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## INFORMATION ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN TURKESTAN (LATE XIX – EARLY XX CENTURIES)

Ulugbek Adhamjonovich

Fergana State University Department of History of Uzbekistan

Teacher Forest

E-mail: [ulugbekurmonov7@gmail.com](mailto:ulugbekurmonov7@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** In this article, sources related to cattle breeding in Turkestan in the late XIX - early XX centuries were researched and these sources were comparatively analyzed. The author emphasizes that archival documents, periodical press materials and statistical data are of great importance in the study of livestock industry.

**Key words:** animal husbandry, Karakol, periodical press, zakat, archive, collection points.

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, animal husbandry played an important role in the economy of Turkestan and in the daily life of the population. Today, there are several sources that describe the state of cattle breeding in the colonial period and the problems that arose in it, and these materials help in researching the historical processes that occurred in the field of cattle breeding. Among these sources we can add archival documents, periodical press materials and statistical data. On the other hand, each type of source provides information that is not available in other literature. In some cases, these three types of sources provide historical information close to each other, while in other cases they provide conflicting material. Therefore, in order to better understand the historical processes of animal husbandry at the end of the XIX - beginning of the XX century, it is appropriate to do a comparative analysis of these sources.

During the conversation, the sides expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China. According to the press service of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, during the meeting the parties discussed issues of development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China, as well as prospects for cooperation between Tajikistan and China. In this context, the science of turnover can be completed.

Archival sources are distinguished by the fact that they provide information about the amount of livestock in Turkestan in the late XIX - early XX centuries. As an



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example, we can say that in the National Archives of Uzbekistan there are funds that collect materials about historical processes in administrative units of the period under study, which, together with information related to another industry, can indicate how much the number of livestock in each area was. In particular, one of these archival funds collected information on the history of the city of Tashkent. Information on the total number of livestock in Tashkent and the total amount of livestock sold is given at the age of years.

From the archival documents it is known that during this period, special importance was attached to the breeding of Karakul Sheep. In particular, archival sources embody the correspondence carried out by the Department of land and state property of the Turkestan region on the organization of mating points in order to breed Karakul Sheep in different regions of the country. One such correspondence is a letter from the Department of land and state property sent to the chief agronomists in the regions on April 6, 1915. In this letter, the issue of establishing mating points in Samarkand, Fergana and Kaspiyorti regions is indicated. In particular, in the Fergana region, an assignment is given to organize a mating point at a cattle farm named Irisu near the city of Skobelev. Activities aimed at breeding this type of livestock are carried out in all regions of the country. For example, the Department of land and state property is the chief livestock specialist of this organization L.F. Bezvuglomga asks to go to the Zirabulak desert in the Samarkand region and study the state of livestock there. In addition, the issue of establishing a mating point in order to breed Karakul Sheep in this area is ordered to be muhkokama with the Samarkand regional agronomist. Also L.F. He asks bezvuglom to visit the emirate of Bukhara and find out the price of Karakul Sheep in the markets there.

Archival sources also provide information about the export of livestock from Turkestan during this period. In particular, the archive funds have a telegram in January 1915 that 225 wagons are being transported from the Central Asian Railway Station in Tashkent and 20 wagons from the Keles Railway Station, small hooved cattle. Also at these stations, the export and import of livestock was checked that they were not sick. According to archival sources, in January 1915, 2006 head sheep wagons were loaded at Tashkent stations and 107 head sheep and large-horned cattle were dropped from wagons.

In the Turkestan Periodical Press, one of the areas that occupies an important place in the economic life of the population was given materials about animal husbandry. In general, the Turkestan Press provides interesting information about the role of



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animal husbandry in the economic life of the population in the country, the problems of the development of this sphere. In particular, information is given about the state of sheep breeding and goats, their types, problems in this area and ways to solve them.

In articles in the press, it is noted that two types of sheep are raised by the inhabitants of the country, mainly, and it is mentioned that the most common type of them is the butt sheep. The newspaper "Turkestanskije Vedomosti" notes that in 1909 the number of sheep of this breed in Turkestan was 13,264,000, and their number was sometimes shown diminishing by the population who did not want to pay taxes. The second type of sheep farming was karakulism, and in 1909 it was recognized that their number in Turkestan reached 376,800.

The Periodical Press also provides extensive information about the annual, which is one of the most important areas of animal husbandry. In Particular, G.As noted in arandarenko's article, during the period that passed since the Russian Empire invaded Turkestan, this area of animal husbandry began to be in crisis. The author shows that this area is not paid attention to by the state as a whole, and explains that during the Khanate there was a great importance to the year-old, because of their high importance not only in economic life, but also in the military sphere. G.Arandarenko, as a result of informal conversations with local residents, identified a lot of information about this area. The author noted that in the last ten years it has become complicated to find a good horse in large cities of Turkestan, the cost of which is 2-3 times more expensive than in the previous one.

The author of the article even provided interesting information about how much load can be increased on a horse under Sharia law, cattle, diaper horses. The article provides practical advice on the choice of a horse, notes that the methods of feeding and breeding horses of local residents, their similar aspects to European methods, the presence of sufficient knowledge in the local population in the Annunciation, but not enough funds, and the lack of a motivating factor, they are unable to develop this area. The author notes separately that the local population passed through Russian Horsemen when feeding horses. In the process of preparing the article, the author turned not only to the results of his observations and conversations with local residents, but also to special literature on this area, which came out at that time. G. Arandarenko, taking the study of this issue seriously, relied on several different sources when writing the article and even studied the attitude of local residents to this issue from a religious point of view.



