THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF ETHNIC PROCESSES WHICH WAS HAPPENED IN FERGANA VALLEY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XVIII-XX CENTURIES

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Annotation

In the XVIII-XX centuries in the Fergana valley serious ethno political processes took place. Due to the political processes that took place during that period, inter-ethnic socio-economic and political ties, the migration of many nationalities to the region took place. This, in turn, ensured the diversity of the ethnic composition of the inhabitants of the valley. This article is devoted to the historiography of ethnic processes in the Fergana Valley at the beginning of the XVIII-XX centuries, which analyzed the reasons for the diversity of the population of the Fergana Valley based on various historical sources in it.

Keywords: Kokand khanate, ethnic processes, ethnic composition, international relations, resettlement policy, taranchi, verst.

Introduction

The main purpose of Ubaydullakhan ibn Subkhankulikhan (1702-1711), one of the representatives of the Ashtarkhanids dynasty, was to end the political divide in the country. Therefore, violation of Bukhara Emirate's relations with Balkh in the early eighteenth century and the beginning of military action has led to the destabilization of the political situation in the Fergana Valley. The jungar tribes invaded the Fergana Valley and began to plunder it because of at that time Bukhara was busy with Balkh which was striving for independence. In such a political situation, at first the Chodak khojas in northern Fergana and later Shahruhbi from the tribe of Ming took power and founded an independent khanate in the region. About this the following opinions are stated in the book "History of Uzbek statehood" of the historian H.Boboev and the authors' team: “As a result of the disintegration of the central government, there has been a slowdown in the governance of the state, internal wars, escalating the opposites between the seeds, the central and local governance systems had been broken as well as, evident interruption happened in the relationship between them. As a result, the country was divided into...
several independent principalities. The political forces in the remote areas of the state sought to exploit the situation. As a result, there were administrative units independent of the central government. At the end of the eighteenth and early 20th centuries, the influence of the Ming tribe increased than other Uzbek tribes and they established an independent state. In 1709 according to traditions existing in Central Asia the leader of the Ming seeds is Shahruhbi was raised by influential elders putting into white felt and was declared the first ruler of the new state. Later this state was called the Kokand Khanate”[3, 304]. At that time the famous "Golden Cradle Legend” was created about the coming of the Kokand khan Shahruhbi to power and expansion of the territory of the Khanate as well as the Ming seeds was the generation of khans. Thus, the multi-ethnic Kokand Khanate was established. At the same time, efforts were made to select and strengthen the capital. At first, Tepakurgan was chosen as the capital of the khanate, and the old Orda was built which was the Khan's residence, but, later Kokand was chosen. At that time the city of Kokand was surrounded by a strong defensive wall.

Main part

The international political processes of the eighteenth century may be said that one of the reasons diversity of the population of the Fergana Valley, the entry of many other tribes into the area. Inter-tribal conflicts in Kazakhstan in the eighteenth century, jungars' invasion and The invasion of the Sin Empire were caused many tribes to enter the territory of the Kokand khanate.

The well-known scientist T.K.Beysimbetov has done a number of research works on the history, population and ethnography of the Kokand khanate. The book of scientist which was named “Тарихи Шохрухий как исторический источник” provides the following information on the ethnography of the Kokand khanate. The population of Kokand khanate consists of four groups. The first is the local population and they has lived in the Fergana Valley since ancient times. The second were Qashqars and Kuhistansis together a few thousand people which were displaced from Samarkand (from the Samarkand invasion) in 1717. The third are Kyrgyz, Karakalpak, and Kazakh refugees who were displaced by the Jungor attacks. Fourth, the Turks and Qoramuruts who were displaced from East Turkestan. In the composition of population there were mountainous Tajiks, the ethnos who were displaced from Middle East-North Afghanistan, Chitral and elsewhere [2, 9].
Formation, development, having its own state fundamentals and government apparatus of Kokand Khanate in turn, contributed to the strengthening of the development of statehoods. Diversity of the composition of population in this region caused rich farming culture and emergence of material and spiritual culture. Peasant tribes, whose main occupation was farming, and nomadic tribes contributed greatly to the material culture of the region. A. Juvonmardiev cites 90 different types of taxes which has existed in Fergana since ancient times in his book which was named “About land and water problems in Fergana in the 18th and 19th centuries” [8, 35]. These processes caused to the internationally increasing in prestige of Kokand khanate's reputation and to become a strong state.

