

Ashtarkhanids Reign During Land Ownership Relations

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Abstract: This article examines land ownership relations in the Bukhara Khanate during the rule of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty (1601–1756). It analyzes the legal and economic nature of land tenure. The study explores the role of these relations in state governance, social stratification, and agrarian policy. Particular attention is given to highlighting the role of the land ownership system in ensuring political stability and economic development, based on historical sources.

Keywords: Amlok , private lands, ushr lands, waqf lands, Juybari sheikhs, land , arazi-yi authority , land king , land authority king , land country , territory king , kingship padshahi , amlok , mulk , Diwan -i mal, kharaj , diwan, mulk-i hurr-i pure , exploitation, hashar , begar , ushr , property expense.

Introduction: XVI - XVIII in the centuries Bukhara in the khanate there is was land ownership following main to categories divided: state lands, private lands, tithe lands, taxes free done lands and foundation lands. From this outside supreme the ruler's he is also big to land and property ownership Also, the Khanate nomad to the population dependent was There are also many places. was. Ashtar Khans during land ownership also known in their relationships changes to the eye thrown. Including, on the ground ownership to do in their relationship state of lands share decreasing, private property shaped land ownership noticeable at the level increased. This is the ruling dynasty representatives of the government weakening and large officials position increase with explanation possible. During this period large Uzbek of seeds captains and there is a place sheikhs big and big to the places ownership For example , in the khanate own to the position has was large from officials one of them was Emir Yalangto' Shbiy from the 18th century first half of Samarkand region big to the part ownership Also , the emir Yalangto' shbiy relevant was lands state from taxes free Another one large official A thousand tribes of Uzbeks captain Olloberdibiy and his/her son Allayorbi is also very big to land and property ownership They did . Above emphasizing as mentioned, there is a place sheikhs Ashtarkhans large even during the land owners as own positions save castle those who received. Ashtarkhanids during the period complicated political

in the circumstances, that is central authority now them Shaybanis during happened such as support unable to remaining one at the time intensifying going tribe captains their to the lands claim do They started. Nevertheless, Jo ' ybor sheikh Tajiddin to oneself relevant was land and property further to expand successful State lands authority, power authority, land king, land authority king, king of the world king, kingdom king, estate or property called divided into Devon - i mol (Great Devon- khanate) finance by the Department of managed. State lands conquest marches as a result conquest done and different to the reasons see you don't have remaining lands on account of formed. Such places to farmers use or temporary ownership to do right based on given. From such places used from farmers of the harvest three one (1/3) of out of five up to one (1/5) was in volume land Tax (khiroj) was levied on state lands . for rent to give usually landowners by done increased. State lands private property of lands from the owners own of their properties one part to the desk gift to do also filled in the account visited. Usually such in cases gift made 2/3 of the land is under the jurisdiction of the devan the remaining 1/3 and his/her to the owner property in the form of returned, that is permanent accordingly from taxes free made without (property-i hurr-i impartial) given. Such transactions when created, legal in documents of the earth type – irrigated or lack of water If the land is irrigated if so, then from water use The

share is also shown. The Shaybanids by Of the Transoxiana pressing to be taken as a result of lands big part new dynasty in hand passed. Big owners in hand private lands pull to be taken and state land to the fund conversion as a result the most many lands to the state relevant to be remained. By the time of the Ashtar Khans, the situation of tenant farmers became even worse due to the decrease in the amount of state lands and the transfer of these lands to the hands of large officials. Arbitrary officials imposed additional taxes and obligations on the population in addition to the existing taxes and obligations. Peasants working on state lands were mercilessly exploited by officials, and their situation became increasingly difficult. Peasants land tax not only product in appearance (natural form), perhaps money It was also paid in the form of. outside they state in their lands many mandatory also involved in labor (hashar , begor) made . Khan or state in front of service showed officials supply and property from the lands fallen income at the expense of The working peasants did not receive their lands directly from the government, but through landowners, sometimes even from tenant farmers. In such cases tenant officials state to the treasury designated land rent in advance barot in order They sent money to the farmers. Then, o ' zbog with excess with to collect who tried to get. Sometimes whole in the provinces land rent and tax tenant to officials This is the case of farmers. heavy to the situation fall to stay and poor marriage take came. Amlok to the places The main characteristic was that the state, through its financial officials, controlled the landowners, that is, the rural communities. The income from state lands was spent on the needs of the ruling dynasty and on receiving gifts and tributes for them. Legally, the difference between estate lands and private property - kharaj lands was that private lands could be freely sold, mortgaged, bequeathed, bequeathed to a waqf, etc. These rights did not apply to state lands. Only the ruler of the country, and sometimes princes, had the right to sell state lands, donate them to military officials, religious scholars, and other officials. In the 18th century, in Bukhara, the supreme ruler himself, as the owner of all state lands, had the right to sell only the tithe (i.e., the tax on the harvest) of these lands, since this share was considered his. In some cases, persons who purchased estate lands turned to the local qazi to protect themselves from possible disputes. The qazis, in turn, formalized the purchase and sale document in the presence of witnesses. Sometimes this document consisted of only one written letter (tilkhat), which confirmed that money had been paid for the land. The forms of forced labor of peasants-shareholders who worked on state lands were often as harsh as on the lands of private landowners - landlords. However, the exploitation

