



## TYPES OF LAND OWNERSHIP IN BUKHARA EMIRATE (The second half of the XVIII century - the middle of the XIX century)

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, the relations of land ownership of the Emirate of Bukhara in the second half of the 18th century - the middle of the 19th century, the types of land ownership, the granting of land to farmers, the ownership of land by upper-class officials, and the distribution of land in the second half of the 18th century - the middle of the 19th century, during the reign of the Mangit dynasty, are studied in this article. It is indicated that sources and literature written in a certain period were used in the research work. All land use procedures are determined by the emirate.

**KEYWORDS:** Emirate of Bukhara, Emir Haydar, Koshbegi Fund, land ownership, state (proprietary lands), private (property), endowment lands (endowment property), suyurgol, tanho, "waqfi avlod".

### INTRODUCTION

The economic policy of the Bukhara Emirate is mainly formed by land ownership relations. The source of income is taxes from the land, like other khanates existing at that time - Khiva and Kokan khanates. Research on land ownership in the Bukhara Emirate was studied separately in the scientific works of A. Semenov [1], K. Mirzayev [2], M. Abduraimov [3], A. Majlisov [4] and others. During the Soviet period, the Bukhara Emirate was studied by dividing it into two parts, i.e., the eastern and western parts, and the land-water relations in the eastern part of the Bukhara Emirate were sufficiently scientifically studied [5]. In the literature of the independence period and the Soviet period, land ownership relations in the Bukhara Emirate were studied with different conclusions based on the sources of that time. In general, land ownership in the Emirate of Bukhara is divided into 3 parts: state (property land), private (property), foundation land (property endowment). Among them, M.A. Abduraimov's work [6] divides the lands in the Bukhara Emirate into the following groups based on deep scientific research and sources [7].

1. State lands (property, state, land kingdom, property devan, etc.);
2. Private lands (property, freehold property, label properties);
3. Property tithes and tithes of land subject to preferential tax (in the amount of 10/1);
4. Waqf lands;
5. Lands of nomadic tribes - lands;
6. Conditionally surrendered lands - darboost (darubost).



J.M. Shodiyev indicated the following forms depending on the legal status of ownership of land in Bukhara Emirate: state land, royal or royal land; lands belonging to the emir personally; property lands; foundation lands; community lands [8].

In the Koshbegi fund of the MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, along with the state lands called mamlok (amlok) or mamlok (amlok) sultanii, the term property khiroji, i.e. khiroj lands, is also common [9]. In addition, there were Tanoh, Suyurgol, Ulufa and other landforms. Another part of the state land was given to the members of the ruling dynasty, to the big state officials in the form of suyurgol in exchange for their services to the state, but during the rule of the Mangits, the owners of suyurgol were deprived of their status as during the Ashtarkhanids [10]. The owner of Suyurgol had to pay tribute to the state treasury and participate in military campaigns with his black cheri in necessary cases, according to the summons of the supreme ruler.

By the 19th century, for various reasons, real estate lands began to pass into the hands of private individuals, and real estate lands were leased, and land tax was collected from the leased land [11].

Ownership of property lands was established on the following legal grounds: when the lands were presented by the emir; a certain part of property land as property land, provided that the owner of this land retains the right to own it; abandoned land can be separated from development [12].

According to the research of Amir Haydar's letters, the lands owned by officials and some rich farmers and inherited from generation to generation were often not taxed by the order of the emir, and these lands were called "mulki hurri-holis", i.e., tax-exempt lands [13]. . The Hurri-holy owner had to have a label issued by the emir, and the owner was exempted from land tax due to this label. Mulki Hurri-Holis Mulki-Hur, Mulki-Kholis, Mulki-Hukm are also named [14]. Such lands were also given to persons who rendered certain services to the emir, and special labels were awarded to the property owners: 100 acres of land in the villages of Poshkhurd, Sariq, Chagatoy, Maydon, and Vandob in the Sherabad Beg. In the villages of Bobotog, 120 parcels of land were divided in this way [15]. Such lands were under the control of the emir and were constantly inspected. In addition, such types of property as property-khiroj (paying tribute tax) and property-tithe (in the amount of 1/10 of which tithe tax is paid) also occupy an important place in land ownership.

According to the results of some studies, the division of land was related to irrigation facilities. For example, 100,000 tuns of land irrigated by one large water network canal (ditch) is called tuman (1 tun of land is equal to 600 sq. sajin or 2730 sq. m), 50,000 tuns of land is Hazara, half of it (25,000 tuns of land) - semi-hazara, 10,000-15,000 acres of land - "so and so river bed", If all 400 tanovs of land is occupied by people, then that land is called karya, and 300 tanovs of land is called mazraa, regardless of whether people live there or not [16].

Waqf land is a land dedicated to mosques, madrasas, houses, mausoleums, and cemeteries, and it is a special form of land ownership that is created as a result of bequeathing and donating land to religious institutions. The profit from these lands is the responsibility of the mutawwali, which should be distributed based on the documents of the foundation (mutawwali is mainly appointed from the descendants of the waqf owners) [17]. Among the waqf lands, "private waqfs" ("family waqfs") are kept separately, and waqf properties in this form are called "waqfi avlod". Also, waqf generation land is a form of land that is left to their descendants as a legacy,

and the individuals who organized the waqf generation properties bequeathed a part of the territory with the income from the waqf to build mosques or madrasahs [18].

Community land is not a form of common land ownership, but a form of land use, and collective land use can be carried out in estates and estates [19].

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the researches of all historians, it can be seen that ownership and use of land in the Emirate of Bukhara are generally regulated based on Sharia laws. Both the owner of the land and those working on it are directly subject to this regulation. It was changed only because of the reforms of the ruler - emir. Of course, the ownership of land and permission to use it is at the discretion of the supreme ruler - the emir, and in the regions this task is carried out by regional governors - beks, appointed by the emir.

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