

## FROM THE HISTORY OF AGRARIAN REFORMS OF THE KOKAND KHANS

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### Abstract

This article analyzes some aspects of the construction of water facilities in the Kokand Khanate, water facilities built in the territory of the Khanate in the 18th and 19th centuries, their use, farming culture, water distribution and management rights. The measures of Erdonabi , Norbotabi , Olimkhan , Umarchan , Muhammad Alikhan's regarding agricultural issues are discussed .

**Keywords:** Kokand khanate, water facilities, farming culture, water distribution, management rights, canal, ditch , New ditch, Ulug`nor.

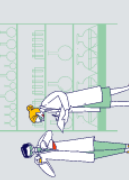
### Introduction

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the extended meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers dedicated to the main results of the social and economic development of our country in 2016 and the most important priority directions of the economic program for 2017 "Critical analysis, strict discipline and personal In his report entitled "Responsibility should be the daily rule of every leader's activities", he consistently implemented the noble idea of "Human interests are above all else", and these are the most important tasks, the main directions of deepening economic reforms and emphasized that there should be a foundation for making serious changes to the priority tasks [1: 7]. **This noble goal is embodied in the essence of** any renewal, any change in our society. In the following article, we aim to highlight some aspects of land-water relations in the Koqan khanate, which has been in the center of attention for a long time due to its importance and relevance, due to its lack of research.

According to historical sources, sufficient water sources in the Kokandd khanate ensured abundant harvests from agriculture. In the history of the khanate, in the second half of the 18th century and in the 19th century, irrigation networks of some regions were restored and new ones were built. Ramiz. The increase in the production volume of yarn and thread yarn in the Khanate, the large number of these products being sold in the markets of Russia and Eastern European countries through it, the year-by-year increase in demand for them, the expansion of irrigated agricultural land and the development of new land ` required mastering.

Russia states that ` `bloods are our neighbors" [3:2] confirms our above opinion.

Therefore, in the history of the Khanate, we can see that large irrigation facilities, ditches, canals, and dams were built from the middle of the 18th century to 1876. , due to the abundance of water and convenient geographical location, the former khanate has the best conditions for extensive development compared to other neighboring oases" [4: 433] therefore, the



Shahrikhansoy canal, which receives water from the Norin and Karad rivers, which are the main tributaries of the Syr Darya, the New Digging of the ditch, Chinabad ditch, Andijonsoy and other irrigation networks led to the increase of irrigation networks in the Fergana valley, the expansion of irrigated areas, and the development of agriculture and horticulture.

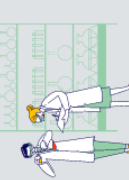
In the 8th-19th centuries, some new canals and ditches were dug by khans and some officials in the Kokhan Khanate, and we can see that the economy of the country was developed by using the water of rivers and streams wisely.

According to sources and literature, several new water structures were built by the khans in the territory of the Kokand khanate. In the middle of the 18th century, especially from the khans Erdonabiy (1750-1762), great attention was paid to construction and landscaping. we can see that in his work "Anjum al-tawarikh" Khudoyarkhonzoda wrote that "after Erdona Khan returned to Khoqand, the capital of the Sultanate, after conquering Oratepa, he was preoccupied with justice and honesty, and made a brick He built a two-story madrasa, a guest house, and assigned many endowments to them. The next year, he dug a big river from the Sokh river and brought it to the place of Sirdaryanong registon. Now this food is known as Naimancha" [5: 129-130]. We can observe such good deeds in the activities of the rulers who ruled the next state, Norbotabi (1770-1801) "During his rule, madrasas and mosques were built, many canals were dug and water was produced. During his time, Ferghana became very prosperous and prosperous. was " [5: 157]. In the book "History of Turkestan" by Mirza Olim Makhdum Haji, Norbotabi's rule gave a high evaluation to the era, "There was no anxiety and restlessness, and there was no dearth and shortage in Ul Khan's time." Black fulus (money) was introduced in the time of Ul Khan, and in those days, the price was so low that no one could buy the grain in the storehouses of the people for money, and most of the grain was rotten and died, so the owners had to give it to the citizens. In this way, the cheapness and spaciousness were heard in the surrounding regions, causing many people to migrate to Khokand, which contributed to the prosperity of Fergana [6: 56].

