

Animal world, protection of animals and regulation of hunting processes in the Turkestan region

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Abstract. Sudden economic changes in the world, destruction of the ecosystem due to the irrational use of natural resources, natural disasters, epidemics that are extremely dangerous for human life are shaking the human society. At the current time, when such global environmental problems are intensifying, the issues of the interaction between nature and society, the impact of humanity on nature are becoming more and more urgent and attract the attention of the scientific community. The ever-increasing environmental problems such as floods, drying up of the Aral Sea, depletion of the ozone layer, caused by global warming, require the study of the social significance of research in all fields of science from an ecological point of view. During the period of the Russian Empire, research is being conducted in areas such as changes in the ecological state, flora and fauna, as well as the impact of the ecological environment on social life as a result of anthropogenic influence on the territory of Turkestan. The article discusses them. Research methods such as historical analysis and synthesis, chronological-comparative analysis, civilizational approach, synergetic method and objectivity were used in the research. As a result of the research, the following results were obtained. Taking into account the high role of animals such as horses, donkeys, camels, cattle, sheep and goats in the socio-economic life of the population, which are considered important for the household by the Governor General of Turkestan, to prevent them from contracting various infectious diseases, if such a disease occurs if infected animals are detected, measures were developed to immediately neutralize and destroy them.

1 Introduction

Russian researcher N.A. Seversov, who studied the fauna of the Arol-Caspian Plain. divided this region into 5 parts [1]. Based on his research, he found that the method of dividing the animal world according to the poles is not suitable for this region. According to him, the first region includes steppes up to 700 feet elevation, the second cultivated regions up to 2,000 feet elevation, the third deciduous regions up to 6,000 feet elevation, the fourth conifers up to 10,000 feet elevation, and the fifth highest elevation above 10,000 feet. entered the vegetation area. A separate fauna was formed in each of the above regions,

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and the third fauna region was considered to have the richest fauna. This depends on the geological structure of the soil of the region [2].

N.A. Dingelstedt and N.A. Seversov In the process of studying the research of Seversov, researching the bird world of this region, he notes that many tree birds in Europe are becoming mountain birds in Central Asia, which has positive aspects [2].

In fact, the naturalist scientist of the Russian Academy of Sciences, N.A. Seversov, during his expedition to Turkestan in 1857, managed to collect important information about the animal world of the country [1]. According to him, "out of 47 species of creatures characteristic of Central Asia, 19 species are distributed in the mountains, 19 species in the steppe and desert regions, and 8 species are distributed in all regions of Turkestan [3]. Of the 97 species of birds unique to Central Asia, 49 species are found in the mountains, 29 species are found in the steppes and deserts, and 19 species are found in all regions of the country. These data confirm that the fauna of Turkestan has been diverse since ancient times.

In 1869, the Society of Amateur Naturalists of the Russian Empire sent a scientific expedition to Turkestan under the leadership of A.P. Fedchenko. This expedition will identify 5000 species of animals during 2 years. In particular, during his research, the scientist noted that the Turkestan mountain ram (arkhar) is not found in other regions [4].

The fauna of Syrdarya region is distinguished by its own characteristics. During his observations, A.P. Fedchenko mentions that 15 species of fish, belonging to the osyotri family, which are of special importance in the region, were found in the river and other water bodies in the Zarafshan valley [4]. On the shores of reservoirs in the Syrdarya region, there were thick reeds, where wild animals lived: tigers, black wolves, wolves and hyenas [2].

N.A. Dingelstedt also comments on the fauna of the Syrdarya region: "royal" tigers similar to Persian or Bengal tigers, foxes, lynxes, wild cats, martens, rabbits live in the region. In addition, there are deer, arxar, mountain goat, saiga, gazelle, kulon. Ye. Smirnov also confirmed these opinions and noted that tigers lived on the banks of the Chirchik River near Tashkent, Kyzylkum, Bukhara Emirate [5].

