



STATE RULING OF THE ARABIC KHALIFAT IN THE CENTRAL ASIA

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ABSTRACT

The Khaleefah had the right to appoint or dismiss the regional deputies. The legal issues of the Khilafah were dealt on the basis of the Qur'an and the instructions of the prophet. During the first period of the Arabic Caliphate, a Caliph was elected. During the period of the Umayyad and the Abbasids, the position of the next despot had unlimited power. While the Caliphs in the early days of the Arab Caliphate did not seek to separate themselves from the people and lived a very wealthy life. During the Umayyad and Abbasid a much wider and relatively centralized bureaucratic apparatus was established.

KEYWORDS: *theocratic state, Arab Caliphate, modern scientific literature, local governors, legal disputes.*

INTRODUCTION

By the middle of the VII century, political rule in the Movarounnahr and Khorasan regions had been adapted to the political system of the Arab Caliphate. Governors in the provinces and the rest of the rulers were obligated to submit to the Khilafah deputy governor, despite the fact that the form of administrative authority remained in shape. Most of the local leaders had embraced Islam in order to preserve their rights and privileges. The nobles who did not convert to the Islam were deprived of their wealth or paid large sums.

According to the modern scientific literature, the center of Arab control over the occupied territories of Central Asia was Marv, and from there it was headed by the Khaleefah's deputy Movarounnahr and Khurasan. As we have already mentioned, by the middle and the end of the VII century, political rule in the Movarounnahr and Khorasan regions had been adapted to the political system of the Arab Caliphate. During this period, the main task of the local governors in Movarounnahr was Sughd, Shash, Ferghana, Khorezm, Ustushona, Takharistan. It was the work of the local governors was largely controlled by the Khaleefah, and they were also obliged to obey the Khaleefah's deputy in Khorasan.

The Khaleefah relied on the vazir ul-vuzaro (great minister) of state for governor. Military and military forces were in the hands of the Emir. The Khaleefah considered different types of points in the Devan ad- da'r that council the devan ad-da'r was divided into three major divisions and they were The devan al- mashriq, The devan al- magrib, The devan al-

kharaj. Issues related to Movarounnahr were resolved in Devan al- mashriq[1].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Uzbekistan was the part of the Arab Caliphate after the Arab invasion. The Arab Caliphate was a feudal theocratic state with a Caliph on it. The Khaleefah had all the secular and religious power in the state. Above the provinces occupied by the Arab Caliphate were Emirs appointed by the Khaleefah. The territory of Uzbekistan was ruled by the Khaleefah's deputy Khurasan and Mavarounnahr. The deputy has appointed governors and Sheikhs of separate cities and settlements. They were responsible for collecting money from the local population and maintaining public order. In addition to administrative and financial rights, some mayors even ruled military forces. In many places the Arabs had deployed their military units. They kept the locals in captivity. The Arabs had administrative staff and officers and the governors had their own bodyguards[2].

There were a council under the Khaleefah who decided the important issues. The Caliph's immediate adviser and deputy, the highest official in the state, was the great Minister The Arabic word means "bearer of the burdens". The great minister had great authority, who was responsible for the expenditure of the state on behalf of the Khaleefah appointing Ambassadors and Sultans Positions. Chief of the Khaleefah's personal bodyguards, police chief, special officer overseeing other officials it was.

The central government bodies were called devans. The Arab Caliphate has the following devils:



Al Hiraj- Internal Affairs Office-headed financial affairs;

Al Hatim-the secret police function as the Khilafah secretariat performed;

Ar Rasail is the mail and communication dean. He has provided mail and government freight. Supervised the construction of roads, caravansarays, wells;

Al Mustaqilot-accounted for the military and was responsible for maintaining the army. If the four devans in the Abbasias would increase to ten. At the head of the provinces was the minister appointed by Khaleefah, or the rais ud-devon. Apart from the above, there is also the state Treasury-Byte-al-mal, which is engaged in collecting the zakat[1].

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Judicial power was separated from the administrative power. Local authorities were not entitled to interfere with the decision of judge.

The Shari'a as a religious right differs from the canonical (religious, holy, hardened, exemplary)law of European countries, and it is not only a clearly defined area of and church life, but also a comprehensive and comprehensive one. It facts as a legal system with many issues. Although Islamic law was originally established in a number of countries in Asia and Africa, over time its scope of action spread to central Asia, the Causasus , North, and partly to East and West Africa,and to several countries in Southeast Asia. However, the rapid and widespread use of Islam and the Shariah has led to its increasingly local character. As a result, the Shari'a has different interpretations and approaches to interpret certain legal disputes. As a consequence, Islam has created various currents, directions and sects[2].

CONCLUSION

Social and Dialogue characteristics the social aspect of the Arab Caliphate was that it did not establish a classical regime, as it did in European countries. Here the distinctive character of the legal status of different groups of the populations was, first and foremost, that the right of Muslims and non-Muslims , Arabs and other peoples were unequal and different. List of used literature[2].

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