

PARTICIPATION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN TURKESTAN EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS (BASED ON THE SEPTEMBER 1886 EXHIBITION)

J.X.Arziqulov

NavDPI o`qituvchi

Annation: This article provides feedback on the participation of Uzbek farmers and entrepreneurs in the autumn exhibition of 1886 through the analysis of primary sources.

Key words: exhibition, coustour Industry, Exhibition Committee, technical crops, livestock, livestock products, plums, vegetables, locals, medal, honorary robe, grapes, wine, boating, farming.

In Turkestan, the Turkestan Agricultural Society (TQXJ) was founded in 1885 to develop agriculture in every possible way, to establish agriculture and horticulture on the basis of modern requirements. The activities of this society were scheduled for a fair-exhibition on the full days of one year, 1-22 September 1886. However, as a result of acquaintance with the sources, it was determined that the exhibition was held under the name of agricultural and "Exhibition of products of the Custer industry" on September 8-20, 1886.

First of all, it would be appropriate to organize an exhibition and provide information about the goods displayed in it, the cometite of the exhibition, the conditions, the area allocated for the products at the exhibition. The preparation process for the exhibition began in the summer of 1886, with Krauze as chairman. I. Laxtin, N. I. Ivanov, N. I. Gerasimov, A. The "committee for the organization of the exhibition", consisting of Kovalevich's, was formed. In June of that year, Krauze was awarded Rs 500 from the state treasury for organizational work. The "Turkestan gardeners' society" (as the TQXJ was called before 1884) was under the terms of the exhibition. According to the terms, the exhibition will be organized from 8 to 20 September 1886 from 15:00 to 19:00, the entrance to it on the first day is set at 1 ruble, and the following days at 50 kopecks. For local residents, representatives of the lower class, children, a second day was introduced 30 kop, and the next days-15 kop ticket money.¹

The exhibition is entitled "products of the Custer industry" in nolansa, where technical crops: cotton, tobacco, hemp, fruit tree seedlings for gardens, grape cuttings, manzaralai tree seedlings, plough from agricultural techniques, omochoch, seyalka, cultivator, barona, grabli, motiga, lapata, Tula ketmoni, vegetable, polyz crops, dozens of horticultural products are also featured. Even cattle were counted, and horses, cows, donkeys, sheep, goats were brought to the fair.

At the same time, industrial products include wine (white, red), Beer, Alcohol, UXUS, hemp, silk, cotton clothing, tin, shawl, sukno, doppie, scoterb shoes, tulup, shivit, camel and other animal skins, turban, salla, boots, suitcases, straws and ayil, flour from food goods, pasta, hardened bread (sucharik), mineral water, miser, canned food, Honey, Salted along with fish ekras, for fishing a lantern, a crane, a projectile, a camera, a printing press and its equipment, various stanzas and apparatus are also on display.²

For the exhibition, 2/1 kv/sajen (1 sajen -71 CM) was allocated to each exhibit, 500 kv/sajen was allocated to 1000 exhibits, and 2 rubles 50 Kop to 5 rubles 1kV/sejen was spent on each exhibit cost (master, building material, accounting for maintenance costs. When calculating, an average of 2,500 rubles was spent on organizing and showing the exhibition.³

¹O`zMA, I-103 fond, 1-ro`yxat, 27-yig`ma jild, 17-18 varoqlar

²O`zMA, I-103 fond, 1-ro`yxat, 27-yig`ma jild, 17-18- varoqlar

³O`zMA, I-103 fond, 1-ro`yxat, 27-yig`ma jild, 6,7,8-varoqlar, 27- varaq

The exhibition received the name “Kustar and agricultural products and Turkestan factory-factory Industry Exhibition” in a broad sense. In advance, it can be noted that the exhibition was attended by the Governor General of Turkestan, Adjutant General N. on September 14-15, 1886. O. Rosenbach visited and he spent 2 hours circling the stalls. On those days, the exhibition was visited by 846 people, from the sale of tickets 208 rubles fell to the exhibition treasury of 95 kop, Rosenbach gave 25 rubles, the organization of the exhibition cost 200 rubles, expenses were covered and a balance of 33 rubles was also left in the exhibition Treasury.⁴

There were 9 departments operating at the exhibition, and in 1871 at the House of the governor-general of Turkestan, there were 2 departments of cotton and horticulture at the exhibition of 1878.

At the autumn exhibition of 1886, an item (Exhibit) Presented by representatives of the local (indigenous) population, the Ja'mi, numbered 184 of the 1,000 pieces.

