

IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY IN TURKESTAN WAQF CONDITION OF PROPERTY

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Abstract

The article focuses on the history of Turkestan in the period of colonial rule of the Russian Empire, the issues of socio-economic life in Turkestan in the second half of the XIX-early XX centuries. The study of the foundations of our country and the attacks on them at that time will allow our people to understand the generosity and tolerance that have always been inherent in them. After all, at the heart of the foundation are the most noble intentions, noble feelings.

Keywords

Colonialism, Education, Foundation, ownership, socio-economic relations.

Old history clearly confirms an ancient fact that has been proven in many examples. No matter where they live in the world, every nation, every nation has gone through hardships and hardships, and on the basis of bitter life experiences, strives to pass on to future generations the truth that it understands. As time passes, life will change, but each generation will rediscover the incomparable significance and essence of this truth for itself. This truth has been so great and fascinating for centuries that new and new generations, whole nations, have been striving for it. It mobilizes its presence on the road, is ready to make countless sacrifices, to pass any tests. This is the truth, the name of this concept is "Freedom, Independence".

It is known that in the second half of the XIX century the Russian Empire It became completely dominant in Turkestan. On February 19, 1876, the Kokand Khanate was abolished. Earlier, under agreements with Bukhara and Khiva, Russia made these countries dependent on it.¹

Turkestan literally became a Russian colony and the Tsar

the government continued to pursue a colonial policy in the country. After the invasions were over, the colonialists turned their attention to developing a plan for the administrative structure of the country. The Russian Empire decided to create its own system of oppression and enslavement of indigenous peoples in Central Asia. To do this, he decided to thoroughly study the aggressive policies of countries such as Britain, France and Germany. Therefore, in May 1869, by order of General

¹ MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 36 —foundation, 1— list, 2366 —work, 24 —page.

Kaufmann, the staff - Captain Komarov was sent to St. Petersburg to work in libraries and universities. Here he studied the rights of the peoples of Central Asia to land.²

By 1873, General Abramov was sent to Geneva to exchange views with Western orientalists on land issues in Muslim countries.

A year later, in 1874, the then Captain N. Kuropatkin went to Algeria and thoroughly studied the policy of French occupation in 1870-1871, and in his report emphasized the following remarks of the French Governor of Algeria Gedak: the success of colonialism will be ensured if it is done with.³

Along with such events, major oriental scholars and students of the Faculty of Oriental Studies from the central cities of Russia were invited to the region. Although such scholars and students were invited to Turkestan, the issues of the land were covered by them from the point of view of aggression, while defending the interests of the Russian Empire. This opinion can be confirmed by the following words of VP Nalivkin:

"We see that since 1870, efforts have been made to create a detailed project of governing the Turkestan region, which, according to the supreme government, will help many locals, including their foundations, to resolve the issue legally. Until now, all the foundations of the foundation were theoretically and partially in their original state, and they were not controlled by the state.

We know that the foundation was mainly specific to the countries of the East, but this was nothing new for the tsarist government. The generals and officials of the Russian Empire first clashed with the foundation's property when they invaded Transcaucasia and Crimea. But given the peculiarities of the Turkestan land, its place and views in Islam, they recognized it as harmful to them, and treated the property of the waqf very cautiously. So they tried not to lose him as violently as possible. These measures were gradually implemented by the masters. We can also prove this point by the following facts. By 1865, Tashkent was occupied by the Russians after the order of the mayor General Chernyaev according to which 69 stalls in the bazaar, which are the foundation property of the Kokaldosh madrasah, will be demolished. These sales outlets The profit for the Kokaldosh madrasah is "5 gold" per month, or 19 rubles would bring. That is why the madrasa is from the market income 19 rubles per month. But this amount is also from 1867 issued until December. The complaint of the trustee and mullahs of the Kokaldosh madrasah, dated February 8, 1884, states that the allocation of these funds had been revoked since 1868.

However, such issues are covered in a completely different way in the literature written so far, ie most of such literature does not interfere in the internal affairs of Islam, and the property of the waqf remained in its original state until the development of the Turkestan rule in 1886.

² MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 1 - fund, 12 - list, 884 - work, 158 - sheet.

³ Savitskiy A.P. Pozemelsh vopros v Turkestane. Tashkent. 1963. -p.82.

On March 28, 1869, the Nazarbayev Foundation in Tashkent was transferred to the Tashkent Department of Economic Affairs by order of the mayor. In fact, the Nazarbayev Foundation was introduced for the poor, widows, orphans and captives in Tashkent, as well as for the Lashkar-e-Sharif Madrasa and its students. As a result, more than 100 poor widows, who live on madrasa students and the foundation's income, have lost their last source of livelihood. At the same time, according to the order of the Governor-General, this foundation more than two-thirds of the land was taxed. The collected 4932 rubles and 28 kopecks were transferred to the Tashkent Department of Economic Affairs. Later, it was decided to transfer part of the profits from the property of the Nazarbayev Foundation from 1868 to 1872 to the Mercy Society in accordance with the order of the Governor-General of Turkestan No. 3741 of June 3, 1872. This order was carried out on June 13, 1872.

