



The form of state administration during the Shaibani period

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the reforms implemented in the sphere of administration, the rise of science and culture, and the sources of the history of the Shaybanid dynasty during the years of Shaibani rule.

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Enter. While studying the history of our country, we should also have information about the countries that have a place in it. In the Middle Ages, there were various states and dynasties in our country, one of them was the Shaibani dynasty. The Shaybani state is a state existing in the territories of present-day Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, southern Kazakhstan, northern Afghanistan, and southeastern Turkmenistan .

Literature analysis and methodology. During the Shaybani era, the form and structure of the state was unique, the khan was at the head of power. When the khan was invited to the throne, he was placed on a white felt and carried by the most respected and influential nobles of the khanate. The supreme power of the state belonged to the khan, who had the authority to issue laws, control their execution, and impose the death penalty.

Results. In the political system of the khanate, state administration was based on the procedures established during the time of Amir Temur and the Timurids, and Islamic Sharia laws were followed in state administration. In the years of Shaybani rule, the highest state office was called dargah , and the khan stood on top of it. In the Shaibani state, the position of devanbegi (prime minister) had great prestige. He was the leader of the financial and economic affairs of the state and held another important public position in the Khanate . He was one of the closest and most trusted people of Khan.

is written first . He was the khan's first adviser on domestic and foreign policy issues. In addition, Naqib organized military campaigns and acted as an ambassador when necessary . Another great public office was fatherhood . The influence of the Khan's policy in the provinces was determined by the authority of those appointed to the position of patriarch. When the Khan distributed the provinces to the princes, he appointed a person whom he trusted as their supervisor. Such a trusted person is called a father .

Until the princes grew up and started working independently, the fathers managed the state affairs on their behalf. Another state job was called a pilot . His task was to deliver Khan's decrees and official documents to the executors. The official who worked in the position of dodkhoh received and responded to the

applications sent to the dargah. He also controlled the observance of the criteria of justice in the country. One of the more important state positions was the position of the governor. 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. The issue of internal relations between the khan and the princes was dealt with by an official who worked as the khan's emissary. He also held the position of doorkeeper in the Shaibani state. He was involved in the security of the prison, the order in it and keeping informed about the arrivals and departures.

In addition to military-administrative officials, clerics, religious leaders, sheikhs and khojas, especially the holders of religious positions such as sheikh-ul-Islam, Qazi Kalon, mufti, had a great influence in the state administration. During this period, especially the status of the owners from the village of Dzhoybor near Bukhara greatly increased. Among the high state positions, another position with a great position was considered to be shaykhulislam. Shaykhulislam supervised the implementation of Sharia laws. The official who worked in the position of Qazikalon led the court cases. In addition, the state has a mirokhur (a horse that belongs to the khan - ulov and his support), shigavul (the head of the reception service for ambassadors), qushchi (who organizes hunts), bakuvulboshi, table khanchi, korchiboshi (There were positions such as the head of the army service), herald, tavochi, tugbegi, bookkeeper, mirzaboshi, munshi, sealer, treasurer , and mehtar. [1.126]

Local administration was in the hands of regional governors, who also had their own system of administration. It included officials (chiefs) who led the army, collected taxes from the population, and supervised the correct implementation of Sharia laws. Provinces are divided into small administrative units, districts, towns and regions. The lowest level of local government was village communities ruled by elder (kalontaron).

The administrative unit of the Bukhara khanate in this period was a region (ulus), which included Samarkand, Karshi, Shahrisabz, Hisar, Balkh, Termiz, Karmana, Karakol, Mionkol, Shosh (Tashkent), Turkestan, Fergana, O Provinces like 'ratepa, Marv have entered. The capital, the city and the districts belonging to it were managed by the khan himself. Governors were appointed by the khan himself. Usually, close and trusted people of the Khan, relatives, tribal chiefs, Uzbek sultans who showed themselves in military campaigns were able to achieve such a high position. It should be mentioned separately that the state borders of the khanate were not permanent and often changed, expanded or contracted. Depending on the external and internal political situation, some provinces disobeyed the central government and military operations were conducted to subdue them again. [2.180]

