



## ON THE WORK DONE IN THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN THE EMIRATE OF BUKHARA

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### ABSTRACT

This article describes the work carried out in the agricultural sector during the reign of Mangit rulers of the Emirate of Bukhara, the construction of irrigation systems.

**KEYWORDS:** - Waqf, mulki sultani, Amir Nasrullo, Obikor, tanho, taamuli qadim, A.A. Semyonov, M. N. Rostislavov, N. Sobolev.

### INTRODUCTION

In the Emirate of Bukhara, land ownership and use are generally regulated by Sharia law. Possession and permission to use the land is at the discretion of the head of state - the emir, and in the principalities this power is exercised by the regional governors - the beys.

Alternatively, state ownership of land and its

The distribution by the head of state, in turn, relative to the land did not deny private land ownership and its private use.

One of the most important issues in the history of agrarian relations of the Emirate of Bukhara is the issue of ownership.

### THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In the Emirate of Bukhara, as in all regions of Central Asia, agrarian relations, that is, land ownership, formed the basis of economic life. The following four types of land tenure in the Bukhara Emirate in the XIX - early XX centuries: state-owned lands (sultan's property); private

lands (property); lands owned by religious institutions (waqfs) and lands belonging to rural communities were available.

Amir was considered the largest landowner. Although the official sale, gift, and endowment of state lands were prohibited, this was not always the case. State lands have been multiplied by the development of vacant lands (reeds, rocks, groves, foothills). Individuals who acquired such lands were exempted from taxes for several years and then paid taxes in the prescribed manner. The lands of the state (property) increased at the expense of the lands confiscated from the large landowners who had committed a great sin before the ruler, and at the expense of the lands of those who died without heirs.

The issue of property has always been considered complex, and scientists have expressed different views on this issue in their research and scientific work. For example, AA Semyonov said that there are three types of property lands: his property is free, his property is rent and his property is tithe. M. N. Rostislavov, on the other hand, points out that



there are two forms of property lands, and that their property consists of haste, property, and rent. In turn, he divided the property into tithes and tithes. L. N. Sobolev points out that in the Zarafshan oasis there are such categories of land as "property, waqf, property rent, property tithe and property hurrikholis."

The analysis of the opinions put forward by experts shows that in the Emirate of Bukhara there were also properties that were exempt from land tax, the property of which was subject to the payment of taxes in addition to hurr or hurri impartiality, ie property rent and tithe (dahyak).

The property was considered to be hurr or land ownership which belonged to some large landowners whose property was acquired impartially. He was considered exempt from land tax. The owner of the property hurr was always required to have a certificate issued by the incumbent emir, and it was because of this certificate that he was exempted from land tax.

Property rent is a term used to refer to land used by the peasant population. The landowners who owned this land were free to freely sell their land, bequeath it, and gift it. The land tax from these landowners is set at one-third ( $1/3$ ) of the land harvest. However, the amount of land tax levied in different parts of the emirate was not the same (according to the established customs and procedures in each region, the amount of land tax ranged from  $1/3$  to  $1/5$  of the harvest, and it was traditionally called ancient). by the end the tax rate was 40 percent and above.

The property was taxed in favor of the scribes and priests in the amount of one-tenth ( $1/10$ ) of the harvest from the tithe lands and dahyak lands. The tax collected from Dahyak was mainly spent on pensions for madrasa students, provision of Quran reciters at the Amir's palace, and other charitable activities.

Waqf lands were formed mainly as a result of inheritance and donation of land plots to some religious institutions - mosques, tombs, khanaqah madrasas, which formed a separate category of land ownership.

In the emirate, the term property rent was used to refer to land used by farmers. Landowners who owned such lands had the right to freely sell, inherit, and gift their land.

From the time of Amir Nasrullo, a solitary form of land tenure has spread. Nasrullo confiscated the lands of disobedient officials and tribal elders and gifted them to his supporters with the right of temporary possession of such lands.

In the Bukhara Emirate, the attitude of the authorities towards the population did not change during the whole XIX century and even until the beginning of the XX century. Administratively divided into principalities, they continued to live scattered. Factors hindering the development of the productive forces still existed, and its main burden fell on the shoulders of the common people. High-ranking officials of the Bukhara government, knowing the plight of the working people, never tried to carry out economic reforms in the country, to improve the situation of the people.

Although officials in the central government were aware of the gravity of the situation in the emirate, they were reluctant to control the chaos and arbitrariness in the local government system. The excessive variety of taxes in the country has driven the ordinary working masses out of your farm and caused them serious protests. Especially in the second half of the XIX century - the beginning of the XX century, the discontent of the people intensified, which led to even bloody clashes.

As a result of constant uprisings of the population, in the 80s of the XIX century, farmers living in the oasis were able to obtain written



approval from the Emir of Bukhara, and a single tax system was introduced. This put an end to the arbitrariness of tax collectors, albeit temporarily. Now the Bukhara government has had to reckon with the local population. This was one of the major achievements of the farmers.

In the first half of the 19th century, the living standards of the population of the Bukhara Emirate were low, and they lived mainly on agriculture and animal husbandry. The lack of land in agriculture has caused a number of problems for the population. The main lands were in the hands of the rich and usurers and were leased to the peasants on difficult terms. Poor governance in the country has also had a negative impact on agricultural development. Nevertheless, there was some revival in oasis agriculture during this period. Summarizing the agricultural history of the emirate, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Even in the early 19th and early 20th centuries, the main occupations of the local population in agriculture were farming and animal husbandry. Agriculture is well developed in the mountainous and foothill and plain parts of the oasis, with wheat, barley, oats, millet, peas, rice, cotton; flax from oilseeds, sesame, sunflower, potatoes, onions, carrots, radishes, beets from food crops; melons, watermelons, cucumbers, tomatoes and others are grown from melons.

Agriculture is divided into irrigated and arable lands. The irrigated lands are mainly planted with wheat, barley, rice, oats, cotton, legumes and vegetables. Among crops, grain was the most abundant. In years with good yields, each desiatina (1 desiatina - 1.09 hectares) yielded up to 60 pounds (one pound - 16 kg) of land. Among the cultivars, the highest yields of oats were three hundred pounds. In the Bukhara Emirate, the area of arable land is more than 600,000 acres, of which 60% is planted with wheat, 25% with barley, and the rest with other crops. In

addition to wheat and barley, millet is also the main crop grown on dry lands.

In the first half of the 19th century, agriculture, animal husbandry and handicrafts developed in the emirate. The mountainous and foothill areas of the emirate were formerly specialized in animal husbandry, while the foothills were specialized in agriculture, and during the period under study they produced a large amount of livestock and agricultural products. The main occupation of the population was still directly related to agriculture and animal husbandry, and the forms of production were based on subsistence farming. Investments in agriculture by Russian and Bukhara entrepreneurs have not gone beyond Termez and adjacent areas. Because Russian military units were located near these areas, they were supposed to use force in case of emergency. In the central, southern and eastern mountainous areas of the emirate, there are no enterprises for processing agricultural products and other types of enterprises.

## CONCLUSION

By the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the economy of the emirate had changed. After the annexation of Bukhara by the Russian government, the sharp expansion of cotton, the main agricultural crop, and the development of many reserves and gray lands led to the planting of this crop in many areas. In Bukhara alone, 60 percent of the industrial enterprises built by Russian entrepreneurs were in the ginning industry. This marks the beginning of the establishment of cotton monopoly in agriculture.

The construction of the railway network also contributed to the growth of the emirate's economy, albeit partially. This, in turn, allowed for the rapid and large-scale transportation of agricultural products to the regions of Turkestan and the interior of Russia.



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