

# Demographic Processes In The Kokand Khanate, New Territories That Became Part Of The Khanate, And Their Impact On The Ethnic Composition Of The Population

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## Abstract

This article talks about demographic changes in the territory of the Kokand Khanate, indigenous peoples, peoples who were forced to move to this territory due to various political, regional and natural reasons. In addition, as a result of the expansion of the territory of the khanate, information is provided on the influence of peoples on demography due to the acquired lands. The region of settlement of the resettled peoples, their way of life, occupations, relations with the local population, their influence on the ethnic composition of the khanate are considered.

**Key words:** Fergana, sedentary, nomadic, semi-nomadic, kashgarians, kalmyks, naimans, East Turkestan, Qing Empire, Olimkhan, Umarmkhan, Madalikhan, Turkestan, Tashkent, tarancha, sart, Badakhshan, kulyabi, kazakh, kirghiz, yuz, uighurs, jalair, kenagas, orlot, ktai, kipchak, kungrat, assimilation.

**The relevance of the subject.** In the research conducted in the world, special attention is paid to researching issues related to population geography, increase, their increase and decrease in historical periods, and its factors. In particular, works dedicated to the study of demographic processes (birth, death, marriage and divorce, demographic characteristics of the family, age-sex and family structure of the population, demographic tendency) and their historical factors occupy a special place. The conclusions we made, the life of the people 200-300 years ago, standard of living, economic situation, employment, family-marital relations, the impact of migration processes on the life of the population in all aspects, the policies of the rulers towards the population, its consequences, analysis in the field of demography today help determine the priorities of state policy. In this regard, it is of practical importance to study the historical demography of the Kokand Khanate, to learn about the role and importance of the nomadic and semi-nomadic population in these times.

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

There are many works of local authors, Russian and foreign travelers, and researches of today's historians on the past and history of the Kokan Khanate. In these historical and scientific sources, various aspects of the history of the khanate have been widely covered.

**Research results.** Ethnodemographic changes in the Kokan Khanate occurred not only due to the natural growth of the population, but also due to migration processes. As the main factor of this, the military and political events in Central Asia and its neighboring regions, the feeling of ownership of fertile lands by the people, and natural disasters can be included.

In addition, from the time of Kokan Khan Olimkhan, the territories of the Khanate began to expand, new lands were acquired, irrigation systems were created and put into operation. These works were mainly carried out by attracting migrants and residents of the occupied territory to these lands. In this way, with the help of migrants who moved to these areas in the XVIII - XIX centuries, the central regions of the Fergana Valley were developed [1, p. 9].

Since the XVIII century, the population of Fergana region has increased mainly due to migrants. At the end of the XVII century and the beginning of the XVIII century, due to the political turmoil in the neighboring countries, many representatives of the settled and nomadic population began to move to the territory of the Fergana Valley. In the sources, it is said that 3/4 of the main population living in the city of Kokand (XVIII century) consisted of Samarkands (several thousand people who moved from Samarkand), kashgarians, and people from kohistan [2, p. 9]. As a result of the conquest of Eastern Turkestan by the Chin state (1644-1911), 9 thousand families came and settled in the Fergana Valley [2, p. 9]. Ishaq Khan Ibrat's "History of Fergana" records that at the end of the XVI century, the kipchaks under the leadership of shigaykhan, the son of Middle Juz Sultan Baraka, occupied Namangan. Central Fergana became the place of peoples who settled from the Dashti Kipchak regions [3, p. 326].

According to the work "Anjum al-Tawarikh" (Stars of History) written by Khudoyor Khanzoda, "many Muslims in Bukhara fled the oppression of the Tatar infidels and immigrated to Fergana. Abdulkarimbiy (1733-1750) gave them land suitable for farming around Andijan and showed them a lot of kindness and mercy. The people of Andijan and its surroundings are descendants of them. The Kalmyk infidels leave Dzungaria and invade Turkestan and occupy the territories up to Tashkent. The governor of Tashkent, Bakhodirkhan, fled to Bukhara and went on a pilgrimage to Khijaz from there. And the Kalmyks occupy the Tashkent region as well" [4, p. 105-106].

