones, colluding with the chief economist as the warehouse manager. The director of the state farm, Bezborodov, signed the criminal case as a witness[7]. This document is stored in the district archive funds.

From the above information, it can be concluded that the policy of the union generalizing economic property was built on a flawed system from the very beginning. It specialized in the right state farms, but all the workers and employees who managed this property, who were indifferent to their duties,

committed corruption. They appropriated state property for their own interests. In the above criminal case under the seal of "secret", we have mentioned the families sent from the center to the Konimeh district as "unique cadres". Basically, local representatives were not involved in such accounting work; they were free to act as executors and producers. As a result, the cadres, who knew that their position was not permanent and that they came on a temporary contract, plundered state property and made unfounded entries in the documents. Although the central authorities knew about this mistake based on the documents, they continued to send cadres for 70 years. We know from history that by the end of the 1980s, local leaders were to blame for the economic collapse. However, history that is not covered impartially will eventually reveal its truth. Archival data is clear proof of our point.

During the years of independence, the socio-economic situation of livestock farms improved in all respects. In particular, for his thorough knowledge of livestock farming, in particular the state of pastures, plant life, and sheep breeds, and for his many years of research in this field, Polat Sulaymanov was elected an Honorary Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan in 1991[8].

Thus, in January 1996, the "Uzbekistan Silver Suri" variety was approved by Order No. 145 of the Ministry of Agriculture of Uzbekistan. The authors of this variety were Polat Sulaymonov, Mustafa Egamkulov, Sodiq Bektoshev, Almanbet Nazarov, Ergash Abdimuratov, and scientists Boris Soliev, Jumamurot Juraev, Nina Barinova, and Soli Bozorov[9]. After hard and fruitful work, a variety was created that produces high-quality wool and colorful karakul skins that meet today's demands. These karakul skins immediately stand out with their brilliance, silkiness, and softness. Attention is paid to their attractiveness, the uniformity of the flowers on the head, back, tail, and sides of the skin surface, and the lower part of the wool fiber is dark, the middle part is gray, and the upper part of each fiber is shiny. The "Uzbekistan Silver Suri" variety is valued at a high price in the country due to its quality and is sold first among karakul farms every year. This variety has high suri and quickly sheds wool. Both the quality of the Karakul skin

and the quality of the wool have shown the high potential of the new variety as a gene pool in karakul farming[10].

Livestock farms that have been transformed into a partnership have developed in all aspects. In particular, by 2011, the Kyzylkum breeding company operated on 5 farms with 70 family contracts, 10 with brigade contracts, 8 farms, 3 private firms, and 1 horse breeding brigade. The Abay breeding company developed its activities with 21 farms, 111 flocks (of which 80 are mother sheep), 67 thousand Karakul sheep, 370 horses, and 240 camels. The Abay breeding company, which occupies an area of 220 hectares, began to supply 150 tons of wool, 9,000 Karakul sheep, and 500 tons of meat in 2011. The Konimex breeding company farm operates with 48,772 heads (of which 30,000 are ewes) of Karakul sheep, 168 horses, and 113 camels. In 2011, the farm produced 29,200 lambs from 30,000 ewes, of which 20,440 were left for breeding. The breeders pay attention to the productivity of the livestock, and each sheep reaches an average of 65.77 kg in live weight, exceeding the meat and wool targets [11].

In conclusion, we should say that in this paragraph, we have shown the development and shortcomings of livestock breeding in the Konimekh district during the years of Soviet colonialism and independence. The losses in livestock breeding during the former Soviet Union were due to the incorrect systematization of the system. The reasons for the decline of the former Soviet Union became apparent in the 80s, but this process should not be seen only as a product of the perestroika policy. The union was incorrectly organized at the time of its formation. Although the word “Secret” was put at the beginning of the documents, history has revealed its truth over time. However, the documents were kept secret for a long time.

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