2 Methods

Predators include tigers living in the reed beds of the lower reaches of the Syrdarya and Amudarya rivers, cheetahs (Felix jubata) living in the river delta, mountain bears, bears (Ursus buconyx), wolves, foxes, lynxes, wild cats and otters. encountered There were also deer (maral), arhar (ovis arkar), mountain goat, saiga, kulon (wild horse) and wild boar [6].

It should be noted that the hunting sector was very poorly developed in the region. The German researcher A. Petzhold commented on the wild animals of the country and noted that the king tiger, striped hyena, tigers meet in Syrdarya and Chirchik, Turkestan also enters the homeland of tigers. "I saw the body of a tiger near the guards of the summer residence of the Governor-General of Turkestan. This indicates that this tiger was killed near Tashkent," it can be seen that since tigers pose a danger to the population, measures were taken to destroy them [3].

The water creatures of the region do not have a special diversity. According to researches, the river, lakes and the Aral Sea were inhabited by buckfish (Asipensar shipa), sardine, moustache, whitefish, carp, okun, eel, leshch and khanfish (moybalik). 3 species of fish (Scapharyngus) are caught in Amudarya and Syrdarya, and these fish are not found anywhere else in the world. Y.Skyler also confirms a similar opinion and notes that although there are many wild birds that can be hunted in the city of Tashkent, there are very

few fish, and there is a lot of sturgeon in the Syrdarya. Among the reptiles, we found goat snakes, rattlesnakes, black snakes, trigonocephalus and other types of water snakes [2].

The insect world of the territory of Syrdarya region was diverse. Among the poisonous insects, there are a lot of spiders, scorpions and locusts, which can bite people or camels and kill them [3]. The inhabitants invented a method of treating camels from the poison of a black worm, using the blood of other camels. In particular, locusts are considered a pest of agriculture, causing a decrease in productivity. In fact, the local population suffered a lot from locusts and used various methods to fight against them.

It should be noted that both local residents and animals suffered from pest flies, black flies, locusts and dracunculiasis in the region [3].

The animal world of Fergana region is also diverse, and in terms of their number, the region is at a high level. More than 20 species of animals lived here, including lions (in the forests of Andijan uezd), mountain leopards (*Felis irbis*), lynx, bears (*Ursus leukoniks*) [7], wolves, foxes, and martens. In fact, the animal world of the valley was distinguished by its diversity compared to other regions.

There were more than 20 species of birds in the Fergana Valley [7], including black hawks, bald eagles, pheasants and other types of birds. There are about 10 types of fish, including crucian carp, catfish, bream, crucian carp, and others. Among the poisonous snakes, there are a lot of black snakes - *Trigonosephalus halis*, a local rattlesnake similar to the American water snake [2].

In the Fergana Valley, the population engaged in horse, cattle, and sheep breeding. Two-humped camels are found in the north of the region, while single-humped, large-bodied camels are common in the south. In Ferghana, camels are mainly found in the mountains and are bred by local nomads (Kyrgyz) [8]

The black snake, which is rare in the oasis and in the mountains, and the bushaj snake, which lives in the Kyzylkum desert, are among the 2 types of poisonous snakes in the region, but their danger is very low [2].

A type of snake named *Erich Jaculus Daud* was found in the steppe regions between Samarkand and Qattakurgan. Snakes in the Zarafshan Valley are not poisonous, only snakes belonging to the *Trigoncephalus Halys* family are considered poisonous.

A.P. Fedchenko studied the birds of the Zarafshan Valley and compiled a list of 150 species. He also noted that the animal world in the valley includes all groups of Central Asian fauna during the studies, including 60 animals, 416 birds, 69 reptiles and aquatic animals, 107 fish, and insects. 16313 of them noted that they met [4].

3 Results

Rumors about the meeting of crocodiles in the Central Asian region are completely false, and the origin of this information is related to giant lizards and goats living in the Kyzylkum deserts. The stings of scorpions and phalanges (spiders) found in the fauna of the region are very painful, but not fatal. "Blackworms" - medium-sized black spiders found in the regions of Tashkent and Shymkent are dangerous, as a result of their bites both camels (after a few hours) and people died [9].

