



INTRODUCTION OF THE ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE KOKAND KHANATE IN V. P. NALIVKIN'S RESEARCH

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ANNOTATION

This article describes the Kokand Khanate, one of the largest states in Central Asia, and the ethnic composition of its population. The main focus is on, the national structure of the population of the Kokand khanate, given in a number of works by the famous Russian researcher V. P. Nalivkin, which is analyzed from the point of view of source studies. In particular, V. P. Nalivkin's research focuses on the demographic status, national and ethnic characteristics, population size and location of the valley's population.

KEYWORDS AND PHRASES: *B. P. Nalivkin, Central Asia, Kokand Khanate, demography, ethnic composition, Fergana Valley, Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kyrgyz, Uighurs, Karakalpaks, polyethnic features, sedentary population, nomadic population.*

ОСВЕЩЕНИЕ ЭТНИЧЕСКОГО СОСТАВА КОКАНДСКОГО ХАНСТВА В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ В.П.НАЛИВКИНА

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье описывается одно из крупнейших государств Средней Азии Кокандское ханство и раскрывается его этнический состав его населения. Основное внимание уделяется анализу национального состава населения Кокандского ханства с точки зрения источниковедения приведённых в ряде работ известного русского исследователя В. П. Наливкина. В частности, отдельное внимание уделено демографическому состоянию, национальным и этническим особенностям, количеству и расположению населения долины в исследованиях В. П. Наливкина.

Ключевые слова и термины: В. П. Наливкин, Средняя Азия, Кокандское ханство, демография, этнический состав, Ферганская долина, узбеки, таджики, киргизы, уйгуры, каракалпаки, полиэтнические особенности, осёдлое население, кочевое население.

As is known, the inhabitants of the Fergana Valley and the adjacent territories were distinguished from other regions of Central Asia by the characteristic of polietanism from the very beginning. Such ethnic originality was preserved even during the Kokand Khanate.

On the territory of the Kokand Khanate there lived mainly Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kyrgyz, Uighurs and

Karakalpaks. In addition, on the territory of the Khanate there lived representatives of the evreys, tatars and other similar ethnic communities, although they were less numerous.

Uzbeks. The Kokand Khanate was the main part of the population. It should be noted that in the past, a part of Uzbeks lived without oats, and the rest without semi-nomads (semi-nomads). By the



beginning of the XX century, more than 828 thousand of Uzbeks of the valley lived without cultivation, engaged in farming, handicraft and trade. In the Russian-language literature, the ethnonym "sart" is used in relation to this excretory part of the population.

However, in the following years, it is stated that the application of this ethnonym in relation to the Uzbek people is not correct and that this ethnonym was brought into scientific consumption by Russian researchers from the point of view of low-level discrimination against this people.

Mahmudkhuja Behbudy, the nomad of the intensive movement, also noted in his time that the use of the ethnonym "sart" in relation to the Uzbek people was contrary to historical truth, and that this ethnonym to the Uzbek people was never used as the name of their people.

The semi-soviet (semi-imperial) Uzbek Khanate, which has a different seed-tribe structure, had a total number of 215 thousand people according to the data of that period. Among these, Turkish, Ming, Kipchak, Kurama, Yuz, Naman were considered the largest ethnographic groups in the territory of the Kokand Khanate. These tribes took part in the consolidation of the Uzbek people as an important ethnic component.

Turks are one of the main layers of the Uzbek nation's ethnic composition. They have been in ethnogenetic and cultural relations with the indigenous peoples, constantly stagnating in the territory of Central Asia, especially the Fergana Valley. Turks are regarded in the scientific literature as descendants of the Turkic, Turkic-Mongol tribes that settled in the territory of Central Asia much earlier than the Sheikans.

The main part of the representatives of this ethnic community was settled by the period we were considering and the local otrok was absorbed into the Uzbek population.

The total number of "Turkish" in Fergana in 1897 year amounted to 14441 people, and in 1926-24279 people.

Hundreds are also one of the largest Turkic-speaking Uzbek tribes that lived in the Fergana Valley at the beginning of the XIX-XX centuries. During this period, they lived in Zomin and Karatepe, the main part of which was adjacent to the territory of the Valley. A large group of hundred people are currently in the Fergana Valley area, with the current Khujand region owned by Nov and J. Rasulov those who settled in the districts of (former proletarian). In addition, it is known that hundreds lived in several villages of Andijan region, located in the districts of Balikchi, Asaka, Shahrikhon, Buvayda of the Fergana region.

In general, the penetration of faces into Central Asia is associated with the penetration of Uzbek seeds into this territory of the Steppe region,

headed by Sheybanikhon at the end of the XV – beginning of the XVI centuries.

On the territory of the Fergana Valley, too, at the same time, the first groups of faces must have come and settled. Even then, the migration of many groups of faces to the Valley area will continue, and they have been actively involved in the political life of the Valley.

Kipchaks are one of the Turkic Ethnos, who actively participated in the formation of Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Karakalpak and similar Turkic peoples during the long-lasting ethnic and Ethnos processes and entered into their composition as an important component.

Different opinions are expressed about the appearance of mites in the Fergana Valley. A group of researchers, in particular N.A. Aristov claims that here they entered the structure of the Sheikhan troops at the beginning of the XVI century. V.P. Nalivkin believes that a large part of the Gypsies settled in Fergana in the XVIII century. K. Shoniyozov stops on the issue of originating in the territory of the Fergana Valley of the tributaries, linking this phenomenon with a more specific date – the end of the 20 - ies of the XVIII century – with the beginning of the 30 - ies. He noted that a large group of hippos, who escaped the persecution of the remains, came to the mountainous and foothill areas of Northern Ferghana in the same period.