The beginning international relations of the Kokand khanate began in the middle of the eighteenth century. In 1760 the first ambassador of the Kokand khanate was sent to Pekin. The main task of this ambassador was to resolve border problems. In that time, Kokand khanate tried to get the diplomatic assistance from Ahmadshah Durraniy too [2, 12]. The opinion of Employee of the Fergana Museum of Local Lore B. Khoshimov is very important in this issue. “In 1762, the Kokand's khan Erdonabi concluded a peace treaty with the Chinese government. At the same time, he try to ask to help from Ahmadshah (1747-1773) who was Afghan emir. Only in 1763, Ahmadshah come between Tashkent and Kokand. But, he couldn't help and went back [12, 75]. Scholar T. K. Beysimbiev also mentions Afghan nation among the peoples of the valley, he saidd that they are not real Afghans, true Afghan nation lived in Central Asia between Termez and Dushanbe [2, 81]. A.P. Fedchenko mentioned Afghan nation as living in the valley and that had migrated long ago [1, 45]. The differences in the composition of the population of the khanate can also be attributed to the division to the internal seeds of the Uzbek people which was formed in the 9th and 12th centuries. Wars with neighboring countries, including Bukhara and China, have contributed to the the expansion of the ethnic composition of the population along with expansion of the Khanate's territory. For example, the wars between the Kokand khanate and the Emirate of Bukhara for such areas as Qorategin, Kulob, Darboz, Maschoh, Gissar, Badakhshan[9, 9], and the victory of the Kokand khanate contributed to the increase Tajik nation in the ethnic composition of the Valley population, the occupation of the territory of present-day Kyrgyzstan contributed to the increase of the Kyrgyz nation, relations with China on the problem
of East Turkestan, we can say that were the reason for the emergence of the Uyghur nation in the khanate. In the 18th century, the Chinese empire, occupying the territory of Kashgar, moved the people of East Turkestan to Kashgar. A part of Kashgar nation moved to the Fergana region. Thus, the Uygurs of the Kashgar was called "taranchi", and the Uyghurs from Fergana was called “Qashg’arliklar” [7, 216]. The reasons for the emergence of the Afghan ethnic group in the Kokand Khanate were trade and economic ties and military needs. The conduct of military reforms also caused to the ethnic diversity of the composition of army. It was given that there were Afghan and Turkish soldiers as one of the forces in the army, British, Afghan and Turkish military personnel were involved, including, Hudayar Khan brought military weapons from Turkey[3, 393]. This opinion proves that there was a relationship between the Kokand Khanate and the Turkish Sultan. In particular, there are information about the visit of the Ambassador of the Kokand Khanate Bekmuhammad to Turkey in 1851 in the book of Ogahiy which was named “Jome-ul voqeoti sultoni” [3, 383]. It may be that, the purpose of this mission was to seek protection against impending Russian invasion. Continuous battles with the Emirate of Bukhara created the need for the khanate to have a regular army. According to the sources, regular army of the Kokand khanate was made and the defense and aggression power of the state was strengthened. “Olimkhon formed a regular army from Tajiks, Qorategin, Shugnan, Badakhshan, Iranians and other nations. This army has become a stronghold of the country[4, 25]. Obviously, only military reform has led to a number of ethnic changes. In addition, Iranians meant not Iranian people but also other Persian-speaking peoples. This status caused to the emergence of the concept of a “minority” of nations in the processing future census.