In 1876, on the initiative of the Russian naturalist V.F. Oshanin (1844-1917), a natural museum was established in Tashkent based on the materials related to the fauna obtained as a result of scientific expeditions carried out by naturalists in Turkestan in the second half of the 19th century. According to information, in 1883 the number of museum exhibits reached 3200 [2].

Another goal of naturalistic researchers of the Russian Empire to study the fauna of the country was to identify the species of animals and insects used in the preparation of medicine. Medicines have been prepared from a number of mammals, reptiles, ungulates,

birds, and small insects [4]. Doctor V. I. Kushelevsky during his research identified about 10 species of animals and insects used in the preparation of medicine. If you look at the data, it can be seen that poisonous insects and snake venom are widely used in the preparation of medicine [10].

Information related to the life of the Bukhara Emirate was also studied within the framework of the topic. In particular, Russian zoologist N.A.Zarudny's scientific research on the fauna of the Turkestan region, particularly in the territory of the Bukhara Emirate, is of particular importance. provided valuable information about the group of Ibars. He emphasizes that the rare birds he met in the territory of Bukhara emirate, that is, Bukhara swallows, long tails, sparrows and pheasants, are distinguished by their uniqueness [4].

In 1912, N.A. Zarudny (1859-1919) studied the fauna of the Kyzylkum desert and collected information about 230 different birds. In the summer of 1914, the scientist studied birds in the Aral Sea region and studied 380 bird species in the Aral Sea itself [4].

Livestock breeding is one of the sources of livelihood in the Turkestan region. From this point of view, efforts were made to constantly protect them from various dangers and diseases. At the end of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, animals were infected with an infectious disease called "malleus" in the Turkestan region (It is considered a chronic infectious disease called sap, manifested by purulent inflammation, and mainly infected horses, mules, camels and donkeys).

On September 14, 1910, the Governor General of Turkestan adopted a decision consisting of 17 points in order to prevent this disease [11]. According to it, if "malleus" disease is suspected in animals such as horses, donkeys, and mules used by the population for farm work, immediately report to the nearest mirshab office or veterinarian within one day, and transfer the infected animals to a separate special place. it is necessary to follow all the instructions of the mirshab employee. Also, the decision specifically states that animals infected with "malleus" must be buried in specially prepared places, observing appropriate precautions [11].

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4 Discussion

A number of researchers have studied the history of hunting in Turkestan and related traditions. For example, in the second half of the 19th century, the French researcher E. Ujfalvi, who tried to study the nature of Turkestan in detail, during his scientific expedition in the region (1878-1880), together with the study of the nature, flora and fauna of Central Asia, hunted and also researched hunting activities. Commenting on hunting, the author says, "A hunter is brought up from childhood and hunts mainly for living, that is, to meet his needs. Nomadic tribes engaged in animal husbandry are also hunters. They are directly engaged in hunting to protect their livestock and herds from predators. Among the peoples of Central Asia, the main hunters are shepherds or mountaineers. As the city dwellers are mainly engaged in trade, they have no interest and passion for hunting. According to most sources, hunting was mainly done by the nomadic population. Hunting as a type of activity is less developed among the settled population. In addition to hawks and falcons, hunting weapons, dogs, traps and other equipment were used in the hunting process.

E.Ujfalvi and I.Orekhov also talked about the weapons of hunters in the hunting process and the animals and birds that accompany them during the hunt. They emphasize that they used predatory birds, and even that eagles also hunted wolves during the hunting process [13].

All the inhabitants of the rural areas of Tashkent catch a large number of falcons and other birds, even large eagles, for the purpose of hunting, but the inhabitants of the city are rarely engaged in hunting [13].