system here was different: state lands were directly managed by special officials headed by a devan consisting of landlords and tenant owners. In the Bukhara Khanate, there was no difference between state and private lands in terms of taxation. All lands (except for mulk-i hurri khalis) were taxed. However, taxes of the earth to the shape looking at various The land of endowments also paid taxes. The amount of such lands sharply decreased as a result of the gifts of state lands to military leaders, major secular and religious officials in return for their services, which began during the reign of the Shaybanid dynasty that ruled the Bukhara Khanate and especially intensified during the reign of the Ashtar Khans. As a result, the income from these lands did not belong to the state treasury, but to the individuals who received these lands. As a result, there was a shortage in the treasury, and the economic situation of the khanate worsened.

During the reign of the Ashtar Khanate (17th–18th centuries), another form of land ownership that existed in the Bukhara Khanate was private land, called mulk or mulk kharaj. The word " Kharaj " Arabic to be, initially Muslims by conquest made non -Muslim to the places relatively current done land tax meant. Later this concept expanding, earth of ownership clear to the form - private, but tax insertable to the ground relatively can be used started. Bukhara in the khanate such of lands formation sources various For example , the Khan by state lands (property , land) country and at the expense of others) certain to individuals gift to be done , that is gift as a rule to be given possible Such places previously from taxes free done to be , them buy to take or inheritance as a rule to take also through privatization possible It was . outside properties you don't have lying down lands by mastering farming to make to buy to receive, to inherit as to take based on formed. worked lands - that is previously unused land and property recognized as such, and from them 2/10 (i.e. 20%) of the harvest tax Although private lands were considered the unconditional land property of the population belonging to various social strata, the supreme owner of land was the state, since the state participated as a partner in all forms of land ownership, including proprietary (private) ownership. Land brought income state and land owner in the middle distributed. Ashtarkhanids to the period typical was from the features again one is land ownership large land owners in hand to ' plan this is process middle and small owners to decline meeting and no to be to leave take arrived. Result so It happened that some large owners to themselves relevant lands one in the area to summarize, from the beginning foot whole a district or province over absolute to the governor They became. So situations It was observed that they state from

weakness used without there is the laws aside go, go land to the fields other to individuals relevant lands adding those who received, even, the foundation lands. A vivid example of this is the emir Yalangtoshbi, one of the largest landowners of this period. The governor of Samarkand, Yalangtoshbi, who was the leader of the Olchin tribe of Uzbeks, owned vast tracts of land. He was able to create a large army that could travel long distances due to the large income from his land holdings. With the help of this army, Emir Yalangtoshbi led invasion campaigns to territories from northern Afghanistan to eastern Iran and further increased his wealth. His economic power increased, allowing him to maintain large military forces, purchase large tracts of land, and build magnificent architectural monuments of his time, such as Sherdor and Tillakori .

In conclusion, during the reign of the Ashtar Khanate (1601–1756), land ownership relations in the Bukhara Khanate significantly complicated and led to profound changes in the socio-economic system. The share of state lands decreased, and a significant part of them passed into the hands of officials, tribal chieftains, and religious figures. As a result, the social stratum that owned land strengthened, and the position of the central government weakened. This process indicates that the khanate economy retreated from centralized management and passed to the rule of local large landowners. Although legal norms regarding land ownership were formed through the system of estates and private lands, in practice the power to manage these lands was often exercised not directly by the state, but by tenant officials and large landowners. This situation tenants by exploitation to the increase, farmers your situation to the aggravation and tax of the load to increase reason It was also the Ashtar Khans. during private land ownership expanding, large land owners whole regions over in practice absolute control own in hand This is in ownership strong to stratify, to middle and small owners to the crisis to meet take came. Especially, the emir Yalangto'shbiy such as large owners economic and military power not only khanate inside, maybe external also important in walks role played.

Land ownership in the system this changes , one from the side , in the khanate social layers between the difference strengthened if , the second on the part of the state finance system weakening , state from their lands removable of income to decrease and As a result , Bukhara khanate economic stability from the trail to the exit reason This was processes Ashtarkhanids during the period agrarian politics instability and state management in the system decline from the signs one as evaluation possible .

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