This means that the location of the mules on the territory of the Fergana Valley also occurred in several centuries. Perhaps, some of their groups appeared in the Fergana Valley even before the Sheikhan troops entered the area.

If in the 90 - ies of the XIX century the number of tributaries in the Fergana Valley amounted to 70 thousand people, by 1917 to 4,4 thousand people, by 1926 the number of tributaries in the Valley fell to 33,6 thousand people.

The main part of the city was located in the south-eastern regions of the present Tashkent region at the beginning of the XIX-XX centuries – in the Angren Oasis. At the time of registration of the population in 1926 year, the total number of the population was recognized as 50078 people. 2690 of them also lived on the territory of the Fergana Valley. Mainly in the Namangan, Izkankan, Yangikurgan, Kosonsoy and Uchkurgan districts there were villages where there was a cave in relation to the rocks.

The Tajiks. A significant part of the population in the Kokand Khanate was formed by Tajiks. They were mainly located in the western and north-western part of the Valley. On the territory of the present Sogdian region of Tajikistan, the Tajiks formed the main part of the population. At the same time, in a number of other addresses of the Kokand Khanate, they also lived a swan.



In ethnographic literature, Tajiks who lived in the Fergana Valley are conditionally divided into two groups – Oasis Tajiks and mountain Tajiks. The crown of Oasis is one of the modern peoples of this country, distinguished by a number of ethnic features from other Ethnos during the period of the Kokand Khanate and beyond.

And the mountain Tajiks moved to the territory of the Kokand Khanate from the settlements of the population, such as Matcho, Karatekin, Darvoz, Kulob, Fort, located mainly in the mountainous regions of Northern Tajikistan.

It is worth noting in this place that many mountaineers were also in service in the troops of the Kokand Khanate. For example, Niyaz-Muhammed's work "History Shahruhii" states that at the beginning of the XIX century there were more than 6000 mountain Tajiks in the structure of the new army, which was formed by the Kokand Khan Alimkhon.

The Kyrgyz. Analysis of historical sources shows that in the XVII and XVIII centuries a large group of Kyrgyz people living in the north of the Tyan'shan mountain came to the Fergana lands and settled there.

Having a diverse seed-tribe structure, the Kyrgyz Ethnos actively participated in the economic, socio-political and cultural life of the Valley, living in the foothills of the taiga in the territory of the Kokand Khanate.

The Uighurs. It is considered one of the most ancient Turkic Ethnos of East Turkestan. Since the second half of the XVIII century, especially in the second half of the XIX century, after the defeat of the Muslim uprising against the Chinese feudal lords, many Muslim residents of Eastern Turkistan, in particular, many Uighur families, fled to the Fergana Valley.

As of the middle of the XIX century, about 300 thousand Uighurs lived in the Kokand Khanate. The Researcher I. V. Zakharova also believes that until 1860 year on the territory of the Kokand Khanate lived 200-250 thousand kashgarians .

The Karakalpak. The political crisis that occurred in the Bukhara Khanate from the XVIII century forced many peoples to leave this territory. As a result, part of the population living in Bukhara and Samarkand came to the territory of the Kokand Khanate.

In particular, karakalpakians, living from the middle stream of Sirdarya, found a settlement in the territory of the Kokand Khanate. Karakalpak people who moved to the territory of the Kokand Khanate settled in the sirdarya and Karadarya regions and continued their traditional farming.

Valuable information on the history of Valley Karakalpakstan V. Nalivkin and in the works of M.Nalivkina. The services of the couple Nalivkin are great in reflecting the history of the peoples of Central Asia, which is in the complication of Russian

colonization. V. Nalivkin devoted his 40 years of life to the study of the history of local people along with his military service. He described and described karakalpakians along with Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Tajik, Kipchak and Uighur Ethnos living in the Valley. In particular, information on the fact that karakalpakas came to the first Marotaba Kokand and settled in the work "A Brief History of the Kokand Khanate" by V. Nalivkin is described in detail.

He also touched upon the location of karakalpakas along the Sirdarya stream, which consists of reeds, Taiga and thickets: "this situation has been a vivid reflection of their lifestyle and habits, which have been included in their original homeland for centuries." V. Nalivkin with this reasoning connects the karakalpakas with the traditional types of farm management of their location in a peculiar way along the Valley. Indeed, most of the Karakalpak families were engaged in both cattle breeding and peasant training at the same time. Bunda said that part of the family members moved to Sagittarius with a pet, while the second part remained at the address of permanent residence and was engaged in ground handling.

In Nalivkin's research, it is reported that: "the cultivation of land was carried out by ordinary people and young members of the family (sons and brothers), and the heads of the family spent the main part of the year with livestock in Sagittarius." This author touches on the lessons of karakalpakians in the field of craftsmanship, emphasizing that they are mainly men in the family, women in the preparation of ip-finishing and Yung products, and in Uzbek families, mainly men in such works .

Well, the Kokand Khanate is also characterized by the diversity of its ethnic appearance. However, such ethnic diversity was one of the important factors in the development of mutual economic and cultural ties between the inhabitants of the Valley and this is not that V. P. Nalivkin has remained unnoticed.

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