In the table below, it is possible to determine the distribution of the goods and products of the local population brought to the show by region and uezd.

№	Region va uezd	Quantity of items and products
1	Department of population of Tashkent kustoanoati, Syrdarya region	70
2	Tashkent cotton and Silk Department	70
3	Tashkent Department of fruit and vegetable	15
4	Samarkand region	12
5	Farg`ona region	
6	Kukan va Marg`ilon gardeners	8
7	Chimkent School of horticulture	7
8	Turkiston gardeners	2
Total		184

⁵If more than 30 agricultural representatives (“amateur peasant”, “amateur gardener”, “owner of industrial Gardens”, “Representative of the Cotton Committee”, “Free polisher” and “vegetable grower”) took part in the exhibition, it is worth noting that among them 4 were representatives of indigenous populations. At the autumn exhibition of 188, the local national representatives (mainly Uzbeks) from Asgarov, Aropov, Kenjaboev, Badalmatov were directly involved and created the varieties of tobacco of the highest variety of Samarkand region of cattagurxon A. Agricultural crop varieties, mainly tobacco varieties, grown by yolandyev were shown. Also local amateur gardener Miryusipov, Russian gardener A. Petrovsky and I.F. Along with Ulyanovs, he demonstrated several types of pomegranate, grapes, apples, dried fruits. This means that horticultural cooperation has been established between representatives of the European nation and Bush place gardeners.

Akrom Asgarov showed dozens of varieties of pumpkin in tableware, gum, Zambula, Kashgar, Andijan, yellow, soup names at the exhibition. At the Asgarov show Rasta, Kashgar, Sixariq, White watermelon, local varieties of Olakooz, aleshkov with small seeds brought from abroad, Kamishin, Astrakhan varieties with small and large seeds were brought to the exhibition.

A. Russian amateur farmers like Asqarov, Stefanisky Tarsin, Krauze demonstrated 6 Khiva qavun varieties of qavun, cucumber and pamidor varieties, along with farmers. In addition, the

⁴O`zMA, I-103 fond, 1-ro`yxat, 27-yig`ma jild, 17-18- varoqlar

⁵O`zMA, I-103 fond, 1-ro`yxat, 27-yig`ma jild, 6,7,8-varoqlar, 29- varaq

variety of cucumbers qavun has attracted the attention of exhibitors of the show of varieties of white, Blueberry, Chugara, Olacha, Umirkash, Mira Shastibaland, red apricot qavun.

It surprised everyone by showing a pumpkin in the form of half a pumpkin and half a cucumber, which Mirayupov (Ayupov) demonstrated at the exhibition. This variety of pumpkin, called Karella ded, brought from India, was widely consumed by Indians in Turkestan (mainly Tashkent).

Among the products that Ayupov demonstrated were large red Spanish peppers, Bell sweet peppers, varieties of SI Yird, Dean Texas, New Olleon, Orlansky, which are part of the uplanda family of cotton. During the last days of the exhibition, Akrom Asqarov showed an onion vegetable weighing 2/1 pounds (1 pound 409 grams) each, along with the likes of cauliflower, red cabbage, sugar peas, while Ayupov cited the judgment of the exhibitors of the Chinese redisca, weighing^{3/4}, along with 3 varieties of cabbage.⁶

Badalmatov demonstrated fruits and seedlings of foreign varieties such as apples, pears, cherries, peaches, squeezing local fruits in the markets of Tashkent, Samarkand, Kokand, Margilon. Kenjaboev exhibited a collection of local goose varieties and seeds (white seeds, black seeds, blue seeds), as well as hemp, flax products. Badalmatov also demonstrated dozens of flower varieties, robes, silk items. The products and goods that the Uzbek entrepreneur, farmer and gardeners demonstrated at the autumn exhibition of 1886 were highly appreciated on the part of the members of the commission for the awarding of its participants. Award Commission P.Maev (chairman), N.F.Ulyanov, M.Petrovsky, P.L.Greider, G.I.Krauze, P.I.Chuyanco was made up of members, and the awarding and awarding of the awards to its owners was carried out under the sound of morosim, Orchestra, music on September 21, 1886.⁷

In the table below, we also found it necessary to show the representatives of the European nation who were rewarded by participating in the exhibition with their products:

