

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LEGAL BASIS IN THE PERIOD OF

ASHTARKHANIS

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Abstract

This article describes the existing system of government and its legal foundations under the Ashtarkhanids, a new dynasty that ascended the throne of the Bukhara Khanate at the beginning of the 17th century. Under the Ashtarkhanid dynasty, the system of state administration was carried out in the same way as under the Shaybani dynasty, and the main differences in administration under the two dynasties were noted. The situation in Bukhara, Samarkand, Oratepa, Guzor, Shakhrisabz regions is mainly mentioned.

Keywords: Ashtarkhany, Imamkuli-khan, gosudarstvennoe upravlenie, Shaibani, doljnosti, Ubaidullanama, Bukhara, Abulfaiz-khan.

The state system and administrative management of the Ashtarkhanids did not differ much from the statehood of the Shaybanids in terms of its structure and content. According to the sources, in the first half of the 17th and 18th centuries, in the state administration, power in the center and in the regions was mainly embodied in one office - dargah. Also, during the Ashtarkhanid period, as well as during the Shaibani period, the traditions of a sedentary lifestyle were preserved in the state system, as well as some semi-nomadic customs[1]. During the Ashtarkhanid period, the territory of the Bukhara Khanate was greatly reduced. At the beginning of the 17th century, only six regions subordinate to the khanate - Bukhara, Samarkand, Sagaraj, Oratepa, Shahrissabz and Guzor regions are mentioned. Later, Imamquli Khan re-subjugated Hisar, Tashkent, Turkestan, Fergana, and Balkh regions, but several large regions in Khorasan and Khorezm completely left the Bukhara Khanate.

During this period, the khan was officially the head of the supreme authority, and all issues related to the internal and foreign policy of the state were decided by his discretion. All high decrees were introduced by the khan, coins were minted in his name, and the khan's name was added to the sermon. However, in the actual administration, many Ashtarkhan rulers were puppets in the hands of high-ranking officials and major scholars. Khans such as Nadir Muhammed, Subhanquli Khan, and Ubaidullah Khan tried to raise the authority of the central government and limit the position of independent amirs, but their efforts were almost ineffective. During this period, the central state administration was concentrated in the hands of the palace officials, while the local authorities were at the disposal of the regional governors.

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These rulers belonging to the Uzbek tribes of Haji Tarkhan did not rely on the power of the Uzbek tribal chiefs in Bukhara and could not rule the country without their support. That's why many lands are given to princes, clerics and sayds, civil and military administrators in exchange for services, and the gifting of land to military leaders in this way is becoming more and more common. An important political change is characterized by the fact that the weakening of the central authority is extremely strong, and political fragmentation reaches its peak [2]. Taking advantage of the political disunity, some regions that belong to the country are beginning to make efforts for independence. In particular, Khorezm became a fully independent state, and in the beginning of the 17th century, the Koqan Khanate was established in Ferghana. Yorbek dynasty strengthened in Badakhshan. During the Shaybani and Ashtarkhani period, Balkh Bukhara Khan was considered the area where the heir to the throne was appointed. The deputy or junior khan, who was called nawwab, had his position in the khanate directly from Balkh. Balkh, which has a central administration office, will soon be separated from the Khanate of Bukhara, just like Badakhshan.

Also, during this period, the status of the descendants of the Khojabor Khojas is very high. The situation of the main tax-paying citizen - the raiyat - has worsened. During the era of Ashtarkhanids, internal wars escalated and serious changes and reforms were not made in the military sphere. The structure of the army and the method of fighting were the same as in the Ashtarkhanid era, and this method began to lose its importance when it came to this period. Due to the lack of a powerful military force that could act as an obstacle to external and internal enemies in the country, as well as the lack of an organized central command, the Khanate of Bukhara became militarily weak during the Ashtarkhanids period. As a result, the territory of the khanate decreased [3].

