



ABOUT THE LOCATION OF THE TAJIK POPULATION IN THE KOKAND KHANATE

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 18 th October 2023 Accepted: 17 th November 2023 Published: 24 th December 2023	this article writes about the ethnic composition of the population of the Kokand Khanate and the location of the Tajik population in it.
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INTRODUCTION

On the ethnic composition of the Kokand Khanate, interesting information is provided by academician A. Kun, who writes: "The main part of the Khanate's population is made up of Uzbeks, Tajiks and Kyrgyz. The first two of them form the main part of the country, settled inhabitants, and the last nomads, among which the Kipchaks are more developed, although not so numerous. Most of them lead a semi-nomadic life, while trying to move closer to cities and villages. Ethnographically, they have a lot in common with the townspeople. Tajiks, exclusively inhabiting the southern and western parts of the khanate, rarely form separate settlements; in most cases they live together with Uzbeks" [1, 63]. A. Kun also lists nomadic Kyrgyz in the district of Osh and Uzhenda, as well as those small ethnic groups, such as Jews, Gypsies, Indians and Afghans, who live in the valley [1, 63].

According to the collected statistical data of the late XIX-early XX century. According to the population census conducted in 1917, the majority of Tajiks lived in the western part of the Fergana Valley in the coastal zone of the Isfarasay River, and mainly in the Syr Darya River, Isfara, Kanibadam, Asht, and Khujand districts, modern Sughd province [2,24]. More information about the Tajiks of the western part of the Fergana Valley can be found in written, ethnographic and statistical data, as for the Tajiks of other regions of Fergana, in particular in the eastern part of the valley, they are also available in written sources. We read on the pages of written sources representatives of the Tajik people who actively participated in political events in the Kokand Khanate. Their role is particularly noticeable during the reign of Alimkhan, Umar Khan and Madali Khan. But before the colonial period, the exact number of ethnic groups in the khanate was out of the question. Only after the conquest of the Khanate by the Russian Empire in 1897 was a census of the population of the Fergana Valley organized. There were also statistics about the Fergana Valley collected by K. K. Palen during the colonial period. Abashin correctly considers the population census conducted in 1917 to be complete and more reliable. It contains materials that directly indicate the ethnic composition of each locality, which is a valuable source for creating an idea of the ethnic composition of the valley.

LITERATURE AND METHOD / LITERATURE REVIEW

Thus, in the Osh region, significant groups of Tajiks (from 1.5 to 9 %) were registered in four volosts: Aim, Altynkul, Kokan-kishlak and Naukent, i.e. exclusively in the Karadarya region, below Kugart. In the mentioned volosts, there were Tajik ethnic groups living compactly-avlod, along with Uzbeks. It should also be noted that Kashgar village in the Osh region was the only village where Tajiks made up the majority of the population [3,54].

As for the central part of the Fergana Valley, Tajiks accounted for 9.5% of the total population. According to sources, Tajiks lived more compactly in Auval parish, making up 53.5% of the population. In the Markhamat, Segizin, Chimion, Sharikhan and Yazyavan volosts, they accounted for from 10 to 24% of the total population. And in Altyaryk, Assaka, Kuva, Margelan and Yakkatut volosts even less - from 2 to 8.5% of the total population of the region.

In Namangan uyezd, the percentage of Tajiks increased to 13.7%. They completely inhabited Kassan volost (97%), also made up the majority of residents of Babadarkhan (76.5%) and Asht (61.5%) and about half of the population of Varzik volost (48%). Several thousand people also settled in Bayastan, Tergauchin, Chadak and Chust volosts (from 13.5% to 25%) and a small number in Kepin, Pishkaran, Tyurya-kurgan and Khanabad volosts (from 1.5% to 3.5%). Thus, the centers of Tajik habitation in Namangan uyezd were " ... the basin of the middle course of the Kassan River and the valleys of small rivers in the south-west spurs of the Chatkal range " [3,54]. According to P. E. Kuznetsov's collected ethnographic data, there were 39 villages in Namangan uyezd in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Statistical sources also note that the largest number of Tajiks in the Fergana Valley after the Khujand district are located in the Kokand district (16.5% of the population). They are concentrated in three large Tajik oases – Sokh volost (96%), Isfara (82.5%) and Kanibadam (73.5%). They also live in large settlements on the Khojent

border, in Mahram volost (37.5%)² and on the Ferghana border-in Rishtan volost (28%). In addition, small groups are found in the villages of Besharyk, Kenegez, Kudash, Yaypan volosts (from 2 to 8%).[3,54].

