

The situation of peasants in agriculture of Khiva khanate in the XIX century.

¹**Bakirova Dinora Kholmurod qizi**

Student of Termiz branch of TSPU named after Nizami

²**Bozorov Muhammad Alijon o'g'li**

Student of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the National University of Uzbekistan

³**Bakirova Mohigul Kholmurod qizi**

Student of Faculty of History, National University of Uzbekistan..

e-mail: Mohigul bakirova @gmail. com.

Annotation: The article provides information about the main productive forces in the agriculture of the Khiva khanate in the XIX century: the living conditions of tenants, peasants and slaves, as well as their tax obligations.

Keywords: Bevatan, Koranda, Vaqfdor, tenant, batrak-peasant and slaves, solgut, tanob.

Introduction

In the XIX century in the Khiva khanate the process of landlessness of peasants and landowners began. At that time, peasant land ownership in the khanate was characterized by a decrease, not an increase. The state's heavy forced labor and other levies led to the impoverishment of the peasants and the enslavement of usurers. This, in turn, led to their separation from the land.

By the middle of the XIX century, the number of landowners in the Khiva khanate was 15-20 thousand. At the same time, more than half of them were less landed local farms.

Farmers have suffered not only from the scarcity of land, but also from the fact that the lands were not in one place, but were in different places and scattered. For example, farms with a total of 4-5 tanob were very rare. Typically, the lands of peasants with the same number consisted of one and even half a tanob of lahtak lands in different regions.

Main part

Documents recorded by the khan tanobis measuring the amount of land clearly show how the lands of the peasants were.

As an example, from the 26th book in the archives of Khiva khans:

- Khojamurod's land: one hundred and twenty-eight feet tall, one hundred and twenty feet wide, another piece - ninety-five feet tall, sixty feet wide, a total of sixty pounds of pain less than six ropes;

Analyses

"Holmurod's land on hills is forty-five feet tall, forty feet wide, and his rice-field land is thirty feet tall, thirty-four feet wide, and another rice-field land is seventy feet wide, forty feet wide, and a total of forty-one acres."

According to archival documents, the scene of the courtyard and the pool were also measured and calculated by adding to the ground scene. So you had to pay taxes for both the yard and the pool scene.

Farmers, including even avsats, lived in the same yard with several families stranded. This in itself shows that they lived in extreme need, even though they were lands. Many families were forced to live with livestock within a single building because each building was taxed separately.

It can be said that the number of farms (i.e. adno) with lands up to 5 tanobs increased almost two and a half times from 1875 to 1893, and almost three times from 1875 to 1896. That is, they had up to 10 tanobs of land, and then, in 15-20 years, they had only 1-2 tanobs of land left in their hands. Peasant deprivation continued unabated from 1859 to 1860, before the Khiva Khanate joined Russia and after joining with Russia.

All landless peasants were divided into "tenants", "batraks" or "laborers". Depending on the type of land to be leased, landless farmers are named as follows:

- Bevatan - tenants of state lands.
- Koranda - tenants of private (property) land.
- Founders - tenants of foundation lands.

Due to the small amount of state land, the bevatan had a small share in production in the country. Depending on the good and bad of the land and other conditions, in addition to paying rent from 1/3 of the crop to 1/2, the bevatan paid 1/10 tithe tax to the mosque at the expense of one gold coin for 5 tanobs and performed various obligatory works.

Main part

Private landowners were tax-exempt and tenants had to pay taxes. Most of the private property and vaqf lands were used by the batrak-farmer. The Batraks could either be set free, or be indebted for life and remain captive. However, the farmer could not be sold as a slave, but he could be sold together with the land as a debtor malay.

The korandas, like all tenants in general, paid 1 tillo solgut for 5 tanob land. The area of land owned by korandas was 6,175 tanobs. This indicates that it constitutes a very small portion of the land owned by large landowners.

The custom of renting land on vaqf lands is almost non-existent, and mosques and madrassas are given to tenants only on bad land that is difficult to operate. They used landless peasants and slaves in 98% of their lands. The tenants of vaqf and property lands, i.e. vaqf and koranda not depending on the amount of harvest, but those who paid a fixed amount of money or grain for each plot of land. The Mutavallis also employed farmers on the lands of the vaqf, and the grain they harvested was also at the disposal of the Mutavalli.