Even during the years of Ashtarkhani rule, all state positions, financial and tax system, business administration remained almost unchanged during the Shaibani period. In particular, it is known that there were positions such as naqib, ataliq, parvanachi, dodhoh, devanbegi, qushbegi, chuhraboshi, yasovul, inok, qurchi, military judge, military mufti, doorkeeper, mirzaboshi, head of the palace library, waiter . At the same time, it should be noted that qualitative changes have occurred in some of them [4].

According to the researches of some scholars, in the 16th century, the function of fatherhood was mainly related to the local government system, but during the Ashtarkhanids period, (the position of fatherhood was second only to the Khan [5]), especially starting with Abdulaziz Khan, the position of fatherhood in the center began to strengthen. For example, when Abdulaziz Khan ascended the throne of Bukhara, he offered the role of father in the capital to Yalangtoshbi, who had the strongest position at that time. Ataliq's status was high even during the time of Subkhanqulikhan, and the most important military affairs (for example, repelling

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the threat of the Khivas to Bukhara, Khurasan campaign) were entrusted to ataliq. In the work «Ubaidullanama» fatherhood is defined as «umdat al-umaro», that is, «the support of the entire class of emirs». Hakimbi and his son Rahimbi, who were in the paternal position during the time of Abulfaiz Khan, had a great position, and they eventually managed to completely seize power from the representatives of the dynasty.

In the Ashtarkhans, paternalism was recorded as the position next to the khan, and he was the khan's mentor, sponsor, and adviser as well as the position of the first minister. Later, he was entrusted with the authority to manage the water of the Zarafshan River.

A person in the position of devanbeg, who is next to the father, was engaged in managing finance and tax affairs, leading it, managing foreign relations issues. In addition, there were positions such as propeller driver, dodkhoh kokaldosh, big inok, qushbegi, whose tasks were similar to those of other khanates.

During the time of Ashtarkhanids, especially Ubaydullah Khan and Abulfaiz Khan, the status of officials in the position of koshbegi also increased. More precisely, with the rise in the status of a person in this position, the importance of the position he holds has also increased. For example, according to information in «Ubaidullanoma», Toraqoli koshbegiboshi had privileges such as appointing and giving titles, personally distributing written instructions without the title of khan, and participating in high receptions at his own will. was. According to the language of that source, during this period, Koshbegiboshi was «the greatest of the emirs».

During this period, Balkh, which was the most influential city after Bukhara, was ruled by the heirs of the throne. The state administration at the official level had a two-level system - central and local administration. Subordination of provincial governors to the central authority consisted only in collecting the annual taxes and sending them to the khan's treasury, and participating in military campaigns with their troops according to the khan's decree. In many cases, regional emirs and governors, who considered themselves independent from the central government, had their own administrative system and military forces.

During this period, the officials, in addition to their responsible duties in their positions, also participated in political processes and military campaigns. For example, according to the sources, in 1722, in the conflict with the troops of Abulfayz Khan and Samarkand Governor Rajab Sultan, led by Muhammad Hakimbi, at the threshold of Vobkent, Devanbegi, Koshbegi, Parvonachi, Dodhoh, Mirokhor, Eshigaboshi [6]

By the time of the Ashtrakhanids, the territories of the Bukhara Khanate were drastically reduced. In the sources of the beginning of the 18th century, six provinces subordinate to the khanate are mentioned: Bukhara, Samarkand, Sagaraj, Oratepa, Shahrissabz and Gozor. Although Hisar, Turkestan, Fergana and Balkh regions were temporarily reunified during the

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reign of Imam Quli Khan, Khiva (province) and Kokan khanates were separate states by the time of Abulfaiz Khan.

