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SETTLEMENT OF ARABS WHO MOVED TO CENTRAL ASIA

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ABSTRACT

This in the article Central to Asia moved came of the Arabs settlement and their local population culture with collision illuminated.

KEYWORDS

Central Asia, Arabs, settlement.

INTRODUCTION

The arrival of the Arabs in Movarounnahr did not affect the ethnic composition of the local people. But as a result of the Arabs' economic and cultural relations with the local population, a process of transformation took place in their lives. According to the way of life, some nomadic Arabs lived a semi-sedentary life, and some lived a sedentary life. Some of the Arabs migrated in rural areas. They grazed their livestock within certain limits, moving only to available pastures in certain seasons. At the beginning of the 20th century, ethnocultural changes began to settle in the cities and around the cities. But later on, perhaps

because of their genetic base of Bedouin, desert, many characteristics, or because they were deprived of some privileges, Arabs began to move from cities to villages. For these reasons, the locals called those who settled in the villages "baladi", i.e. "city dwellers". According to linguists, the name Polati of the village inhabited by Arabs in Kashkadarya and Bukhara regions is connected with the Arabic word "baladi" - "urban".

Elshnosti scientist B. X. According to Karmisheva, the Arabs who migrated from Balkh, Shibirgan, Andkhoi, Akhchi and other regions of Northern Afghanistan to the south of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (this



phenomenon continued until the beginning of the 20th century), while the rich herdsmen chose the lands of Eastern Bukhara, the poor Arabs went to the ownerless lands suitable for irrigation. is located.

When the Arabs settled in Central Asia, they mainly chose the southwestern regions of the region, but they did not settle densely in the northeastern regions. In the north-eastern parts of the region, that is, in the Syr Darya basin, Arabs do not show much incentive to choose new settlements. This is because, firstly, the south-western parts of the region have a relatively warm climate, and natural-geographically, they consist of some steppes and deserts. This and it is mostly hot in the countries lived of the Arabs to the client suitable was falling Northeast regions , especially Ferghana valley , mostly mountain and fell from the regions consists of being , this of husbands climate relatively coldness Arabs for certain inconveniences gave birth to

The first appearance of the Arabs in the Ferghana Valley coincides with the period of their conquest of Central Asia. Usually, a group of Arab troops-garrisons were left in the conquered cities. They were tasked with pacifying the local population and collecting taxes. At first, the Arabs lived in isolation from the local population, but gradually, over the years, they approached them and began to leave.

Elscientist scientist S. who carried out effective research on the Ferghana Valley. S. According to Gubaev, Arabs entered Central Asia in the VII-VIII centuries. The Arabs who first came to the Ferghana Valley do not know where they came from. Andijan admits that the majority of Arabs in Boz, Baliqchi, Izboskent Pakhtaabad districts are semi-nomadic shepherds who have kept the name "Arab" to this day. He also claims that the Arabs living in the village of Gova in the Chust district of the Namangan region now call themselves Uzbeks. From the above information, it

can be concluded that the Arabs in the Ferghana Valley have kept only their ethnic name.

According to him, the main reason for Arabs to come to our territory in early spring is that most of them left Bukhara and then settled in Chuparkuriq village of Karmana. They came and settled in Kokan Khanli, and after hearing this, the Khan himself came and moved here with a young man.

The respondent said that their descendants are still living in Kyrgyzstan today, most of the Gray Arabs have migrated to other regions, they moved to Pakhtaabad and settled in Kaminter. Our village was settled in 1950 after moving from the Jozha Arab region of Shakhrikhan.

Most of the Arabs settled in Okhunboev, Madaniyat and Tunika regions in Kyrgyzstan.

The new Arabs in the Ferghana Valley and the old Arabs do not have the same behavior around us. The Arabs of the Aravan region of Kyrgyzstan speak in a very harsh tone, as do other peoples.

Thus, the Arabs later moved to a sedentary lifestyle and lived with the local population, forgetting their native language. But the Arabs who lived separately in the desert kept their mother tongue. For example, the inhabitants of the village of Polati in Kashkadarya region and dozens of villages including Rahimsofi, Khojaquduq, Andabozor, Boyterak, Darcha, Qanotli, Borikhona, Pistali, Nomard, Olachabop, and Ogzikeng have forgotten their mother tongue.

