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THE ETHNIC STRUCTURE OF KHOREZM POPULATION AND THE PLACE OF LOCATION

(THE END OF XIX CENTURY-BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY)

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola XIX asr oxiri va XX asr boshlarida Xorazm vohasida istiqomat qiluvchi odamlarning etnik tarkibi, ko'chmanchi aholi, ularning mintaqaviy joylashuvi va Markaziy Osiyoning Rossiya imperiyasi tomonidan bosib olinishi natijasida aholining etnik tarkibi o'zgarishi haqida ma'lumotlar beriladi.

Kalit so’zlar: Migratsiya, ko'chish, demografiya, aholining etnik tarkibi, himoyachi, aholining hududi joylashishi, aholi o'rtasida etnik o'zgarishlar, ma'muriy-hududiy tuzilma, arxiv hujlatlar.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлена информация об этническом составе людей, населяющих Хорезмский оазис в конце XIX и начале XX века, о кочевом населении, их региональном расположении и изменениях в этническом составе населения после оккупации Центральной Азии Российской империя.

Ключевые слова: миграция, ремиграция, демография, этническая структура населения, защитник, территориальное расположение населения, этнические изменения среди населения, административно-территориальная структура, архивные документы.

Abstract: This article gives us information about ethnic composition of people inhabiting the Khorezm oasis at the end of XIX century and beginning of XX century, nomadic population, their regional location and changes in the ethnic
composition of the population after the occupation of Central Asia by the Russian Empire.

**Keywords:** Migration, remigration, demography, ethnic structure of population, protector, territorial location of the population, ethnic changing among the population, administrative and territorial structure, archive documents.

**Introduction**

It is important to explore the national context, ethnicity, population size, employment, lifestyle change, demographics, migration, and relocation in a given region at a given time. "Demography is a science fictional about the population. It is a socio-humanitarian science that studies social, economic, biological, geographical factors, causes and circumstances, the dynamics, migration, patterns, structure of the human body.

" The migration process has a major impact on the multinationality of the regions, especially the relocation of people from one place to another. It also affects indirect demographic processes. Because the migrants' age, gender, and other aspects may vary from those of the region's population. These processes influence the political, social, economic, and natural aspects of the country. During 16 – 19th centuries the regions of Khiva khanate were constantly changing. Originally, the khanate was located in the Khorezm oasis, and later its border was reached to Iran and Merv in the south, to the Ural River in the north, to the Bukhara Emirate in the east, and to the western Caspian Sea.

In the second half of the 19th century, huge socio-political processes took place in our country. That is, Tsarist Russia has occupied the independent states of the Central Asian region one by one. The Khiva khanate did not stay aloof from these changes. On August 12, 1873, a peace treaty was signed in the Gandimion Gardens by Khadi khan Sayid Muhammad Rahim II and general-admiral K. von Kaufman, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Khanate's army. With the signing of the Gandimian peace treaty, the Khiva khanate was one of the colonies in the Central Asia of Tsar Russia. The colony Khiva Khanate under the Amu Darya River extends
from the Dargan River to the Aral Sea, which is about 360 km long from the Bukhara Khanate in the East to the Kyzylkum Desert, and from the West to the South from the Zakaspiy Province of Karakum.

**Literature Review**

After the Russian invasion, the Khiva khanate on the left bank of the Amu Darya River turned into a small vassal state with an area of 62237.2 square kilometers. The number of the population constantly changed. On average approximately 1000000 people lived. Most of them were Uzbeks, Turkmens, Karakalpaks, fewer Persians, Arabs, Russians and so on. In the researches in the history of Khorezm in the late 19th-the early 20th centuries some authors, especially V.Girshfeld and M.N.Galkin, V.Lobachevskiy, according to “The materials for zonation of middle Asian” reported that the total population of Khiva khanate was about 400-900 thousand. Even in the archive documents, there was different information about the population of Khorezm. The population of Khiva khanate can also be found in the documents collected as a result of 1910 registration. According to this, in the early 20th century about 1200000 people lived in Khanat.

At the end of 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries Khanate of Khiva was divided into 27 districts, one of which was Khiva and its surroundings submitted to Khan and the prime minister. It was divided into 20 (Anbarmanak, Goziobod, Gurlen, Ilonli, Kipchak, Kilichniyazbay, Kushkupir, Kungirat, Old Urgench, Kiyat, Mangit, Pitnak, Dargan Ota, Sadvar, Porsu, Tashkhavuz, New Urgench, Khazarasp, Shumanay, Shoxobod) sways and 2 (Besharik or Bagat, Kiyat-Kungirat) governed by hakims and 4 territories belonged to Turkmens. Turkmens were governed by tribal elders, and every tribe was connected to a particular government. In historical literatures these districts were called "beklik", but, mainly, in Khorezm those were called "hokimlik".

