



ACTIVITY OF VETERINARY DOCTORS IN FERGANA OBLAST (LATE XIX - EARLY XX CC.)

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Abstract:

This article describes the veterinary work of the Fergana region in the late XIX - early XX century. In general, at the end of XIX - beginning of XX century in Turkestan such cattle diseases as cholera, anthrax, emkar, common zotillas increased from year to year, and this situation hindered the development of cattle breeding in the country.

Keywords: Turkestan, Fergana city, Tashkent city, veterinary policy, veterinarian, cattle diseases, enclosures, entrepreneurs, local population.

INTRODUCTION

In this article, we want to focus on the veterinary affairs of the Fergana region in the late 19th - early 20th century. In Turkestan, each province had veterinary departments, and these departments periodically sent their veterinarians to the districts to study the veterinary situation in the counties and volosts. The veterinarians were given a map of the veterinary situation in the area, and they conducted their activities in the regions with the help of this map. For example, on 10 June 1909, the Fergana provincial veterinary department sent its veterinarian Sutulov on a business trip to study the counties and volosts. He was given a travel plan consisting of 6 sheets. This document specified the dates of the business trips and the regions where the veterinarian would conduct research. On the basis of this document, the veterinary surgeon can carry out official activities. Also, doctors had to hand over these documents to the regional veterinary service at the end of the business trip. If a veterinarian lost this document and failed to return it, he had to pay a fine of 3 roubles 46 kopecks to the state.[1.]

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHOD

Based on archival sources and press materials, the methods of historicism, comparative and problem-chronological analysis were applied. The article widely covers the tasks and missions of veterinary doctors in Fergana oblast in the late XIX - early XX century. We can see it in the data below.

Sutulov goes on a business trip to Andijan county as a veterinary doctor. First he had to approach the county chief and introduce himself, as was customary. He would then briefly explain his plans to the county chief. He also attends a meeting on animal husbandry in Andijan county and lectures on veterinary medicine at it. He visits the Uzgen, Assen and Jalal-Abad parishes of the county. This veterinary surgeon studies

veterinary-sanitary and animal husbandry relations in these regions for a year.[1.]

It should be noted that the travelling doctors were given an instruction and acted on the basis of this document. If infectious diseases were detected in livestock in the territories attached to the veterinarian, isolation measures based on the nature of the disease were applied and control was carried out. In particular, the fight against rinderpest was considered the main objective. Even the Governor-General of Turkestan issued a special decree on the subject, and veterinarians always carried a copy of this decree with them. If rinderpest spread the veterinarians acted in accordance with the instructions set out in this document. In addition, during this period, cattle in all regions had the same type of disease and it was considered milder than rinderpest. Against these diseases the veterinarians adopted the measures laid down in the statutes of the medical police adopted in 1905.[1.]

OBSERVATION

Judging from archival sources, doctors sent on missions to the districts inspected each settlement and included in the report the number of animals examined there and their sanitary condition. In each township, the veterinary doctor, after completing the inspection work, grouped the acts into separate sheets and attached them to the report as an appendix. Such applications are submitted to the regional veterinary office.[1.]

When a specific livestock disease was identified in the districts, the veterinarian followed the following steps. In particular, he made a report on each disease encountered in livestock and included it in the report as an appendix. At the same time, the veterinarian had to indicate what precautions the veterinarian had taken against these diseases. For this reason, he drew up a record of the measures taken.[1.]



Many of the doctors sent on missions did not know the local languages. For this reason, he had the right to hire an interpreter from the area. These interpreters were given a monthly payment of 3 roubles by the Veterinary Department, one of the duties of the veterinary doctor was to conclude an employment contract with the interpreter he sent. This labour contract specifies the name of the interpreter and the monthly amount.

RESULTS

Veterinarians were also required to register the status of livestock in the districts they studied. In addition, based on the order of the military governor of Fergana oblast, veterinarians had the right to seek legal assistance from local authorities.

As a rule, veterinarians were required to carry the following documents with them when they went to investigate an area. 1) the obligatory regulation on domestic animal cholera; 2) the regulation on measures to stop epizootics in domestic animals; 3) a form of report on measures taken by the veterinary police to stop cholera in domestic animals; 4) weekly reports and a general report on livestock in the area; 5) forms of the act on the establishment of anti-plague commissions when livestock became ill with plague and on its closure; 6) survey reports by township; 7) a livestock registration sheet by territory; and 9) a thermometer. These documents and tools give a clearer picture of what veterinarians do on a mission. In other words, the veterinarians were instructed by the colonial administration and the specialists worked based on these guidelines. This source indicates that veterinarians were authorised to set up a special commission when animal diseases were detected in the regions.[1.]

The tools veterinarians asked for were not always sent to them on time. For example, a veterinarian named Zajeshba makes several veterinary observations in Ferghana Province in 1908. On 24 June 1908, he reports that he had only 10 working thermometers on hand, but he notes that these thermometers were insufficient for the job. Zajeshba asks the Fergana Regional Veterinary Office to send him additional thermometers; it was not until November 1908 that the Fergana Regional Veterinary Office sent him 10 thermometers.[3.]

Other archive sources show that veterinarians asked not only for tools, but also for paper, which would be necessary for writing and drawing. In particular, in old Margelan 1908, K. Litvilov worked as a veterinary paramedic who, on 28 November 1908, at the veterinary station in Skobelev, requested 10

thermometers for measuring the temperature of black cattle, a notification form for cattle and small hoofed cattle killed in poultry houses, paper for notes, ink, a box of quills and 1 pen.[3.]

The Veterinary Department of Fergana oblast charged local residents a certain amount of money for livestock inspection. Information on this issue was also reported to the Turkestan Governor General's Office. For example, such data was provided by the Skobelev, Kokand, Andijan, Osh and Namangan veterinary stations.[3.]

Sutulov's veterinary doctor is translated by a man named Abdurakhman Gusanov. According to archival sources, Sutulov hired him as a translator from 26 July 1909. Sutulov paid Abdurakhman Gusanov a monthly salary of 3 rubles.[3.] Then veterinary surgeon Sutulov asks to send a certain amount of money to the Veterinary Department of the Fergana region to pay his expenses and the translator, in response the Veterinary Department sends him 15 rubles through the Skobelev treasury. Sutulov pays this money to the interpreter every month and uses the rest for service expenses.[3.]

28 January 1910. The Veterinary Department of Fergana oblast proposes that veterinary doctor Sutulov also conduct veterinary surveillance in Kokand uyezd. Prior to Sutulov, research in Kokand uyezd was conducted by doctors named Landman and Nicol. These veterinarians wrote a 17-page report on the state of veterinary medicine in Kokand. However, these two veterinarians did not have time to examine all the volosts of Kokand uyezd. For this reason, the chief of Kokand uyezd requested a veterinarian from the Fergana Regional Veterinary Department.[3.]

CONCLUSION

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the colonial administration tried to spread veterinary knowledge among the population. For this purpose, it organised events in the counties and townships. Several colonial institutions undertook the mission of popularising veterinary and animal husbandry knowledge among the population. These institutions included the "administration of land and state estates" of the Turkestan region, as well as the administration of veterinary medicine. These organisations organised on-site demonstrative readings, public lectures and courses to fulfil their task. In addition, the colonial administration sought to popularise knowledge of veterinary and animal husbandry among the population by publishing popular pamphlets related to this field.[2.] The colonial administration attempted to do this through veterinarians.

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