There are certain differences between the methods of training dogs and birds used in hunting in the region, between local hunting dogs and hunting dogs imported from abroad. The reason for this was related to the values and traditions of the Islamic religion. Although it is possible to keep a dog for the purpose of hunting in Sharia, since the dog is considered an unclean animal, they are not often kept in homes. Russian researcher V. Nalivkin describes the attitude of local residents towards dogs as follows: "The local residents do not raise their dogs, they do not teach anything, the dogs are hardly fed. In most cases, dogs are underdeveloped, delicate and often suffer from skin diseases [14]. This is directly related to undernourishment, and most of their food in the villages is death and various waste. After that, if the hunter does not manage to master the prey before his dog, it is natural that most of the bloodthirsty dogs will devour the killed bird with surprising speed [12].

At the end of the 19th century, when Russian troops entered the territory of Turkestan, significant changes were observed in hunting [15]. In particular, V. Fedorov said that "...

gradually, local hunters began to show interest in European hunting weapons, Russian hunters exchanged hunting methods with them, that is, shooting a flying bird or a moving animal with a rifle "q means to capture the prey by shooting, before the arrival of the Russians, the method of hunting with a rifle was not known at all, and the local hunters used their ordinary weapons [16]"

In the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, hunting and hunting processes were of particular importance in Turkestan, and a number of measures were taken to regulate it. Laws and regulations on hunting have been adopted. A serious reason for it was the ruthless hunting of animals and birds by businessmen-hunters from among the Russian and local population, who were transferred to the country [16].

On October 21, 1886, the Minister of War of the Russian Empire P.S. Vannovsky (1881-1898) signed the supreme decree "On the introduction of hunting training in the military forces". Although the document states that this decree or military hunting procedure will be implemented in the territory of the Grand Duchy of Finland based on local legislation, in order to ensure the execution of the decree, the order of the ministry [17-25].

According to this decree, active, strong, agile, skilled in shooting (both cavalry and infantry) soldiers in the army had to be selected. In order to organize training at a high level, it is allowed to form them as a separate hunting team of a specific military unit.

On January 4, 1894, a team of 15 hunters of the 5th Turkestan line battalion, established on the basis of the supreme decree, organized a hunting process in the areas of the Dau-Kara highway, Chimboy section of the Amudarya department. According to the information collected by the battalion members, there are many tigers in these areas, and there have been cases where they have damaged the livestock of local residents and even eaten people. The hunting process continued until January 21, 1894, and on January 21, the team found the tracks of the tiger, attacked it with dogs and semi-explosive bullets, and hunted it with great difficulty. Local residents attribute the lack of wild animals in the area to the winter season.

In the second half of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, the hunting of fish, animals and birds became serious in the territory of Turkestan, as confirmed by press materials and archival documents. The fact that many species of animals and birds are disappearing in the country due to hunting has caused serious problems for the ecosystem of the region. In particular, the reduction of habitats of wild animals and birds due to the cutting of thickets and reeds on the banks of the Amudarya, Syrdarya, Chirchik and other rivers by the population for socio-economic interests and the acquisition of new lands after the arrival of the Russians. Cases such as hunting have increased, as a result of which their number has sharply decreased in the country.

"Turkistan Collection" is one of the important sources for studying information about the fauna of Turkestan and the extinction of many of its species during the hunting process. The pages of the collection cover issues related to the state of the country's fauna and their fate as a result of anthropogenic influence [26, 27].

Hunting of wild animals, including tigers, has become a leisure activity for Russian soldiers, high-ranking officials and other officials, as well as the price of its fur for the brutal slaughter of Turanian tigers. About the fact that wild animals were hunted by the local population and their furs were sold or donated to the Russians, reward money was given to those who hunted wild animals, and information was given to those who are interested in hunting about the rich hunting areas in the country. Information is provided [28].

From the materials presented in the collection, as another factor in the widespread trend of tiger hunting, one can see the attacks of tigers on local people and their livestock, as well

as the appeals of local people asking Russian soldiers for help in eliminating the danger of tigers [29].

