



REFLECTIONS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN KHOREZM IN THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES

Matyaqubov Toyirjon Sultanbayevich

Student, Department of History, Faculty of History, Urgench State University, Urgench, Uzbekistan.

ABSTRACT

Although there is a lack of written sources on the history of Khorezm's early medieval, it is also one of the few archaeological topics. Especially its political history or the history of the «Afrigiya» dynasty is still one of the least studied pages of Khorezm history. Therefore, this problem of Khorezm history requires a deeper study not only of written sources, but also of archeological and numismatic sources, and it is worthwhile to revisit many of the ideas expressed in the history of the early medieval Khorezm.

KEY WORDS: *political events, archaeological, ideogram represents, numismatic sources, economic situation.*

INTRODUCTION

After all, this problem can be solved by a deep scientific comparison of written sources of the early medieval Khorezm, especially in the work of our great ancestor Beruni, not only archeological but also numismatic. It is worth noting that some work has been done in this regard. However, this problem has not been fully solved, but only new ideas have emerged. At the same time, these new perspectives have not yet been fully integrated into science, but textbooks and many academic publications still reflect previous views. In particular, the textbooks and manuals of all educational establishments in Khorezm region today still contain information based on old attitudes. We will discuss these new views below.

In general, we think it is appropriate to look at several sources and periods covering the history of the early medieval Khorezm period before the Arab invasion. In particular:

1. Byzantium and Chinese sources of the V - VII centuries;

2. It can be subdivided into Arabic-Persian sources of VIII - early XIII centuries.

The sources of the first group are very short and inaccurate, and they mention Khorezm mainly with regard to certain political events. In particular, the Byzantine historian Menander describes in the story of the Byzantine embassy of the Byzantines sent to the Turks.

In 569, the Byzantine Ambassador Zemarkh, who was at the residence of the western Turkic kaganate, traveled through Khorezm (Menander called

Khorezm as a land of Khaalith or Kholith). According to one Chinese source, Tan - shu, in 751 Khorezm sent ambassadors from China to Khorezm, Shaoshifen (Savshafan), and in 762 from Khorezm, Turksaba, to help fight the Arabs[1].

The sources of the second group are mainly Arab-Persian sources, which provide information on the history of the Arab invasion, the period of the Arab invasion, and the political history of the post-Arab period. These are especially valuable in the books of Tabari's "History of Ar-Rusul va-l-Muluk" ("The History of the Prophets and Kings")[2] and Abu Bakr al-Balazuri's «Kitab al futuh al-buldon (The Book of the Occupation of the Countries)[3] is calculated.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The work of our great ancestor Abu Raykhan Beruni "Osor ul-bokiya al-kurun al holiya" ("Monuments of past generations")[4] is of great importance. In his work, Beruni publishes the first medieval history of Khorezm, which also contains information that is never found in other sources. For example, his work traces the rise of the Afrigiya (ancient dynasty) to power, the names of their 22 rulers, which is still a comparative source for numismatic and archaeological data.

Before studying the history of this dynasty, it is necessary to analyze the history of Khorezm from the first century AD. In particular, during this period a new dynasty in Khorezm began. In the inscriptions of copper coins of the I-III centuries there are two representatives of this dynasty - Artav and Artamush.



Beruni also provided information on the succession of the Afrigi dynasty and its first representatives[5]. This event has been traditionally dated to 304-305 years. However, a new approach has emerged this year on the basis of numismatic materials. According to him, the first king of the dynasty was Vazamar (Afrig). Vazamar is the king's name, and Afrig is the family name. It was therefore suggested that the dynasty be called the Vazamaris (Afrigiens). Given the date of the first year of the reign of King Vazamar, it is estimated that the Vazamaris (Afrigiens) ruled over Khorezm for more than 600 years before the Khorezm Mamun[6]. Khorezm at that time was more independent than any other property. The country was ruled by the kings of the Afrigi dynasty and engraved on their behalf copper and silver coins.

Another reference to Khorezm's political system is the presence of "khisrav" and "bagpur" titles. The title "Khisrav" is first mentioned in the work of an Arab author Bal'amy as a ruler of a certain area called Hamgerd or a governor of Hamger[7]. According to the famous Khorezmian scientist S.P.Tolstov, the two titles were used simultaneously on the eve of the Arab invasion in Khorezm. In other words, the Khisrav-Khorezmshah was a secular ruler and a secular ruler who, in association with him, ruled[8]. However, and this idea was later rejected by another well-known scientist B.I.Weinberg, who argued that both titles were applied to the same ruler at the same time, but could not explain why[9].

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

However, a number of Khorezm inscriptions and language documents from the Tuproqqala fortress contain some information about the administrative administration existing in Khorezm. In the 19th-century wooden document, the Aramaic ideology of 'ēlāhaya – 'lh – "LHY" comes from the Aramaic word 'Allah', which means 'God'. We can say that this ideogram represents not the "god" in the context of the text, but the "divine ruler" sent by God. We find that the "Khorezmian" βγν came here in the form of 'LH'[10]. Among the officials of the palace: prmt'r – the title "chief economist", or exactly the title of "decreor", is stated in the document G- XVIII / 1-4. The title is also found in the archives and inscriptions found on Mount Mugh, and comes in the form of a prm'nō'r – framandar[11]. It can be seen as an example of a region-specific governance tradition. This title and position is inherited from the ancient colonial era and later rule, and it is also found in Sassanid Iran, except Sogd and Khorezm. In his role as the title holder, we think he was the prime minister and decided to handle economic affairs throughout the country. One can

suppose that in Khorezm, as in Sogd, the "farmonbardor" (commander) worked equally with the ruler in the internal administration. The king seems to be responsible for the general situation and the political administration, but he seems to have been responsible for the "commanding" economic situation, domestic supply, state warehouses and the palace treasury.

From the documents found in Tuproqqala, the inscription on the ceramic plate G-16 / 4-3 contains the title srk'r – "sarkor". Occasionally, the documents include the srk'r'n – "sarkaron" (line G-16 \ 2-1-1) and the srkr' - sarkora (G-12 (7)). It can be said that the job of this title or official is to lead certain areas, that is, the leaders who are the leaders, that is, the "ish boshi" (bosses) who govern most of the artisanal settlements or villages. They are, in our opinion, responsible for the quality and quantity of products that come to the palace.

Line 3 of the XIX document notes the phrase "Bu Anbatak xudo (?) (janob)" (To this Anbatak God (?) (Mr.). It is difficult to determine whether this person was a Khorezmian or a senior in the palace.

So, we cannot give any other information, except this information on the history of Khorezm statehood of the early Middle Ages. In fact, during the Arab occupation almost all written sources on the history of Khorezm were destroyed.

CONCLUSION

In general, the history of these periods in Khorezm still requires a great deal of research. In particular, it is necessary to analyze the data of written sources first and foremost with the numismatic sources. At the same time, data from other ancillary historical sciences, including archeology, ethnography, anthropology, toponomics, and onomastics, should also be used to substantiate these problems.

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