The Shaibani army consisted mainly of cavalry and foot soldiers. The composition and order of the army was based on the military structure and tactics of the armies of Genghis Khan and Amir Temur, and several new combat methods typical of the nomadic Uzbeks were introduced to it during Shaibani Khan's time. The army of Shaibani consisted mainly of the central part called qalb (qavl), barongor (right wing) and jawongor (left wing) parts, and khirovul (rear part of the army). They were led by the Khan himself and experienced Uzbek generals. The commander who led the wings of the army was called a boy. In front of Q army was a military unit called manglai (vanguard). In front of him advanced a small, fast-moving combat unit. The special unit that went in front of the Shaibani army was the Garovul, the units that went in front of the right and left parts of the army were called small ghol units, and the special auxiliary unit that went behind them was the chanoh.

The army consists of a standard unit, i.e., a combat military unit of 20-30 thousand people standing guard in front of the flag (guarding the standard) and a special unit, a zabongiri, who secretly communicates with the enemy, and an enemy informant. There were also sections providing general information.

During military campaigns, a special place was prepared for the khan, where official reception ceremonies were held, and that place was called bargah. The khan's bodyguards, made up of Uzbek servicemen selected in the army, also played a major role.

The Shaibani army was divided into 10,000 corps like the armies of Genghis Khan and Amir Temur. It was led by a military commander called Noyon. Districts, in turn, are divided into groups of thousands, hundreds, tens. [3.226]

Preparing the army for battle, paying their salaries and other organizational work was done by an official in the rank of tavochi. The official responsible for supplying the army with weapons was a jeweler, who was also responsible for the khan's weapons. In addition to the annual salary given to military officials and servants from the treasury, they were also paid from the spoils obtained during military campaigns. In the Khanate, the main courts that determine and punish crimes are judicial offices based on Islamic Sharia laws. The Supreme Judge in the state was the judge, and the punishment of crimes in the regions was in the hands of the regional judges.

Discussion. The Supreme Court carried out the death sentence only by special decree of the khan. According to Sharia law, the testimony of two people was sufficient to identify the culprit. Criminal cases in regions and districts were conducted by local judges under the supervision of the regional governor. Punishment measures such as death penalty, imprisonment for a certain period of time (mostly for life), corporal punishment (flogging, amputation of fingers) were applied to criminals depending on their sin. Punishment of the guilty was often carried out in front of the public in a special square in front of the market. The types of crimes and punishments committed by the military were considered by special military judges, the military judge and the military mufti. Property Crimes Theft The type of punishments for non-compliance with Sharia law often depended on the discretion of officials. Certain crimes are not subject to specific punishment. [4.145]

Summary. In short, in the documents of that period (Zhoybor sheikhs archive, documents of the Samarkand judiciary office, etc.) information about various civil cases, legal-administrative crimes, violations and punishments applied to them have been preserved. For example, in the documents related to the Big Ghaziyan and Small Ghaziyan madrasas in Bukhara (1535), the following punishments were recorded for the students who violated the rules of studying and living in a cell at the madrasa. If a student did not attend classes for a month without reason, he was deprived of a room, if a student could not learn the lessons well due to laziness and could not pass from one stage to another, his allowance was canceled and the room was confiscated.

In the khanate, the main courts that determined crimes and imposed punishments were judicial offices based on Islamic Sharia laws. The supreme judge in the state was Qazikalon, and the punishment of crimes in the regions was in the hands of regional judges. The highest punishment - death sentence was carried out only by special decree of the lady. In determining the culprit, according to Sharia law, the testimony of two people was sufficient. In provinces and districts, criminal cases were conducted by local judges under the supervision of the regional governor. Punishment measures such as death penalty, imprisonment for a certain period (in most cases for life) to physical punishment (flogging, cutting off fingers, etc.), punishment, and impalement were applied to criminals depending on their sin. Punishment of the guilty was often carried out in a special square in front of the market - in front of the public.

Crimes committed by soldiers and types of punishments were considered by special military judges - military judge and military mufti.

The type of punishment for property crimes, theft, non-compliance with Sharia law (drinking, smoking, gambling, adultery, etc.) is often at the discretion of officials. The fact that specific punishments for certain crimes were not determined in advance opened the way for bribery and abuse of office in court cases.

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