

Historical study of the influx of immigrant peoples into Turkestan. (On the example of Afghan citizens)

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***Annotation:** When the Afghan state was formed in 1747, the concept of the Afghan people officially began to be used. But the internal division of the Afghan people, like that of other Muslim states in Central Asia, is made up of clans and tribes. Moreover, the Afghan peoples also lived in the territory of neighboring Muslim countries and could not be called by the notion of an immigrant people. In the census conducted by the Russian Empire, these peoples were referred to as "immigrants" rather than indigenous peoples. For this reason, this article analyzes the migration processes and causes of Afghan citizens living in Central Asia.*

***Key words:** Indigenous People, Immigrant People, Contract, Sherpur Incident, Official, Oxus.*

Introduction

The Afghan peoples also reside in the territory of neighboring Muslim countries and are not referred to by the notion of an immigrant people. In the census conducted by the Russian Empire, these peoples were referred to as "immigrants" rather than indigenous peoples. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the political divisions in Afghanistan and the divisions within the khanates combined to create the conditions for the invaders to enter the region. As a result, in 1839 the British established their headquarters in Herat, while in 1839 the Russians attacked Khiva under the leadership of the governor of Orenburg Perovsky. But while the British invasion of Afghanistan met with strong opposition from the people, Perovsky's attack failed as a result of the severe cold and lack of food. After that, the British government reached an agreement with Afghanistan.

Main part

On January 11, 1841, the British commander McNaten signed a treaty with the Afghans. According to the treaty, Amir Dostmuhammad and his family were to be released from captivity in India. But Macnotten set a trap with one of the heirs to the Afghan throne, Akbarshah, the son of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan, in order to capture Akbarkhan, who had dealt a heavy blow to the British in the process. During the negotiations, Akbarkhan sensed a trap and demanded that Macnotten stop it, and when he refused, he shot Macnotten directly in the heart. The incident took place in Sherpur camp. Then, in January 1842, an Anglo-Afghan treaty was signed, according to which the British were to leave their artillery and weapons to the Afghans and leave Afghanistan. But the British did not fully comply with the terms of the treaty. For example, he left only 5 of 14 balls [1,211].

After the death of Amir Shuju, the rule in Afghanistan will literally pass into the hands of Amir Dostmuhammad. Amir Dostmuhammad will try to strengthen Afghanistan in all respects and take advantage of the differences between Russia and Britain in the process. However, in 1855, Anglo-Afghan friendship and in 1857 the Anglo-Afghan military treaty were signed. The British government also tried to increase pressure on the khanates through Afghanistan and India. As a proof of our opinion, it is expedient to cite the following

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sentences from the researches of the scientist H.Ziyoev.

In 1840, a man from India named Haybat Sahib came and gave the following name to the khan of Khiva: "For a long time the Russians have been trying to take over your provinces. Their goal is to occupy Movorounnahr, Khorezm, Khorasan, and Russia over Seistan is a great country and kingdom with an innumerable army and innumerable weapons. The thing is, in another 50 years, Russia will have your husband. If you want your provinces to be in your hands forever and no one to invade it, give us Khorezm. The word that Khorezm is under British rule will save you from danger." H. Ziyoev also mentions the existence of a letter from the governor of Herat through the British ambassador Shakespeare, who considered the Russian invasion dangerous for Afghanistan [2,74].

British intelligence did not stop there. The embassies of Major Wolf, Abbott, Stoddart, Connolly are examples of our opinion. The direction of British intelligence entering Central Asia was not only through Afghanistan. They have not lost sight of Kashgar, a rebel part of China. The goal was to enter Central Asia through trade. In 1865, British intelligence agent Muhammad Hamid traveled from Ladakh to Yorkent to gather information about political forces in the region. Almost at the same time, Johnson, a British official, was sent to Hotan to lay the groundwork for broader economic expansion. A large fair will be held in Palanpur (Northern India). The aim was to gain an advantage in trade relations with Central Asia through Lesser Tibet [3,36]. It should be noted that Amir Dostmuhammad also reached an agreement with the Russian Empire to preserve the freedom of the country. According to the agreement between Amir Dostmuhammad and the Russian Empire, 300 Afghan soldiers, led by the Amir's grandson Iskander Khan, served in the Russian army [4,174].