In the first half of the XVII-XVIII centuries, the following situation can be observed in the state administration of the Ashtarkhanids: the power in the center and in the regions was mainly embodied in one office - dargah. The exact division of the state administration is not significant. During the reign of the Ashtarkhanids, Naqib, Ataliq, Parvanachi, Dodhoh, Divanbegi, Qushbegi, Chuhraboshi, Mirohur, Yasovul, Inoq, Qurchi, Military Judge, Chief Judge, Shaykhulislam, Alam, Ra'is, Chief Mufti, Military Mufti, Eshigog It is known that there were such positions as oboshi, mirzaboshi, munshi, head of the palace library, and waiter.

In his memoirs, Sadri Ziya - Muhammad Sharifjon ibn Qazi Abd ush-Shakur, the Qazikalan of Bukhara, gives the following information about deeds and titles in Bukhara and the duties of their holders: «There were four other deeds that did not belong to a specific category. The tsars gave them to Uzbek scholars and Sayyids according to their wishes. These are Mir Asad, Fayzi, Sadr and Sudur. However, if Faizi was a scholar or a Sayyid, then he was responsible for the responsibility of the Sayyids and Khojas outside the city. And Sadr managed the waqf property within a distance of one farsakh inside the city. Sudur managed foundations outside the city.».

The actions of the people of the pen (scientists - that is, writers, historians) were also four. The first one is Diwani Kalon (Big Diwan). Tankhoh, khiroj and similar amir's books were in his hands. The second one is mushrif. «the person who is the official for registration. The third is the bookkeeper. The duty of this official was to record the expenses and expenses of all the ceremonies in the palace in a large book. The fourth is the diwano tanobana. This official was responsible for the taxes of the officials and the products of the sultan's lands.

Ahl al-Qalam has four more actions. The first is munshi. He was responsible for writing blessings and manshur (edicts). The second is the office of the dignitary of the inner city. He was entrusted with the task of cleaning the canals and drains and punishing criminals according to the sultan's decree. The third cabinet is the Arab Khana. He supervised the recruitment of navkar (soldiers) from the Arab community and conducted anti-counterfeiting and extortion operations. The fourth chapter is tavjih. He was the bookkeeper of the department and supervised the affairs of the department.

There are four more actions of a lower level than the above, and they are mushrifi khurd, poygirnavis, divani mahram, divani yasovul. Specific information about these levels has not been reported[8].

According to the sources, the following actions are also given to the relatives of the ruler, and they could sometimes ride a horse to the palace according to the order of the supreme ruler. These four actions are after the kakaldosh, koshbegi and sarai hojai kalan and are lower than them. The first of them is inoqi khurd (small inoq), and the second is mehtari kalon (big

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mehtar). When an application or a letter from an ambassador arrives at the palace, it is first given to the inoqi khurd, who opens the letter and gives it to the munshi to read aloud with the consent of the king. The Mehtari Kalon's duty is to hand over zakat, one-fourth of the believers' tithe (dahyak tax), half of the dhimmis' tithe, the military's tithe, goods and cash, cattle and grain luqta (found unclaimed things) to their owners. consisted of The third one is the sarkor, who uses and leases the Sultan's lands, mills, and royal stores, and reports to the special sarkor about the income and expenses. The sultan's harem, treasury, food and similar expenses belong to him. The fourth waiter. His service consists of laying the king's table and arranging it[7].

Mufti had a special role in solving legal issues in Bukhara Khanate. The mufti had to be a jurist who knew fiqh (law) and hadith very well. Due to the weakening of state power in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, the role of dervish groups also increased.

So, depending on the conditions and the situation, the attention of one or another state post kept changing. Obviously, this situation was mainly related to the supreme ruler's attitude towards this or that person, depending on his benefit for power and his position in society. In particular, at the beginning, Muhammad Rahim had a high position in the palace of Ubaidullah Khan, but in 1707, the Khan appointed him to the administration of Karshi region. In 1710, he granted Torakuli Qushbegibosha the great privileges mentioned above. As a result, the position of the title of qushbegi will rise by itself. So, the social status of title holders played a decisive role. That's why it has become natural to appoint people in positions such as pilot and father to the regional governorship.

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