Tigers have been found in the Bukhara Emirate, Kyzylkum, and even on the banks of the Chirchik River near Tashkent. The cutting of reeds forced the tigers to leave these areas. Because there are ducks, pigs, pheasants, badgers and other creatures in reeds and thickets, tigers come to these areas in search of prey [29]. Tigers did not attack people this summer. In the fall of 1878, a family of tigers lived near the village of Nogaykurgan and the village of Zangiota near Tashkent and attacked their domestic animals. This worried the local and Russian population. As a result, hunting has increased in the areas where tigers live, and their number has decreased [29].

In the 1906 report prepared by the Department of Agriculture and State Property of Turkestan on the issue of regulation of hunting in the country, it is noted that hunting, including fishing, has a special place in the economic activities of the inhabitants of Turkestan, and that it is important in all regions, especially in the Syrdarya region. attention is paid to its wide development [29]. The report also states that the slaughter of wild birds and animals is a sign of a huge disaster, especially the brutal killing of mountain goats, saigas, deer during their breeding season in the spring, and excessive trapping of birds, which it is stated that in some regions of the country, some species of animals and birds, which used to be numerous, are at risk of extinction. In the report, an expert from the Department of Agriculture and State Property focused on hunters and the number of prey they hunted and said, "unfortunately, there is no information about the hunting industry in the country, so the hunted prey and hunters we can't say the exact number," he said [30].

Hunting has an important place in the economy of the local population, and the lack of regulation of the hunting industry has led to the disorganization of this industry year after year. Since hunting on state lands was transferred from the hands of the representatives of the local administration to the management of the Ministry of Agriculture and State Property, this situation attracted their special attention. Since then, applications have been made several times to regulate the time and methods of hunting and arbitrary hunting in forests and state lands.

Foresters of Syrdarya and Fergana regions have received reports that valuable species of pheasants, deer and pigs are disappearing on state lands. Also, the forester of the Amudarya department reported that pheasants and storks are becoming very rare in the natural zones of Aqqamish, Yumolaq, and partly in Sheikh Abbas Vali, and he asked for the necessary measures to be taken to prevent the complete extinction of these types of birds. applied with an application [31].

A forester from Andijan informed the department about the need to regulate the issue of pigs hunted by military groups. and their recent disappearance has had a negative effect on the regeneration (natural planting) of walnut groves.

Hunting groups and communities often visited the areas of the natural zone in the forests. In particular, it was possible to see that there were several such visits to the Bozorkurgan forest natural zone [31]. Fergana battalions and hunting groups of Orenburg Cossack troops visited this place every year during the winter. Andijan forester said, "this group, teams sometimes consist of 200 people, they hunt 400-900 pigs in one winter season. If the situation continues like this, the pigs will be completely destroyed and the process of natural regrowth and regeneration of walnut groves with them will stop. In general, military groups hunt in the mountains of Andijan and do not comply with existing laws on hunting in state forests," he said, calling on residents and groups of hunters to observe the laws of nature.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the hunting of animals in the Turkestan region had a negative effect on the ecological situation. In particular, mass hunting of one type of animal led to the reduction of the place and role of this type of animal in nature.

On February 8, 1901, the Governor-General of Turkestan issued Order No. 36 regarding hunting periods in Tashkent uezd [29]. It includes additions to the Law "On Hunting", which is common to the entire Russian Empire, and stipulates its implementation. In particular, catching all kinds of birds and animals with nets and traps, whether they are local or flying through the region, is prohibited and such activities are constantly monitored. At the same time, it is not allowed to sell baits during the periods when hunting is prohibited.

According to the order No. 54 adopted by the Governor General of Turkestan from February 26, 1902, instead of banning the hunting of steppe fowl, quail, tetrax, and quail from April 1 to September 1, it was allowed earlier from March 1 to July 15. Hunting of living creatures is prohibited from May 1 to August 15, but from March 15 to August 15 [32].

