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LOCATION OF THE POPULATION AND ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF SURKHAN OASIS IN THE LATE XIX AND EARLY XX CENTURIES

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the study of the location of the population and ethnic composition in the late XIX and early XX centuries in the Surkhan oasis. As well as some issues were analyzed as the count, national composition of the population in the “beklik” of the oasis, its origin, statistics provided by the Russian Empire military, the cities of the oasis and the proportion of its population. The article provides information about the count of population in Eastern Bukhara and their economy in the second half of the XIX century, as well as about the tribes living in the oasis of Uzbek Chigataids, Tajiks, Kungirats, Hughes (Juzes), Turks, Turkic Karluks, Turkic-Kaltataids, Turkic-Barlas, Durmans. In addition, the article explores the settlement of Russians in the territory of the Bukhara emirate as in other parts of Central Asia after the conquest of the Russian Empire, as well as the arrival of the border troops of the Russian Empire in the region.

KEYWORDS: *Surkhan Oasis, Bukhara, Russia, Boysun, Termez, Yurchi, Denau, Sherabad, Sarijoy, Sariosiya, City, Village, Chigatoys, Tajiks, Kungrad, Hundreds, Turks, Turkish Snowmen, Turk-Kaltatoyi, Turkish Barlos, Dormon.*

INTRODUCTION

We can blindly say that the population of the Surkhandarya oasis in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was composed of different ethnic groups and ethnic groups with a more complex ethnic composition. Although the settled population of the oasis formed a common ethnic unity of tribes and peoples who migrated in different historical periods, they differed from each other in that they preserved their origins, customs, and some national traditions.

At the end of XIX-XX century, no complete information about the number of people living in the Emirate of Bukhara. In 1926 a registration form being According to the data, which, at the end of XIX-XX centuries Surkhandarya 264863 people, including 13110 people, or 5 per cent in urban areas and the remaining 95 percent of the 251753 people that live in rural areas. 7 largest cities, they Baysun development, YurchiDenov, Sherobod, Sarijo'y, to equip cities [□]. The population of the oasis is 74.5% Uzbeks, 20.2% Tajiks, 3.8% Turkmen and the rest of other nationalities. The population of Sariosia was 38,085, of whom 1,527 lived in cities and the rest in villages. The structure of the population of 55.7 percent, 44.3 percent Tajik Uzbeks [□].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

42856 people lived in Boysun district, including 3598 people in Boysun and Darband cities, which is 8% of the total population. Uzbeks accounted for 44.1 percent of the population and Tajiks for 55.2 percent. There are 69,932 people registered in Denau district, of which 3,000 live in Denau and 1,101 in Yurchi. The ethnic composition of the population is 83.9% Uzbeks and 16.1% Tajiks. The population of Sherabad district is 64,471 people, of which 2,500 live in Sherabad, 97.8% of the population are Uzbeks and 2.2% are Arabs.

28859 people lived in Jarkurgan estate. The ethnic composition of the population was 97.8% Uzbeks, 2.1% Arabs and 01% Turkmen.

In Pattakesar (Termez and its environs) 20,651 people lived, including 4,284 in Termez. The ethnic composition of the population was 41.1% Uzbeks, 51.2% Turkmen, and 7.7% other nationalities (Jews, Afghans, etc.) [3].

The statistics provided by the military of the Russian Empire describe the location of the population in the principalities of Gissar, Denau and Sarijoi, and their farms. Captain Stetkevich visited the Gissar oasis in the 1980s to provide information on the lifestyle and ethnic persecution of the people living in the Karatag basin.

According to him, the Regar, Sarijoi and Sariosiya estates of the Gissar principality have 6,809 houses, each with 5 people in each yard and more in the cities, with a total population of 35,400 people. There were 1,452 houses in Karatag, 452 of which were inhabited by Uzbeks, 1,000 by Tajiks, and more than 300 by nomads. Of the 1,788 courtyards owned by Regar, 428 were inhabited by Tajiks and 1,360 by Uzbeks.

Sarijo'yamlokligida 315 1545 1230 out of the yard Tajiks, Uzbeks, 1424, to equip amlokligida 140 are Tajiks, Uzbeks in 1284 out of the yard, in the areas Uzbeks and Tajiks who lived more than 1,000 immigrants were [□].

