



PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND POSTS DURING THE KHOREZMSHAHS

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ABSTRACT

This article gives information about the state of Khorezmshahs, which existed in Central Asia in the XI-XIII centuries. The management system, positions, and titles in this state are highlighted.

KEYWORDS: *cultural centers, management system, administrative matters, system of government, interstate relations.*

INTRODUCTION

The state of Khorezmshahs was founded on the modern territory of Central Asia and was considered one of the cultural centers of this territory. Geographically, Khorezm was located on the outskirts of the Amu Darya for this reason in the 11th-13th centuries, according to archaeological and scientific research, as well as written sources, irrigation agriculture, handicraft, trade, urban construction, science and culture were developed here.

In the second millennium AD Khorezm was considered a great state of the world. But, of course, to achieve this status their existed management in the degree of dominion. In the management system of the Khorezmshahs, the totality of the dargohs and sofas have a certain meaning. Executive power was led by sofas, at the head of this system were vezirs (the main vezir).

The head of the central government of the state Khorezmshahov (al majlis al oliy al fakhriya), considered the highest position, was called a vezir. Vezir was an adviser to the ruler and was subordinate only to him. The vezir participated on behalf of the ruler at official events, interstate relations, discussions held with the colonies, was an intermediary between the ruler and the population, in addition to the vezir, all officials and the head of the military were subordinate. Vezir, being the head of the devans (askhobaddavin), had the right to appoint or change them, introduce pensions (arzak), material assistance (majavib), and also controlled the activities of the treasury.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The position of a vezir was considered highly respected, in one of the letters of Sultan Sanjar it is written: the highest institution is considered to be a vezira (vezirism), social affairs are connected with it

and the choice of the right path for people, as a result, the greatness of the state is exceeded, the order in the state is established. The vezir should be a person who knows the laws, the future of the state, insisting on good deeds and the instructions of which can be fully trusted [1].

Here it is necessary to quote the words of the great commander and statesman Amir Temur "if a vezir is an oppressor and a vezir is fair, then he tries to stop oppression, and if a vezir is an oppressor, the state will soon break out" [2].

The vezirs were awarded the ranks of sadr, dastur, Khojai Buzruk, the vezirs distinguished themselves with their inkwells and a headdress made of cloth. Vezira was accompanied by 4 warriors with a spear hilt which was plated with gold. The Khorezmshahs vezirs have always been from Arab-Persian officials. When choosing a vizier, they took into account knowledge of the Arabic and Persian languages, ability in administrative matters, and also he had to know the order in the palace, it was not taken into account whose descendant he was. During the reception, Khorezmshahs allowed them to sit on their right side. The vezir sat in a black chair in the devanhana, and the vezirs, awarded the title of Nizom al-mulk, greeted those who came (even if he were a prince) to the devanhana without getting up.

In the state of Khorezmshahs, the position of vizier was first introduced during the reign of Atsyz [3]. In the state of Khorezmshahs there is a way of management that does not meet in other states, here there were vezirs managing the region. In written sources it is written that during the reign of Jaloladdin, in each region there was a separate managing vezir.

The chief Hajib or the great Hajib was considered the highest position. Hadjibs were usually from the Türks. Hajib organized a reception event.



Ustazdar was the head of the servants and ran the stables and the bakery. He conveyed the orders of the Shah to the servants. All expenses of the barn officials were assigned to him [4].

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

If we talk about the Devans, they remained in a low order from the time of the Seljukids. The devan of the essay was involved in the compilation of official documents, correspondence, and therefore it was called the devan of essays. Devan of essays and those working in this devan should have a good knowledge of spelling and grammar. The devan of Istifa was engaged in financial affairs, with the measures of state control of the devan ishraf, and with the military, more precisely, the control of the military unit, provision of them with weapons, land and water control on the lands allocated to the military was carried out by the devani arz. Another devan is devani hos. He was engaged in the issue of land, water and wages to the Mamluks of the Khan.

Amir-ohur (mirahor) - the head of the Khan's stable.

Amri Shikor organized the hunt of the Sultan. Sayfiddin Turt Abo was the Amri Shikor of Sultan Jaloladdin. Tashdar is the head of the Sultan baths and a pond. Under his leadership were several ghouls. Tashdars were close people of the Sultan. The sultan appointed the most reliable people to this position. For example, when Anushtegin in the palace of the Seljukid ruler Malik achieved such a position, he was given sheikhism that corresponded to this position in the region [5]. Because all tashdar expenses were covered by taxes from the Khorezm population. Tashdar Alauddin Muhammad raised Ayaz to the degree of malik (sultan), gave 10 thousand horse detachments.

Sultan Jalaladdin also gave Farrukh the title of malik, and he also served as personal ambassador. Winemaker (Sharobdor) - head of the wine department of the Sultan. Usually, he was one of the emirs, in his hands were subordinates who were experienced in this matter.

Kissador - during the week he collected applications and petitions at night from Thursday to Friday, handed them over to the Sultan, and the next day he distributed the sultan's answers to the owners of the statements. In the state of Khorezmshahs, the Kissador was one of the prestigious posts. Choshnigir - when they set the table for the Sultan, he was the first to try all the dishes in order to avoid the poisoning of the Sultan. Sultan Jaloladdin's chernigir was Sayfuddin Tugrul. Amirul Alam (Alamdor) - the owner of the Sultan flag or tugboat [6].

Dawatdor is a writer of unique books and decrees of the Sultan.

The head of the Sultan's eluga was considered the head of the people who dealt with complaints inside the sofa. Mustahdam (Imperatives) - a former rider, led by employees who were involved in the general affairs of the barn. Mustahdams and riders served under his hands. And, therefore, just as there are small leaders in the army with the rank of rider, riders also served in the barn. During the campaigns they accompanied the Sultan, served as an ambassador. Lazy officials who could not complete their tasks as required were punished by the Sultan. For example, the former rider Kamoliddin was hanged for his carelessness when taking the Ismailis [7]. Mehtari mehtar was the head of the Mehtar, i.e. noble servants of the sultan. In addition to them, the Sultan had other employees [8].

During the period of the Khorezmshahs, including Jaloladdin, the emirs of the shed were elected by trusted rulers from among the subordinates, i.e. of slaves whose ancestors were Turks. These emirs commanded a sufficient number of troops, and these troops were not used and constituted the guard of the ruler. In addition, ambassadors were elected from among the emirs; there is a lot of information about this in the sources. For example, the sultan sent his tashdor as an ambassador to the queen of Gurgistan.

The barn emirs had their own flags. The flag of the tashdor depicted a bow at a silohdor, a jomadard, an emir ohur, and a davotdor. During the period of Sultan Alouddin, as well as Jaloladdin, besides the ranks of emir and malik, an even greater rank was given as "khan".

CONCLUSION

This indicates that during the reign of the Khorezmshahs, depending on how officials roughly performed their tasks, they were given additional ranks and promotions. This in turn can be said to have been an impetus for officials to responsibly carry out their tasks. This system of government in the state of Khorezmshahs can be relatively attributed to many states that existed at that time.

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