

State administration and divans: terms and structure

Masalieva Oltinoy Masalieвна

Doctor of philosophy, associate professor, Uzbekistan State University of World Languages, Uzbekistan

Received: 29 January 2025; **Accepted:** 28 February 2025; **Published:** 31 March 2025

Abstract: In the 16th - first half of the 19th century, one of the distinctive features of the state administration of the rulers of the Shaybanid, Ashtarkhanid, and Manghit dynasties was the structure of the divan, but its terms and full description have not been fully covered. This article attempts to highlight certain aspects of the divan system in the Bukhara Khanate based on historical sources and archival documents.

Keywords: Bukhara khanate, Shaibanids, Ashtarkhanids, Mangits devan begii kalon, devani mahram, devani yasovul, devani kalon, devani koshebgi.

Introduction: Positive changes in the new Uzbekistan are the result of the reforms being carried out. In implementing these reforms, it is also useful to use the experience of the three thousand-year history of statehood of the Uzbek people. One of the pages of the statehood of the Uzbek people - the system of state governance of the Bukhara Khanate - has recently begun to be studied, but there is still much work to be done in this area. History of the statehood of the Uzbek people in the history of Uzbekistan The draft of the conference was developed.

was to study the specific features of Uzbek statehood in the 16th-19th centuries, its achievements and shortcomings in governance, etc. [1]. The Bukhara Khanate had its own unique governance system in its time. The Divan also played an important role in this governance system. By studying it, it becomes possible to understand national statehood models more deeply and use them in modern governance.

METHODOLOGY

The article uses research methods such as systematic, problem-based, historical, comparative approaches, statistical analysis, and content analysis. A number of books on the history and law of national statehood in Uzbekistan have been published to date [2]. The first general scientific study from the point of view of statehood, created by the source scholar Azamat Ziyo in his doctoral dissertation [3] and the book "History of Uzbek Statehood" [4], indicates that the reason why the system of dargahs and divans restored during the

reign of Amir Temur lost its meaning was that the Shaybanis were originally representatives of a nomadic culture, while Z. Muqimov concludes that during the reign of its first khans, it was a unique, medieval, absolute monarchy - a state of sole rule, which also reflected the customs of the steppe and steppe [5]. During the period under study, Bukhara was also Information about the system of governance during the Mangid period, the laws and regulations in force, the procedure for introducing positions and ceremonies, etc., is reflected in some books and articles [6]. D. Valieva compared the ideas in the works of "Majma al-Arqam", E.K. Meyendorff, A. Vamberi, N. Khanikov, A. Semenov, and analyzed the methods of governance established in Bukhara in the 16th - 19th centuries. based on Turko-Mongolian elements [7] showed the league. R. Khalikova comes to the conclusion that the procedures of state administration established during the time of Amir Temur and Timurids, as well as Shaybanids and Ashtarkhanids, remained almost unchanged [8].

Mirza Badi' Devan's "Majma ul-Arkom" (the appendix is actually taken from the work of Sadr Ziyo), prepared for publication by the scholar Sh. Vohidov and the scholar B. Vildanova, describes the titles and positions in the Bukhara Emirate and their functions based on the work of A. A. Semyonov. It was useful for researchers to have it published in Uzbek, as illustrated in [9].

The devan system in the Bukhara khanate has not yet been the object of special research, but there are

articles that cover some aspects of the problem, and the above-mentioned studies provide some information about the devan system.

RESULTS

In Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Narshahi's book "History of Bukhara", we can read that during the Samanid era, by order of Nasr ibn Ahmad, each official had a separate office built in front of his palace in Registan, in front of the gate of the royal palace, in particular, the office of the minister, the office of financial (income and expenditure) affairs, the office of the management of state documents, the office of the chief of the guard, the office of the head of correspondence, the office of the palace manager, the office of state property, the office of the accountant, the office of endowments, and the office of the judge.

