

**THE ROLE OF LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS IN THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY - THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY**

**(On the example of Fergana Valley )**

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**Annotation**

The article provides information on the role of livestock and livestock products in the internal and external trade of the Fergana Valley in the late 19th - early 20th centuries. During the domination of the Russian Empire, the livestock trade in the Fergana Valley was different from other regions of Turkestan. The data on the import of livestock products from other regions of Central Asia to the Fergana Valley to meet the needs of the population and livestock products exported from the Fergana Valley have been analyzed.

**Key words and phrases:** livestock, livestock markets, livestock products, trade, export, import, veterinary medicine, railway.

At the end of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, the trade of livestock and products in the Fergana Valley became important in economic life. In particular, there were commodity markets in all regions of the valley. Some of them have become important in domestic and others in interregional trade. Livestock trade in Fergana region was different from other regions of Turkestan. Cattle breeders of Syrdarya and Samarkand regions intend to sell their livestock in most cases on the domestic and foreign markets. In this case, the number of livestock in Fergana could not meet the demand of the population for these products. Also, at the end of the 19th century, the expansion of cotton fields, the decrease of pasture areas, and the possibility of animal husbandry were observed in Fergana region. Therefore, at the end of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, there was a greater contribution of cases of bringing and selling livestock from neighboring regions to Fergana region. The same demand was filled with livestock imported from Syrdarya and Ettisuv regions. For example, in 1897, 92.4 percent of the total livestock brought to Fergana region was driven from Syrdarya and Ettisuv regions.



In the 70s of the 19th century, part of the sheep brought to Fergana from Saint-father and Weaver was sold in Kokand markets, passing through Namangan, Andijan and Osh. This further strengthened the trade relations of the Fergana region with neighboring regions. Nevertheless, the needs of the population of the Fergana region for livestock products remained high. For example, in 1908 in the Fergana region, the population was 0.8 head of livestock per capita. Seeing the shortage of livestock in the Fergana region, merchants tried to bring them here from abroad. In 1908, 548,310 head livestock were brought to Fergana, of which 526,000 were sheep and goats. More than 450 000 of them were brought from the regions of Etisuv and Syrdarya through the Kugart, Plato, Karakul, yay and other passes. In 1912, sheep and goats worth 3,800 rubles were brought from Syrdarya region to Fergana region, as well as horses and cattle for a smaller amount. As a result, in 1912, 677,263 head horses, 640,094 head cattle and sheep, as well as 922,044 head goats were registered in the region. In the densely populated Fergana region, large markets for the sale of livestock, bread, Manufactory products, tea, sugar and other goods arose in exchange for income from cotton.

In the 1860s, livestock products were also included in trade relations between Turkestan and the Russian Empire. In particular, at the same time, mainly for the need for military units in the country, the administration of the Russian Empire purchased livestock and products from local breeders.

Since the export of leather from Tashkent to the Russian Empire in 1865-1867 was noble, the volume of sending wool products increased. From Tashkent to the Russian Empire, 8,356 pieces were exported in 1865, 2,350 pieces in 1866 and 6,620 pieces of leather products in 1867. Among these years, wool exports increased from 165 puds to 13,444 puds [3:30-b]. (Pud is an ancient unit of measurement of weight. Value equal to 40 pack=16,3805 kg)

With the construction of the railway in Turkestan (Tashkent), the sending of livestock and products from the country to large markets of the Russian Empire accelerated. In the early years, there were several problems with the implementation of this process. In particular, large funds were provided to collect livestock from all regions of Turkestan to Tashkent and feed livestock in their temporary storage areas. Also, by this railway, leather, wool, cattle hooves, horse track and cattle horns were sent to the Russian Empire for sale, while livestock intestines were exported to Germany.



During this period, livestock was also traded through caravan routes and transportation by various means of transport. By analyzing the export goods in the table, it can be seen that livestock was sent mainly for sale to the provinces. In particular, livestock was sent from the station in Tashkent to Fergana, Samarkand and Kaspiyorti regions. And to the markets of the Russian Empire, a very small amount of livestock was exported. Transportation of livestock products by rail has been established. In particular, leather and wool products were transported to the Russian Empire by rail, and some of them were sent through the Russian Empire to Western Europe. The export of these products by rail has increased from year to year. 838.4 thousand Poods were exported by the Orenburg-Tashkent railway in 1908, 984.2 thousand Poods in 1909 and 10791.1 thousand Poods of leather in 1910. Also in January 1915, 225 wagons were taken from the Central Asian Railway Station in Tashkent and 20 wagons from the Keles Railway Station, small hooved cattle. At Tashkent stations, in January 1915, 2006 head of sheep were loaded into wagons, and 107 head of sheep and large-horned cattle were taken out of wagons. In the export and import of livestock at these stations, it was also checked that they were not sick. Veterinary checkpoints were operating at the termir Road stations in Turkestan, the main task of which was the medical examination of exported livestock and products.

It is allowed to send livestock from one province to the second province or to other countries by rail from Turkistan after veterinary supervision. In this case, a certificate is issued that the pet has passed the supervision of a veterinarian. In such export processes, each herd of sent livestock was caught in quarantine in the established order. Then, with the consent of the Ministry of internal affairs, it was allowed. If an infected pet was detected in a herd of cattle kept in quarantine, the wagons were washed and disinfected.

Trade relations were also established between Turkey and Afghanistan at the end of the 19th century, and the livestock sector was not left out of this situation. In particular, about 800,000 puds of wool per year from Afghanistan to Turkmenistan during this period, 100 000 – 150 000 pieces of Karakul skin, 100,000 rubles of sheepskin were brought.

Afghan merchants had a good interest in the trade that would be with Turkey. In Afghanistan itself, a large duty was imposed on them before the transfer of livestock across the border. But in the markets of Central Asia, Afghan merchants would not pay duties for livestock.





Later, the activities of companies and firms trading in livestock and products expanded in the country. He arrived in Turkistan in 1883 as a representative of foreign companies g.V.Durshmidt was engaged in the purchase of the intestine, which was worthless in the country. Later he built an intestinal plant in Samarkand. Starting in 1888, his company began its activities on a large scale in all regions of Turkiston and the Bukhara emirate.

The German Investor Louis Zalm, who started working in Turkestan in 1890, rented trading houses, warehouses and intestinal factories in the cities of Tashkent, Samarkand and Fergana region through his representatives of Russian merchants. He began work on collecting, preparing a pet intestine, spending 150,000 rubles only for the rented places themselves.

Also, foreign firms were the leaders in the processing of wool from livestock in Turkestan and their sale to foreign markets. For example, in 1914, such foreign companies as " Russian wool", " Brothers as'evs", " stupen and K", " Jacobi and Zorganin "and" el Trilling and sons " were considered the largest firms in the wool cleaning industry. These investors actively acted not only in the domestic, but also in the Russian and world markets.

In conclusion, the trade in livestock and products in the Fergana Valley at the end of the XIX - beginning of the XX centuries became important in economic life. There were cattle markets in the valley areas, some of which served only for the inhabitants of that area, while large cattle markets were arrived and traded by ranchers outside that area. Also, by this period, as a result of the establishment of the railway, it was possible to transport livestock and products to foreign countries by train, which as a result increased the possibility of exporting livestock to foreign countries. Especially the railway stations in the valley were the leaders in these directions. The sending of livestock and products to the Russian Empire was established from the Fergana Valley, and most of the products were sent for the markets of the Empire. Information has been given that some have entered western European markets through the Russian Empire.

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