It is clear from this that the khan and his officials, as well as the vaqf courts, tried to take

advantage of the labor of the cheaper batrak peasants rather than handing over their lands to the charikars. They leased only a small part of the arable land.

During this period, the tenants also paid land tax and fulfilled other obligations along with the landlords in addition to the rent.

The construction of canals and other agricultural work was the work of the poorest peasant masses. This work was a mandatory work to be done for the state. However, once the canals were dug and water was pumped to the new lands, these lands would immediately become the property of the khans, the greatest officials. Only a small part of this land was given as a gift to small soldiers and navkars. Landless peasants, on the other hand, worked on new lands, either as cowherds or by renting them out.

Although manual labor was much more common in the khanate's agriculture, slavery was not the main productive force in any case. For example, according to archival data, in the Kiziltakir area in 1849-1850, "6,000 tons of grain came from slave farming." Thus the labor of the slaves in agriculture was shown, and the slaves also took care of the lands belonging to the khan, especially the gardens of the khan. For example, in the courtyard of Ropanic (1847-1850) worked from 41 to 53 slaves. According to archival data, about 20 slaves worked in the courtyard of Oqmachit.

According to Khiva historians, there were 58,500 slaves in the khanate. Of these, 1,500 slaves were at the disposal of the khan. After the release of 22,500 of these slaves, they remained on the soil of the Khiva Khanate. Slaves worked not only under the control of the khan, but also in the hands of beys, officials, priests, merchants and wealthy navkars.

In short, in the XIX century, the main productive force in the agriculture of the Khiva khanate was the landless producer: tenants, batrak - farmers and slaves. At that time, it was common for large landowners to use their land themselves. In this we can see that slaves also used for labor purposes.

Various chiefs and supervisors were appointed to supervise the peasants and slaves. Although peasants were considered "free" by law, in reality their living conditions were slightly different from those of slaves.

The peasants lived with their families in the master's house, and all the family members were also at the master's disposal. When the landlord sold his land, he also had the right to sell the farmers who lived here. The sale-receipt document also states the debt owed to the farmer.

Archival data show that in the nineteenth century the concept of a peasant in Khiva was applied to hired laborers, people who had neither a land nor a home.

List of used literature.

1. Munis. Firdavs al-iqbol // Materialy po istorii kazaxskix xanstv XVI - XIX vv. Alma-Ata, 1969.
2. Muhammad Rizo Ogahiy. Works. 6 volumes. T. Fafur Fulom. 1971-1977.
3. Description. The family tree of Khorezm. In the "Heritage" collection. T. Abdullah Qadiri, 1992. pp. 175-255.
4. Bartold V.V. Sobytiye pered Xivinskim poxodom 1873 goda po rasskazu Xivinskogo istorika // Soch., V 10 – ti tomax. M. Nauka, 1964. tom II. S. 400-413.
5. Yuldashev M.Y. Feudal land ownership and state structure in Khiva khanate. T. Uzdavnashr. 1959. 69- b.
6. History of the peoples of Uzbekistan. t. 2. Tashkent. 1947. Page 142, Ivanov. P.P. Archive Xivinskix khanov XIX v. L. 1930. 18-bet.
7. V. Bartold, History of cultural life in Turkestan. L., 1927. 102-103 pages.
8. Ya. Gulamov. History of irrigation in Khorezm. Tashkent. 1959
9. Danilevsky. Description of Khiva khanate.

10. P.P. Ivanov. Lands belonging to Khiva khan Sayid Muhammadkhan. Article. 1937.

11. PP Ivanov. Archive of Khiva khans.

12. O. Shkapskiy. Amu-Darinskije ocherki. Tashkent. 1900.

13. A. Kun. Archive IV AN. Fund 33, pp. 7-8.

14. Khiva khan archive. 60-64-notebooks.

15. Archive Xivinskix khanov, tetrad 36, l. 1-4.