

A Historical Glance at the Origin of the People of Kohikhana District in Faryab Province

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ABSTRACT

The subject that we are discussing here is the historical origin of the ethnic groups that live in an area of 9 square kilometers. This area is known as (the Kohikhana District) of Maimana city. Kohikhana district is located in the eastern part of Maimana city at the the hillside of the mountain range that stretches to the north and south. The residence of this area consists of different ethnic groups such as Lefrai, Kolani, Zai Reza, Turkmen, Uzbek, Punjabi, and Pashtun. There are various traditions and views about the origin and habitat of these ethnic groups, the form of settlement, and the method of immigration.

The majority of the residents of this region are Lefrai, Kolani, and Zai Reza, who are all known under the title (AAimaq or Firouzkohi). The above tribes came here from the mountain areas of Faryab province or Ghor province and settled here. Besides them, Uzbeks, Turkmens, Punjabis, and Pashtuns have also come here from different areas and live peacefully together.

The purpose of this article is to show that the tribes living in this area came to this area and settled at what time? Which region and land were they from? Under what conditions and factors did the foundation of immigration in this direction? What was their naming philosophy? And in which position did they settle in this area?

Keywords- District, Aimaq, Kohikhanah, Kolani, Lafrai, Migration, Origin, Settlement, Tribe, Zai Reza.

I. PREFACE

Kohikhanah district is related to the first district of Maimana city and is located in the area of approximately (9) square kilometers, in the foothills of the earthen hills on the east side of Maimana city. There are almost (3000) families and approximately (13700) men and women in this area. Different ethnic groups with different languages and accents live in this neighborhood. Each of these tribes has a different and specific historical background.

There are a lot of rumors about the original home of the residents of Kohikhana district, their origin, and the time of their migration, among the common people and experts. With frequent questions from me, I decided to investigate this issue. By referring to libraries and written monuments, I found that there was no independent writing about this issue; Rather, the authors have only mentioned the name of this district, the

number of schools, and the well-known figures in this area.

In this article, an attempt has been made to discuss the first people who settled in this district; What were their original homeland and the main reason for their migration, I will conduct comprehensive and scientific research. Etymology, cause of migration, spoken language and current place of residence should be investigated.

The research method in this article is descriptive and in some cases, it goes to the extent of analysis. The collection of information in this article is library and field. We first searched the historical origin of the name of these people in the libraries, and in the absence of information, we have reached field research. It should be noted that the statistical population in this research is (13) people, most of whom are residents of kohikhanah district. (7) Some of them are intelligent and knowledgeable people and (6) others are "aged" people

who have enough information about the historical past of the people of this neighborhood.

II. BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF KOHIKHANA AREA

Kohikhana is made from two words, one is "mountain" and the other is "house". The word "mountain" is used to mean a large rise of the earth, which is usually made of stone, soil, and minerals, and is much higher and bigger than a hill (Anuri, 2012: below the term). The letter "y" is used because of the relative. And the word "house" means the building in which a person, especially the family, lives (Omid, 2004: below the word). According to the above, the mountain house is used to mean the collection of houses of the people who came from the mountain areas and settled here.

Kohikhana area belongs to the first district of Maimana city and it is located in the eastern part of Maimana city, the center of Faryab province, along both sides of Maimana-Sarhaouz sea. This areaage from the east side to Damgul Area; from the west to Baluchkhane area and Hematabad area; From the northern area to the Khaja Capital Area and the Arabkhane Area, and from the south to the Ten Aziz Area and the New Powgani Area; It is limited (Itsar, personal interview, 10/3/1401).

Most of the residents of this area speak Persian and other ethnic groups also speak Uzbek, Turkmen, and Pashto languages. The people of this area are Muslim and Sunni Hanafi in terms of religion. Probably (3000) families and approximately (13700) people live in this area. Also, in this areaage, there are (4) high school chapters, of which (2) is female and (2) is male (Mokhleszadeh, personal interview, 9/17/1400).