By the second half of the XVIII century, the Kalmyks oppressed the representatives of the settled population living in and around Tashkent. As a result, the local people united under the leadership of Abulfayzkhan (Abulaykhan, Kazakh sultan of the Middle Juz) in the war against the Kalmyks, and the regions of Dashti Kipchak, Turkestan, and Tashkent were freed from the plunder of the Kalmyks [5, p. 215].

In addition, during the period of Abulfayzkhan, the territory of Tashkent was distributed to the peoples known as Kazakhs in the following order: to the Chimkent Chimir community, because Tashkent was divided into four (more) Beshyogoch sheikhim category, Kokcha kungirat and middle face, Sebzor Jinish sect, Sheikh Khovand tuhur and it was given to the Sirgali, Esli and Uchakhli tribes. Chinos are given to Kulos, Naiman and similar communities, Farkat (Parkat) village to the Chakcham tribe [4, p. 147-148]. The tribes mentioned above are clans within the Kazakhs. But after a few years, Kazakh and Kyrgyz settlers suffered a lot from the inhabitants of the city and village known as sart. As a result, Kangli, Sanchikli, Qiyat and Turks from the Turkic peoples united with the local Sarts and started a war against the Kazakh people under the leadership of the son of Yunushoja Inoyathoja. The local people won and the Kazakh tribes moved far away from Tashkent [4, p. 148-151]. Niyaz Tolabi's son from Jinish tribe and Boy Tabak from Qiyat and Qibrai tribe of Sirgali built castles for themselves [4, p. 148].

According to V. Nalivkin's work entitled "A brief history of the Kokand, Khanate", after China captured Kashgar in 1758, tens of thousands of Uzbek-Muslims began to migrate to the Fergana Valley, and they settled mainly in the Kokand and Andijan regions [6, p. 22].

In general, during the XVIII - XIX centuries, due to the political turmoil in East Turkestan, many kashgarians came and settled in Central Asia. Most of the migrants settle in Fergana regions. These events take place in 1816, 1820, 1826-1827, 1830, 1847, 1857-1858, 1877. Until 1830, 10,000-12,000 kashgarians lived in the Kokand region. After the defeat of the 1830 uprising in Kashgar, 70,000 kashgarians settled in Fergana. More than 20,000 migrants in 1847, up to 15,000 in 1857, and around 5,000 in 1877 settled in Fergana. They settled mainly in the suburbs of Andijan, Shakhrikhan, Karasuv, Namangan [7, p. 53-54].

In 1838, during the reign of Muhammad Ali Khan, an army was sent to Eastern Turkestan under the leadership of Haqquli mingbashi. After this army captured Kashgar, negotiations between the Qing Empire and the Khanate were held. On his return to Kokand, Haqquli mingbashi brought 50,000 families of the Khoghars to the Fergana Valley with him [8, p. 100].

At the end of the XVIII century, the people of Kashgar were called "mountainous", at the end of the XIX century, they were called "akhun", those who lived near the Ili river were called "tarancha", and the last name was called "sarts" [7, p. 57-58].

The central lands of the khanate were settled by Tajiks from the territories of Karategin, Hisor and Bukhara emirates of present-day Tajikistan, Uzbeks from Oratepa and Bukhara, and finally Turks and Karamuruts who fled from the constant wars around Turkestan settled [6, p. 22].

The author further informs that as a result of China's massacre in Dzungaria in 1758 and the occupation of Kashgar in 1760, the surviving Kalmyks moved westward and settled in Fergana regions, especially Koson suffered

greatly from this migration. When the Kalmyks entered the territory of Kokand, the ruler of Kokand, Abdukarimbiy, together with the governor of Oratepa, Pozilbiy, expelled the Kalmyks from these areas [6, p. 60]. Kipchaks and Kyrgyz also help the people of Kokand in this war [9, p. 76].

In the XIX century, there were two types of Kipchaks in Central Asia: 1) scattered groups of Kipchaks united in tribal confederations and 2) large parts of Kipchak tribes that managed to maintain a high degree of autonomy. The first category included small Kipchak groups of Kazakhs and Karakalpaks. The second category includes Zarafshan and Fergana kipchaks, which were previously part of the Middle Juz of Kazakhs. In the XVII-XVIII centuries, they settled in Zarafshan and Ferghana regions under the pressure of the Dzhungars [7, p. 19].