DISCUSSION

Census data represent the location of Tajik-speaking settlements in the Ferghana Valley, as well as the total population[3,54]. Also, small settlements with a population of less than 100 people make up only 9% of all Tajik villages; large settlements with a population of more than 500 people (52.5%) predominate, among the latter about half have more than 1000 inhabitants. The largest villages with more than 5,000 inhabitants are very rare. These are Isfara and Kanibadam, Aksu in the Kassansai district, and Uch-kurgan[3,54].

Most of the Tajik villages in Namangan and Ferghana districts are located in the foothill and valley parts. The only Tajik village of the Andijan Bek county was located along the Kara-darya River, in Altyn-kul, and the Osh village was located along the Shakhrikhan – sayu River, in Kashgar-kishlak. The boundaries of the distribution of Tajik villages in the Ferghana Basin were: in the northeast-the Naryn River, in the north-the Kara-Darya River, in the southeast-the Chipe River[3,54]. The population census materials produced in 1917 made it possible to unite all Tajik villages, or villages where the majority of inhabitants were Tajiks.

Statistical data indicate the existence of about 70 (66) Tajik settlements, as well as villages where the majority of the population was Tajik in the eastern and central part of the Ferghana Valley in the late XIX-early XX centuries. The formation of Tajik-speaking cities and villages in the Ferghana Valley, along with the native Iranian-speaking population of the valley – the valley Tajiks – i.e. Viloyati, actively involved mountain Tajiks-Galcha. As discussed above, when forming the ethnic composition of the Tajik-speaking population of the western part of the Ferghana Valley-in the regions of Khujand and The Tajiks of Kogestan-Falgar, Kshutut, Macha-actively participated in Ushrushan. When forming the ethnic composition of the Tajik-speaking population of the central and eastern part of the Ferghana Valley, the role of the Tajiks of Karategin, partly Darvaz, Matcha, Kulyab and Hissar was noticeable. Especially the Karategin people were more active than others in the ethnic process of the region. The Karategin people settled in the southern border of the central part of the valley, also partly in the vicinity of Namangan.

RESULTS

About the Tajik villages of the Tashkent district there is the most valuable ethnographic information recorded in the 70s of the XIX century. in sources. "...Tajiks are still found in the upper reaches of the Angren Valley, where they live together with Kuramintsy and in the Chirchik Valley, in which the villages of Sartovskaya and Tajik are found nearby. Total Tajiks, together with jackdaws, in the Turkestan region is considered to be up to 71 thousand. " [4,129]. And here, in the table, 8500 Tajiks from the population of Kurama are noted[4,127]. Information about villages in this region is provided by P. E. Kuznetsov, who listed the Tajik villages and courtyards located in it, and thereby confirmed the information of A. Bunyakovsky.

According to the ethnographic data collected by P. E. Kuznetsov, there were ten Tajik villages in the region. There were 1800 households with a population of 8,5 thousand people of both sexes. The author identified the population of each village: according to his data, in the village of Bogustan there were 160 households with 1000 inhabitants, in the village of Nanai there were 194 households with 800 inhabitants, in the village of Bisken there were 49 households with 200 people. in the village of Yukari Nanai there were 36 households and 150 inhabitants, in the village of Btich-mullan (possibly Birchmullo – T. B.) there were 500 households with 1500 inhabitants, in the village of Zarkant there were 177 households with 2000 inhabitants. V s. Nevich had 170 yards, and 750 people lived there. Naudak village has 163 yards with 700 inhabitants, Shaugaz village has 10 yards with 70 inhabitants, and Abylk village has 200 yards with 700 inhabitants. Baksuk village has 63 yards, 200 people are residents[5].

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