Many ethnic groups live in the area of Kohikhana, such as Lefrai, Kolani, Tarshi, Zai-Reza, Turkmen, Uzbek, Punjabi, and Pashtun. The residents of the place consider the Lefraei, Kolani, and Zairaza tribes to be of Aimaq descent. The above-mentioned tribes are also referred to as Firouzkohi or Aimaq. For more historical information, dear readers, each of these tribes are introduced in detail, taking into account their historical records, below:

I. Aimaqs

Since the Lefrai people, the colonies and the Zirazas of the Kohikhana Area, also call themselves Aimaq or Firuzkohi; I think it is necessary to clarify a little about the word "Aimaq" for more information. In Omid's culture, Fasharad Sokhon culture and Dehkhoda's dictionary, the word Aimaq is written as a Turkic and Mongolian word in the form of "OAimaq or OAimaq" and it is used in the meaning of tribe, clan, descent and lineage (Anuri, 1382/ Omid, 1384, Dehkhoda, 1385: below the word). Regarding the etymology of the word Aimaq, they wrote: "The word Aimaq is a combination of two Turkic words (Oi and Aq) that convey the meaning of tent and hut or white

house; Because this tribe has been named "Aqavis or Aimaqs" by having white houses" (Shahrani, 1389: 113).

Aimaqs are formed from the following sects: 1- Taimani 2- Suri 3- Jamshidi 4- Firouzkohi (Khorshidjahan Chronicles: 315, quoted by: Ali Najafi). Here it is not meant from Firozkoh, Firozkoh city of Iran; Rather, Firouzkoh is the land of Afghanistan. The book "General Geography of Afghanistan's Provinces" wrote Firuzkoh as the center of Ghor province (Ansari, 2014: 720).

Since the Lefrais, Kolanis, Tarshis, and Zai Rezaconsider themselves to be Aimaq or Firuzkohi, this is where the thread is opened in our hand by mentioning the above material; Because one of the Aimaq sects known as Firouzkohi lived mostly in Chaghcharan region of Ghor province. The residents of GuzerKohikhana also claim that they came from those areas in Kohistan district of Faryab province and migrated from Kohistan district to GuzerKohikhana (Abd al-Wahab, personal interview, 9/16/1400).

Therefore, without prolonging the discussion, we will introduce the Lefrai, Kolani, and Zairaza tribes one by one:

A) Lefrai tribe of Gozr Kohikhana

Before discussing the Lefrai tribe of "Gazerkoikhane"; It requires that valuable and important points be noted here about the meaning and concept of the word Lefrai, the historical background of the Lefrai people, and the geographical location of the Lefrai region; At least it should be open for the understanding of more readers who are eager to know about the Lefrai people.

The meaning and concept of the word "Lefrai"

The word "Lefra" is combined from two parts "Laff and Rah". Laf: means to twist, roll and entangle; is (Anuri, 2012: sub-word). Road: It means the place of areaage, road, and anywhere on the earth where people come and go (Anuri, 2012: below the word). which in total means "lefra", a winding road; Because the above village is located in an area whose roads are extremely difficult to area and even humans or animals can hardly travel through it; But recently, with the construction of the road, cars and vehicles are also coming and going.

The origin and reason for the migration of "Lefrais"

Lafara village is located in Shivuj (Al-Farooq) district of Ghor province. According to the statements of the elderly people of Lefrai village, due to the increase in population in "Lefrai" village, some of the residents of "Lefrai" village (173) years before today, which coincides with the year (1228 A.H.) of the second reign of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan It is possible, they come in the current region of Ghalmuri [a village in Kohistan district of Faryab province] and call themselves "Lefraei"; Because here the letter "y" is used to express the relation to the place.

The first time people immigrate from "Lafara" village of Ghor province and come to "Lafarai" village of Kohistan district of Faryab province, they choose the

present village of "Hasarak" as their first residence. But later, due to a large number of people, the Lefrais created independent villages, which today have grown to 18 villages and 1300 houses. It is worth mentioning that some of the Lafrais live in Maimana city, the capital of Faryab province, and Khanabad district of Kunduz (Qutullah, personal interview, 1/17/1401).

The geographical location of Lefrai village

Lafraei village is located in the Kohistan district of Faryab province; If in the east of Lefrai village, there is a village named Fiyag; on the west side of that mountain; In the northern part of it, the village of Lolash and Bandar and the south side of the above village; The main village of Lefra is located (Qutullah, personal interview, 1/17/1401).

By mentioning the above material, we understood the meaning and concept of Lefra and Lefrai; We knew the reason for their migration and their historical background and understood their habitat. Now let's turn to this issue, which position do they live in the the area of Kohikhana? Who were their famous people? And probably in which years did they come here and settle down?