During these times, many emigrants (mainly Uzbeks) began to move from the Samarkand region. The main reason for this was the political conspiracies and disturbances that took place in this area from the death of Subkhonkuli Khan (1702) to the accession of the Mangit emir Shakhmurad (1785) to the throne [6, p. 61].

According to Nalivkin's information, the Kipchaks began to oppress the rural population (Nalivkin calls them Sarts). For example, after coming to the Kokand market and finishing their "work", on the way back they openly insulted the residents they met on the streets, took off their heads and took their money. In such a situation, the representatives of the local people unite against it and start chanting kipchaks. The enraged Kipchaks captured Oratepa and began marching towards Kokand, but Abdukarimbiy went against them with his army and killed most of the Kipchaks [6, p. 62-64].

Also, as a result of the Chinese conquest of Kashgar in 1717-1718, the Kalmyks moved to the territories of the Kokand Khanate. On top of that, many families left their homes and moved to the territories of the Kokand Khanate due to the lack of crops and harvests in the Samarkand region in those years. After the conquest of Kashgar, China sends another part of the Kalmyks to the territories of the Khanate. They conquered the cities of Osh, Andijan, Margilan, marched towards Kokand and besieged it. Kokand Khan Abdukarimbiy, with the help of the governor of Oratepa, Fazilbiy, fights with the Kalmyks and wins over them [10, p. 84-85]. Although the invasion of the Kalmyks caused great damage to the country's economy, the Kokand Khanate was able to maintain its independence and territorial integrity [5, p. 215-216].

Thus, due to the political crisis and under the pressure of the Chinese, the Kalmyks came to live permanently in the territories of Central Asia, including the Kokand Khanate. In the second half of the XVIII century, during the reign of Erdonabiy, there is information that several thousand Kalmyks lived in the Fergana region. The Kalmyks are mainly divided into two groups: half of the local population assimilated into the population by adopting the way of life, customs, language and religion. Another part of them preserved their identity by participating in military battles between the Khans [7, p. 50-51].

By the end of the XVIII century, Norbotabiy included all provinces and provinces in the valley into the Khanate. During the period of Olimkhan (1798-1810), in particular, as a result of the military campaigns of 1800-1803, the territory of the khanate expanded considerably at the expense of Tashkent and its surrounding lands. In historical works, Tashkent property is mentioned under the names of region, city, Tashkent and Dashti Kipchak region. Its territories included Ohangaron, Chinoz, the outskirts of Tashkent, the present-day city of Turkestan on the banks of the Syrdarya and its surroundings [11, p. 53-52].

In the middle of the XVIII century, that is, before the city of Tashkent entered the Kokand Khanate, it was divided into four branches. There were representatives of four important families in the dakhas - Bobokhantora from Avlaykulikhan's family in Shaikhontokhur dakha, Rajabbek from Ashtarkhaniy in Beshyogoch dakha, Muhammad Ibrakhimbek from Chigataikhan's family in Kokcha dakha, and a person belonging to Jojikhan's lineage in Sezbor dakha.

In 1809, Tashkent was preoccupied by the army of Kokand Khan Olimkhan. In 1809-1810, Olimkhan first appointed Sayyid Alibek, the pilot, and in 1810, he appointed his son Shahrukhbek as the governor of Tashkent, and Lashkar beklarbegi as his bakhadimbashi (together with the father's duty) [12, p. 96]. With this, Olim Khan ended the rule of the noble families of Shaykhontohur dakha, who ruled for a long time in Tashkent.

Olim Khan will carry out military reforms during his reign. Every night, he talks with some Tajik men from Karategin, Kolob, and Hisar about enlisting. These people came to Olimkhan from 2 groups of Tajiks: the first from the Karategin people and Haitians; the second one proposes to form an army consisting of Darvazi, Badakhshani, Kolabi, Hisari, Roshani, Shugnani and Chatrori. Olim Khan agrees. 3100 people from the representatives of the first group and 1700 people from the representatives of the second group will be gathered. Olimkhan trains them for a year and creates a regular army in unison with the army of the khanate [13, p. 61].