N	The name of the awarded person is the surname	Award type	For the type of product you have demonstrated
1	Ivanov N. I	Middle gold medal	Red wine
2	Filatov D. L	Little gold medal	White wine, local wine
3	Laxtin S. U	Little gold medal	USA cotton variety
4	Bushev G. I	Little gold medal	Local and USA cotton
5	Krauze I. M	Little gold medal	3 types of high grade oil
6	Germans from Saint Petersburg	Little gold medal	7 types of potato varieties
7	Ulyanov N. F	Grand silver medal	for fruit varieties
8	Jakshurov A	Grand silver medal	For unnamed pear varieties
9	Gukroba A. B	Middle silver medal	For the large apple variety
10	Stefanskiy M. M	Middle silver medal	For high grade tobacco
11	Ivanov N. I	Middle silver medal	For rare Walnut varieties
12	Gaevskiy G. G	Middle silver medal	For potato varieties (general

⁶O'zMA, I-103 fond, 1-ro'yxat, 27-yig'ma jild, 20-21- varoqlar

⁷O'sha arxiv; 2.3- varoqlar

			K.Kaufman variety)
13	Petrovskiy K	Middle silver medal	Overseas varieties of apples and pears
14	Nevskiy L. A	Middle silver medal	For fruit varieties brought from Samarkand
15	Zabusova P. A	Middle silver medal	For the exemplary cabbage and potato variety
16	Gaevskiy A	Little silver medal	For foreign fruit varieties
17	Greber L. A	Little silver medal	For fruit and flower varieties
18	Stefanskiy M. M	Little silver medal	Fodder for crop varieties, grape varieties and hemp
19	Vishnev G	Little silver medal	For fruits of the blueberry variety vaoliy
20	Ivanov N. I	Little silver medal	O`ta sifatli uksus uchun
21	Filatov D. L	Little silver medal	For red wine
22	Petrovskiy G	Little silver medal	For good vegetables
23	Rozenberg G	Bronza medal	For cabbage with a large head
24	Sokolov G	Bronza medal	For the gular bouquet of herbarium and sunium
25	Smirnov P. V	Bronza medal	For domestic oversized pumpkin
26	Jidov I. G	Bronza medal	For two varieties of cherries
27	Petrov D. N	Bronza medal	For the plant that gives paint
28	Romanov G	Bronza medal	Khmelni for the Bavarian variety
29	Ivanov N. I	Bronza medal	For the rare variety of khmelni
30	Vilkens A. U	Bronza medal	USA cotton variety, sugar sorghum, for jute
31	Petrov E. A	Bronza medal	Sultan salasi for varietal pumpkin

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Acquaintance with the personality of the participants of the exhibition, which is presented in the table and won the award, as well as the products that they represented, N.I. Ivanov (3 times) M.M.The testimony that the stefanskys (2 times) had several awards and awards sahibs is divided. Most notably at the autumn exhibition of 1886, archival sources confirmed that local nationalities had also won and been awarded prizes. Its products are fruits, sbazovot, pulses, flower varieties and items of the kustor industry (robes, chopsticks, turban and.h.k) with which the exhibition attracted the attention of the award and appreciation Commission. Akrom Asqarov, Mirazim Miryusupov (Ayupov) Turdu awarded a small silver medal to Muhammad Kenjaboev. Of particular note is the award of badalmatov with an honorary robe in the Stanislov zar lentasiham, where elk ava is hung on the chest for the show of tops with natural flowers and samples of National Crafts.

⁸O`sha arxiv; 22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29- varoqlari; 32,33,34,35,36,37,38-varoqlar asosida tuzildi.

The exhibition, held in Tashkent in the fall of 1886, was aimed at promoting the local crafts of Agriculture and industry in Turkestan, the Russian empire aimed at developing and expanding the industrial and raw materials market. It was also intended to enrich the source of profit by focusing the opinion and attention of European and foreign merchants on Turkestan, and to organize a broad mist with polizism, sabotage. However, a number of defects in the organization and holding of the exhibition also became apparent. First, not all the initiatives, aspirations, goals of the ICRC were taken into account, and in the second, it was not taken into account that the discretion of this society should be allowed to reward and provide additional incentives, from the recipient, there was little prize money allocated for the winners of the exhibition, and in the fourth, those who expressed a desire to participate, These points are confirmed by archival documents. The lack of funds at the exhibition prevented the design of all rasta and shops. However, as early as 1886, which was a year since the founding of the TQXJ through a blind eye, it was able to show that agriculture in the Turkestan region could be an important Association in the development and promotion.

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