How the Lefrai people live in GozerKohikhana

According to the opinion of the elderly people of Gozer Kohikhana, the Lafraei of this area from the village of Lafraei, Kohistan district of Faryab province; Due to the narrowness of space and the increase in population or other factors, they first came and settled in the area that is now known as Central Mountain. Lately, the Lefrais live scattered in different parts of this area; But most of the Lefrais live in the Central Mountain Area and the Urban Mountain (Noor Mohammad, personal interview, 3/16/1401).

b) Colony tribe – Gozer Kohikhana

Before I see anything about the "Kolani" people of this area, mention the reasons for naming this village Kolani, the history of the Kolani people, the geographical location of the Kolani village from where they migrated to here, and also the reason for their migration. I know it is necessary to clarify the issue.

Why is this village called a colony?

There are two quotes or two narrations about the philosophy of "colony" naming. 1- Some have interpreted the word "Kelan" as a wild tree with a height of three or four meters, with leaves like a human palm, and the fruit of this wild tree is like an apricot (Nazari, personal interview, 26 /3/1401). 2- According to another group, the word "Colony" is the same as the English word "Colony", which means "colony". The word colony in English means the settlement of a group of people of a country in a land separate from the main country; But having ties with the main country is (Aghabakhshi and Afshari-Rad, 1383: 110). To clarify the above issue, we take a brief look at the distant past.

In a period of history that covers the years between (750-500 BC), the Greeks noticed the sea and colonized the Mediterranean coastal areas and a network

of different countries from the coasts of Asia Minor to Sicily. They created southern Italy and even southern France and Spain. After the Iran-Greece wars, the most brilliant chapter in the history of Greece began and the culture and civilization of this country developed in such a way that it has few parallels in the history of the world. Until Philip the Macedonian king conquered Sparta, Athens, Corinth, and Thebes in (338 BC) and his son Alexander the Great spread the Greek civilization throughout the world known at that time with his conquests. (Jafari, 1387: 479).

The claim of the local residents also starts from here, and that during the campaign of Alexander the Great to Afghanistan, the people who are called "Kolani" today, were part of Alexander's army. These people came first to Herat, then to Badghis province, and from there in Kolani village of Kohistan district in Faryab province. (Kohzad, personal interview, 3/24/1401).

Kallan village of Kohistan district and the origin of the Gozer Kohikhana tribe

This village is connected to the Tirband mountain range of Turkestan in the north, Kolani Valley in the south, Lavor Valley in the east, and Tigh Sangar Heights in the west. According to the opinion of the elderly people of Gozer Kohikhana, the colonial people living in Gozer Kohikhana, Faryab province, migrated from Kallan village, Kohistan district, Faryab province, to Gozer Kohikhana, city of Maimane approximately (220) years ago and settled there (Noor Mohammad, personal interview, 3/16/ 1401).

Although the Kolani people live scattered in different areas of the Kohikhana area; in Baba Rams, they live mostly in mountain huts and urban mountain huts (Itsar, personal interview, 10/3/1401).

c) Zai Reza'i tribe of Kohikhana area

The word "Zai Reza" is composed of two parts "Zi" and "Reza". They have used the additional word "Zi" in the meanings of "toward" and "near" (Dehkhoda, 13: under the word "Zi"). "Reza" is the name of a person to whom these people attribute themselves. There is only so much information about Reza that they were four brothers named Reza, Hakim, Saadullah, and Hossein. Zai-Rezas mostly live in the foothills of the urban district of Ghor province, Zai-Hakims in the Qadis district of Badghis province, Zai-Saadullahs in Jund district of Badghis province, and Zai-Husseins in Daulat-Yar district of Ghor province. (Muhammad Nasim, personal interview, 3/15/1401).

The origin of the Zai-Reza'i tribe of Gozer Kohikhana

The settlers of Kohikhana area probably (200) years ago due to war and insecurity came from different areas such as Alanji, Gharji, Qala Gahar, Shamal-Dara, and Lolash of Kohistan district of Faryab province and settled in Kohikhana area. Currently, these people mostly live in the central mountain range, Shahri mountain range, Payan mountain range, and different areas of this region (Mohammed Sediq, personal interview, 3/28/1401).

