

LAND TAX IN THE FERGHANA VALLEY (2ND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY)

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Abstract: This article will tell us about the tax policy of the Khanate and Tsarist Russia in the Fergana Valley in the 2nd half of the XIX century. Also covered are the land ownership relationships of this period.

Keywords: Xiroj, tanabona, Kokand Khanate, Fergana region, sarkor, Khudoyorkhan, Nizam, irrigation facilities.

The inhabitants of the Fergana Valley lived in two different arrangements during this period of history. Before 1876, the period of the Kokand Khanate, and in the last quarter of the XIX century, the period of Tsarist Russia's rule. In the first half of the 19th century, the revenues of the Khanate consisted of natura and money, part of which was used by the governors of the region for expenses and other purposes for the maintenance of troops. The rest would fall into the chamber vault. One-fifth of grain from rice, wheat, oats and other grain crops was taken as taxes. From orchards, vineyards, vegetables, cotton, and other crops, taxes were levied on its level and area. The type of tax levied on such lands was called "tanabona" ¹.

This process continued into the second half of the 19th century.

Land appropriation in the Fergana Valley has a very strong emphasis on other areas of the region. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, partov (left uncultivated as a result of lack of water or power) had little and little land, and even less².

In the Fergana Valley, the primary land tax was the xiroj tax, as in other areas of the region.

Xiroj was raised from a mound, and three to five batman grains were planted in one mound. In the Kokand Khanate, the xiroj Assembly of the city was handed over by begi to the sarkorgap. After his appointment to this office, the sarkor was the Lord of the mirobes, as assistants to himself. The number of assistants was based on how many parts the land owned by the city was divided. Each such part was led by a ditch elder. As soon as the spring working season began, the captain would send one mirob per piece. He, on the other hand, had to identify and register the arable land and owners during the summer. When the harvest period comes, one mullah was sent to each part. Upon his arrival, the elder, mullah and mirob would form a commission and make the hiroj list.

They measured the yield of each grain, determined the amount of tax, and included it in the list. When Sarkor made this list from the population, he went to bek and toned it down to confirm it. Everyone could go to leader and say their objections and requests until this list was approved. Leader generally exempted and delisted his spies and some of his fellow men, or the poor, who belonged to Kazi and sarkor, from taxation. Usually such deletions were rare, as after the sarkor made the list he would try to confirm his rightness³.

At the same time, the type and number of taxes were also very large. It is known that in accordance with Muslim law, in the Middle Ages, 32 different taxes were levied on the population. But the documents show that in the 16th and 19th centuries there were more than 90 types of taxes and fines. So, the Khans and local rulers acted as they knew, not adhering to the law in tax policy⁴.

The beginning of the Central Asian occupation by Tsarist Russia also began to have its influence on the tax policy of the inhabitants of the Fergana Valley. Since Russia conquered part of the Kokand Khanate (Turkestan, Chimkent, Tashkent, etc.), and the revenue to the Khan's Treasury was greatly reduced, on June 10, 1874, Khudoyarkhan introduces an additional new type of tax. Previously, the desired citizen had used sawdust, firewood, reeds, divorces for free, as long as

necessary. After the introduction of the surcharge, everyone had to hand over half of them in favor of Khan. In addition, at the entrance to the city, a tax was levied on every cart in the gatehouse, half a penny for a branch of firewood and one penny for a place in the market.

In connection with the abolition of the Kokand Khanate and the establishment of the Fargana region, the Russian administration had to create a special commission and collect information on what taxes and obligations existed during the reign of the Lord. By March 1876, this commission had collected only taxes paid on state income and information on the annual income of the city of Kokand. These included only stores, factories, factories and river donations belonging to xiroj, tanobona, Zakat and Khan, and funds collected from those leased⁵.

The inhabitants of the Fergana Valley began to pay taxes from 1876, after the Khanate was liquidated. In the following years, the tax volume increased from 5% to 10%⁶.

In the early years of colonization, the population received xiroj, tanob and other levies, as before. From 1870, the introduction of land taxes on the grazing population was one of the most important activities carried out in the tax system. The data obtained indicates a dynamic increase in the volume of land taxes. This, in turn, indicates that the income that the metropolis receives from its colony has steadily increased. The increase in the volume of taxes from 5 to 10 percent, 50 million from various taxes and fees to the Treasury during the period 1869-1882. the fact that the ruble income came is a clear proof of this.

The need to further improve the tax system necessitated the implementation of agrarian reforms in the country. A number of changes made by the Empire's government had created capitalist relations in the agriculture of the colonized territories as a result of a series of measures, such as the deprivation of the rights of large local landowners to land, the restriction of political and administrative duties of local officials, as well as the transformation of natural taxes and obligations into monetary.

The regulation on the management of the Turkestan territory, adopted in 1886, established the amount of land and other taxes in the territory. According to him, a land tax was introduced for the more sedentary population. Paragraph 285 of the charter states that "land belonging to a person or community and inhabited or uninhabited is subject to land tax for the treasury of the state only if it is permanently owned, used and put into use". With this, it was clearly emphasized that the real owner of the land is considered a state. According to paragraph 286 of the charter, the land in sheep was exempt from the state tax:

1) According to paragraph 6, lands exempt from direct taxes; 2) uninhabited Waqf lands, for some reason all income in them was spent on mosques or schools under Waqf documents (waqfnama), as well as on public necessity⁷.

Noteworthy is the report of the governor of the Fergana region on the collection of xiroj. Although this document dates back to 1879, but also comes to the period under study, since this type of tax was preserved as in the era of the Kokand Khanate, and was only 3yil to the abolition of the Khanate. According to the report, "the Hiraj number is quoted close to the truth. For example, in Kokand uyezd, 240 thousand rubles were collected from 200 thousand tanob; in Andijan uyezd, 450 thousand rubles were paid from 360 thousand tanob; in Namangan, 135 thousand tanob gave 140 thousand rubles; While Chust's 120,000 tanobis — 148,000 rubles; a tax of 108,000 tanobis of Isfara — 109,000 and about 60,000 tanobis of Osh—69,000 rubles was collected. Thus, 1463,000 rubles of the xiroj tax were collected from 1848,000 tanob lands of the Fergana region⁸.

During the colonial years, there was also a need to focus on irrigation networks in the Fergana Valley. The more land Boisi supplied with water, the more revenue he received from the King's Treasury. But there is not enough funding for this sector. For example, in 1895, measures were established to expand the Uchkurgan Arik in the Fergana region and started work at the expense

of the ministries of Agriculture and property. However, in connection with the construction of the railway and the increase in the wages paid to the labor force, the work was interrupted. In addition, the Russian administration drew up a project for the development of irrigation networks to extract water from Karadarya and develop 16250 desyatina of land. But the work was not fully realized due to insufficient government funding. Nevertheless, the administration of the territory asked the government for the need to develop artificial irrigation. "The climatic conditions and soil of the Fergana region itself," wrote Military Governor Chaikovsky, "well meets the requirements of cotton, the most valuable raw material of the textile industry. Because the agricultural vegetation here cannot be imagined without artificial irrigation.

Therefore, the expansion of water networks and the construction of new channels is the first priority. If this is done, it is possible to provide the industry with raw materials and increase Russian settlements⁹.

The people of the Fergana Valley suffered from the oppression of taxes during the Khanate. This process became more severe by the time of the Tsarist regime. The population has repeatedly raised agitations against this oppression.

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