



DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE KOKAND KHANATE AFTER THE CONQUEST BY TSARIST RUSSIA (1865-1876)

Ruzmatova Shakhodat Abdukakhkharovna

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, teacher of the Department of History

tel.: 90 566 88 81

Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: October 6th 2023 Accepted: November 6th 2023 Published: December 10th 2023</p>	<p>This article examines changes in the ethnic composition of the population as a result of the conquest of the Kokand Khanate by Tsarist Russia. In particular, the resettlement policy and its impact on the settlement of European and Slavic peoples in the territory of the Khanate, the construction of new cities for them, and the impact on demographic processes, lifestyle and customs of the local population were studied. In addition, the resettlement of peoples is being studied not only from the territory of Tsarist Russia, but also from the territories of East Turkestan, because by this period, as a result of the conquests of the Chin Empire in East Turkestan, the Dungans and Uyghurs began to move to the Fergana Valley.</p>

Keywords: M. G. Chernyaev, Alimkul, von Kaufman, M. D. Skobelev, Turkestan General Government, Dungans, Uighurs, Armenians, Dzhukhits (Jews), East Turkestan, Tatars, East Slavic peoples, gypsies, sedentary, nomads, A. L. Kuhn.

1. RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC:

Statistics related to population growth are important in analyzing demographic processes, determining their prospects, and planning the development of society. In today's global information era, there is a growing need for research related to the living, migration, and reproduction of peoples in different periods in order to understand the demographic processes taking place in the world. Demographic processes (birth, death, marriage and divorce, demographic characteristics of the family, age-sex and family composition of the population, demographic tendency) and their historical factors occupy a special place. The conclusions drawn help to determine the priorities of the state policy in the field of demography. In this respect, the study of the historical demography of the Kokand Khanate is relevant as it serves to clarify the gradual processes related to the residence, migration, location, increase and decrease of the population in the territory of Central Asia.

2. METHODS AND LEVEL OF STUDY:

An attempt was made to carry out the research on the basis of historical sources and literature, observing the principles of objectivity, historicity, objectivity, scientificity and modernity. In addition, comparative analysis, critical analysis, logic, semantic and pragmatic analysis methods were used in the research.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS:

By the second half of the 19th century, the economy of tsarist Russia began to feel the urgent need for cotton, raw materials, a cheap market, and others. By this time, intelligence information about the economic and political situation of the Uzbek khanates had been collected in the military ministry of the empire. Count N. According to Ignatev's proposal to start military operations against the Kokan Khanate, Russia started military operations against the Khanate in 1860.

Russian army generals M. G. Chernyaev, M. G. Lehrhe, A. O. Debu, D. A. Under the leadership of Kolpakovsky, in 1864, he waged fierce wars for the cities of Avliyota, Shymkent, and Yassi. Amir ul-lashkar Alimqul will fight against them. Despite this, the Russian army managed to capture Avliyota on May 1, 1864, Yassin on June 12, and Shymkent on September 22 [1]. On May 17, 1865, after 2 days of heavy fighting, Tashkent also surrendered [1].

On February 19, 1876, the Governor General of Turkestan K. P. After the uprising led by Polat Khan was suppressed by von Kaufman, the khanate completely lost its independence, and by order of the emperor, M. D. It was transformed into Fergana region headed by Skobelev [1].

Separate cities for Russians began to be built in the occupied territories. The inhabited area of the old city of Tashkent is 30 square meters. verst., the area of the city being built for the new Russians was also 30 square versts [11]. On the site of the new city, there was a khan's camp, which housed the soldiers of the Kokan army, their houses, gunpowder warehouses, the city manager's residence and other buildings for military purposes, as well as large areas of land for gardens and crops [12]. The lands belonging to the Khanate government were transferred directly to the Russian government, and private properties were bought from the owners by the city administration and the Russian population who moved [14]. In 1865-1867, the lands between the Bozsuv and Chouli streams were bought from the local population, and as a result of the increase in the Russian population, the lands between Chouli and Salor were also bought from the local population by the order of Governor-General von Kaufmann [13]. As early as August 1865, General Chernyaev began to build a camp for the winter. In 1866-1867, 200 private buildings were built in the area reserved for the Russian population, and by 1869, their number was 500 [2].

At the same time, capitalist relations began to form. As early as 1871, 9 enterprises were launched in the Tashkent region, and 628 workers worked in them. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the workers were local residents. In this way, the first working class began to form in Uzbekistan [3].