After the death of Amir Dostmuhammad in 1863, the struggle between the heirs to the throne intensified. The British government, which had recently suppressed an Indian militant uprising, used a tactic of non-interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, given the internal situation. However, surveillance did not mean that Afghanistan was completely disappointed. After that, the struggle for power between Sheralikhan and his nephews Abdurahman and Ishakhon began. After the victory of Sheralikhan in this battle, Abdurahmankhan and Ishaqkhan first settled in Bukhara and then in Turkestan. The Russian Empire provides pensions to Afghan citizens.

The Russian Empire, which at that time occupied a large part of the khanates, extended a helping hand to Abdurahman and Ishaq Khan, thinking of their future plans. Scientific research has been conducted on the history of Afghan citizens in Samarkand, especially on the history of Ishaq Khan. Abdurahman, Ishakhon, Ismailkhan and the Afghan citizens who came to Samarkand with the permission of Governor-General KP Kaufman lived in the Kavarzor mahalla of the city and were under the auspices of the Russian Empire. For example, Abdurahman received a pension of 25,000 rubles a year from the Russian Empire [5,74]. There is information about the current location, origin and name of Kavarzor mahalla.

There are still many facts about the personality and qualities of the future Afghan Emir Abdurahman in the rank of commander. One of them is the information of Alexander Chernevsky, a Russian officer who was walking next to Amir Abdurahman. He writes that Amir Abdurahman impressed the officer with his diligence. The conversations were also pleasant. The Emir repeatedly urged the officer to go with him to Afghanistan [6,29]. It should be noted that the rapid development of capitalist relations has led to regional conflicts in all parts of the world, with the exception of the Central Asian states.

ISSN 2774-3918 (online), <https://ksshr.kresnanusantara.co.id>. Published by Kresna Nusantara

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The claim of the Bukhara Khanate that Central Asia had long been the only state under the name of Movorounnahr and that all of them were ruled by the supreme rulers of Bukhara had led to regular wars with the Kokand and Khiva khanates. The dispute between the Bukhara Emirate and the Kokand Khanate over Jizzakh, Khojand, and Uratapa, and the dispute between the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate over the Marv and Charjoi khanates intensified the conflict between the khanates. Moreover, the neighboring countries, in their own interests, sometimes supported one country or another, and were busy fueling the conflict.

As a result of the civil wars, agriculture, trade, and handicrafts fell behind, further exacerbating economic insecurity. Although there is a need for mechanized production and the development of science, this has not been addressed. Eventually, one khanate after another was conquered by the Russian Empire.

There was also an attempt to achieve advanced technologies through the development of trade in the khanates, as many other national traders could be found in the khanate's bazaars and caravanserais. For example, remnants of Afghan traders could be found in Central Asian markets [7,251]. In addition, there were attempts to develop the military, to form a regular army, to acquire modern weapons. From 1869 to 1873, British and Russian diplomacy maintained active diplomatic relations over these territories. Finally, in 1873, the parties reached an agreement that Afghanistan would become part of the United Kingdom and Central Asia into the territory of the Russian Empire. Nevertheless, the Russian government continued to support pro-Russian forces in Afghanistan or anti-British forces to counter the potential threat posed by the British to the Central Asian khanates.

