

An Organic Research of the History of the Turkish Nations: A Social Problem in the Financial System of the Kokand Khanate

Khatamova Zumradkhan Nazirjonovna

Associate Professor of the Department of Social Sciences and Physical Education, International Medical University of Central Asia - SAMU

Abstract: The article briefly describes the financial system of the Kokand Khanate, which is an integral part of the history of the Turkic peoples, some reforms in the field, and the financial policy that was implemented with a view to the social protection of the country's population.

Keywords: Kokand, finance, tax, money, population, official.



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The political and social development of the country during the Kokand khanate depended primarily on financial, that is, economic life. The reforms carried out in every aspect of the financial system of the khanate not only served to form interdependence and communication between the devans established in the central palace, devans and accounts in local areas - beklik, districts, but also among stratified groups of ordinary people. This dependence in public administration, in turn, helped the development of the financial system.

In keeping state finances stable, expenditures are made at the expense of the state budget and extrabudgetary funds. The financial expenses made outside the treasury were made at the expense of the foundation properties. They were given wide financial opportunities by the state. One of the goals of giving financial freedom to the foundation properties in the Kokand khanate - development of religious, cultural and educational spheres in the country and their support under state protection.

Issues of financial provision of expenses of social objects such as schools, madrasas, khanokahs, cemeteries existing in the territories of Kokand khanate were under the ruler's control. Some properties belonging to the rulers, big officials and rich people - such as land, garden, shop, workshop, mill - were endowed with financial support. The income from them was used for the development and operation of these places.

Sh.Vahidov noted: "Madrasas' expenses, mudarris' salaries, madrasa repairs, were from foundation properties" [1.1.]. M. Alikhojiev also mentioned this idea in his research[2.1.].

Endowment properties are exempted from certain taxes according to the documents established by the state. This legal privilege is confirmed by a special document. The document did not go beyond the authority of the ruler by whom it was issued.

The financial situation of the schools was limited to the provision given by the parents of the students due to the small number of students. Although schools functioned without endowment assets, madrasahs could not function without separate financial support. Land areas that can be preserved for a long time are distinguished among the properties allocated to the foundation: arable land, gardens, unexploited reserve land [3.1.]. The financial condition of the foundation properties was quite strong. They are exempted from taxes paid to the exchequer in addition to receiving annual yield or income.

In the Kokand khanate, waqf lands or properties belonging to madrassas and mosques were also exempted from rent and khiroj tax. In the list of lands exempted from income tax, we also find waqf lands and properties. For example, in the note-patta given to Mulla Abduqadir by Mulla khoja Nazar, there is a note about the exemption of the new madrasahs of His Highness (Khudoyor khan) from the land of endowment (in the northern area of the Nahri Canal) from the tax [4.1.].

The financial basis of the economy of the Kokand khanate was formed through the market. In this case, merchants and artisans formed financial resources of the budget policy in the conditions of the market economy, taking into account demand and supply.

The state treasury of the Kokand khanate was important not only for the development of the country's economy, but also for the change of social life. There was a need to find financial sources in the country for the implementation of innovations in social spheres. For example, it can be said that Kokand khan encouraged the citizens who took over the rocky and unused, neglected lands as a new financial source: The khan received a letter of complaint from an unknown person[5.1.]. According to him, the villages in the territory of Beshariq district of the present Fergana region of the Koqand khanate it is reported that the lands belonging to the khan in the region of *Aktovuq* and *Qiyat* have been appropriated by the people and they are profiting from it without paying taxes to the state. To find out whether the story in this letter is true or false, the inspection officer will gather the elders, elders and old people of the villages and conduct an interview. As a result, the message in the letter turns out to be correct. Mulla Ma'ruf and Beshariklik say that the lands used by the Sadiqs are abandoned, barren lands, they bring water to these lands and plant grain, but the land still belongs to the Supreme Ruler, and they are the faithful servants of the Ruler. After that, the official who conducted inspection by order of Khudoyar khan sold these lands to the people who appropriated them for 70 gold and brought income to the treasury.

The issue of social protection is an area of special attention, and it is necessary to dwell on the issue of spending on this area in the financial system of the Kokand khanate. An analysis of funds allocated from the treasury for the construction of bridges, hospitals, schools and madrasahs can be given.

In the social life of the Kokand khanate, there were many sheikhs, mutawallis, and mudarris among the population exempted from the tax. In 1870-1871, Sultan Muradbek ibn Sher Muhammad Alikhan Abdurasul wrote notes to the centurion. According to it, it is possible to know that khalifa *mutawalli* Abdujabbar was awarded with a monetary reward (the reward was provided from the money of the tanobana tax) and that he was exempted from the last *tanobana* tax [6.1.].

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