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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: 2020 Issue: 02 Volume: 82

Published: 29.02.2020 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY AND THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY (AS ON EXAMPLE OF A HORSE)

Abstract: This article deals with the livestock breeding condition in Turkistan region at the second part of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. The field is analysed by comparing methods of cattle raising in emirates and khanates of that time.

Key words: Livestock breeding, farming, poultry, goats, sheep breeding, quail, poultry, cattle.

Language: English

Citation: Eshmuhamatov, A. S., & Musinov, N. F. (2020). The second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century (as on example of a horse). *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 02 (82), 583-585.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-02-82-97> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.02.82.97>

Scopus ASCC: 1202.

Introduction

In the historical development of humankind, animal husbandry is unique. The training and use of animals as economic activities and vehicles contributed to the rapid development of socio-economic development.

Archaeological sources confirm that livestock was one of the oldest forms of traditional farming and the main source of livelihood.

For many centuries the cattle breeding has continued to develop even during the Middle Ages, including the khanates. The abundance of Central Asian mountainous areas with good weather and extensive pastures contributed to the development of livestock farming. Livestock is important not only as food, but also plays an important role in the internal and external trade of the region. The presence of 6,000,000 sheep and goats in the territory of the Bukhara Emirate of Central Asia in the late nineteenth century demonstrates the role of livestock in the regional economy [1: 177].

Due to the development of agriculture and livestock in the Bukhara Emirate, the prices of livestock products were low. The largest livestock market in the Bukhara Emirate was Mirshodi.

Livestock markets, similar to the Mshshodi market, were also common in other parts of Central Asia. During the khanates, livestock kept their distinctive features in traditional farming.

Materials and Methods

After the Uzbek khanates became colonies of the Russian Empire in the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries, a large part of the population was engaged in animal husbandry and farming. Not only the semi-nomadic population, but also the rural inhabitants, were engaged in animal husbandry. Located along the steppes and mountain slopes, the population was more involved in animal husbandry than in other parts of the country. They used animal power in farming, plowing, harvesting and much more. Generally, livelihoods are derived from livestock [2:53]. That is why the livestock status remains high.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the villagers in the mountains and steppes, deserts and deserts of the Zarafshan Valley, despite their efforts to develop animal husbandry, were inferior in that valley compared to other places [2:54]. great experience in

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the field of breed improvement and product unit improvement.

Residents of the Zarafshan Valley are involved in livestock breeding, sheep breeding, horse breeding, camel breeding and partly poultry farming in their farms. Livestock development rates were lower in the Zarafshan Valley than elsewhere in Central Asia. In general, livestock production in the Zarafshan oasis did not fully meet the needs of the population. For example, in Bukhara, an average of 6,000 sheep were slaughtered daily. As a result, the population had to import certain livestock to meet its needs. The cattle-breeders and cattle-breeders were involved in this work, bringing about 100,000 sheep a year from northern Afghanistan. Few of them were sold in Tashkent, most of them in the Zarafshan oasis.

The population of the Zarafshan Valley, engaged in irrigated agriculture, combines farming and livestock. They were more involved in cattle breeding, horse breeding and poultry farming. Most of the villagers in the foothills and the steppes were grazing cattle, partly horses, camels and cattle.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the inhabitants of the Zarafshan Valley, as we have seen, were engaged in animal husbandry, farming and crafts. Sometimes they accompanied these sessions. But the first occupation of the region's population in general was agriculture, livestock, and its main branch, Karakul. Taking a look at the horse breeding as another branch of livestock, the scientific analysis of the social status of the livestock population of the Zarafshan Valley for this period reveals that the methods of grazing and breeding are similar to those of European methods [3:78].

Ancient horse breeding has been a major occupation of the population since ancient times, and written and archaeological sources indicate that the peoples of Central Asia were skilled livestock breeders. Chinese sources say: "There are a lot of original horses in Dewan", Chinese traveler Zhang Xiang wrote in his report. They were all busy. Red sweat drops in his skin. " Having heard that the Deweyan horses are so beautiful and swift, he - Di has made several trips to Fergana to catch them. These Fergana ropes made a thousand miles a day, about five hundred kilometers [4:42]. As it turns out, the horses in our country have long been famous, and experts in the field have worked diligently to produce such ropes.

