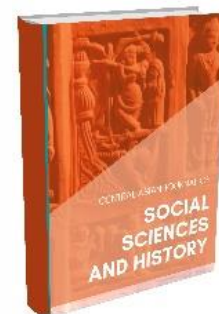




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## Ethnic Processes in Turkestan in the Second Half of the XIX Century

**Hasanboy Rakhmatillaev**

Candidate of Historical Sciences Fergana State University

### ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the ethnic processes in Turkestan in the second half of the XIX century and the factors influencing it.

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### INTRODUCTION

By the XIX century, the Emirate of Bukhara had an important place among the Uzbek khanates with its territory, population and natural resources. Its geographical area was about 200,000 square kilometers, its borders stretched from the left bank of the Amu Darya in the south to the Syrdarya, and the northern part ended with the Kazakh juz. The Emirate formed the lands from the Pamir Mountains in the east to the territory of the Khiva Khanate in the west. Major cities such as Bukhara and Samarkand were the central part of the emirate and were located in the Zarafshan valley. The lands of the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya oases, the Vakhsh, Kofirnihon, Panj and Murgab river oases in the territory of present-day Tajikistan also belonged to the Bukhara Emirate. Its capital was Bukhara Sharif. At the same time, the largest cities are Samarkand, Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Kitab, Guzar, Termez, Sherabad, Gissar, Dushanbe, Kulob. In addition, the cities of Marv and Chorjoi between Bukhara and Khiva, as well as the cities of Jizzakh, Uratapa and Khojand between Quqon and the Bukhara Emirate, passed between them. In the first half of the XIX century in the Emirate of Bukhara lived about 2 million people. The population of the Zarafshan valley was 300-350 thousand, in the Kashkadarya oasis - 500 thousand, in the Surkhandarya oasis - 200 thousand, in Eastern Bukhara - 500 thousand.

The ethnic process of the population consists of ethnic groups, about 57% of whom are Uzbeks. In addition, the Mangit, Sarai, Kangirot, Jabgu, Qarliq, Kalmak, Nayman, Kipchak, Ming, and Yuz tribes, which were part of the Uzbek people at that time, were also in the majority [6. 44].

### Results of a research

At that time, the Khiva Khanate was bordered by Iran in the south, the Emirate of Bukhara in the east, the Caspian Sea in the west, and the Kazakh Juz in the north. At the same time, the khanate was distinguished from other countries by its waterless and bottomless deserts of Karakum and Kyzylkum. Cities located on the banks of the Amudarya, such as Khiva, Urgench, Kat, Old Urgench, Khazarasp, Kungrad, Khojayli, Kurdar (now Chimbay) were the largest cities of the khanate. The majority of the population were Uzbeks, the strongest and most numerous of which were the Kungrad, Nayman, Qiyat, Uyghur, Nukuz, Kangli, Chinese, and Kipchak tribes. In addition, Turkmens and Karakalpaks lived in the territory of the khanate [6. 47].

In the first half of the 19th century, the Kokand Khanate was the largest state in Central Asia. The khanate was bordered on the east by East Turkestan, on the west by the Bukhara Emirate and Khiva Khanate, on the north by the Mirzachul and Muyunkul deserts between Russia, and on the south by the mountainous regions of Qorategin, Kulob, Darvaz, and Shogun. It should be noted that the khanate differed from the Bukhara Emirate and Khiva Khanate with its wet rivers, valleys, fertile and fertile lands. Its center was Kokand, and large cities such as Margilan, Uzgen, Andijan, Namangan, Tashkent, Shymkent, Turkestan, Avliyota, Pishpak, Suzak, Oqmachit were also under the control of the Kokand khanate.

The Kokand khanate was relatively densely populated, with a population of about 3 million at the time. The khanate's capital, Kokand, had a population of 80,000, and Tashkent had a population of 60,000. The majority of the population of the Kokand Khanate were Uzbeks, and the rest were Tajiks, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, Uighurs, and Karakalpaks. At the same time, Jews, Tatars, Indians and other ethnic groups lived side by side with them [6. 48-49]. It can be concluded that in the first half of the XIX century there were no events that sharply affected the ethnic composition of the population of Central Asia, that is, there were no large-scale migrations from other regions to the emirates and khanates in Central Asia. Although there were various conflicts between the khanates, but consolidation (mutual rapprochement) processes continued among the large local population.

We know from historical sources that domination over the Caucasus, the Volga region, Siberia and Central Asia was an age-old dream of the Russian tsars. Tsar Ivan the Terrible of Russia had begun to realize these intentions. He conquered the khanates of Kazan, Ashtarkhan and Siberia in the second half of the 16th century [6. 27].

Tsarist Russia began to collect accurate information about the Uzbek khanates and to study them carefully from the time of Peter I. To this end, he sent various military and scientific expeditions to the Khiva Khanate, the Emirate of Bukhara and the Kokand Khanate, where he studied the current situation. The invasion of Central Asia began in the second half of the XIX century, during the reign of Tsar Nicholas I (1825-1855). Russia's defeat in the 1853-56 war with Turkey and the Crimean War, economic reforms in Russia in the 1960s and 1970s, a sharp decline in the supply of cotton to Russian factories due to the US Civil War, and the abolition of serfdom the goal of relocating to the regions was also present in the government plan.

In this case, the Turkestan region became necessary for Russia as the cheapest source of raw materials

and a market for finished industrial goods.