After the death of Olim Khan, Umar Khan took the throne and disbanded the regular army and also allowed a unit consisting of Tajiks, because the local soldiers and religious leaders were against it [13, p. 81]. In this way, the majority of Tajiks from Karategin, Darvaz, Shugnani, Badakhshan, Kolob, Roshan and other regions live permanently in these regions with their families. This situation also increases the number of migrants in the Khanate.

During the reign of Umar Khan, in 1816, a military operation was carried out in Oratepa province. As a result, 13,000 Uzbeks and Tajiks living in this area were captured and brought to the Fergana Valley [8, p. 101-102]. They are mainly settled in the Andijan region as "white households". White house means that they could not build a house for themselves until they got permission from the government, they lived in temporary houses. 7 years later, the people of Oratepa started building houses with the permission of Umar Khan and named this area "Shakhri Khan" after the Khan [14, p. 24].

According to Mirza Olim Tashkandi, during the reign of Umar Khan, the territories of Turkestan and Dashti Kipchak were conquered (1231/ 1815-1816) [10, p. 89]. By the order of Umar Khan, Rajab Koshbegi Badakhshi became the governor of Tashkent in 1810-1816. In 1815, the army led by Rajab Koshbegi conquers Turkestan [12, p. 106]. The occupation of Turkestan led to the transfer of the Kazakh deserts almost to the confluence of the Syr Darya with the Aral Sea into the Kokand Khanate. The northern part of Turkestan was mainly inhabited by Kyrgyz, and the southern part by black-Kyrgyz, i.e. Buruts [15, p. 209]. Occupied lands were included in the Tashkent region together with Dashti Kipchak territories. As a result, the Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Kipchak tribes living in this area will be included in the ethnic composition of the khanate.

Historian scientist S. K. Elshibaev mentions in his research that by the 20s of the XIX century, 150 thousand Kazakh families were included in the population of the Kokand Khanate [16, p. 18].

During the reign of Muhammadali Khan (1822-1842), the territories of Kokand Khanate expanded even more. The khanate is bordered in the north by the Outer Siberian District belonging to the Russian Empire, in the west by Khiva Khanate and Bukhara Emirate, in the south by Karategin, Darvaz and further lands - Shognan, Roshan and Vakhon, and in the east by Kashgar. The territory of the khanate includes the territories of Fergana located between Syr Darya and Karategin, Namangan, Khojand and other cities located on the right bank of Syr Darya, the city of Oratepa, which was conquered in 1817, located between the Bukhara Emirate and Kokand Khanate, Kurama region located between Khojand and Tashkent, Turkestan, from the upper reaches of Syr Darya It included lands inhabited by Kyrgyz up to Lake Balkhash, regions up to the eastern and western foothills inhabited by nomadic Kyrgyz.

The Kyrgyz living in the area up to Aloy, Issyk-Kul and Kashgar also become subordinate peoples of the khanate during the reign of Muhammadali Khan [1, p. 7].

Muhammadali Khan arrived with his army in 1826 when Jahangir Khan Tora (During the reign of Umar Khan, Jahangir Khan Tora and Muhammad Khoja were imprisoned for political reasons) captured Kashgar. But after the news about the military action of the Bukhara Emirate to Kokand, Muhammadali Khan was forced to return to Kokand and on his way back he brought 70 thousand people with him [8, p. 97]. This, in turn, causes the density and increase of population in the Khanate at the expense of migrants.

Kuramins and Karakalpaks lived in the Chinoz area behind the Syrdarya, included in the khanate [10, p. 158]. Sokh [10, p. 171] and we can learn that Kyrgyz lived in the Andijan region from the fact that Kyrgyz (Kyrgyz Mamur from the Munduz tribe) was the leader of the rebellion against Khudoyor Khan in this region [10, p. 173].

According to the work "History of Shakhrukhii", in the 20s of the XVIII century, there were battles between the Mangits and the Kenagas for power. As a result, the leader of the Kenagas, Ibrahim Ataliq, uses the help of the Kungyrat and Karakalpak tribes living behind the Sirdarya River, and these tribes plundered the territories of Movarounnahr - Samarkand, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz, Karshi, Hisar and Kulob - for seven years. Then, as a result of the locusts invading the Movarounnahr region, famine occurs, the number of deaths increases, and people begin to migrate to other areas. For example, 12 thousand people will move to India. Movarounnahr had not seen such a disaster since the Mongol invasion. As a result of this, the Iranian king Nadirshakh invaded the territory of Karshi in 1736, and Bukhara in 1740 and easily conquered it [2, p. 7].