2. The Turkmen people of Goz Khoikhane

We will explain in the continuation of this discussion how and when the Turkmen people came and settled in this area; But before that, in order to better understand the subject, I will briefly take a look at the name of the word "Turkman" and the location of the Turkmen:

A look at the term "Turkman"

The word Turkmen or Turkman is a combination of two words "Turk" and "Man". Uzbek culture has used the word "Turk" in Farsi to mean strength, strength, forgiveness, brave and courageous (Halim Yarqin and Shafiqa Yarqin, 2006, below the word). The next combination of the word is the suffix "man" which means like. The most reliable point of view in this regard is that because the Oghuz of Central Asia have mixed with the local people of Khorasan and Aryan immigrants in Trans-Nahar and present-day Turkmenistan and other regions, and as a result of this mixing and mixing, their descendants were called Turkmen, meaning Turk-like. became And in this way, they became known as Turkmen or Turkmen among Islamic countries.

The location of the Turkmens

Although Turkmen live scattered in different parts of the world; they live mostly in the countries of Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, and Iraq (Persian Encyclopedia, 2013: under the word Turkmen). Afghan Turkmen mostly live on the southern shores of the Amu River and the border areas with Turkmenistan. The provinces of Faryab, Jawzjan, Badghis, Balkh, Kunduz, Baghlan, and, Takhar are where they live, and in many areas, Uzbeks and Turkmens live in a mixed manner (Najafi, 1390: 115).

The origin of Turkman Kohikhana

But after the Russian revolution (1917), the Turkmens of Kohikhane area in the city of Maimana, when the Bolsheviks took power in Russia, migrated from Turkmenistan to this area. Because after the Bolsheviks came to power, the country of Turkmenistan is a part of the Soviet Union. The reason for their migration is the religious differences and the unpleasant life of these people with the Russians. Of course, the Turkmens of Gozer Kuhikhane first came to Daulat Abad district of Faryab Province and from there to Deh-Azizan village and then from there to Central Kuhikhana in the neighborhood known as "Kam Turkmens" probably exactly (98) years before today. (Falah, personal interview, 11/3/1401).

About (15) families and (120) Turkmen men and women live in this area, speaking the original Turkmen dialect and following the Sunni-Hanafi religion.

The names of the first people who settled from the Turkmens about a century ago, who came to area through Kohikhana, are Chari Pahlevan, Yaghamrqoli known as Pahlewan Sari, Joumard, Awad-Morad, Aneh-

Gildi, Haji-Aghali (Agha Ali) ., Darya Bay and Juma Mestri (Maleh Bay, personal interview, 3/7/1401).

3. The Uzbek people of Goz Khoikhane

Uzbeks, Punjabis, and Pashtuns are the minorities living in this region; Because they live scattered in different areas of the mountain in two or three houses; However, it also requires that we remember the points we learned about other ethnic groups in brief about them as well:

The name of the Uzbek word

This word is composed of two parts "Oz" and "Bik". Oz is used to mean good, good, or self. Beyk has been considered to mean "emir", which in general Uzbek has been interpreted and interpreted to mean a good emir, a good emir, and an emir (Halim Yarqin and Shafiqa Yarqin, 2006: under the word Uzbek). The Uzbeks apparently took their title from the name of their leader (Uzbek Khan) who was a powerful and resourceful Shah of Chaghtai (Najafi, 1390: 106).

The Uzbeks of Afghanistan generally live in the south of Amu Darya and the north of the Hindu Kush, which is known as Turkestan, and are scattered in the provinces of Faryab, Jawzjan, Sarpul, Balkh, Samangan, Kunduz, Baghlan, Takhar, and Badakhshan (Najafi, 1390: 108). . Now we are discussing where the Uzbek residents of Kohikhana Area came here.

Origin of Uzbek people

Uzbek ethnic groups here from different areas of Maimane city such as Onche-Arlat village, Baluch, Deh-Sidan, Turpakhtou, and Qaisar district, probably 40 or 50 years before today; Due to various factors, they have settled in Kohikhana. The exact statistics of the number of families and their population in this areaage is not known. But from the interview of the villagers, it is clear that probably (50) families from the Uzbek people, most of whom have settled in the central mountain area, live in this area (Mokhleszadeh, personal interview, 9/4/1401).

4. The Punjabi people of Goz Khoikhane

Other residents of this area are the Punjabi people. These people are considered the most deprived ethnic group of Kohikhana area. Today, these people are called (Kharjalabs). We mention the things that we mentioned under the title of other ethnic groups here as well.