According to Captain Pokotilo, before the annexation of the Gissar principality to Bukhara, its population was estimated at about 180,000 [5]. Captain Liliental, who had studied the territories of the Gissar and Qabodiyon principalities, wrote in his report that the population of the Gissar

principality was much smaller than that of Captain Pokotilo. In the Gissar principality, Uzbeks and Tajiks cover the majority of the population. Barlos, Musabozor, Lakay, and Yuz of Uzbek descent made up a large part of the population.

There are a total of 3,940 courtyards in the Denau principality, of which 2,500 are inhabited by Uzbeks and 1,440 by Tajik families. The Uzbeks of Denau were inhabited by bells, Dormons, Turkmen Juzs, Qarluqs, Kenagas and other tribes. Russian troops gave their information and reports information about the people living in the East Bukhara. In Qabodiyon 20-25 thousand people, which is the seed of the Emirates English Uzbek horse, Tajiks, Turkmens, Arabs and other ethnic groups lived [6].

According to researchers, there were almost no large villages in Eastern Bukhara. On average, there were 30-35 yards in each village. For example, there were about 150 villages in Faizabad, with 15 courtyards in each village. In the last quarter of the XIX century the total population of Kurgantepa principality was 18 thousand people. It was also determined that there were 1,700 migrants. The Emirates Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kyrgyz Khazars, Arabs, Turkmens living [□].

By the second half of the 19th century, the Bukhara principality was reported to be the second most populous in Eastern Bukhara after the Gissar principality. Based on his research in the Baljuvan principality, GA Arandarenko writes that the population of the Kulob principality was much larger than the population of Baljuvan. Kolob (city) itself has 406 yards, with 5 people per yard, while Kulyab itself has a population of more than 2,300 [8].

Topographer V.A. Varygin says that during the First World War the population of the Kulyab principality decreased significantly. In general, the Russian military's research on the population of the Kulob principality does not provide accurate and complete information. The majority of the population of this principality were Uzbeks, Tajiks, Turkmens, Afghans and other nationalities. D. Logofet Kulyab located in the important trade routes expanded in Samarkand on the one hand, on the other hand conducted trade operations with Afghanistan recognizes the main commercial center [9].

In the Emirate of Bukhara, a large part of the population lived in oases. 300-350 thousand people lived in Zarafshan oasis, 500 thousand in Kashkadarya oasis, 200 thousand in Surkhan oasis, 500 thousand in Eastern Bukhara. According to B.X. Karmysheva, at the beginning of the nineteenth century fortress 137 677, in Kulyab 131 869 units, in Kurgan 15, 450, in Sherobod 53, in Denov 54 390 362 in Baysun 26 685 people registered [10].

National composition of the population of the Eastern Bukhara principalities

The name of the principality	Uzbeks	Tajiks	Turkmens	Arabic	Other national representatives	Totally	Uzbeks	Tajiks	Turkmens	Arabic	Other national representatives
	Population						In percentage terms				
Hisor	46390	87981	401	-	1032	135287	34.3	65.0	0.3	-	0.2
Kolob	28540	101440	-	400	-	130380	21.9	77.8	-	0.3	-

Qurghont eppa	764 5	118 5	3705	75	-	131 00	58.4	9.0	28.3	0.6	3.7
Boysun	129 57	114 93	-	-	-	244 50	53.0	47.0	-	-	-
Sherobod	376 80	956 5	3985	132	920	522 82	73.0	18.0	7.1	0.7	1.2
Denov	324 42	195 74	165	150	1646	540 57	60.0	36.0 2	0.3	0.3	3.0
Totally	165 654	231 238	8256	625	3598	408 447	40.6	56.6	2.0	0.2	0.6

As in the Central Asian states, the Bukhara Emirate did not have a population census until the early twentieth century. In 1914, under pressure from the Russian government, only certain calculations were made on the area of arable land, settlements and livestock in the Eastern Bukhara principalities.

Sherobod the lower reaches of the river valley and Sherobod Uzbek **Chigatay** three books in a number of areas, as well as the lower reaches of the Surkhandarya: Manguzar, Selliobod and the UAE village. In the villages of Manguzar and Selliobod, Chigatoy Uzbeks coexisted with Uzbek-speaking masters.