Ethnic groups within the khanate, with their rich traditions, rich culture, tolerance and scientific intellect, made a worthy contribution to the socio-economic, cultural and military-political development of the Kokand Khanate. Sources say that the Kyrgyz moved to the Fergana valley at the end of the 16th century. Until that time, there were three different ethnic groups - Turk-speaking tribes, Persian-Tajik tribes and Uzbek-speaking tribes. V. P. Nalivkin said that in his book which was named “Краткая история Кокандский ханства”, the Uzbek tribes entered to the Kokand khanate territory in sixteenth century. In fact, it was long before Uzbek tribes started to live in the region. It is possible that V.P. Nalivkin implied as uzbek the uzbek tribes
emigrating from Dashti Kipchak with the establishment of the Shaybanids state in the 16th century. In fact, the indigenous people of the Fergana Valley are one of the first stages of the Uzbek nation’s formation. It is desirable to cite the researches of Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor S.S.Gubaeva as confirmation of our opinion. Much of her research is related to the study of ethnographic processes. In particular, his book “Ферганский долина: этнический процесс на рубеже XIX-XX вв” provides interesting information on the ethnography of the inhabitants of the Valley. He has developed the stages of the study of the composition of population of the Fergana Valley[6, 4]. We may see a similar periodic stage in the book “Ферганская долина: этничност, этнический процесс, этнический конфликт” edited by Abashin and Bushkov. Periodic stages: 1. Period until Russian invasion 2. Period of the Russian Empire. 3. Soviet period 4. History of the post-Soviet period[1, 7].

It is also known from the sources that in the Ferghana Valley Kashmiri Muslims who fled the Chinese occupation in the middle of the eighteenth century, along with minority ethnic groups: Arab, Karakalpak, and Indian lived. Central Asians have made up the greater part of the population in the Kashgar region, since trade between East Turkestan and the khanate is one of the ancient homeland of Turkic nations. In Kashgar the first place was occupied by Kokand people, the second - Bukhara, the third - Badakhshan, and the fourth - Kashmir and Balkhians and they were called “Andijans” in the general name. These informations were given by the Kazakh educator Ch.Valiakhunov[3, 381]. The book “History of Kokand” by scientist H.N.Bobobekov provides information on the existence of Indian neighborhoods in the cities of Kokand, the importation of chapans and salla from Kabul for sale by Afghan traders[4, 118-119].

By the middle of the 19th century, the aggression of the Russian empire and the agreement with the Kokand Khanate of 1868 would further expand the ethnic composition of the population of khanate. The number of visitors arriving for permanent residence or trade works increased. The conditions have been created for Russian, Jewish, and Christian merchants. Because the governorship of Turkestan regarded the Kokand khanate markets as the next after the Bukhara markets[10, 201]. Historian L.R. Gaysina provides that in the article named “Этнический состав население “новых частей” городов Русского Туркестана”, in Namangan, Margilan, and Andijan there were cvartals of Tatar, Jews, and in the new part of Kokand there was a
German cvartal, they were 268 people (in Namangan, Margilan, and Andijan), and among them there were 1328 Polish citizens [5, 71-72]. Thus, the ethnic composition of Fergana Valley was formed which area was 2200 verst and width is about 1000 verst [11, 3]. As a result of the Russian Empire's resettlement policy, the number of Europeans in the valley increased.

**Conclusion**

We say that as conclusion, to study ethnic composition of the population of Fergana is not ended research and this process needs new researches. The scientific research who was done on Russian empire’s interests, census people, statistic reference books give interesting information about diversity of the composition of population. The fertile territory, rich water resources, comfortable climate, many summer pasture, possibility of trade were the reasons of diversity of population’s composition of valley. Besides, the appearing are terms “small nations” in the formed statistic information and population census may cause to the difficulties and inexactitudes in the future researches on ethnic issues. Nevertheless, results of these researches will service to enrich the history of uzbek statehood.
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