The process of Uzbekization is widespread in most of the Arabs today . There is also a part of Arabs in the territory of Bukhara region, in particular, in the village of Polati, which belongs to Jondar district. They said that most of the Arabs immigrated from Polati, which belongs to the Koson district of the Kashkadarya region, and settled here. For example, the Arabs living



in the village of "Chorvador" in Chirakchi district also moved from Polati. They have continuously continued the traditions of godparents and relatives. Their traditions and customs are almost the same. The inhabitants of the mentioned villages connect their original roots with the village of Polati.

During the rule of Amir Temur and the Shaybanites, many Arabs were brought from Arabia, Iran, Afghanistan to Central Asia, including now to the territory of Uzbekistan. In particular, Arabs lived in the village of Nowqad-Quraysh between Kesh and Nasaf, 35 km from Nasaf and 30 km from Kesh. The ancient place of this village corresponds to the village of Karabagh in the present-day Qamashi district, and it is considered the place of Altintepa Novqad-Quraysh in this area.

According to the informants, a part of the Arabs transferred by Amir Temur was taken away by the religious leader of Kasbi, Sayyid Hazrat Sultan Amir Shamsuddin Mirhaidar Sahibqiran, and settled in the territories of the present Kason district. This part of the Arabs was called Sayyid "mirhaydari", considered Sultan Mirhaydar as their own, and did not even pay taxes to his descendants until the 20s of the 20th century.

Descendants of the Khurasan clan, who came from the city of Herat in Afghanistan and became part of the local population, live here. Arabs engaged in trade in Balkh province settled in the village of Bomdod. Later, because camels needed wide pastures, they moved to the Rabat desert in Boisun, to the territory of the village of Kakaydi, which belongs to the Zharkurgan district. In addition to the above-mentioned clans, you can also find names such as resistance, Egyptian. In the village of Surkhan, which belongs to Kyziriq district, Arab clans such as Sham, Istari, Gilamboz, and Hsori live. The descendants of Shovshilla, Istara, Gilamboz arrived 350 years ago.

Determining the question of the origin of the people who migrated to new regions is of great importance in the study of their ethnic origin. For this purpose, in order to determine from which regions the Arabs living in the village of Jeynov in the Mirishkor district of Kashkadarya region and the village of Arabkhana in the Pastdargom district of Samarkand region migrated, they were asked the question "From which regions of the country did your ancestors migrate?" we asked.

Most of the respondents (56 percent) mentioned the famous cities of Yemen, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, such as Mecca and Medina. At the same time, 9 percent of the respondents recognized Afghanistan as the place where their ancestors lived. Therefore, 65 percent of the respondents have information about where their ancestors migrated from, which shows that in the historical mind of the Arabs living in Kashkadarya region, the narratives related to the area where their ancestors lived are well preserved. Of course, this situation among Arabs is important in determining their ethnic identity.

Arabs moved to Aravan 300-400 years ago. They claim that the Arabs came to Aravan from Arabia. In our estimation, Arabs moved to these areas from Andijan region.

The settlement of the Arabs in the Central Asian territories, after the Arabs, they are recognized as the people of the steppe or the people living in the steppe or the Arabs who live in the steppe.

Such a decrease in the number of Arabs can be explained by the fact that the majority of Arabs were included in the Uzbek nation as a result of the national policy carried out during the Soviet era. One thing to note here is that they may have assimilated into the local population or migrated to their native land. However, a number of our informants pointed out that



during the period of the research, not a single Arab has moved to the Arab countries.

It will certainly be inappropriate to associate the passive level of demographic indicators with natural, migration and assimilation processes among Arabs in Central Asia. In this regard, as a result of the national policy of the Soviets, it is necessary to take into account the cases where a small number of nations were gradually and artificially included in the titular nations. In particular, in the materials of the population census conducted in the 1950s and 1980s, the number of Arabs was sharply reduced, and in official documents and passports, they were recorded as Uzbek, Tajik, Turkmen, Kazakh, Kyrgyz) nationality.

Studying the processes related to the ancient past of each nation, ethnic history, material and spiritual culture, various clans and tribes, lifestyle, and customs is one of the most urgent issues today. One such problem is related to the Arabs, and many place names related to their name can be found in the territory of our republic.

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