After the conquest of the Kokan Khanate by the Russian Empire, the Uyghurs, Dungans and other peoples moved from the regions of Eastern Turkestan to the regions of the Ferghana Valley [15]. As a result of the death of the ruler of Kashgar Yakubbek in 1877, internal riots began. Taking advantage of this, the Chin Empire began its invasion campaigns [4]. During this period, 5,675 people (4,413 men, 1,262 women) entered the Fergana Valley through Osh. Of these, 1,273 Dungans, 959 Sarts and Uyghurs remained to live in Osh [5].

According to the analysis of statistical data of the 19th century, 62.47% of the total population living in the Fergana region of the Turkestan region of the Russian Empire are Uzbeks, 26.3% are Kyrgyz, and 11.23% are representatives of other ethnic communities (in particular, Tajiks, Uighurs, Tatars, Karakalpaks, Eastern Slavic peoples, Gypsies, Jews) [6]. Also, the Yuz were considered to be one of the large Turkic-speaking Uzbek tribes that lived in the Fergana Valley in the early 19th-20th centuries. During this period, most of them lived in Oratepa and Zomin regions adjacent to the valley region [17]. Tajiks are one of the oldest ethnic groups of Central Asia, including the Fergana Valley [16]. The population of the Khojand, Konibodom, and Isfara regions belonging to the Kokan khanate consisted mainly of Tajiks. Urban Tajiks assimilated into Turkic-speaking peoples and began to forget their own language and customs [7].

After the Russian invasion and the establishment of the general governorship of Turkestan, Jews, Armenians, and representatives of other nationalities came to live in the Khanate territories [8].

From the second half of the 18th century, especially in the second half of the 19th century, after the defeat of the uprising against the Chinese government, many residents of Eastern Turkestan, in particular, Uyghur families, moved to the Ferghana Valley [20].

Due to the political situation in East Turkestan, a group of Dungans living in Shanxi and Gansu regions of China were forced to move to several regions of Central Asia, in particular, to the Ferghana Valley. In December 1877, 1,273 Dungans settled in the region [4].

During the years 1862-1878, many Dungan families settled in the Fergana Valley. Most of the Dungan refugees were initially settled near the city of Osh by the Russian authorities [18]. Later, they established their own village in the territory of Karasuv district of Osh region and settled here [14].

From the second half of the 19th century, Jews began to settle in the territories of the Khanate and were mainly engaged in trade [9]. The Central Asian Jews were called by the local population with the ethnonym "Johit". They were considered one of the ancient inhabitants of this country. A large group of Central Asian Jews lived in the cities of Samarkand and Bukhara. It was from these cities that later they moved to the cities of the Fergana Valley [17]. For example, at the beginning of the 19th century, a group of Jews living in the city of Bukhara came and settled in the city of Margilan. In the first half of the 19th century, another group of Jews moved from the cities of Samarkand and Bukhara to the valley cities [6].

A. L. According to Kun's report in 1876, the composition of the population of the khanate was as follows: the number of settled houses was 132,000, the number of nomadic houses was 60,000, totaling 192,000 houses and 960,000 or about one million residents [10].

A part of the territory of Turkestan General-governorate corresponded to the Ferghana Valley. Because this structure was formed in the territory of the former Kokan Khanate (1709-1876) and the Fergana Valley was the main part of its population [20].

The invasion of Tsarist Russia introduced European lifestyle, new religion and cultural changes to the local people's way of life. Later, as a result of the Russian and European resettlement policy, the entire ethnic composition and appearance of the population was observed to change [19].

It should be said that before the establishment of the khanate, the valley was made up of ethnically different peoples and peoples, but the main ones were Turks and Orion Tajiks [20]. The ethnos that arrived with the invasion of the Mongols were often included in the Turkic-Chigatai groups. From the beginning of the 16th century, Dashti Kipchak Uzbeks, and in the first quarter of the 17th century, under the pressure of the Jungor-Kalmyks, various tribes of the Kazakh Juz came to the valley and settled in the territories that later became part of the Khanate.

It is known that the new territories conquered by the Kokan khans had the same ethnic appearance.

4. CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, it can be said that the ethnic composition of the khanate and the way of life, strata, work and occupations of its inhabitants changed dramatically during and as a result of the Russian invasion. The arrival of the European population, the new worldview and new religions in the territories occupied by the Russians had a strong impact on the ethnic processes. The division of cities into new and old (European and Asian) parts was a dam built between the local population - a foreign language, religion, people and nationalities, and their different cultural values. As a result of the rapid abolition of the khanate, the lifestyle of the population was brought to conflict rather than to harmony, which led to events such as the "Plague Incident" and the "Dukchi Eshon" Uprising.

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