



Public Administration in Bukhara Khanate

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ABSTRACT

National values are inextricably linked with the nation's natural-historical development, social life, way of life, past, future, culture, spirituality, customs, traditions, language, the region where it was created, etc. This article talks about state administration in Bukhara Khanate.

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Introduction

The development of today's education requires the teacher to work on himself, to be creative, to improve the knowledge, skills and abilities of students. Therefore, in the educational process, every trainer who is engaged in the education of young people should pay attention to the fact that they should enjoy the sources of people's humanity and universal values, in order to raise students to become well-rounded people, our traditions, national values, should know well the spiritual heritage of our great thinkers and apply them in lessons

The main part

The border of the state territory established by Muhammad Shaibani Khan was not always fixed. In particular, during Shaibani Khan's rule, his state included the territories of Khorezm and Khurasan in addition to Movarounnahr. After his death, Khorezm was completely out of control. A large part of Khorasan was occupied by the Safavids of Iran. During the period of Abdullah Khan II, the territory of the Khanate expanded again, albeit for a short time. For example, Khorezm and Khorasan were again subordinated to the Khanate of Bukhara. After his death, Iran subjugated the territory of Khorasan, and Khorezm became an independent state again.

At the beginning of the 16th century, during the military campaigns of Shaibani Khan, 500-600 thousand Dashti Kipchak Uzbeks entered Movarounnahr and Khorezm. At the beginning of the 16th century, the population of the khanate consisted of "Turkish Chigatai" and Tajiks, in addition to the Uzbeks who moved. In the sources, at the end of the 17th century, it was recorded that it consisted of Uzbeks and Tajiks. The central administration of the Bukhara Khanate was administratively divided into regions and districts. In the khanate, the highest state office continued to be called dargah, as in the Timurid period, and the executive power continued to be called devan (ministry) as before. It was headed by devanbegi (prime minister).

Devanbegi, at the same time, managed the financial and economic affairs of the state. However, during the Shaibani period, the activity of the devan was not as influential as during the Timurid period. This was caused by the weak status of the positions in the dargah.

Another great state position was fatherhood. The influence of the Khan's policy in the regions was determined by the influence of the appointed patriarch. When the Khan distributed provinces to the princes, he appointed a supervisor and a person he trusted as a teacher and leader. Such a supervisor, a trusted person, is called a father. This name means a father, a father's successor.

Another state job was called a pilot. His task was to deliver the Khan's decrees and official documents to the responsible persons and executors.

The official who worked in the position of dodkhoh accepted and responded to the applications sent to the dargah. Also, the dodkhoh has been monitoring the observance of the criteria of justice in the country.

One of the most important government posts was bin - kokaldosh post. Only those closest to the Khan dynasty were appointed to this position. Kokaldosh studied the attitude of citizens to Khan's politics and ensured the inviolability of this policy.

In terms of today's reality, Kokaldosh was the leader of the State Security Service. He was responsible for the attitude of not only ordinary people, but also state officials and even crown princes towards the ruler. The relationship between the Khan and the princes was dealt with by an official who worked as a khanyasovuli.

The mansabdar appointed to the position of mehtar supervised the use of zakat and other revenues in the necessary places. Although the mansabdar was not considered a public official in the khanate, the person who received the title of naqib had a high influence in the khan's palace. For example, he was considered a close and trusted person of the khan. At the same time, he was also considered the khan's adviser on domestic and foreign policy issues. He also acted as an ambassador when necessary.

At first, traditionalism was preserved in the state administration of the Shaybanites. The supreme rulership, that is, the khanate, was not passed from father to son, but to the oldest representative of the dynasty. In particular, Muhammad sat on the throne after Shaibani Khan.

As mentioned above, the Khanate was divided into provinces and districts during the Shaibani period. Provinces were mainly governed by governors appointed from among the representatives of the dynasty. The mayors also formed their own administrative court, just like in the center.

Later, when the central authority weakened, some powerful tribal chiefs - emirs - were also appointed to this position. The districts were managed by the district governor. The lowest system of administration was called amlok (i.e., an administrative structure consisting of several large and small villages). The property was managed by a person appointed by the district governor - the property owner,

The administration of property management consisted of amlokdar, mirza (secretary), mirab (water distributor), amin (tax collector) and elder (chief of each village).

Conclusion

In short, in order to strengthen the students' knowledge of history and apply the acquired theoretical and practical knowledge and skills to life, the science teacher should use every minute of the lesson to learn new information.

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