

# About One Of “Vakf” Manuscript

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**Abstract.** This article analyzes some aspects of land and water relations in the Kokand Khanate, and also describes the conditions for the provision and use of waqf property in the khanate at the beginning of the 19th century, legal consolidation, using the example one of the waqf document . The document serves as an important source for giving new directions to the political activities of Umarkhan, the ruler of the Kokand Khanate at the beginning of the 19th century.

**Keywords:** Kokand khanate, waqf, Vaqfnoma, land-water relations, tag, waqf ownership, batman, tanob.

## Relevance:

The ultimate goal of the reforms being carried out in our country today is to create decent living conditions for our people. That is, the state must serve the people, for their well-being. President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said at an enlarged meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers on the main results of socio-economic development of the country in 2016 and the most important priorities of the economic program for 2017 that "critical analysis, strict discipline and personal responsibility should be the daily rule of every leader." In his report, he stressed that the consistent implementation of the noble idea of "Human interests take precedence over all else", these most important tasks should be the basis for significant changes in the main directions and priorities of deepening economic reforms [1. B.7]. In the essence of any renewal, any change in our society, this noble goal is embodied. In this sense, the study of agrarian relations in our ancient country and its peculiarities and features in different periods is not only in terms of knowing and evaluating the historical truth, but also in the most appropriate way to reform agrarian relations in our country It is natural that it should arouse scientific and practical interest in terms of the introduction of forms. The purpose of this article is to highlight some aspects of land and water relations in the Kokand Khanate (1709-1876), which is a special period in the history of statehood of our country.

## Methods and level of study:

It should be noted that in the historiography of the Soviet period a number of special scientific works were created to study the social-economic life of the Central Asian khanates, in particular, various aspects of agrarian relations [2, 3, 4, 5, 6]. However, the issue studied in these works due to lack of facts, including written historical documents and sources, has not been fully disclosed. Consequently, the historical data on the socio-economic life of the Central Asian states, especially the Kokand Khanate, at the time of independence are now available in a new, historical reality, free from partisanship and class, and not limited to previously collected sources and documents. New findings that fill the "gap", first of all, require the introduction of official data into scientific circulation. This is because official documents, unlike other types of documents and testimonies, are a valuable source in disclosing economic and social relations.

Among the sources and documents included in the category of official documents, the role and significance of "foundation" certificates, especially those issued by governors, supreme rulers on the donation and disposal of property, in particular the land, which is the main type of property, is incomparable. The specific type of legal act confirms that the endowments are aimed at the relevant hospitals, nursing homes, widows,

orphans or the construction of roads and bridges, housing, repair of existing ones, landscaping, and the order of use of this property, the responsible person and shows communities a clear, firm record. It is in these respects that foundations can be very useful in the objective study and restoration of the past. This aspect was studied by the orientalist scholar V.V. As Barthold pointed out, "in the solution of historical and geographical issues, the boundaries of the donated areas are clearly indicated, and the assistance of the issued foundation documents is invaluable" [7. B. B. 264].

### Research results:

In the course of our scientific research on the history of agrarian relations in the Kokand khanate in the XVIII-XIX centuries, the label of waqfs kept in the personal archive of Eshanbuva living in Mozorbobo village, Uchkuprik district, Fergana region [8] is also noteworthy clarifies.

The studied foundation was compiled in the month of Jumadul-Awwal 1227 AH, ie in March-April 1812 AD on behalf of Sayyid Muhammad Umarkhan, the khan of Kokand. The words "Abul Muhammad v-al Mansur Amir ul-Muslimin Sayyid Muhammad Umar bin Norbutahan Bahadir" in the seal of the waqf indicate that this official document was issued directly by the ruler and the high rank of the founder of the foundation. The document is written in Uzbek, using some Tajik phrases, in the official style of the khan's office, and has a logical sequence in accordance with the rules and requirements of legal law.

The text of the waqfnama traditionally begins with the blessings of Allah, the Creator, and His Messenger Muhammad (saas) on the family of the Prophet and all his Companions. Since the label is issued by the first person in the khanate - Umarkhan, it does not praise the honor of the supreme ruler, unlike this type of waqf labels, created by local governors.