In 1902, at the Congress of Syr Darya Foresters, a strict order was established over the use of forests for hunting and the right of businessmen-hunters to hunt ducks, and in many places due to the very cold and snowy winter of 1899-1900. In order to create an opportunity for the reproduction of dead birds, the issue of hunting this bird species was raised for several years [33]. Despite measures taken to preserve animals and birds and regulate hunting in colonial conditions, the attitude towards hunting them has not changed.

5 Conclusions

The congress of foresters of the Syrdarya region in 1903 considered the issue of limiting the right to hunt in the forests of the region, taking into account that the law "On hunting" of 1892 had not yet been extended to the territory of Turkestan [33], and In order to prevent the extermination of species of animals and creatures by industrial hunters, he developed some measures and rules for hunting in state lands and forests [33].

In January 1903, the head of the Department of Agriculture and State Property issued a statement to the governor-general of the country stating that pheasant hunting would be strictly prohibited in the Syrdarya region until 1905 [34].

In Tashkent uezd, the order of the governor-general No. 162 of June 8, 1905 was published regarding the period of ban on hunting, in which, in order to prevent the complete extermination of the ptarmigan, hunting of this species of bird was prohibited from 1905 to this year and until September 15, 1906. Forbidden [35]. All hunters are required to carry a hunting license with them. If the city and village mirshabs and the city and uezd administrations find out that the requirements set in the hunting process have been violated, they will take away the hunting licenses issued to them from the culprits based on the protocols of the Tashkent hunting society.

In this historical sequence, many changes were made to the main law on the period of hunting. The difference between these legal editions is that as a result of the cancellation of one article and the replacement of another, the periods of hunting are allowed and prohibited, and the methods of hunting were completely confused, resulting in many ambiguities and the destruction of animals [36].

It was inappropriate to apply the single general law "On Hunting Periods" to the neighboring regions of Syrdarya, Fergana and Samarkand. Because in these regions, the periods of birth and reproduction of creatures do not occur simultaneously, and if the periods, events and experiences of creatures in these regions are compared, it is possible to observe serious imbalances that deny generality [37].

In his letter dated July 31, 1903, the assistant military governor of Fergana region cited the opinions of the chiefs of Andijan, Ko'kan, Namangan and Osh uezdts regarding the establishment of hunting periods, and they referred to the decision of the governor general of Turkestan No. 36 dated February 8, 1901 supported the order [38]. Of course, officials

in all places did not react to this order in time. In particular, the assistant head of the Samarkand region did not present any opinions on the periods of the ban on hunting.

Archival documents contain valuable information about the right to hunt in Turkestan, hunting areas, hunting fees and other laws and regulations. Hunting opportunities were created for the population, including hunters, who were able to hunt in the right areas, even in the lands belonging to high officials. This situation caused hunters to exterminate birds and animals in the country [30].

The Tashkent hunting society approved the issue of collecting a fee of 3 rubles for hunting on state land from armed hunters and bird hunters. Also, depending on the hunting method, the amount of customs fees was different. 3 rubles for hunting with a gun, but without the help of a dog, 5 rubles for hunting with a gun and with the help of a dog. In this case, tickets for both types of hunting were approved for one year. An annual ticket for hunting with a gun and a special breed dog is 15 rubles, a one-time ticket is 5 rubles, and a one-time ticket is 10 rubles for hunting by the encirclement method. Because it was possible to catch a much larger prey than other methods of hunting in the encirclement method [39].

As a conclusion, researches on fauna of Turkestan region, researches on identification of new species of animal world in the country, firstly served the development of natural sciences, and secondly, by identifying the habitats of wild animals, created the ground for their extermination. Also, the decisions taken and the measures taken in order to protect animals from various infectious diseases, which are considered important for the farm, played an important role in the regulation of work in this regard in the country. In 1906, the government developed a number of laws and regulatory documents, and the hunting procedure in the country was controlled. It cannot be said that the fauna of the region was completely freed from the anthropogenic threat.

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