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INFORMATION ON THE ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE POPULATION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE WORKS OF RUSSIAN ORIENTALISTS

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Abstract:

This article studies the ethnic composition of southern Uzbekistan, in particular the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya oases, in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century from the perspective of historical migrations, genealogical structures, and political and social factors.

Keywords: Southern Uzbekistan, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Uzbek clans, ethnic composition, N.V. Khanikov, A.N. Mayev, I.F. Sitnyakovsky, D.N. Logofet.

Аннотация:

В статье рассматривается этнический состав южного Узбекистана, в частности Кашкадарьинского и Сурхандарьинского оазисов, во второй половине XIX века и начале XX века с точки зрения исторических миграций, генеалогических структур, политических и социальных факторов.

Ключевые слова: Южный Узбекистан, Кашкадарья, Сурхандарья, узбекские роды, этнический состав, Н.В. Хаников, А.Н. Маев, И.Ф. Ситняковский, Д.Н. Логофет.

Introduction

Southern Uzbekistan — the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya oases — is one of the regions that played a decisive role in the formation of the Uzbek people. This territory is distinguished not only by its ethnic diversity, but also by its own clan system, historical settlements and migrations. As a result of expeditions and ethnographic studies conducted in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the ethnographic map of this region was studied in great detail.



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This article analyzes the ethnic composition of the southern Uzbeks, the clan structure and the influence of these processes on the Uzbek ethnogenesis based on historical and ethnographic materials collected by such researchers as N.V. Khanikov, A.N. Mayev, I.F. Sitnyakovsky, D.N. Logofet.

Results and discussion

Nikolai Vladimirovich Khanikov (October 12 (24), 1822, Kaluga Province, Russian Empire – November 3 (15), 1878, Rambouillet, Third French Republic) was a Russian orientalist, corresponding member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences.

N.V. Khannikov's information: N.V. Khannikov's work "Описание Бухарского ханства" (Description of the Bukhara Khanate), published in St. Petersburg in 1851, is one of the most important scientific sources of the 19th century. In the appendix to the work, he lists 92 Uzbek clans. 28 of them lived in the territory of the Bukhara Emirate, in particular, in the Kashkadarya oasis.

Khannikov writes that these territories were inhabited by especially large and influential clans, such as the Mangits, Sarays, Kungirats, Orlots and Qovchins [1]. These tribes actively participated in the political and social system in their time, participated in military administration, and sometimes rose to official positions.

Nikolai Aleksandrovich Mayev (1835–1896) – Russian writer, journalist, major general, participant in military campaigns in Central Asia. Mayev N.A. is considered the first scientist to study the southern principalities of the Bukhara Khanate. In 1875, the expedition he led visited all the southern principalities of the Bukhara Emirate. He first visited the Khysor principality, and in 1878, with a second expedition, he also visited the Sherabad and Boysun principalities, collecting important historical and ethnographic information.

A.N. Mayev Expedition: A.N. Mayev led an expedition to the Sherabad and Boysun principalities in 1878. His observations are an important source for studying the ethnic and economic aspects of the Uzbek population of the Surkhandarya



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region. Mayev provides accurate information about such clans and tribes as the Kun'gorat, Marka, Kutchi, Yuz, Lakai, Durmon, and Qatagon [2].

He does not limit himself to an ethnic list, but also writes about the geographical area of each clan, their occupation as farmers or cattle breeders, and their semi-nomadic lifestyle. This shows that the population living in these areas is in the process of transitioning to a settled life and is going through several stages economically.

Mayev's observations contain detailed information, especially about the clans in the mountainous region of Boysun, among which the Lakai and Kutchi clans are highlighted.

Sitnyakovsky Nikanor Fedorovich – (1845–1910) – Russian army officer, actively participated in the conquest of Central Asia. He compiled a genealogical table of the local population, including the Kungrats living in the southern region of the Bukhara Emirate, and provided information about the life and social structure of the Kenagas in his work.

I.F. Sitnyakovsky's research: I.F. Sitnyakovsky was one of the first scientists to compile genealogies of Uzbek clans at the beginning of the 20th century. His work “To the genealogical table of the Uzbek clan Kungrad” (To the genealogical table of the Kungrad clan) is of great importance as a historical and ethnographic source.

He was the first to document the genealogy of the Kungrads living in the Guzar, Baysun, Sherabad and Karki principalities [3]. According to the analysis of this genealogy, the Kungrads migrated from Khiva to Movarunnahr approximately 400 years ago, during the reign of Shaybani Khan. Such historical migrations indicate that ethnic groups from Khorezm and Khiva played an important role in the formation of the Uzbek people.

Sitnyakovsky also provides accurate ethnographic and genealogical information about the Kungrads living in the Zarafshan oasis, their divisions, the Kenagas clan, and the inhabitants of the villages of Tortuvli and Gazarak in the Denov and Saryjoi estates.



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Dmitry Nikolayevich Logofet – (1865–1922) – Russian general, military journalist and writer, orientalist. Author of numerous works on the history, culture and lifestyle of the peoples of Central Asia.

D.N. Logofet Research: D.N. Logofet's work "The Khanate of Bukhara", on the one hand, provides important statistical and social data, but has been criticized by many authors. Because he often evaluates his ideas from a Russian chauvinistic position.

For example, Logofet writes that the peoples of Central Asia were completely Persianized and assimilated into the Indo-Aryans during the Achaemenid conquest. This situation can be assessed not as a historical fact, but as a conclusion drawn from a political position [4].

According to Logofet, at the beginning of the 20th century, the following ethnic groups lived in the Bukhara Emirate: Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Arabs, Jews, Afghans, Indians, Russians and Gypsies. He estimated the total number of these groups, divided into four categories: urban, semi-nomadic and nomadic population, at 300 thousand [4]. However, subsequent researchers did not accept this figure as a real demographic indicator.

Conclusion

The historical sources considered above show that the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya oases are one of the key regions in the formation of the Uzbek people. The Uzbek clans and tribes that lived in these regions - Mangits, Kungirots, Lakai, Kenagas, and others - went through a long historical evolution. Sources from researcher N.V. Khanikov to Sitnyakovsky, Mayev, and even Logofet reveal various aspects of these processes.

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