Ya. Dadaboyev, Senior Researcher of the Kokand City Museum of Local History, wrote in his work "Khudayorkhan's Horde" that "Many water supply facilities were dug in the suburbs of Kokand, the capital city of Kokand, and gardens were established in Norbo Takhon. During the reign of his sons Olim Khan (1800-1810) and Umar Khan (1810-1822), there was a Chorchaman garden-palace in the Roshidon department and a Shahchaman garden-palace on the outskirts of Ko`kan. states that ``made" [7: 141] .

In his work "Anjum al-Tawarikh", Khudoyor Khanzoda describes the period of Umar Khan's reign, "With his great efforts, Sharif built a lot of noble buildings and buildings, which were part of his current donations. Among them, he dug anhor from Sirdarya to Shahrikhan, and Khan arig in Tashkent region. These anhors are still used by the residents of the villages. The High Madrasah and the Jome mosque in the middle of Khoqand city are also a monument to him. Also, the buildings of his emirs and ministers have survived to our time, and the number of them cannot be contained in a book [5: 240 ] writes.

(the original copy of the foundation document) is one of the rare documents preserved (translated by the author) - a decree with the seal of Khan of Koqan Umar Khan (Umar bini



Muhammad Norbotakhan) in 1224 Hijri (1809-1810 AD). The following words are written in it:

"Abul - muzaffar wal Mansur Muhammad Umar Bahadirkhan is our word!

At this time, all the Islamic judges, respected scholars, all the governors and agents who are engaged in the affairs of the world and the sultanate, the sovereign and the absolute owner of the dahl and the glorious country of Khokand, and those who live in it, may be aware and aware, we Near the graves of Sultan Bayazid Bistami, full of light, in the province of Huqand, the light-filled ul-mozor was endowed, and the sheikh of that holy shrine, worshiping (the author sitting here on the prayer table) Qasim Shaykh, by Allah We dug a pond for the well-being of the created people. [ 8 :99-101].

It is worth noting that this pond is currently preserved in the village of Bostonbuva, in the territory of the "New Life" village assembly, Buvaida district, Fergana region, and is still serving the needs of the villagers.

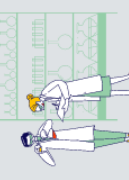
Kokand from the khans Olim Khan ( 1800-1810), Umar Khan (1810-1822) and Muhammad During the reign of Ali Khan (1822-1842). khanate to the territory Tashkent, Turkestan, Oratepa, Khojand adding is taken. At the beginning of the century, the Kokand Khanate, which was divided into several kingdoms, became one of the largest states in Central Asia in 20-30 years. [9: 310].

The increase in the demand for agricultural products, especially for cotton, requires the development of agriculture in the Khanate, and for this, the development of new lands, the reconstruction of the irrigation system. In 1819, by the decree of Khan Umar Khan of Kokand, the channel of the new canal was extended again, and its length was increased to 120 kilometers. After the digging of the new canal, there are 5 streams and 195 canals in the Namangan oasis, through which 131 villages and the rural lands of 45 herdsmen are irrigated. poisoned. [10:30].

Aristov N. in the work "Namangansky okrug Kokandskogo khanstva" "Namangan is located 30 kilometers from the Syrdarya, on the banks of the New Stream. There are many villages around the city. The inhabitants of these villages are engaged in farming and gardening. The inhabitants of the city are trading - produces cotton and silk fabrics, the Kyrgyz and Kipchaks living in the mountains are engaged in animal husbandry in addition to agriculture" [11: 139-140] .

It should be mentioned that there was a certain procedure for the construction of irrigation facilities during the khanate period. Construction of irrigation networks is divided into two categories, and the first category includes irrigation structures of local importance, the inhabitants of the villages using these irrigation networks participated in their construction. As for the second type of irrigation facilities, large, large canals were introduced, and diggers from different regions of the khanate were involved in their construction. Such shoots to the construction directly Khan or his representative leadership did

Another factor that contributes to the growth of the economy of the khanate and the improvement of the social condition of the people is the large number of lands belonging to private individuals, although not very large. layer or independent hired workers work, every

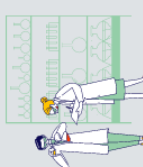


year mountain peoples are hired to work in the Fergana valley. Their average annual income is 5-7 gold" [12: 135].

In conclusion, we can say that the Kokand Khanate, which existed in the 18th-19th centuries, as an agrarian state, paid great attention to water and its use, the construction of water structures, and the repair of old ones. , we can know that they respected water a lot and had great experience in using it.

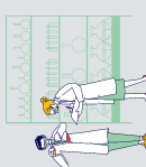
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