After the conquest of Samarkand by the Tsar's army in May 1868, General Kaufman said to the city's rich and poor, the educated and the nobles: Your schools, cemeteries, madrassas, cemeteries, foundation properties, charitable courts, Sharia law will all be kept in place. But Russian law abolished the slave trade, the death penalty, and the death penalty. One-third of the harvest you have received so far is paid to the religious courts as tribute and tanob tax the emperor's Highness taking into account the abundance of the country's wealth "rent" from the harvest 5/1 (one-fifth) of the amount. "

The event was received with great joy by the local people. However, the owners and trustees of the waqf were strongly dissatisfied with this, as the above measure announced by Kaufman only applied to waqf lands, and the tax paid to the state treasury was left as before. This, of course, contradicted Sharia law, indicating that General Kaufman was pursuing a colonial policy. Therefore, the owners and trustees of the waqf request that the payment of one-fifth of the tax for the waqf courts not cover the expenses of their schools, sanatoriums, madrasas and waqf institutions, and that this measure be set in relation to the tax payable to the state treasury. But their request was not granted.

It was then that under the pretext of identifying and verifying the foundation documents by the government, Alexander Kun collected the foundation documents from the trustees. He gave receipts to some trustees stating that he had received the waqf, while he did not give anything to others.

Until the occupation of Turkestan by the Russian Empire, these madrassas were funded by the proceeds of these foundations. However, as a result of the intervention of the colonialists in the work of the foundation courts, the educational work in these madrasas soon fell into disrepair. Of course, the mullahs studying at the madrasa were concerned about this and demanded the return of the waqf's income and the renovation of the madrasa at the expense of these funds.

By 1870, General Kaufmann's invasion of Khiva

Before the march, Samarkand nobles and Kazakhs are invited to Jizzakh. Huldi announces at this time that the amount of rent tax paid by the natives by the emperor Kaufman was set at one-tenth.

The locals were very happy with the event escorts his army to Khiva. Soon after, the Khiva khanate was also invaded by the invaders. The fact that the documents of many foundation courts were

collected as early as 1870 and were not returned to their owners before and after 1879 is a clear proof of our opinion.

It can be seen that the colonialists were also depriving the waqf courts of their evidence by collecting waqf documents, as at that time the waqf property of schools, madrasas and mosques and the income from them was a large sum.

By 1873, due to a complaint from one of the trustees in Samarkand, the Russian government introduced the lease of foundation property of the Ulugbek, Sherdor and Tillaqori madrasas. By 1874, however, General Abramov's June 17 №2820

In accordance with the order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, all waqf lands in the district will be leased by the district and regional administrations. By 1878, all the waqf properties in the Zarafshan oasis, including caravanserais, baths, mills, trading posts, and waqf lands inhabited by the population, were under the control of the tsarist government.

Here we also have to point out that uninhabited waqf lands were leased by the colonialists through a "who's who" auction.⁴

It is obvious that despite the existence of waqf courts, the dependence of waqf farmers on them has disappeared, that is, the income from waqf lands was transferred to the waqf court only after it came to the state treasury. So, it is clear from this that with the conquest of Turkestan, the situation of the founding peasants worsened.

Of course, as a result of the government leasing the waqf lands to the people through an "auction" among the people, these lands were owned by wealthy people. They, in turn, rented it out at a higher price in order to make more profit from the land. This led to further impoverishment of the local people. In addition, the waqfers, that is, the tenants, transferred one-tenth of the proceeds to the state treasury, not to the waqf court.

Of course, the above measures taken by the colonialists contradicted the requirements of the Foundation. According to incomplete data in the early days after the conquest of Central Asia by the Russian Empire, Turkestan had a large number of waqf properties, and waqf courts earned about 195,000 rubles a year.

Since the Fergana Valley was one of the largest cultural centers in Central Asia at that time, there were many schools, cemeteries, madrasas, cemeteries, orphans and widows. With this in mind, the Governor-General of Turkestan first set the amount of rent and tanob tax they paid at one-tenth in order to appease the local people, and this measure lasted until 1894. In practice, it is a policy of aggression the colonialists had turned their attention to plundering the country's wealth. Therefore, after the conquest of the Kokand Khanate, in the autumn of 1876, a commission was set up to deal with "land and taxes" and foundations.

⁴ Otchet taynogo sovetnika Girsas. 1882. - SPb. Chapter 3, page 12.

If we take a closer look at the policy pursued by the Governor-General of Turkestan, we will see that throughout the Central Asian region, a tithe tax has been imposed on one-tenth of the harvest for foundation courts. By such measures, the colonialists were taking away the income of the waqf courts, which had been introduced for the orphans, widows, and the poor, and which could not be acquired through sale, purchase, or other means, which had previously been fully supported by the emirs and khans.

A foundation under General Kaufmann's 1880 order the introduction of zemstvo tax on the lands of the courts was introduced. This tax was levied on all waqf property, for a total of 32,128 sum amounted to 59 cents. The increase in the amount of tax levied on waqf lands further aggravated the financial situation of waqf farmers, while preventing waqf courts from levying taxes on these lands.

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