Indeed, Fergana pastures are known and popular throughout Asia, where all kinds of livestock grazing on pastures, even the most pure horse, will be unrecognizable within two weeks [5: 4]. It is well-known that most of the Fergana agriculture is made up of livestock, which is why horse-breeding is of great importance and is known not only in the Ferghana Valley, but also in other parts of Central Asia [3: 78].

The nomadic cattle-breeding form also prioritized horses, the closest human support. This is

primarily due to the fact that horses are fully adapted to the livelihoods and practices of nomadic livestock breeders. Horses have been the closest human support to long distance, migration and various conflicts in the vast desert [6: 23]. The horse was able to find enough food under the snow when the winter's harsh winter days had its roots. This has not caused much trouble in the business.

In the publications on the horse industry, the Turkic tone of horse-riding has changed in terms of the history, types of horses, their quantity and quality, and the reasons for improving the quality of the horse in the country and its involvement in the Russian Empire troops. There is a classification of local horses, in particular "Kazakh" horses, Karabayir and Turkmen horses, which indicate the interest of foreign businessmen. In 1913, one horse was sold to Germany, and in 1914 at an exhibition in Kiev tried to buy such horses from Germany. Horses, as well as animal husbandry, are widely developed in Turkestan, and the livestock sector has been regularly reported in the media.

In 1903, the Turkestan Gazette reported on a daily basis that livestock production in the Ferghana region became a major problem due to the expansion of cotton fields. As a result of the dominance of the cotton sector, livestock was in crisis and the number of livestock decreased year by year. Farmers were forced to sell their cattle in the late winter due to lack of feed and buy livestock in early spring. A number of articles have been published in the Turkestan Newspaper. In general, the price of fodder crops in the press increased by 100% and the price of livestock increased by 50%.

Summary

By the middle of the second decade of the twentieth century, the beginning of the First World War, which caused much suffering and anxiety in all nations and ethnic groups in Russia, was worsening the national economy, fueling famine and poverty in the country. This is especially true in Turkestan. The king's government and the capitalists, in view of the war, plundered and oppressed the inhabitants of the region. They put their five fingers in their mouths. In spite of the difficult economic situation, the Tsarist government has built the railway Bukhara (Kagan - Karshi-Termez), Fergana (Kokand-Namangan-Andijan), Artis-Burnas. In 1916 the Fergana railway was completed and put into operation. The aim was to export agricultural products and natural resources to Russia. Between 1914 and 1916, 41 million pounds of cotton, more than 3 million pounds of cotton oil, 200,000 pounds of soap, 300,000 pounds of meat, 16,000 pounds of fish, 70,000 horses, 1,2797 camels, 270 carts, 1344 boots, lots of dry fruits and more. foodstuffs were shipped to Russia. It is also known that in 1914 the amount of 34 million rubles, cattle and sheep was seized from the Ettisuv region, and one

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million sheep from the Syrdarya and the Seven Waters in 1915 [7: 159].

As a result of the importation of large quantities of grain and livestock products from the country, grain and livestock breeds. The import of grain from Russia will be significantly reduced. As a result, the Uzbek farmer, who has been planting cotton in the Russian grain, is in a very difficult situation. According to some sources, in 1916, Ferghana region's grain usually fell by 12-14 million poods. In the whole country, the deficit was 22 million lbs.

In the Ferghana Valley, the price of a horse that costs 50 sums will go up by 100-200 sums and the price of 5-9 sums will be 30-35 sums. All this greatly increased the taxation and duties of the royal government and drastically changed the attitude towards livestock production [8: 49].

Thus, the cattle breeding sector in Turkestan is one of the traditional types of farming and has not stopped at any moment of its development since the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In Russia, the intensification of specialization has significantly affected the development of livestock sector.

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