The invaders of Tsarist Russia began their colonial policy in 1853, first with the capture of the Oqmachit fortress of the Kokand khanate. One by one, they captured the fortresses of Pishpak, Tokmak, Avliyota, Turkestan, and then the Emirate of Bukhara, and finally the lands of Khiva, and strengthened their political position in Central Asia. In 1867, the Governor-General of Turkestan, which included the Syrdarya and Ettisuv provinces, was established, and in the 1890s it had five provinces. According to the documents of the Department of Social Economy compiled by the Turkestan Treasury Chamber, in 1884 there were 7711 houses in Kokand, inhabited by 60,000 Uzbeks, 2400 Tajiks, 420 Kyrgyz, 410 Gypsies, 302 Russians, 72 Dungans, 21 Indians and 17 Afghans [6. 235].

Tsarist Russia took a long-term view, sending economists, financiers, engineers, and irrigators to Turkestan to find ways to serve Russia's interests. One of them, AV Krivoshein, emphasizes the need to carry out the following work in Turkestan, such as the development of cotton growing, construction of irrigation facilities, the introduction of resettlement of the population from Russian villages [1. 282]. After that, it was legalized to relocate Russian peasants from the Russian provinces and provide them with at least 10 hectares of land [1. 283]. Due to the scarcity of land in the black central regions of the empire and as a pillar of Russian capitalism, the resettlement of Russian peasants from the central provinces of Russia began. Between 1875 and 1890, 1,300 families moved to Turkestan, and 19 Russian villages were established in the country. Due to the famine of 1891-1892, the number of visitors increased and another 25 Russian villages were formed [1. 284]. The Nizam of 1896 paved the way for cotton monopoly in Turkestan. Cotton exported from Turkestan to Russia will be duty-free. Cotton growers have also been given some tax benefits. Such a policy has led to an increase in the number of Russian farmers migrating to Turkestan from Russia. As a result, by the beginning of the twentieth century, the number of Russians in Turkestan exceeded 197,000. In 1906-1915, 749.9 thousand tanob lands of the local population were confiscated for Russian farmers in the Syrdarya and Fergana valleys. For Russia, the area under cotton was 41.4 thousand tanob in 1885, and by 1915 its volume exceeded 541.9 thousand tanob [1. 286]. At the beginning of the 20th century, there were 157 ginneries with local, Russian and foreign capital in the Fergana region alone. By 1916, the cultivation of the American variety of cotton in Turkestan had expanded sevenfold.

With the launch of the railway connecting the country with Russia, the inflow of Russian and foreign capital into Turkestan has accelerated. On the eve of the First World War, the first power plants appeared in Turkestan. For example, the Chimiya oil refinery was powered by a diesel power plant. The melon sugar factory had its own hydroelectric power station. At a time when the use of electricity in Turkestan was still in its infancy, Western European countries had followed this path 30-50 years ago. As the capitalists felt the need for cheap labor in construction, the tsarist administration did not prevent foreigners from coming to the country in search of work. In the Fergana Valley alone, 14,556 Uyghurs and Dungans came from Kashgar to work in 1904, 13,337 in 1905, 25,056 in 1907, 12,725 in 1909, 26,463 in 1911, and 27,174 in 1912. There were also job seekers from Afghanistan, Iran, and East Turkestan. They worked mainly as black laborers in agricultural processing plants, mines, construction sites and railways [6. 239-241].

There was no census in Turkestan until 1897, although the first census had its own characteristics, we can use some of the information in it. In particular, the largest city of the country, Tashkent, had a population of 155,710 people, the most densely populated districts were Kokand and Andijan, with a population of 28.3 people per square kilometer [4. 61].

According to the Fergana regional administration of the Governor-General of Turkestan, the total population of the region is 716.1 thousand people, including 475.6 thousand Uzbeks, 5.6 thousand Kipchaks, 5.1 thousand Turks, 1.4 thousand Kuramas. and hundreds lived to 0.3 thousand. In general, later the total number of Uzbeks was 493.8 thousand (69%), Kyrgyz 104.1 thousand (14.5%) and Tajiks 43 thousand (6%) [5. 38]. The total population grew very rapidly during these periods. For example, in 1890 it was 801.3 thousand people, in 1891 - 801.6 thousand, in 1892 - 822 thousand, in 1893 - 951.7 thousand, in 1895 - 1045.7 thousand people.

## Conclusions

Such a sharp increase in population was not due to real growth, but to the policy of resettlement, at the expense of Russian-speaking peoples from central Russia, the Urals, the Volga region and the southern regions of the empire. Or, for example, in the city of New Margilan (Fergana), founded in 1877, the number of Russians, including the military, was slightly higher than the local population [5. 39]. Thus, as a result of ethnic processes in the XIX century, the territories inhabited by Uzbeks, Tajiks, Turkmens, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs stabilized, and in each of them the process of assimilation and consolidation of tribes, clans and peoples continued. , Germans, Jews, Armenians, Tatars [2. 126], and the arrival and settlement of others had taken place. It should be noted that on the eve of the twentieth century, the Uzbek tribes Mangit, Nayman, Ming, Kenagas and others have preserved their identity.

In addition, if the population moved to a certain large city (for example, Tashkent) rather than to their ethnicity or ethnicity, the locals used to call them Andijan, Kokand, Margilan.

The names of the mahallas of the old part of Samarkand are still Guzari Andijoni, Guzari Tashkendi, Guzari Zomini, Guzari Yomini and others. is called [3].

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