

**THE ISSUE OF WATER MANAGEMENT IN THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF
KOKAND KHAN**

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Abstract:The article briefly analyzes the financial costs associated with the development of water irrigation, which is an important part of the economic life of the state, in the financial development of the Kokandd Khanate. It is argued that digging canals and ditches was a top priority even when the political status of the Kokandd Khanate was uneven.

Keywords:Finance, water, canal, canal, people, stream.

Introduction (Introduction)

During his visit to Surkhandarya on November 17, 2023, the head of our country, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, held a meeting on the socio-economic development of the region and touched upon the water problem:"The main task should be to deeply inculcate the idea that water is not free in the population, to make it a rule of daily life together with neighborhood activists, intellectuals, intellectuals and the general public," he said.[1.1.] Water reserves of the state, its processing, saving issues are related to financial spending.

Water is a precious blessing. Humanity, plants, all creatures live with water. Climate change, industrial development, population growth, and other factors are having an impact on water resources in the countries of the world, and the demand for aquatic life is increasing. In recent years, huge reforms have been implemented in the field of water management in our country. The Ministry of Water Management was established, and the Concept and strategies for the development of the sector were approved. As a logical continuation of these reforms and in order to solve systemic problems at the middle and upper levels of the water industry, the President of our country "On setting priorities for the introduction and development of a modern management system in the water industry" The decree was adopted.In the article, the solution of water supply and water problems of the Kokand Khanate, which existed in our country in the Middle Ages, is financially analyzed.

Analysis of literature on the topic (Literature review) Although no separate research on irrigation or water problems of Kokand Khanate was conducted, H. Bobobekov [2.1.], V. Ishqovov [3.1.], Z. Ilhomov [4.1.], O'. Sultonov [5.1.], T.Khudaykulov[6.1.], B.Babadjanov[7.1.], Z.Khatamova [8.1.], some aspects of the issue are discussed in the works and articles.

Research methodology (Research Methodology) in the article water management, which is one of the sources of income in the khanate, and some issues of social and economic life related to it, some problems of the administrative and management system, found its scientific interpretation based on the source studies of the Kokand khanate. The state treasury received a lot of income from the water industry.

Analysis and results

It is also worth researching the income from the myrobona tax, which is important in agriculture in the financial system of the Kokandd Khanate, and their spending. The special sector tax was called mirobona, and it was collected by the peasants after the harvest in exchange for the services of the mirobs. In the archival documents of the Kokand khanate, there is no information about the allocation of salaries from the treasury for mirobs. From this it can be concluded that officials in the position of mirobona mirob may also have the right to work. The document dated 1857-58 was written by the son of Muhammad Rasul Mulla Abdugaffar to Malla mirab and Babonazar mirab, in which it is said that Muhammad Sadiq was appointed as mirab of Yormasjid canal, and it is mentioned that the designated person will be mirab of half of this canal [9.1.]. Mirab's task was to control water and water facilities. In the Kokand khanate, military officials were appointed mainly for the role of mirab. From this we can know that mirobism was a prestigious, responsible and demanding profession. In this, it is necessary not only to have courage and bravery, but also to have a deep understanding of worldly knowledge. In the studied documents, there are notebooks where it is noted that the officers of the military departments were assigned to the duty of mirab. For example, military officers were assigned to the Karasakol, Ushtirkhan, Yozyovon, Arsif, Kochkarchi, Karvan canals, and their military department and names are listed [9.2.]. The legal documents issued by the water management authorities have been preserved in the court of the Kokand Khan palace. Among such documents, the control of the water of the canals in Simshora, Jarimgon, Suppan, Mo'yan, Navkand, Logan, Avval, and the military personnel assigned to them as mirabs were recorded. Miroblik and mirobona were aspects of special attention in the khanate. One document from 1859-60 is a congratulatory letter written by Mallakhon to the elder of Yormasjid, in which Sadiq the guard and Mirzaboy botir were

congratulated on being appointed to the position of mirab[9.3.]. Mirops, who actively participated in the collection of agricultural taxes from the population in the Kokand Khanate, also tried to instill in the citizens that paying taxes is mandatory in view of the fact that taxes are used to fulfill the internal and external tasks of the state. The sum of revenues coming to the treasury of the khanate constitutes the financial resources of the country. An increase in income will enrich the treasury. The source of income does not fully represent the concept of finance. That is why it is necessary to study the targeted spending of the funds that have come to the treasury. It examines the financial resources of the Kokand Khanate, the organization of the state treasury, and the impact of its distribution on social life. The mirobona given to the mirops was accepted as their salary.