Nadirshakh's invasion was not very important for the Fergana Valley. The reason is that the decline of the economy due to the plundering campaigns of the nomadic Kazakh and Kyrgyz tribes due to its geographical location did not attract the attention of the ruler of Iran, like the large and rich cities of Samarkand and Bukhara. In addition, the fact that during these periods in Fergana, the strong tribes of the Yuz took control of the regions of Jizzakh, Oratepa, and Khojand in the north and constantly fought with the Mangits for Samarkand indicates that they have sufficient potential in the military field. Also, Bukhara Khan Abulfaiz Khan, who was subordinate to Nadirshah, sent an ambassador to Khiva Khan Elbars Khan, and their recommendation to submit to the Shah of Iran was rejected and the ambassadors were executed. This motivated Nadirshah to march to Khorezm instead of Kokand [17, p. 110-111].

The location of the Kyrgyz in the Kokand Khanate was also affected by various historical processes in different periods, across wide regions. For example, the rule of the Dzhungar state in the Northern Tien-Shan caused a large part of the Kyrgyz population to migrate to the regions of the Fergana Valley in the late XVII and early XVIII centuries, as a result of which one of the new large nomadic ethnic groups appeared in these regions.

During the reign of Shahrukhbi's son Abdurakhimbiy (1721-1733), Andijan, then Khojand (1725), and Oratepa (1726) were placed under the control of the Kokand state [12, p. 49]. As a result, the Tajiks, Turks (Qarluq, Yagma, Chigil, Nayman, Khitay, Togai, etc.), Kyrgyz, Karakalpak, Dungan, semi-Uzbeks (Yuz, Ming, Turk, Kipchak, Kurama, Kenegas, etc.) is added.

Umar Khan (reigning years 1810-1822) in 1815-1816 conquered Turkestan, Dashti Kipchak territories belonging to the Bukhara Emirate, and Oratepa in 1817. It also occupies the lands belonging to the Kazakhs along the Syrdarya [11, p. 56-58]. As a result, Kazakhs, Turko-Mongol tribes living here (Kushchi, Naiman, Uyghur, Kurlovut, Girayli, Qiyat, Kungirov, Dorman, Chimboy, Shungarli, Bachqird (Bashkir), Jaloir, Kenagas, Orlot, Khitay, Shirin, Otarchi, Kangli, katagon, kipchak, kungirat, qiyat, etc.), nomadic and semi-nomadic peoples are included in the khanate.

According to the research conducted by the historian scientist S. Abashin, the population of Fergana region was approximately 300-400 thousand people in the second half of the XVIII century, and after 100 years, the population increased by 2-3 times. In the 1870s, the population of Fergana was around 1 million,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of which was settled. According to experts, the natural increase of the population is 0.3% per year, according to which the natural increase of the population can increase by 40%, i.e. by 420-560 thousand people. The difference in the middle is 400-600 thousand people made up of migrants and their descendants [7, p. 63-64]. It can be seen from these data that permanent migrants from other regions entered the territory of Fergana for centuries.

**The conclusion.** In short, as a result of the unification of the entire Fergana Valley around the initial territories of the Kokand Khanate, and the incorporation of new territories into the Khanate, changes occurred in the ethnic and economic life of the settled population. The assimilation processes have accelerated. The process of migration of ancient cattle-breeding ethnic groups to the settlement, assimilation with the local settled population in all respects has accelerated. Now the relations between farming and livestock farms have strengthened in the life of the residents of Ferghana Valley, which has become not only a political but also an economically integrated region. The two types of economy, which complement each other, had a two-sided effect on the ethnic processes of this period. Firstly, it created ethnic dialogues and strengthened mutual socio-economic and household relations, and secondly, specialization of the settled, semi-nomadic and nomadic population in a certain direction, stabilization of household life and traditions occurred.

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