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In the press materials on the field of yılcılık, the history of yılcılık in Turkestan, the types of yılcılık, their number and qualitative changes, as well as its reasons, as well as measures to improve the quality of yılcı in the country and its involvement in the military troops of the Russian Empire were raised. The classification of domestic horses, in particular Kazakh horses, karabayir, Turkmen horses, was given to them, emphasizing the interest of entrepreneurs from foreign countries. It is noted that one "free" horse was sold to Germany in 1913, and at an exhibition in Kiev in 1914, such horses were again tried to be bought by the Germans.

According to the pages of the " Gazette of the Turkestan region " in 1903, due to the expansion of cotton fields, the cultivation of feed for cattle in the Fergana region had become a complex problem. As a result of the dominance of the cotton industry, livestock has been in crisis, and the number of livestock has decreased from year to year. Farmers were forced to sell cattle near Winter from lack of feed, as well as buy livestock in early spring. Similar opinions can be read in a number of articles in the newspaper " Turkestanskije Vedomosti ". In general, it is possible to observe that the press materials are also confirmed by archival documents, including, as shown in the archival data, during this period the cost of fodder crops increased by 100% and the cost of livestock by 50.

Official statistical reports carried out in the late XIX – early XX centuries are the next type of resource providing information about livestock in Turkestan. Usually these official statistical reports are compiled by the administration of the Russian Empire, which mainly include materials related to the amount of livestock in the country, their types, taxes on livestock and the use of pasture. Statistics of this kind have been constantly provided since the 1870s, but these materials have not been carried out equally across all regions. For this reason, this type of resource provides more general information.

In the 1870s, printing of materials on the economy, social status and culture of the Turkestan territory was established. The collection of these materials also touched upon the livestock network. In the collection of such types of materials, published in 1873, it is noted that the population in Turkestan has a large amount of livestock. In particular, there were 6,000,000 sheep and 300,000 camels in the Syrdarya region. According to this source, there were a total of 10 million livestock in the Turkestan territory this year. The main part of them was made up of sheep. These statistics were determined at the time of collection of Zakat tax from livestock. According to the authors who collected these data, during the tax collection, coarse cattle herds



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were grazing on large pastures, not all of them were included in these statistics. For this reason, they point out that the number of livestock in Turkestan was even greater.

In the set of certain statistical materials, the number of livestock is given by a certain part of the Turkestan territory. For example, in the collection of materials written in 1876 on the territory of Turkestan, information was given about the state and amount of livestock in Zarafshan County. According to this statistical set, in 1876 there were a total of 189,888 head livestock in Zarafshan county, of which 148,000 were sheep, 6,800 horses, 18,480 large horned cattle, 10,800 goats, 8 camels and 5,800 donkeys. This type of information is also provided in Syrdarya region. Together with the amount and types of livestock, the role of livestock in the economic life of the local population is also revealed in the statistical reports belonging to the Syrdarya region. In particular, in general information about the state of livestock in the Syrdarya region in 1880-1885, the role of livestock in the daily life of the population was first analyzed, and then officials were given about the types of livestock and their number. Livestock provided basic food products such as milk and meat to the population on the one hand, while livestock skin and wool on the other helped to provide the population with clothing and housing (wool). In addition, the inhabitants treated their livestock as their main material wealth in their lives and bought other products that they needed in their daily lives through their sale. According to the data from this source, in 1879 it came quite dry in Turkestan, and this situation led to difficulties in providing livestock with feed. As a result, a large amount of livestock died in the Syrdarya region in 1879-1880. According to these statistics, in 1885 there were a total of 3,036,200 livestock in the Syrdarya region. The main part of them was made up of sheep, the number of which was 2,016,900 heads. The amount of horse, camel, goat and large horned cattle was also significant, with the horse representing 292,000 heads, camel 264,100 heads, large horned cattle 214,400 heads and goat 220,100 heads. During this period, the average price of a horse in the Syrdarya region was 30 rubles, a camel-40 rubles, a large horned cattle-15 rubles, and the market price of sheep and goats-3 rubles. If we calculate the market price of livestock in the Syrdarya region, the cost of them is a total of 29,326,900 rubles.

Some sources do not provide information about the livestock situation in Turkestan, but also talk about the history of this network. Including A. As Middendorf writes about livestock in the Fergana region, he will first briefly dwell on the correctness of the history of livestock there. The author especially describes the history of horses



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in Fergana in close connection with historical processes. In addition, A. Middendorf offers information on each horse type by describing the physical condition of the horses. Descriptions of this species are also given in relation to large-horned livestock and small-hoofed cattle.

In conclusion, archival documents, periodic press materials and statistical reports provide important information about the state of animal husbandry in Turkestan. These types of sources provide information close to each other in most cases, while in some cases they provide materials that are contrary to each other. In particular, all types of sources contain information about the amount of livestock in Turkestan in the late XIX - early XX centuries. This situation allows you to delve deeper into this issue. Unlike archival sources, periodic press materials and official statistical reports describe the role of livestock in the economy and in the daily life of the population. On the other hand, archival sources have shown the changes that have occurred in the livestock network.

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