



Some Reflectons on the History of the State and Khan Lands in the Kokand Khanate

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Abstract: *This article tries to analyze and cover the existing land rights and land ownership forms, state and khan lands, taxes and duties in the Kokand khanate on the basis of historical sources.*

Keywords: *land law, land tenure, forms of land tenure, state lands, private lands, taxes, obligations, rent, tanobona, property, zakat, koranda.*

The basis of the economy of the Kokand Khanate is agriculture and livestock. Most of the populaton lived a sedentary life, engaged in farming in villages, in the suburbs. Kipchaks lived a semi - (sedentary) nomadic life as a result of their active participaton in the politcal life of the Khanate, and also tried to move in places closer to cities and villages. And the Kyrgyz and Kazakhs were from nomadic peoples.

Agriculture forms the basis of the Khanate economy. Farming products were the food source of the Khanate grassland populaton, actng as raw materials for the small hortcultural industry, were taken aside. In the nomadic and semi-nomadic settlements of the Khanate, the main source was livestock. The economic structure and development directons of Agriculture were based on natural agriculture. Wheat, barley, Linden, rice and other crops were grown from agricultural crops. Wheat, especially rice, is standing very expensive, so a.Middendorf "the soul awakens hope in the poor" [1.-P: 243], that is, it has been argued that it is the main food of the poor.

Of the crops of the technique, the main one was considered Coton. Ambassador Philip Nazarov, who was in Kokand between 1813 and 1814, said "Kokand and the entre Kokand Khanate are much richer in coton and mulberry trees"[2]. - P: 51] had stated that.

In all Muslim countries, even in the Kokand Khanate, property in relaton to land belongs legally only to the state. The Supreme owner of the Earth was considered Khan, and only with his permission was the possession of private and collective lands established.

There are two forms of land ownership in the Khanate: state and private land ownership. Private land ownership is divided into personal and endowment land ownership.[3.-P:46]

Even since the entre land was considered the state's, private owners were not included in the land, but in its products-crops and crops. The owners would give a ffh of the harvest to the ruler in a tax manner. He would serve a monthly (salary) Service paid to ofcials or military personnel.

Amlok lands belonged to the supreme ruler Khan, and all used lands, felds and gardens, pastures were fully owned by the state. A large part of Amlok's land was distributed widely in the form of rent directly between producers-peasants, the peasant had the right to become a tenant until the end of his life and was responsible for paying all taxes, fulfilling state obligatons. The owners of



Amlok lands retained the right to permanent land use, but the right to full ownership was not obtained.

In the Khanate, the land tax-renta form was established, which was paid directly to the state by the peasants. A.L. According to the information of the day, the official taxes were: natural hiroj or one-tenth tax, Zakat-sales tax on goods and tax on animal bills, tax on merchants in the market, tax on scales, tax on river crossings, salt duty and more special taxes.

The governors of the region were given the right to levy taxes on hiroj and tanobona. In the last periods of khudayorkhan (1865-1875yy), the Khan's Treasury received a tax equal to one and a half million rubles annually. [4. – P: 5] If in the Khanate amlokdor did not use the land for three years hiroj (rent) would not pay tax, and amlokdor would lose ownership of the land. From this, firstly, in the Kokand Khanate, the right of the amlokdor to own amlok lands was special and was considered dependent on state orders.

Secondly, the right to own these lands was not eternal, if the processing of land was stopped, the land was taken back to the state, the khukuq of amlokdor to the Earth was stopped.

The appearance of the next land ownership, which stands close to the form of Amlok lands, is called "Khan lands" (Khan's udel lands). A.L. Having studied in detail the archival materials of the Troitskaya Kokand Khanate, the Khan divides his lands into three groups: [5. – P: 56]

- 1) specially allocated lands whose income will be spent for the Khan's Palace;
- 2) hunting lands;
- 3) lands owned by Khan and his family members.

The specially allocated Khan lands, whose main income in the Kokand Khanate was spent for the Khan's Palace, were referred to as specific or specific. The tax on land of originality was received only by the decision of the Khan. Taxes were transferred not to the governor, but to the Khan himself or to Palace officials.

The Khan land was given to the tenants for use, while the tenants received a hashar (product) rent, labor labor of laborers was used in rare cases. In archival documents, a tenant and a laborer are found under two terms: a checker and a coranda.

Tenants will mainly consist of people close to the Khan, the rich, village elders, chieftains, scribes, pilgrims and others. The tenants, on the other hand, rented their land again. Their mercenaries lived here. Tenants and laborers paid taxes for land use. Of these, hiroj was levied twice: the first was at the expense of the total harvest (after harvest), and the second, from the benefit of the laborer. And the tax received at the total expense of the crop grown by the tenant and the laborer was called the Hiroji peasant. Also this tax is referred to as Hiroji karondai tan or abbreviated Hiroji tan. Hashar was widely used in Khan lands: hashar works in Kokand Khanate were conducted in Khan lands.

The peasants were involved in the insect with their horses, roosters, ghosts and weapons of labor. Khan's office made a list of the inhabitants of the village during hashar, on this basis the peasants took turns climbing the insect. Each peasant was obliged to produce three days a year. As a conclusion, it should be said that in the Kokand Khanate, state and Khan lands constituted the majority of their working land in the main state territories, and the income from these lands was one of the main sources of the Khanate Treasury.

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