In addition to the southern part of the oasis, Uzbek chigatoy seeds are widespread in the northern regions. They are also known to have been in the villages of Big and Small Vakhshuvor. In the Great Vakhsh they coexisted with the Takhchi ethnic group (B. Karmisheva describes the Takhchi ethnic group as mountaineers. Some of them called themselves repressors). Uzbek Chigatoys also lived in the villages of Gazarak and Dashnabad on the banks of the Kulob and Obizarang rivers. In addition to these places, Uzbek chigatoys lived in Shoqqishloq, Ermon and other foothills together with barlos, engaged in farming and handicrafts [11]. According to the data, 1627 people live in Sherabad oasis, 1000 people in Poshhurd, 2160 people in Termez district of the lower Surkhandarya and Amudarya valleys, 9490 people in the upper part of Surkhandarya and 3420 people in the middle part.

The **Tajiks** living in the mountainous parts of the Sariosiya and Denau districts belong to two groups, the former being the ancient Kohistani (taqchi), who consider themselves indigenous, and the second group includes the region or hisori from different places. The first group of ko'historiy Tajiks small mountain pride, Shotrut, Qarsh, Tamshush, Chach, nilu, Zebah and other villages, while the second group of regional or hisorilar Xufar, testing, training, equip, Yurchi, Dehqalandar and other villages [12].

There are 1,755 people on the eastern slopes of Mount Kohitang, 3,718 in the Sherabad River basin, 4,000 in the Boysun River basin, and 9,490 in the upper Surkhandarya.

Kungrats are the largest Uzbek tribe living in the Surkhandarya oasis. In the early 19th century, they lived in large areas up to the slopes of the Guzar, Termez and Babatag ridges. According to

the data, the calls amounted to 31,148 people. Boysundayo 3525, 1838 Sheroboddaryo basin, the basin development environment and the Amu Darya River Valley in 3525, 9375 people lived in the valley of Surkhandarya [13].

In addition to the Sherabad oasis, Kungrad seeds are scattered throughout the Surkhandarya oasis. There are 13,140 bells in the Karatagdarya basin, 9375 bells in the upper Surkhandarya oasis and 9375 in the Bobotag part. They came to Sariosiya and Denau districts 170-180 years ago from Dehkanabad. The bells were mixed with the Tajiks in the upper part of the Surkhandarya oasis, in the mountainous areas of Sangardak, Changlak, Baghcha, and other villages. Sariosiyodenov, Dashnobod, Sarijo'y, Yurchida they lived in rural areas [14].

Representatives of the **Hundred** (Juz) clan lived in the villages of Kholchayon, Boqati, Khursand, Chimildiq, Bibichakka, Fayzova and others of Sariosiya and Denau districts. According to the data, the faces came from Samarkand to Shurchi 250-300 years ago. Later, they began to move to Denau and Sariosiya districts. Hundreds are also known to have lived in Altynsay and Sherabad districts [15]. According to B.X. Karmysheva, the Juzs lived in the Surkhandarya oasis in the Denau, Shurchi, Altynsay and Sherabad districts. The faces living in the oasis are divided into two parts, Vakhtamgali and Jilantamgali. They are divided into 8 parts in their place: Vakhtamgali Qazoyakli, kuztamgali, kazak, jarikbash, kesauli, hammer, alonli and batash. The lilac is divided into childish, kosa, patas, torga, yas, combed and saddles.

One of the Uzbek people living in the oasis of **the Turks**, for they, in turn, three sons, qarluq Turks, divided Barlas Turks and the Turks kaltatoyi [16]. A large group of Turks can be found in various parts of the Boysun principality and the Sherabad oasis. The number of Turks in the southern districts of Uzbekistan was 23,212. There are Surxon 3641, Qoratog' upper reaches of the river basin 12003 people registered [17]. The Turks lived in and around the town of Boysun, in the villages of Saraytosh and Turk, as well as in the village of Yukori Machay in the Inqabad, Omonkhana, and Machay river basins. Research Sherobod oasis near the city of SherobodGegirdak and Navubog' lived in the villages of Afghan and Uzbek-language chig'atoylar mixed data on common [18].

