

Human Migration In The Ferghana Valley: History And Analysis

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Abstract: In this article author describes the major issues of migration flows of Uighurs from Eastern Turkistan to the Ferghana Valley on the basis historical, field and archival materials. In also describes the economic, political, spiritual causes and stages of migration which lasted more than a century and factors influencing the migration to the Ferghana Valley.

Index terms: Uighurs, Eastern Turkestan, Fergana Valley, khoja, rebellion, migration, political, economic

1. INTRODUCTION

As we know, Uighurs are the indigenous people of East Turkestan. All the ethnic groups living in the geographically close East Turkestan and Ferghana Valley have long been interconnected with political, economic, cultural and ethnogenetic ties. Favorable geographical location of East Turkestan and regular organization of trade attracted the attention of neighboring countries, especially Khunghans (1635-1758) and Chinese bourgeois. The Chinese Uighur homeland of the Uighur (Chinese Empire) army completely conquered the country in 1755-1759, creating a new military-administrative administration called the Xinjiang. The Xinjiang empire, which ruled China, destroyed the existing khanates and ruled from 1644 to 1911 [2], [243]. The 150-year-long invasion has forced the Uighur people to abandon their homeland and emigrate. It is also known that ethnoeconomic and ethnodemographic relations between the two regions have been formed as a result of strong old-neighborly relations. True, many researchers also point out that Uighur ethnic groups have always been involved in trade and other jobs in the Ferghana Valley and have been living in the valley since. However, short-term group migration of the Uighurs from the middle of the eighteenth to the mid-19th century, minor migrations occur. Thus, the Muslim population, suffering from the oppression of the invaders, suffering from economic and political hardships, migrates to the Ferghana Valley, which is geographically and ethnically close. There were revolts against the oppressors and, of course, to regain power. When these revolts were cruelly suppressed, those involved in the revolt were forced to flee. As a result of the actions of the rebel farms, the number of refugees increased, and according to Ch.Valikhanov, by the middle of the 19th century, the number of Uighurs who migrated to Turkestan had reached 300,000. However, the migration process must continue uninterrupted and focus on individual periods in which tens of thousands of people migrate in groups.

2. METHODS

The period when the Uighur Turkestan Uighurs migrated to the Ferghana Valley should be described as a period of "mass migration". The causes, factors, effects and stages of this period differ from other periods. In studying this issue, the analysis of the waves and causes of major phenomena occurring from the mid-19th to the mid-20th centuries, through historical comparative (repressive) and problem-chronological methods. The study found that the cause of major migrations was not the same. A careful examination of the archival materials reveals that it was not just the Chinese invasion but the pressure of local officials, natural disasters, religious pressure, hunger, and land shortages. Since the period of major Turkic migration through the problematic chronological approach is based on scientific literature and archival material, the term "mass migration" was first used and proved according to its character. It was achieved by summarizing the evidence presented in the archival data on the migrating population and using the mathematical modeling of materials for the national composition of the refugee population.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

According to the results of the study, new findings are being made to identify the causes of Eastern Turkestan migration, but there are also several roads leading to the Ferghana Valley. It was revealed that the influx of refugees was constant and large, and that it led to an increase in the population and development of new lands in the Ferghana Valley at the expense of the refugee population. A completely new result of this problem was the discovery of four major migrations from the mid-19th to the mid-20th centuries. News of the Kokand khan's special powers issued to migrating Uighurs, applications of displaced people to the local authorities for housing, and news about immigrant cells have been put into practice. Uighur Uighur migration to the Ferghana Valley and four stages of integration (internal conflicts of 1840–1860; political events in the country in 1864–1878; political change in the Great Depression of 1881–1920; political agreement between the two countries in 1955–1962). divided into two groups. It has been scientifically justified that the social status, occupation, and kinship characteristics of the Uighur people in their distribution throughout the Fergana Valley are of paramount importance; The first stage of the "mass migration" is 1840-1860. One of the reasons for the emigration of this period was the succession of the successors of the Qashqar dynasty (the last to rule the

