

Turkish Land Management at Historical Process

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SUMMARY

History is an important science that gives information about events that happened in the past on a certain topic and also guides the day-to-day and future. In the case of repeating analogies of past events, it is necessary to know the history in order to be able to take corrective measures in shaping the future.

The Turkish nation, which has ruled over three continents, has been living together with many different nations in the cultural sense. It has been the great influence of the management of the land which is the basic necessity source in the administration of the 17 great Turkish states established throughout history. The most important reason for the destruction of the Turkish states that implement a fair and functioning land management has been the deterioration of the land management resulting from the fact that the information based on the land is incomplete and out of date.

The basic principle in land use in Turks has been the provision of efficient operation of land instead of property acquisition. The state has encouraged individual gains and increased production areas by lowering taxes on production (on average 1/10). There was no slavery in this system, soldiers in the land to protect the land during wartime; they have been citizens working in their own affairs in times of peace.

In this study, the views of the Turkish states on land management, of which there are generally five types of land types in terms of ownership throughout the history, have been examined. The Huns (the Great Hun Empire, the Western Hun Empire, the European Hun Empire and the Ak Hun Empire), the Gokturks, the Avars, the Khazars and the Uighurs, who were among the first Turkish states established in Asia, accepted the land of the country at the discretion of the Hakan and left the

administration to his sons and military commanders in the name of the Hakan. It is known that the first Turkish state to accept the Islamic religion is Karahanlılar. Since the states of Karahanlılar, Gazniler, Great Seljuk Empire, Harzemşahlılar, Altınordu State, Great Tymphur Empire, Babür Empire and Ottoman Empire are Muslims, they have adopted a notion that the earth belongs to Allah and that the saving belongs to the Hakan. Thus, they applied land classification and management in accordance with Ikta in the Seljuks and the Tımar in the Ottomans. In the Republic of Turkey, the absolute property system based on the Civil Code is applied.

It can be argued that the classification of the land in terms of ownership provides some conveniences for the accumulation of spatial and non-spatial information for land management, and it is possible to say that the applications in the history form the basis of contemporary land management.