

## The Role of the Waqf Authority in the People's Commission of Enlightenment

*Ergashev Sukhrob Mukhiddinovich*

*International research center of Imam Bukhari under the Cabinet Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Researcher, Samarkand, Republic of Uzbekistan*

### ABSTRACT

*This article describes the role of the General Foundation Administration in the establishment of Soviet schools in the education system of the early twentieth century. The role of the General Endowment Board within the People's Commissariat of Education is described based on scientific analysis.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Education, waqf lands, education, cultural revolution, People's Commissariat of Education, General Waqf Administration, sovietization.*

The creation of new Soviet schools and the management of the entire work of public education became the most pressing issue at the beginning of the 20th century. To accomplish this task, on November 23, 1917, the Regional People's Commissariat of Education was created as part of the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan province. With the formation of the Turkestan ASSR in 1918, changes occurred in the education system. In mid-June of this year, the Regional Narkompros will be renamed the Narkompros of the TASSR.

When we talk about the educational system of Turkestan, we must touch on the issue of funds. It is no secret that educational work in Turkestan in the past was carried out jointly with the private sector and waqf foundations. The Waqf Foundation had a significant impact on the cultural, educational and social education of indigenous peoples, which is of social and state importance. The fund's real estate, cultural and educational and charitable funds are public property, the income from which goes to the local fund solely for the purposes of social education of the local population.

It should be kept in mind that the waqf fund system is comprehensive and that many facilities have been donated to schools and madrasas. Therefore, the Soviet government used various methods of interference in the work of the waqf fund. For example, the following measures were taken to transfer these lands from the fund to "state registration":

- 1) Although all lands were registered as state property on the basis of the Regulations on land use and land management, adopted by the Central Executive Committee of Turkestan and the Council of People's Commissars on November 17, 1920, the agrarian issue continued to be resolved until 1925;
- 2) On the basis of Resolution No. 87 of February 26, 1920, all work on the creation was transferred to the jurisdiction of the People's Commissariat of Education. So, under the People's Commissariat of Education of the Republic of Turkestan, a Vakuf department was created to manage all the funds of the country. This work of the Turkestan Central Executive Committee was the first step towards Sovietization, along with the re-registration of the waqf fund;

The need of the Soviet government for the property of the Waqf Fund did not bypass the mosques either. The spiritual waqf funds retained only that property or part of it that was directly donated for the arrangement and repair of mosques. According to Decree No. 75 of June 20, 1922, waqf property

administered by mosques was first at the disposal of a separate commissariat (consisting of Muslim clerics and people's commissars of education - author), and then completely under the jurisdiction of people's commissars of education. Thus, practical efforts were made to create the Main Waqf Administration.

The legal order of the Main Waqf Administration was gradually formed ideologically. On the basis of resolutions No. 164 of October 22, 1924 and No. 173 of December 28, 1922, special waqf departments were created as part of local executive committees. By Decree No. 173 of December 28, 1922, all movable and immovable property of the foundation was transferred to the disposal of the Main Vakf Administration, along with cultural, educational and needy institutions, such as the spiritual sphere. The decree also formalized the state administration of all foundation land.

In the Islamic world, the trustee is the mutawalli, who distributes the income from the property of the waqf. The waqf lands were leased out on the basis of waqf property. Based on this procedure, in the resolution of the CEC of the Council of the Republic of Turkestan on the management of funds, the management of the property of the fund is entrusted to a local trustee. However, since that time, the mahalla can manage orphanages, schools and madrasahs, which are cultural and educational institutions, only with the approval of a trustee elected by a gathering of citizens.

In carrying out the socialist idea, the Soviet government sought to seize spiritual dominance into its own hands. This can be seen from the fact that the scientific department of the Main Vakf Administration has been given the task of transforming old schools and madrasahs into institutions that meet the requirements of modern ideas, and training mullahs, qarıs, khatıbs and muftıs on the basis of revolutionary law. . It has already been formalized that all assigned scientific and educational work will be carried out in agreement with the relevant department of the People's Commissariat of Education.

The Main Waqf Directorate, in turn, was divided into departments and performed various functions in the field in the interests of the center. For example, the organizational and methodological department of the Vakuf had the right to appoint teachers from reorganized institutions, while reforming the old schools and madrasahs, as well as registering the property and institutions of the foundation. Work began in Soviet educational institutions to introduce the ideas of socialism into the minds of young people.

The official document, which presented the financial and economic network of the local department of the waqf fund, states that the fund has the right to lease the property of the fund and collect the corresponding land tax. Revenues from the waqf fund were to be used to support local schools (to be reformed, such as schools of the new method - author) and to expand the school network. In a letter dated August 3, 1923, the legal consul of Turkestan stated that the Main Vakf Directorate had no right to use the Fund's funds for commercial purposes. This is because every business venture spends a significant amount of time dealing with certain risks. This may limit the ability of the local population to use the funds when needed for education.