The analysis shows that the existence of the devanbegi mansabi is mentioned in the sources of the Shaibani period (author unknown Tavorikhi guzida-nusratnama, "Sharafnomai shahi" of Hafiz Tanish Bukhari), the source of the Ashtarkhani era (Dastur al-muluk), the sources of the Mangit period (Tuhfat al-khani, Majma al-arqam) and others.

Majma al-arqam and Sadr Ziya's work is devonbegii

kalon His duties were specified, and he was responsible for the calculation of the regional taxes. He would pay the state budget to the head of the bedchamber, the grain reserve to the estate owner, the divan of the great court, and the divan of the small court according to the books. It is written that the Karakul mirab was in his hands.

Devoni Kalon is the keeper of the Amir's books. Tanho, bilgu and other documents are indicated as the responsible official.

Devoni sarkor - state properties, mills, stores, performed accounting work and paid the expenses related to the emir's harem. He also paid for the expenses of snacks and sarpols on the day of the apparition.

In Sadr Zia's manuscript number 2377, the duties of titles and positions are presented in more detail, which was analyzed by A. Semenov, A. Vildanova and Sh. Vahidov. But the work number we used (2193) is not found in their works. [10]. Sadr Zia's of the work "Majmuai tazkor" (Complex of Tazkiras). In the q manuscript, one can see exactly the devan system in the group of penmen and small actions.

| People of the pen | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Mushrif | Notebook | Tanobona's Office |
| A character in the inner city | Department of Arabs | The Tavjih Diwan |
| Bakhshi | Sayis-khana office | Bed-room cabinet |
| followers | Ministry of Mahrams | Office of the Yasavuls |

The mushrif in the table above used to write down the gifts, gifts, donations and compliments given by the emir in a special notebook.

Notebook and He supervised the procedure for dismissing and executing the owners of the tukuli and suyurgol in the big divan.

The Tanobona Diwan was responsible for the collection of taxes, income, and expenditures from spring and autumn crops.

The Diwani tawjih was subordinate to the Daftardar and the Diwani tanabkhana, and was responsible for the calculation of taxes, khiraj, zakat, and customs

duties.

According to sources, positions at level V include:

Munshi used to write and read the Emir's grace notes, prayers and greetings, wishes, wrote the deeds labels and signed the Emir's signature and delivered them to the owners.

The city's mayor supervised the rivers and canals within the city and was responsible for their cleanliness.

The Diwani Arabkhana handled the affairs of the Arab community, including their recruitment and inclusion in the ranks of the Arabs.

Level VI positions

The librarian would keep the works he presented to the emir in order in the library after the emir accepted them.

The bakshi was responsible for the expenses of the building and the kutwal (construction) office.

The cabinet of the emir is an official who prepares the necessary things for the horses, mules and camels of the palace.

The Divan of Beds kept a record of the items that went to the emir's treasury and was responsible for clothing, weapons, and their expenses.

VII positions

Little mushrif

Pagirnavis

The intimate office

Build a cabinet

VIII posts

Editor of Devoni Sarkor

The Lord of Amlok

storyteller

Warehouse manager

Among the preserved archival documents, one can see documents from the qazi's office, for example, in fund 126 of the National Archives of Uzbekistan, there are receipts from the qari for using zakat money as wages, registered in the qazi's office, dated 1876-1889. [11].

Many documents of the Kushbegi Divankhana have been preserved, for example, among the documents dating from 1888-1894, one can find Kushbegi's orders on the provision of clothing for the harem and food for officials serving in the Divankhana.[12]

CONCLUSIONS

A broader and deeper study of the unstudied aspects of the unique state system of the Bukhara Khanate based on primary sources and archival documents is one of the urgent tasks on the agenda. In particular, there are many unstudied aspects of the executive government, the ministerial and divan system, titles and positions of the state administration system during the reign of the Shaybanids, Ashtarkhanids, and Mangits. It can be seen from the above sources and archival documents that divans were preserved in the state administration system of the Bukhara Khanate. Until the last days of the Bukhara Khanate, there were the divans of the kazi kalon, the divan of the koshbegi, the divan of the divanbegi, there were several offices. A special monographic study of the functions of each of them and their place in state administration is considered one of the urgent tasks in the future.