The philosophy of naming the word "Punjab"

Before discussing the philosophy of naming the word Punjab; It is better to know that Punjab is meant here, which Punjab? With absolute certainty, Punjab here means the Punjab state of Pakistan. There is also a village named Punjab in Pashtonkot district of Faryab province, a village in Shurabak district of Kandahar, a village in Mazandaran, a state in northwestern India, and a district in Bamyan province.

Punjab is formed from two words "five" and "water". Five is a famous number that does not need to

be explained and it means the water of the sea. This word can be interpreted as five rivers, and the meaning of five rivers is Jhelam, Janab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej. The philosophy of this naming is that the Punjab state of Pakistan is irrigated by these five seas (Dehkhoda, 13: under the word Punjab).

How the Punjabi people migrated to Faryab province

The great-grandfathers of the Punjab tribe of Gozer Kohikhana probably migrated from Pakistan to Afghanistan 70 years ago, which roughly coincides with the year 1947. And the reasons for their escape from Pakistan are Pakistan's war of independence with India. These people, led by a person named "Rahim-dad", first came and settled in Afghankot and Hematabad areas of Maimane city. Then (45) years before the mentioned areas, they came to area the central mountain range and live in the back of the mountains overlooking the city of Maimaneh (Mohiuddin, personal interview, 3/29/1401).

In the past, these people used to speak Punjabi among themselves; Unless they are currently speaking Persian in the family or in the community. Their religion is Islam and their religion is Sunni-Hanafi. Approximately (35) families of this tribe live in Gozhar Kohikhana (Mohiuddin, personal interview, 28/3/1401).

5. The Pashtun people and the designation of the word Pashtun

In this topic, on issues such as the name of the word Pashtun, the regions from which these people migrated, why they migrated and in which years they came and settled in these regions, in a brief form. It is expressed.

There are many traditions and different theories about the term "Pashtun". This multiplicity of narrations is also relevant in connection with the naming philosophy of other ethnic groups in Afghanistan. Since the discussion will not be prolonged, I will limit myself to this issue briefly and by mentioning two points of view.

First, according to an authentic and believable narrative, "Pasht" is the name of an area in Ghor, where Qais Abd al-Rashid, the great ancestor of the Afghan people, first settled there. After that, the residents of "Pasht" region became known as Pashtun and their language was also called Pashto. Second, "Pashtun" is related to "Pushte" which means hill. Because these people (Pashtuns) lived in mountainous areas such as Ghorat and Sulaiman-ghar, they were called Pashtuns by using the word "Peshte" (Hayat Khan, 1370: 181).

The residence of the Pashtun people

Currently, Pashtuns live in the northern regions of Pakistan (Sharhad, Balochistan, and Azad tribal regions) and in the southern and eastern regions of Afghanistan. And in ten out of (34) provinces, including Kandahar, Helmand, Zabul, Paktia, Paktika, Nangarhar, Kunar, Khost, Logar, and Uruzgan, they form the overwhelming majority. And they live scattered in

almost all the provinces of Afghanistan (Najafi, 2010: 68).

The main residence of the Pashtun Gozer Kohikhana people

The Pashtuns living in the Kohikhana area migrated from Logar, Kandahar, and Farah provinces due to factors such as war and insecurity, lack of space, and population growth, probably half a century ago and mostly settled in the central Kohikhana area. The exact statistics of the number of Pashtuns living in Kohikhana are still unknown. Approximately (20) families from this tribe live in this area (Jumah-al-Din, personal interview, 1/4/1401).

III. CONCLUSION

Undoubtedly, the discussions I brought up about the historical origin of the tribes living in the Kohikhana area in Rashteh Tahrir are not the last words; Rather, it is the beginning of work for a researcher who does research in this field. Because the research on the genealogical, linguistic, and geographical origin of ethnic groups is one of the controversial, challenging, and almost unsolvable issues in front of the researchers.

Kohikhana area with this small area (9 square kilometers) is the residence of ethnic groups such as Aimaq, Uzbek, Turkmen, Punjabi, and Pashtun. The group that we mentioned under the title of Aimaq came from the mountainous areas of Faryab Province, Turkmens from Turkmenistan, Uzbeks from different areas of Maimaneh, and Pashtuns from other provinces migrated and settled here. Just as the language of the inhabitants of this area is different, their place of residence, origin and historical events are different from each other.

Since no research had been done on the history of the areaerby tribes of Kohikhana, it was thought that this article would not be completed in terms of content. But after writing the above article, I came to the conclusion that it is necessary to write an independent and separate article under the title of each of these tribes.

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