

**INCOME-PRODUCING LANDS IN THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF THE KHOKAND KHANATE**

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**Abstract:** The article analyzes land and forms of ownership in the Khokand Khanate. At the same time, the issue of income from land in the khanate is briefly discussed.

**Keywords:** Land, property, ownership, state, finance, sale

This land was one of the sources of financial income in the Khokand Khanate, and as in other states, there were various types of them in the Khokand Khanate[1.24]. This issue was analyzed by scholars who conducted research on the history of the Khokand Khanate, including R. Nabiev, A. Troitskaya, H. Bobobekov, T. Khudoikulov, M. Akhmedova, M. Alihojiev, and Z. Khatamova, based on their scientific topic.

In the history of Central Asian statehood, there were traditionally four types of land: khirazh, amlok, private and waqf lands. Land was one of the resources owned by the rulers and brought in revenue, and A. Troitskaya's research proves that there were 3 types of them: amlok, reserve and private lands[2.1.4.]. The lands belonging to the khan were called amlok and were also recorded in documents as property, and hamini khas[3.1.68.]. Due to the large size of this type of land, the khan could not use all of it for farming, so he rented it out and received a profit.

In the Khokand khanate, there were types according to the form of land ownership. R. Nabiev and T. Khudaykulov in the khanate. They analyzed the ownership of as follows:

- *Mulk* - Estates are private lands owned by the rich and leased to farmers.
- *Ijara-Rent* - includes all immovable and movable property - land, ditch, mill, tim, rasta, ulov, etc. given on certain conditions.
- *Urgu* is land and other property that was confiscated and turned into the property of the khan or given to individuals who risked their lives to capture a criminal.

*Tankhā* is a form of ownership that arose due to the gift of some of the estates by the ruler to people who had rendered special services, and the right to collect taxes on such lands was given to the sole owners - *tankhādars*. He received the annual or half income of the land given to him, several villages, or even a large estate as a gift. Sometimes a person was a *tukhābdar* for life and

if his son deserved the favor of the khan, the *tankhādar* continued in an inherited form. If *tankha* or *khiraj* was given to soldiers, he was called *tarkhan*.

Not all working people in social life lived in prosperity. Since most of the peasants worked on rented land and had to pay taxes to the state at the same time as paying rent for the land, they had almost nothing left from their annual income. This category of peasants was called chorikors. The khanate employed workers - those hired to do hard work for little money [5.1.22.]. Their daily life and financial situation were deplorable. V. Nalivkin and M. Nalivkin also note the following: "Studying the lifestyle of the population living in the territory of the Khokand Khanate, they write that poor peasants are robbed even by small traders, and representatives of the middle and lower classes almost do not eat meat" [6.1.33.].

Full information about the land ownership, tax system, and endowment properties of the Khokand Khanate can also be found in P.P. Ivanov's "Essays on the History of Central Asia" [7.1.245.]. It analyzes the financial revenues and social views received from the khanate's lands.

Regarding the financial income of the lands in the Khokand khanate, it can be noted that the funds received from the lands belonging to the khan and his family members were spent on the expenses of the palace and the khan's family members, as well as the monthly salaries of the servants.

*Koryk* lands are lands that were created after the population had adapted wasteland, waterlogged, rocky lands, reedbeds, and thickets for farming. However, these lands also officially belonged to the khan, and the ruler could sell or lease them. If the farmer who had developed such lands wanted to buy them, he was given permission.

*Chek* lands were lands belonging to the khan and his relatives[8.1.]. According to R. Nabiev, the khan's property included his reserves, hunting grounds, and private lands allocated for agricultural purposes[4.2.149.]

The analysis of the documents kept in the UzNA revealed that the Khans often earned income by buying real estates. One of the documents in the 1043 fund of UzNA contains the lists of rich people in the Yormasjid area, and the price of their land is also given[9.1.]. The persons named in this document had a certificate of land ownership.

The title of the list is "List of deed holders in the territory of Yormasjid" (موزید داران و طیفه) (های زمین انکخ) (یرمسجد). The list in this document contains the names of twenty people, and they owned a total of twenty-three deed holders. According to the document, the total value of the lands included in these twenty-three deed holders was 3521 gold. From this we can see that the land was large. The number of lands owned by Azimjanboy himself was 6, and they were valued at 462

gold. In our opinion, these lands belonged to the khan, and the people whose names are listed bought the lands. Because they are stamped with the khan's seal. The seal of the document is incomprehensible, but it is known that it dates back to 1865-66. The 1043 fund of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences is the first of 18 notebooks in volume 532, and each financial information entered in a notebook was stored in the khanate's office. "*Zaminhoi vasikadoron*" means landowners who have a vasika. The testator purchased the land, and the testator is a document that represents the legal basis of the transaction. The name of each testator and the price of the land are mentioned in it. The son of Mullah Muhammed Bekamqul - 224 gold, the son of Nurmuhammadboy Rozimuhammad - 200 gold, the son of Gafurjonboy Mallu Mirobidboy - 60 gold, Miroqilboy, Mirzasalihboy, Nurmuhammadboy - 400 gold, Mulla Diyar and Shirinbibi - 160 gold, Shahrisabzlik belongs to Azimjonboy heirs - 400 gold, son of Qori Muhammadziyo rich Muhammad Nasirboy - 110 gold, grateful Mallaboy - 150 gold, Mirrakhimboy son of Mirrabbiboy, Mallaboy son of Roziboy - 210 gold, son of Mulla Muhammadrasul Muhammadnasir - 110 gold, Gafurjanboy son of Mulla Mirobidboy - 224 gold, Son of Abdurasul Ibodullahboy - 190 gold, son of Khaqnazar Pirnazarboy - 250 gold, Khudoydod Mulla Boboboy ugli - 320 gold, Qori Nematulloboy - 280 gold, Akhunkhoja Eshan has two certificates - 25 gold, two more heirs of Azimjonboy from Shakhrisabz - 62 gold 3 quarters, Mulla Dadaboy 145 gold, a total of 3216 gold 3 quarters is written. However, if we calculate the total, there is an error.

There are also documents that indicate that payments were made in the form of products and money when the lands of the Khokand khans were sold. For example, in the 540th volume of the 1043 fund of the National Archives of Uzbekistan, there are 11 notebooks. In its fourth notebook, certain lands in the villages of Gumaili, Dangara, Amirabod, and Tegirmanbashi are valued at a total of 240 gold coins. Of the specified amount, 224 gold coins were received in the form of johor, wheat, rice, and alfalfa products, and 16 gold coins were received in cash [9.2.]. It is clear from this document, dated 1871-72, that the lands belonging to the khan were being sold to the local population, because an application was written in the name of the khan from an unnamed person, and the above information is provided.

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