REFERENCES

Ўзбек халқи давлатчилиги тарихи концепцияси. Лойиҳа // Ozbekiston tarixi.1999.№1. – Б.31.

Азамат Зиё. Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихи: (энг қадимги даврдан Россия босқинига қадар) – Т.: «Шарқ», 2001; Муқимов З. Ўзбекистон давлати ва ҳуқуқи тарихи. – Т.: «Адолат», 2004; Муқимов З. Шайбонийлар давлати ва ҳуқуқи. Тарихий-ҳуқуқий тадқиқот. Тўлдирилган иккинчи нашри. Тошкент, «Адолат», 2007. – 156 б. Бобоев Ҳ., Хидиров З. ва бош. Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихи (II китоб). – Т., «Fan va texnologiya», 2009 – 472 б. ва ҳ.к.

Азамат Зиё Хамид ўғли. Из истории узбекского государственности (с древнейших времен до завоевания Россией). Автореф. дис. ... док. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 1999. – 60 с.

Азамат Зиё. Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихи: (Энг қадимги даврдан Россия босқинига қадар). – Т.: Шарқ, 2001. – 368 б.

Муқимов З. Шайбонийлар давлати ва ҳуқуқи. Тарихий-ҳуқуқий тадқиқот. – Тошкент: «Адолат», 2007. – 156.

Масалиева О. Бухоро амирлигида давлат бошқаруви. (Хорижлик муаллифлар асарлари асосида) // Ҳаёт ва қонун. 1999. №2. – Б.56-59; Холиқова Р. XIX асрда Бухоро амирлиги // Жамият ва бошқарув, 2000. 3-сон, 70-71; Сағдуллаев А., Аминов Б. Ўзбекистон тарихи: давлат ва жамият тараққиёти. 1-қисм. – Тошкент: Академия, 2000. – 208 б.; Холиқова Р. Амирликда амалу-унвонлар. // Фан ва турмуш, 2000. 4-сон, – Б.14; Мукминова Р., Агамова Г. Бухоро хонлиги (амирлиги). // Ўзбекистон давлатчилиги тарихи очерклари. –Т.: Шарқ, 2001. –106 б.; Холиқова Р. Марказий давлат бошқаруви тарихига бир назар. // Мулоқот, 2004, 1-сон, – Б.42; Воҳидов Ш., Холиқова Р. Марказий Осиёда давлатчилик тарихидан. – Т., 2006; Холиқова Р. Россия-Бухоро: тарих чорраҳасида (XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярми — XX аср бошлари). –Т., 2005; Масалиева О. Бухоро амирлигида қозилик ишлари // Олий Суд Ахборотномаси. 2007 йил. №1. –Б.50-52. Батафсил қаранг: Валиева Д. Бухоро хонлигида мансаблар масаласига доир // Шарқшунослик. 2002. №11. – Б. 91-100.

Холиқова Р. Россия-Бухоро: тарих чорраҳасида (XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярми — XX аср бошлари). – Т., 2005. – Б. 62- 69; 153-163.

Воҳидов Ш. Қўқон хонлиги ва Бухоро амирлигида унвон ва мансаблар. – Т., 1996. –32 б.

مجموعه تضكار صدر ضيا. Автограф. Ҳижрий 1342-1347 йиллар / милодий 1923-1928-29 йилларда тузилган. СБР, V. № 4155. СБР. История. №257. Рақами 2193.

ЎзМА И-126 , йиғмажилд 1, иш 849 8 л.

ЎзМА И-126 , йиғмажилд 1, иш 849,