

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Veterinary Strategy of The Turkistan General Government: Analysis of Livestock Relations with The Bukhara And Khiva Khanates (End of the 19th Century)

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VOLUME: Vol.06 Issue04 2026

PAGE: 47-49

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Abstract

This article analyzes the veterinary control measures adopted by the Turkestan Governorate in the late 19th century to prevent the spread of livestock diseases (epizootics). The article examines the colonial administration's strong livestock relations with the Emirate of Bukhara and the Khanate of Khiva, including the trade in live livestock, traditional migration of herders, and the use of transit routes.

KEYWORDS

Bukhara Emirate of Khiva Khanate, veterinary policy, economic contacts, livestock, veterinarians, veterinary paramedics.

INTRODUCTION

XIX At the end of the century, the colonial administration developed a draft resolution on the establishment of veterinary posts to prevent the introduction of livestock diseases from neighboring countries and khanates. Before developing this document, the colonial administration first of all studied which countries the Turkestan region had economic relations with in the livestock sector. This took into account not only the trade in livestock and raw materials, but also the migration of livestock.

According to them, during this period, the Turkestan region had a smaller share of livestock trade with the Asian countries under British rule and Afghanistan. The livestock relations between Kashgar and Turkestan were more related to the skin trade. In particular, thousands of cattle skins entered the Turkestan region from Kashgar every year. The Turkestan region had much stronger relations with the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate in the field of livestock farming. Firstly, a large number of sheep and cattle were delivered to the region from these khanates every year for trade. Secondly,

the herders of the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate brought their livestock to pastures in Turkestan to graze, or vice versa, the herders of Turkestan went to pastures in the territories of the khanates to graze their livestock. Thirdly, the herders of the Bukhara Emirate, the Khiva Khanate and the Turkestan region used these three regions as a transit route for their livestock. Therefore, there were strong ties between these three provinces in the field of livestock breeding. The commission established by the colonial administration to establish veterinary posts in the border areas will study all these issues. In particular, they found that the herders of the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate would bring their livestock to the mountains of the Turkestan region to graze. In addition, some herders had wells in the desert areas and springs in the mountains. In other words, the herders moved freely from one region to another. This was considered a traditional custom for the herders. The commission will study these movements of livestock. In general, this commission notes that the Turkestan region has more economic relations

with the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate in the field of livestock breeding. Therefore, the commission believes that it is necessary to establish veterinary posts in the regions of the region bordering the Bukhara Emirate first of all [back of page 1:32].

On August 10, 1891, the Governor-General of Turkestan instructed the emirate to send a commission to study the issue of organizing veterinary posts in the Bukhara Emirate. This work was headed by N. Brovnikov, the chief veterinarian of the Turkestan region and an advisor to the Governor-General. He was present at the Samarkand regional military governor in 1892 to carry out this expedition. In particular, he conveyed the instructions of the Governor-General of Turkestan to the head of the region. According to him, the Samarkand regional military governor asked the administration of the Bukhara Emirate to inform him that this expedition was going to their territory and to create the necessary conditions for them. N. Brovnikov also asked the head of the region to send one of his subordinate veterinarians as an assistant [sheet 1:12].

In 1892 The Governor-General of Turkestan sends a letter to the Russian political agency in Bukhara. In his letter, he notes that in order to organize veterinary control in Turkestan, veterinary posts have been established in some settlements of the Syrdarya, Fergana and Samarkand regions. However, he states that they also found it necessary to establish veterinary posts in the cities of Bukhara, Hissar and Petro-Alexandrovsk. Each of these veterinary posts was to be staffed with 1 veterinarian, 2 paramedics and a translator. According to the plan of the colonial administration, half of the expenses for the veterinary posts in the cities of Bukhara, Hissar and Petro-Alexandrovsk were to be covered by the state treasury of the Governor-General of Turkestan, and the rest by the governments of the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate. The Governor-General of Turkestan asks the head of the Russian Agency in Bukhara to contact the Emir of Bukhara on this issue and to participate in paying the costs of the veterinary stations planned to be established in Bukhara and Hisor. According to the account book of the colonial administration, the annual cost of each of these veterinary stations was 3805 rubles [1: 45 -sheet].

On the other hand, the colonial administration expected the greatest threat in the veterinary field from the Bukhara Emirate. There were several reasons for this. First, the borders between the Bukhara Emirate and the Turkestan Governorate were long and border control was not carried out. For

example, according to archival sources, every year the livestock breeders of the Bukhara Emirate brought thousands of cattle to graze on pastures in the Kattakurgan and Jizzakh uyezds of the Samarkand region. Also, a large number of cattle from Afghanistan entered the Bukhara Emirate every year. In the Bukhara Emirate, they were not subject to veterinary control. Later, this cattle was brought from the Bukhara Emirate to the territory of Turkestan for sale and grazing on pastures [sheet 1:34].

Taking into account the above information, the Turkestan Governorate considers it advisable, first of all, to establish veterinary posts in the territories adjacent to the Bukhara Emirate. This is seen as the only measure that will prevent the introduction of infectious diseases of livestock. Because it would be possible to inspect and quarantine various types of livestock brought to Turkestan from the Bukhara Emirate and Afghanistan for sale at those veterinary posts. However, in practice, this was almost impossible to implement. Because, as we noted above, the borders of the Bukhara Emirate and the Turkestan Governorate were very long. In addition, most of these borders consisted of plains. This allowed the Bukhara Emirate's livestock farmers to enter Turkestan through various geographical routes. The Veterinary Department of the Turkestan Governorate immediately drew attention to this difficulty. For example, there were 17 roads crossing the border through the Hissar mountain ranges in the Bukhara Emirate and Turkestan Oblast. This meant that the colonial administration set the task of organizing one veterinary post on each of those 17 roads. In addition, the herders of the Nurota Beklik and Jizzakh Uyezd had wells for watering their livestock in both regions. This meant that the herders often moved from one region to another. In particular, veterinary specialists ask the following questions: What kind of veterinary control can be established around the wells that served as a common watering place for the herds of Nurota and Jizzakh? How much money will be needed to organize several veterinary posts at these 17 crossing points along the southern borders of the Bukhara Emirate and Turkestan Oblast? These questions show that veterinary specialists understood that establishing veterinary supervision in the neighboring uyezds of the Bukhara emirate was an economically and organizationally difficult task. Therefore, the colonial administration, first of all, tried to reduce financial costs. To do this, they used a very simple method. This method consisted of prohibitions. For example, they used the help of the local population to control the border between Jizzakh and

Nurota. The administration asked the population not to buy livestock from the Bukhara emirate and not to conduct trade with them. They closed 17 checkpoints through the Hissar mountain ranges, which were considered the southern border, for cattle driving [back of page 1:34].

CONCLUSION

The administration attributed the risk of disease introduction to the country to the strong economic ties with the Emirate of Bukhara and the Khanate of Khiva, in particular the trade in live cattle, traditional migration of herders, and transit routes. This veterinary medicine control exactly this to the borders to focus requirement reached.

Veterinary control complete installation economic and organizational in terms of complicated task was. Borders length and of the herders free movement control made it difficult. That's why for administration initially financial expenses reduce for the purpose Bukhara and Khiva veterinary medicine in the khanates points to finance attraction to do tried, also local population using trade prohibitions through control tried to install.

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