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Yorkent), that is, the clans of the ruling horde with the troops of the Xinjiang Empire. This stage, by its nature, is directly related to: Under the leadership of Jahongirhoja in 1826 and Yusufhoja in 1830 [4],[564], [569], in 1858 under the leadership of Valikhontura, in 1860 “Seven Khoja revolts [5], [46]” under the leadership of Kattakhantura greatly changed the situation in eastern Turkestan. “Of course, in this situation, the Qing government also wants to increase the pressure and pressure on its owners, who do not want to approach the authorities”. The insurgents, their supporters, and a group of people suffering from the oppression and harassment of the military fled to the Ferghana area [6],[16]. The disagreements between the descendants of Khoja not only with the Chinese bureaucrats and the military, but also because of their separation into two groups (aggression and blackmail) had a negative impact on the situation in the country. In this case, the external subject that gave great hope for mass migration was the neighboring Muslim state, the Kokand Khanate. Sources say that the people of Kashgar have always sought military support from the Ferghana authorities in their fight against the invaders [8], [20]. The Chinese-Manjur government sought to reach agreement with the Fergana rulers (the Kokand khans) in order not to repatriate the escaped farms. According to Mirza Shams Bukhari, the treaty with the Kokand khans obliges the Xinjiang government to impose trade duties in the cities of East Turkestan on the Kokand khan and in return prevent the return of the owners [9], [40], [48]. The descendants of Kashgar farmers who believed that they could find shelter, and the number of people who came to the valley with him, grew every year. Thus, at the initial stage of mass migration, about 175,000 eastern Turkestan population, mainly Uighurs, were displaced as a result of farm-led revolts. The Second Large Stage In 1864-1878, more than 500,000 people moved to the Ferghana Valley in groups. The most serious reason for the influx of such refugees is the 1864 Kashgar uprising [10],[153]. The uprising that followed, and the establishment of the “Seven Uighur Uighur State” [11], [110], which came after their victory, was a great success for the Uighur people. However, a few years later, the assassination of the founder of this country (1877) led to the collapse of the country. As a result, the Chinese military’s harassment and pressure on the Muslim population increased tenfold [12],[97]. A large influx of refugees has emerged, which is annoyed by such craft. After several revolts, the repressed rebels, their families, relatives and even their neighbors began to migrate to the Ferghana Valley. Russian scientist G.B Nikolskaya, who has studied the issue of immigration on the basis of archival materials, finds that the number of Uighurs who migrated to Turkestan during this period exceeded 160,000 [13],[103],[104]. Many Uighurs came to the Ferghana Valley in search of work. Consequently, the scale of migration has expanded so much that it has not stopped because of political and economic hardship. During this intermediate period, the general character and features of the settlers varied widely. That is, there are Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, Dungans, and Uzbeks living in the country along with the Uighurs [14],[18]. A. Khojaev in his research on the history of the peoples of Central Asia states that by 1878 the number of Uighurs who migrated to Turkestan exceeded 500,000 [2],[273]. The third stage of mass migration was 1880-1920.

In this period, as in the case of the above, political tensions escalated. During this period, the situation in both geographical regions was aggravated, that is, the political power in the whole Turkestan region was changed. Over 160,000 Uighurs have migrated to the valley areas during the same period [16]. The displaced population is the poorest economically disadvantaged population, with an influx of inflows with the arrival of migrant workers and those who come for the purpose of living. Another reason for the exacerbation of this phase was the signing of the Peterborough Treaty between the Russian-Chinese governments in February 1881 [17]. Osim Boki said the agreement provides for those wishing to move to Russia. According to him, the Ili region was returned to China and many people preferred to settle in the Russian tsar’s territory rather than being subjected to Chinese oppression. For example, after the settlement, 11,835 Uighur families migrated to two regions of Central Asia [18],[11]. During this period there was a significant migration of families. Also, at this stage, the influx of migrants has led to the formation of permanent roadways due to their cyclical continuity. The fact is that Alixontura Soguni, who is a participant of this migration, confirms this. The Uighur population increased by about four or five hills, including Jilaqaragai, Terek (Chelek), Ergashtom, and Sangtash, and arrived in the Ferghana Valley on 12–15 days [19], [110],[112]. On the eve of the twentieth century, more precisely after the treaty between the two countries has been determined, the registration of those who emigrate to the territories of Tsarist Russia begins. A significant increase in the number of official appeals to the representatives of the Tsar’s government during this period, which has expressed a desire to emigrate among the eastern Turkestan, is confirmed by the Central State Archives of Uzbekistan [20]. Large-scale mass migration In the middle of the twentieth century, there is a migration of Eastern Turkestan people, mainly Uighurs, to the valley. This migration process can be considered as the last major migration. Most of the Uighurs, who are citizens of the two countries, relocated to Tashkent and the Ferghana Valley at their own discretion and with their own preferences. In the period from 1954 to 1962, some 350,000 people were resettled to Central Asia [22], [277], [278], and more than 10,000 of them were located in the Ferghana Valley, that is, near their acquaintances or relatives.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in the middle of the nineteenth century in the eastern Turkestan region, which is a close neighbor of the Kokand Khanate, liberation movements of Muslim population against Chinese invaders intensified. As a result of economic hardship and political turmoil, many eastern Turkestan families, along with their families, are beginning to migrate to the previously known and geographically closer to the Ferghana Valley. The reason for them to move to the valley:

First of all, these peoples have lived in a unique ethno-cultural environment since ancient times;

- Strengthening of blood relations;
- Regional proximity;
- The closeness of religion and culture;
- robustness of trade and economic relations,

- existing trade and caravan roads,
- the interest of local rulers in the migration of emotions to the valley. In short, the “mass migration” of the Uighur Turkestan Uighurs to the Ferghana Valley for economic and political reasons has saved them from the humiliation, violence, cruelty and slaughter of the invaders as a nation.

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