The Second Anglo-Afghan War, which began in 1878, seemed to confirm the suspicion of the Russian Empire. Therefore, a mission led by General Stoletov will be sent to the Emir of Afghanistan Sherali and a small military group will be brought to the Afghan border. At that time, the Russian Empire was not able to actively intervene in Afghanistan, even because of the Balkan issue and the Russo-Turkish war. The future Emir of Afghanistan sought to increase his influence in Afghanistan by supporting Abdurahman, who lives in Samarkand. This is analyzed in P. Sykes' research as follows. Abdurahman visited Bukhara again. During the Travel, the commanders crossed the Oxus and reached Karakol in the Bukhara region. There he was greeted by his cousin Ishaq Khan (son of Sardor Azam) and his servants. He was received by the Emir of Bukhara in Gissar, where he stayed for a few days and commented on the cold welcome on his first visit [7,125].

The diplomatic processes taking place in the international arena, especially the defeats of Britain in the Anglo-Afghan war, the defeats of the Russian Empire in the Crimean War, led to the reunification of the two great empires around one table. The outcome of the negotiations showed that while India and Afghanistan were on the edge of the UK, Central Asia was due to the Russian Empire. But both sides understood that the agreement was a deposit, that the agreement was reached only because of future risks. Another defeat in the Second Anglo-Afghan War of 1878-1880 was decided in favor of Russian diplomacy. That is, Afghanistan has become a corridor between empires. This did not mean that Russia had given up on Afghanistan and India.

At that time, the Russian Empire decided to use Amir Abdurahman, who lived in Turkestan. As a confirmation of our opinion, it is expedient to quote the following information of syr Persey Saykes. Abdurahman traveled to Russian-occupied Samarkand, where he was warmly welcomed by Russian officials. In due time he visited the Governor-General of

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Tashkent. According to his correspondence, Kaufman had an honest relationship with the Afghan Sardars. Abdurahman tried to persuade him that he should be the emir of Afghanistan in the interests of Russia.

According to Kaufman, hospitality was shown given his helplessness. At this point, Kaufman said that relations between Russia and the United Kingdom are sincere and wished Sherali positive governance. Abdurahmon writes in his autobiography: "After living in Samarkand for two years, our friendly relations with Afghans and Russians have strengthened, and our relations with Sherali and his government have accelerated. I learned that Muhammad Alam Khan, the governor of Balkh, had sent an envoy to the Emir of Bukhara on relations, and had sent his letters to General Abramov and the deputies of Tashkent.

The Russians also responded to letters by the same means "[8,126].

Upon his return to Afghanistan, Abdurahman took full power in 1880 and undertook a series of reforms in the country, gaining greater independence in domestic and foreign policy. With the seizure of power by Amir Abdurahman, Afghanistan remained a neutral territory, rather than the Amu Darya (at the request of the British), which was the boundary of the two empires, a clause of the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1873. However, due to the Russian-British conflict, Central Asia fell under the control of the Russian Empire, and Afghanistan under the control of Britain [9,128].

In conclusion, during the period of the 30s and 70s of the 19th century, Afghanistan and Central Asia became the main conflict between the Russian and British empires. These two great empires sought to expand and strengthen their sphere of influence in Afghanistan by various means. Due to diplomatic and many political processes during the outbreak of World War I, both the British Empire and the Russian Empire were forced to unite in an alliance, forgetting the Balkans, the East, and the outcome of the Berlin Congress, albeit temporarily. In the process, empires were forced to side with each other in a sense.

It can be understood that the certain weakness of the British Empire before Germany forced it to side with the Russian Empire. The Russian Empire, on the other hand, had to come to an agreement in order to strengthen its position in the Caucasus, the Caspian Sea, and especially in Central Asia. Despite defeats in the Anglo-Afghan Wars 1 and 2, Britain began to encircle Afghanistan with various economic, military, and trade agreements, knowing that it would not have to lose Afghanistan in any case. For example, under the Anglo-Afghan Treaty of 1907, Afghanistan was able to maintain its independence only in domestic politics. Although the British government tried to weaken the Russian Empire on the Afghan issue, for example, to provide military and financial support for their marches to the Caspian region, it was also forced to side with the Russian Empire on some issues.

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