The Soviet government applied various procedures for the sovietization of educational institutions. The most convenient of them was to deprive the institution of financial opportunities. For example, in the course of studying archival documents, it was found that the madrasah, which did not accept the tasks and program of the Main Vakf Administration, was warned about the deprivation of the right to use the means of the waqf.

On the recommendation of the Central Executive Committee of the former Soviet Union, the Council of People's Commissars was created with the right of legislative power in the border regions. The Council of People's Commissars consisted of a representative of the institution, his deputy and 11 people's commissariats. In 1924, a decree was promulgated on the national delimitation of the

Central Asian republics. The People's Commissariat of Education of the Uzbek SSR was created as an organization subordinate to the People's Commissariat of Education of the Council of People's Commissars of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. During the tenure of Rakhim Inogamov as head of the People's Commissariat of Education of the Uzbek SSR, Davlat Rizoiev was his deputy. The center of this institution, which is in charge of all scientific, educational and artistic activities, is located at Sovetskogo Street (now Jamiy - author) 39 in Samarkand.

The Main Vakuf Directorate, which is part of the People's Commissariat of Education, is also involved in the transfer of religious funds for the cultural, educational and social needs of the people. During this period, under the auspices of the Main Vakuf Directorate, the 2nd district department and 11 district-city departments were headed by Zufar Nosirov. Branches in Khiva, Bukhara, old Tashkent, old Samarkand, Khojent, Katta-Kurgan, Margilan, Andijan and Namangan are local points for the execution of tasks set by the Main Waqf Directorate.

After the establishment of Soviet power, the Main Waqf Administration was temporarily preserved on the path of political administration. Because the organization was supposed to manage the work of funds and act as an intermediary in the construction of Soviet society in the field of organizing the work of fund institutions. Although the Main Waqf Directorate did not deal directly with land issues, it was to some extent connected with the issue of territories in contact with the education system. However, in subsequent years, the legislation of the Soviet government, like all feudal remnants, abolished the system of funds associated with land use. The reason for this was the Decree of the Uzbek SSR No. 168 of December 19, 1925 on the transfer of unoccupied land plots for all vineyards and horticulture outside the city to the People's Commissariat of Agriculture. The document set the task of "distributing the fund's lands to the working population." However, the foundations for mosques were preserved on the basis of special guidelines for the use of a religious community. During the reforms, the main departments of each executive committee will be abolished in accordance with the following instructions and procedures.

Thus, the Soviet government set before the Main Vakf Directorate, transferred from the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs to the People's Commissariat for Education, the task of reforming the education system and creating a Soviet labor school. Along the way, the organization worked on the sovietization of educational institutions, depriving old schools and madrasahs of waqf property for various reasons. The developed plan and program, along with the creation of a unified education system, are aimed at the gradual erosion of the national values of the Turkestans.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. National archive of Uzbekistan. Fund R-34, sheet-1, case-453, 30-sheet.
2. National archive of Uzbekistan. Fund R-34, op.-1, case-2167, fol. 169.
3. National archive of Uzbekistan. Fond R-34, inventory-1, file-1783, 9 sheets.
4. National archive of Uzbekistan. Fund R-34, op.-1, file-2302, sheet 80.
5. Ислом Энциклопедияси. – Т.: “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси” Давлат илмий нашриёти. 2004. 313 бет.
6. Галицко М.И., Деревенко Н.Н. Вось СССР. Справочная и адресная книга на 1926 год. Москва-Ленинград 1926 . 175 стр.
7. Дембо Л.И. Земельный строй Востока. – Ленинград. типография Л.С.П.О. 1927. 117 лист.
8. Узбекистан. Центральные административные учреждения. С.399.  
[https://rusneb.ru/catalog/000202\\_000006\\_1869784\\_240512/](https://rusneb.ru/catalog/000202_000006_1869784_240512/)

9. Большая советская энциклопедия Текст / гл. ред. О. Ю. Шмидт Буковые. – Варле/ 1927  
Год издания. С.610. [https://rusneb.ru/catalog/000199\\_000009\\_008004024/](https://rusneb.ru/catalog/000199_000009_008004024/)
10. Тошев А.М. Правовой статус личности в первые годы советский власти на территории Таджикистана. Ученые записки журналы. [cyberleninka.ru/article/n/pravovoy-status-lichnosti-v-pervye-gody-sovetskiy-vlasti-na-territorii-tadzhikistana](http://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/pravovoy-status-lichnosti-v-pervye-gody-sovetskiy-vlasti-na-territorii-tadzhikistana)