**Research Methodology**

The governor was appointed by Khanate, and settled population of Uzbeks submitted to him in all cases. The population of Turkmens, Kazakhs and
Karakalpak were governed by their heads of clans: vakil, katxuda, otaliq and biylar (beklar). Beklarbegi controls them who were appointed by khan. Belonging to Khorezm inhabitant’s territory sources every ethnic content was differently. For example in Darg’an Ota and Sadvar Bekligi related to Ataturkman, chandirturkman, uzbek, kazakh, tajik, russian notions 1200 family in lived, every of them composed of 7 people, Russian inhabitants – 340 people.

- Like this in Pitnak consisting uzbek, shaykh, and Arabians lived in 1000 households, composed 7 people, Russians were 30 people.
- In Khazarasp consisting 5000 households Persians, Uzbek, Sart lived, from 7 people, Russians were 20 people.
- In Beshariq (now it is called Khorezm region Bog’ot district) 4000 families lived which consist of Uzbeks and Sarts
- Khanqa Uzbek, Sart, Persian, Russians are 25000 households - 7 persons, Russians - 70 Gazabod, Uzbek, Sart, Persian 1500 households - 7 persons.
- New Urench Uzbek, Sart, Persian, Tajik, Russians 14500 households - 1 person, Russians - 110 persons.
- Kiyot Uzbek, Sart, Persian, Shaykh, Arabian 25000 households - 7 persons.
- Shakhobod Uzbek, Sarts, Arabs 1500 households - 7 persons, Russians - 40 people
- Manak Uzbeks, Sarts 2800 households - 7 persons, Khorezm region (now – Shavat)

- Tashhovuz Uzbek, Sart, Persian, Kazak, Russians 5500 households - 7 persons. Russians consist of 95 persons. (The Republic of Turkmenistan)
- Ilonli Uzbek, Sart, Koklan, Chandir, Russians 1500 households - 7 persons, and Russians are 15.
- Qilichboy Uzbek, Sart, Persian, Kazak, Russians 4500 households - 7 persons and Russians - 90.
- Gurlan Uzbek, Sart, Persian, Kazakh, Russian, 4500 households consisting of 7 persons, Russians 90.

-In the old Urgench hill, Uzbeks, Sarts, Kazakhs, Russians have 3,000 households - consisting of 7 people Russians -100.

Analyses and Results

-Chumanoy (Shumanoy) Karakalpak 4000 households consisting of 7 people. In Kungrad Uzbek, Sheikh, Kazakh, Karakalpak, Russians - 15,000 households 7 people, Russians - 150.Turkmanlik 1200 households, Sulah 1300 households Uku 1975 houses, Russian neighbors 12,000 households, Ushak 525 houses. Turkmen - Taxta hill 7000 households consisting of 7 people Ilonlu district. Imronli Turkmen 13500 households consisting of 7 people, 12000 in Dagli, 1300-Qubli.

2000 households in Garadash, 1200 families in 7 houses, 800 houses, Salah 800 houses, Jagalon Mangit district, 2,000 households - 7 people from Ushak 430 apartments, 550 households - 600 households.

Porsubek Chovdur Turkmen 7,000 households - 7 people 2,000 people from, - 2,000 households, - Qorachovuk 1000 households, Burunchus-1,000 households, - Buzachi

Old Urgench has 8500 households - 2,000 households in 7 people, Salah 1770 houses, Ukus 2200 apartments, - Urus Qushchi 130 houses, Ushoq 2700 houses, - Qorachovdir. (The current Republic of Turkmenistan).

The following data are based on the population data collected in Khiva Khanate in 1910, in which each municipal area and its cultivated area and the national composition of the population are provided. (Table of table 1, Fund 125, List 1, 527 papers).

Residents of khokimiyats are governed by mahalla mosques. The Machit and the mahallas were under the authority of the eldest servant, the eldest servant in the
Khanate. At the beginning of the 20th century, there were 17 mosques and 4 mahallas in the Pitnak fortress, except for Darghonta and Sadvara.

**Conclusion**

In summary, as shown in the table, there are mostly Uzbeks, Karakalpaks and Turks living in the sown area of the municipal structures on the left bank of the Amuria to the Kungrad Regions. Deposits of Turkmen, Kazakh, Karakalpak nationalities live in the territory of the Karakum Desert, bound to the Khorezm oasis. Few Persians, Russians, Sheikhs and Arabs live mainly in the fortress and villages where Uzbeks live.

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