The official part of the foundation document is the initial statement, which usually begins with the words "ammoba'd" (author-transfer) and continues as follows: A waqf has been appointed from our native lands in the land of Dorul governor. In particular, we have established this canal with

forty tanobs of land on the Turgok River, and eighty tanob mazras on both sides of the Mazang canal. May Allah accept him on the Day of Resurrection. We have designated this land and its mill, along with its expenses, as an artistic endowment and a shari'ah as a sadaqa al-jarya (daily donation - the author), seeking the pleasure of Allah Almighty, along with its expenses. It will no longer be sold or bequeathed to anyone, nor will it be given as a gift." [8]

Then, as agreed in the waqf letters, the conditions set by the waqf giver for the disposal of income from waqf lands (8 in total) are listed. The first condition is related to the preservation of the tomb and the mausoleum in it: Let this reciter recite the verses of the Holy Qur'an on Thursdays and Mondays in this sacred place, dedicated to the souls of the Turkic saints, so that by this verses, this great place will be enlightened. "

The label then lists the conditions associated with land management and the distribution of the product derived from it. Appointment of Hodja Nuriddin bin Hodja Muhiddin and his descendants as officials in charge of the management of the property; keeping the mausoleum clean from the inside and outside; To endow another gardener from the spreading area and appoint a gardener for him; on Mondays and Fridays of the week at the expense of income to cook stew, chicken, peas and other beans, pilaf once every two weeks, halim and sumalak twice a month and distribute them with bread to the elderly, potters, poor orphans, widows, moreover, the conditions of distribution to the public, if it is to be increased again, to sell it in the market, and to distribute the proceeds from it to every passenger who passes this way.

It should be noted that this paragraph of the document is important from the point of view of statehood, which is receiving a lot of attention today. First, the fact that the supreme head of state cares about the socially disadvantaged of his citizens allows us to understand the various aspects of social policy pursued in this regard. Secondly, this document serves as an important source for giving new lines to the political activity of Umarkhan, the ruler of the Kokand Khanate in the early 19th century.

The giver of the foundation guarantees the inviolability of the donated property under the sixth condition:

According to another of the conditions for managing the waqf land, Mullo Sadriddin Akhund bin Sarwariddin domullo was appointed imam-khatib of the Kushki Turkoni Aziz mosque. At the same time, the trustee was told that one-tenth of the produce would be weighed, one-and-a-half ounces [9] per ounce, and one ounce of grain would be weighed on the scales of the Kokand market. The label legally confirms that the descendants of Turkon Aziz have absolute ownership of the land, that neither the Amir, nor the beys, nor the governors interfere with this right, and that the foundation does not change. Historian I. Alimov in his monograph "History of Madrasas and Schools of the Kokand Khanate" wrote: ". [10.B.34].

A comparative analysis of the foundation with similar labels in force in other Central Asian countries at that time shows the logical structure of this document, the commonality of economic, religious and legal terms used in it, the generality of socio-economic processes in the region. In particular, the income from the lands of the foundation is directed to the improvement of the facility, to meet the needs and livelihoods of those responsible for it, and in most cases to the social protection of the widows. There are also different aspects of the document, one of which is that the trustee appointed as a property officer received one-tenth of the total output (income) in the Bukhara Emirate and Khiva Khanate [2. B. B. 63-78] In the Kokand khanate this amount was equal to one-tenth of the income.

According to the description, the trustee could cultivate the lands with his family or give them to the koranda (tenant). Long-term and non-share methods of leasing, the natural form of calculation are common, which includes the area of land, the fertility of the soil, the proximity of irrigation facilities. The lands were not leased to rulers, landlords, or other high-ranking officials who could take them as private property in the future.

The above-mentioned data show that waqf land ownership was an important part of agrarian relations in the Kokand khanate in the 19th century.

## Conclusions

Thus, the analysis of this foundation shows that in the first quarter of the XIX century, foundations and endowments played an important role in land and water relations in the Kokand Khanate. The provision of certain arable lands with irrigation facilities to various institutions has also played an important role in ensuring the livelihoods of people in need of social assistance in this institution or region.

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7. Bartold V.V. Report on a mission in Turkestan, ZVORAO, T.XV.str.264
8. The foundation is kept in the house of Eshanbobo, a resident of Mozorbobo village, Uchkuprik district, Fergana region.
9. Batman (manni-shar'i) weighed mainly 0.832 kg. But in different countries and at different times its criteria were different. According to the data of 1884, 1 batman in Kokand was equal to 10 pudgaa, or 163,805 kilograms, and was mainly used to measure grain and grains. See: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Volume 2 - Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan State Scientific Publishing House, 2002. - P. 171.

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