Turkish Qarluqs Denov, equip, Sho'rchi districts Tog'chiyon, Dashnobod Some other villages lived [19]. Snowflakes are more common in Tagchiyon, one of the mountain villages. The Qarluqs came to the Shurchi and Sariosiya regions in the middle of the 18th century. Some studies say that there are more than 500 snow families in [□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □]. 20

The Qarluqs are one of the tribes that have lived in Eastern Bukhara since ancient times. Most of the Qarluqs lived on the southern slopes of the Gissar Mountains and were called Turkish Qarluqs. Turkish snowmen are divided into several groups depending on their habitat. The snowmen living in the upper reaches of the present-day Kofirnihon River were called Ramiti. The snowmen living on the right bank of the Vorzab River called themselves Vorzabi. The snowmen living in the territory of Regar district are called kalluk-regari. The snowmen living on the banks of the Vakhsh, Javan, and Nurek rivers were called Hisori snowballs.

In the Surkhandarya oasis, the Qarluqs living in the Shargun and Topalangdarya basins are called Togchiyon Qarluqs. It is acknowledged that the mountain gorges are divided into Lolaki, Mozorchopti, Sultan Muhammad, Karayasak, Karabuyun, Pirmahmud and Adjirgani.

The Turkic-Kaltatoyi tribe formed the majority in the **Kenagas** guzar in the Denau district. The population of the Kaltatoy clan also lived in the Sarijoi and Yurchi principalities. In addition, kaltatoy Sherabad Akkurgan village and Sangardak and Obizarang the lower reaches of the rivers, Chontosh, Satan, Jonbaxti, Jarqishloq, looking Telpakchinor and the charred remains of the villages (the main part of this village has long lived in the district) [21].

Turk-barlos made up the majority of the population in the present - day village of Namuna in Uzun district. The Barlos also lived in the village of Dashnabad, mixed with the Chigatoys, in the villages of Shonsoy and Sangardak near the Hazarbog Canal in the west, and in the village of Chimtepa in the east. The arrival of barlas in the Sariosiya and Uzun districts of the present-day Surkhandarya region in the early 16th century can be attributed to the mass migration of Uzbek tribes to Central Asia, led by Muhammad Shaibanikhan. In addition to the village of Dashnabad in Sariosiyo, they also lived in the villages of Kudukli, Karabandi, and Shoqqishloq. The fact that the Barlos came to Denau, Uzun, and Sariosia 350-400 years ago has been singled out in later studies [22].

Dormon seeds can also be observed to be spread over a much wider area in the oasis. In the Sherabad oasis, on the right bank of the Sherabad River, the majority of the population of the village of Hojigi were Dormons. In the Gissar and Surkhandarya oases there are 7979 people from Dormons, and in Qabodiyon and its environs there are 2400 people. They are divided into two groups depending on their habitat — hisori and kabodiyon. In addition, they Kofirnihon oasis in the middle and lower reaches of the Bobotog lived in many villages in the northern part of [23]. Part of the Dormon seed is also distributed in Sariosia and Denau. Their graceful, energetic, Fayzov villages and mountainous Jiydabuloq, Anorbuloq and Pistamozor villages were found [24].

After the conquest of the Bukhara Emirate by the Russian Empire, Russian citizens began to settle in the Bukhara Emirate, as in other parts of Central Asia. They were originally formed by the military, businessmen and merchants. By the end of the 19th century, the number of Russians had grown significantly as a result of the development of trade relations between Russia and Bukhara, on the one hand, and the infiltration of Russian border troops, on the other. For example, in 1883 the 14th Turkestan Battalion arrived in the city of Karki, and in 1886 a part of the reinforced Russian army arrived. That same year, Chorjoy Russian troops were placed [25].

According to the Russian-Bukhara treaty of January 15, 1883, the Pattakesar and Salihabad territories around Termez were given to the Russians. After that, Russian military units from the 7th Border District began to be stationed here as well. According to the data, by 1900, 8,052 men and 2,069 women lived in Termez (Pattakesar), where the Russians lived. The bulk of this population was made up of the Russian military [26]. Armenians, Tatars and other nationalities also lived here.

CONCLUSION

At the beginning of the XIX-XX centuries, the population of the Surkhandarya oasis had a complex ethnic composition, among which there were seeds that did not interfere with the settled

population, and maintained their own genealogical order. They have also preserved their unique lifestyle, customs, culture and some ethnic characteristics. The history of the Uzbek tribes, which still live in the region and constitute the main majority, is mainly connected with the arrival of Muhammad Shaibanikhan in Central Asia in the early 16th century. They are widespread not only in isolated areas, but also in villages, guzars, where in many cases local (formerly inhabited) tribes live.

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