The financial policy of the Kokand khanate ensured socio-economic development in the country. The main objective of the fiscal policy was to increase the income coming to the treasury. For this purpose, canals, ditches, taxes or national holiday protection were implemented to improve the lifestyle of the population, to create welfare, and to create various benefits. For example, A. Troiskaya states that "people who lived and worked on lands belonging to the khan and his family members may have been given some privileges in the use of water" [10.1.p.17.]. In fact, eight glue-making masters living in the area of the lands of Khudoyor Khan's son Muhammadaminbek were given the privilege of drinking from the Safidjoi canal one day every eleven days and using it for farming[9.4.]. This document refers to the years 1874-1875 and was prepared in the form of a blessing for the elders and amins of the region in the name of Khudoyor Khan.

Activities aimed at attracting and spending financial resources to the treasury for the implementation of financial policy programs were carried out in the Kokand Khanate. All these works were approved by the khan or authorized persons with a seal. Kokand khanate invested in digging a canal and received income from it in the future. In the documents in the form of a blessing kept in the UzMA, Dzhojbor Karakorpa[9.5.], Safidzhoy [9.6.], Yormasjid[9.7.], Yorjar [9.8 .], in documents in the form of a notebook, the water of such canals as Simshora, Joyyarimjon, Arsif, Suppin, Muyan, Navkent, Lagan, Avval [9.9.], Ushturkhan, Karasaqol, YOzyavon, Koyagorchi, Karvon [9.10.] manager, financial control of the income from them, and the award of their appointment to this position is mentioned. In the Kokand khanate, there is a water management for the development of agriculture and, moreover, to control financial income from the use of water. Document No. 649 provides a list of mirabs appointed from the military to a total of 60 channels.

During the reign of Kokand Khan Olimkhan, six canals were dug from the Sokh River to improve the water supply in the southern regions of the Ferghana Valley, and the current Altariq was founded [11.1.p.298]. During this period, in order to improve the water supply in the Namangan oasis, to develop new lands, the governor of Namangan region, Sayidqulbek, received permission to build the Yangiariq canal, which receives water from the Norin river, from PPIvanov's research [12.1.p.19-20].

Khudoykulov's research analyzed the existence of different information in scientific and historical sources about the year of excavation of Yangariq canal. For example, in archival documents it is written that the canal was dug in 1800-1803[9.11.]. AF Middendorf, S. Soatovlar indicate that it was excavated in 1803, and VP Nalivkin in 18196. It is also written in the pages of the XIX Library that the Yangariq Canal was built in 1803-1811. But based on topographer N. Zhilin and archival data, it can be said that the canal was built in 1800-1803 during the time of Olim Khan.

During Umar Khan's time, i.e. in 1811, a canal was built from Yangariq to the villages of Zarkent and Girvan. This stream entered the history of irrigation agriculture of Fergana valley under the name Mutagan stream.

In 1819, by the decree of Koqan Khan Umar Khan, the Yangiariq canal was extended again, and its length was increased to 120 kilometers. After the digging of the Yangiariq canal, there are 5 streams and 195 ditches in the Namangan oasis, through which 131 villages and the rural lands of 45 herdsmen were irrigated, 4 mirobboshi and 66 mirob were engaged in water supply and control. .

Conclusions and recommendations (Conclusion/Recommendations)

From the above information and analysis, it should be noted as a conclusion that the financial system of the Kokandd Khanate was a unique complex process. It can be seen from the fact that even during the war and political crisis, the ditches and canals were cleaned and cleaned, that the state looked at water and related issues at the political level. In the spring months, khashars were organized to clean ditches and canals and other water structures. The organization of these khashars was carried out directly according to the order of the khan. Certain citizens from each province came to work in the khashar, and if it was not possible to go to the khashar, they were hired by a laborer. Their daily food is taken from the treasury.

The construction and repair of canals and bridges was financed by the Khan. For example, in the khanate, in order to obtain additional financial income by taking advantage of the protected

lands, Umar Khan dug the Yangi Arik, Madali Khan Khanariq, and Khudoyor Khan Ulughnahr canals.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the history of the statehood of the Kokand Khanate, the information about the allocation of financial resources to the issue of water management is given in archival documents and sources.

In the world, scientific research is being carried out aimed at increasing the efficiency of water use, attracting financial resources and ensuring their rational use. In particular, to research the problems of effectively organizing the use of water resources, optimally forming the costs and tariffs of water use, determining the general effect of the financial mechanism in increasing the efficiency of these processes and strengthening its effectiveness, evaluating the effect of individual financial levers on increasing the efficiency of the use of water resources special attention is paid. The important role of the agricultural sector in determining the economic potential of Uzbekistan, the aggravation of the environmental situation related to the Aral Sea, the importance of the distribution of water resources among the countries of Central Asia and their use remain relevant to the issues of the effectiveness of the use of water resources in the country. gives special relevance.

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