

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI FANLAR AKADEMIYASI
TARIX INSTITUTI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.02/30.12.2019.Tar.56.01. RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

TARIX INSTITUTI

JUMANIYOZ ALIJON O‘G‘LI SANGIROV

**O‘ZBEK DAVLATCHILIGI TARIXI:
ASHTARXONIYLAR DAVRI BOSHQARUV TIZIMI**

07.00.01 – O‘zbekiston tarixi

**Tarix fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Toshkent, 2024

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertasiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi

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Falsafa doktori (Doktor of Philosophy) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2022.2.PhD/Tar1127-raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Tarix institutida bajarilgan.

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zaruriyati. Bugungi kunda jahonda kechayotgan globallashuv jarayoni barcha sohalar singari davlat boshqaruviga ham o‘zining ta’sirini o‘tkazar ekan, har bir xalq oldiga o‘zining milliy davlatchiligi tarixida shakillanib kelgan davlat boshqaruvi tajribalarini saqlab qolishdek ustuvor vazifalarni qo‘ymoqda. Zotan, insoniyat tarixida muhim o‘ringa ega bo‘lgan davlat boshqaruvi masalasi butun kishilik o‘tmishidagi mamlakatlarning taraqqiyoti va inqirozining sabablarini ko‘rsatib berish, yutuqlardan foydalanish, xatolardan xulosa chiqarishda muhim omil bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Aynan boshqaruv tizimida milliy tajribalardan foydalanish jihatidan mazkur masala dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Dunyoning bir qator ilmiy-tadqiqot markazlarida davlat boshqaruvi tarixiga oid tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Mazkur izlanishlarda, boshqa sulolalar singari ashtarxoniylar davriga (1601 – 1747) e’tibor qaratilib, bu davrdagi siyosiy jarayonlar, ichki va tashqi savdo munosabatlari, ayrim tarixiy shaxslar faoliyati o‘rganilgan. Biroq sulola davlat boshqaruvi tarixiga e’tibor qaratilmagan. Shu nuqtai nazardan, maslahat organi bo‘lmish kengashning ashtarxoniylar sulolasi davri uchun xos bo‘lgan xususiyatlari, devonda yuritilgan daftarlar, markaziy boshqaruvdagi qozi kalon, qushbegi kull, devonbegi kalon, parvonchi kabi mansablarning vazifa, vakolatlarida yuzaga kelgan o‘zgarishlar, ularning sabab, oqibatlari, ma’muriy-hududiy tuzilishidagi o‘zgarishlar va shu kabi boshqa masalalar tadqiqi orqali boshqaruv tarixini ochib berish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Yangi O‘zbekistondagi jadal islohotlar davlat boshqaruvidagi sifat jihatidan tub o‘zgarishlarni yuzaga keltirmoqda. Bu vazifa ilg‘or mamlakatlar tajribasida sinalgan o‘ziga xosliklarni qo‘llash bilan bir qatorda, qadimiy davlatchiligimiz tarixidagi boy tajribadan foydalanishni ham talab etadi. Zero, “Tariximiz, madaniyatimiz, dinimizga aloqador bir varaq qo‘lyozma bo‘lsa ham, ularni to‘plab, xalqimizni, yoshlarimizni tanishtirish, bizning qanday buyuk va betakror merosimiz borligini anglatish, farzandlarimizni shu ulug‘ merosga munosib etib tarbiyalash¹” asosiy vazifalarimizdan sanaladi. Bu yo‘lda tariximizda mavjud hech bir jihatni e’tibordan chetda qoldirmaslik lozim. Xususan, ashtarxoniylar davrida qanday davlatchilik tamoyillari mavjudligi, mamlakatning ma’muriy tuzilishi, kengash, devon, markaziy va hududiy boshqaruvdagi mansab, unvonlar, ularning vazifa, vakolatlarida yuzaga kelgan o‘zgarishlarni o‘rganish O‘zbek davlatchiligining umumiy holati, uning nuqson va kamchiliklarini aniqlashga yordam beradi. Ashtarxoniylar sulolasi qisqa vaqt bo‘lsa-da, Turkiston xalqlarining siyosiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy hayotida katta rol o‘ynadi. Sulola davri davlat tuzilishi ko‘p xususiyatlari bilan boshqa sulolalarning boshqaruv tizimi bilan o‘xshash bo‘lgan bo‘lishiga qaramay undagi davlatni idora etishga mas’ul bo‘lgan shaxslar, boshqaruv tizimining ayrim bo‘g‘inlari, mansab va unvonlari vazifa vakolatlarida qator o‘zgarishlar bo‘lgan. Zero, tadqiqot uchun olingan

¹ Мирзиёев Ш. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом этириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2017. – Б. 471.

ashtarxoniylar sulolasi davri davlat boshqaruvi masalasi haligacha maxsus tadqiq etilmaganligi mavzuning dolzarbligini yanada oshiradi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-sonli “2022 – 2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi dasturi, 2019-yil 11-iyuldagi PQ-4390-son O‘zbekiston tarixi telekanalini tashkil etish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risidagi qarori, 2017-yil 24-maydagi PQ-2995-son Qadimiy yozma manbalarni saqlash, tadqiq va targ‘ib qilish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida qarori va sohaga oid boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Ashtarxoniylar davri tarixiga oid bir qator ilmiy asarlar hamda tadqiqotlarda mavzuning ayrim masalalari o‘z ifodasini topgan. Tadqiqotda foydalanilgan adabiyotlar shartli ravishda muammoviy jihatdan ikki guruhga: markaziy va hududiy boshqaruv masalalariga oid ishlarga bo‘lindi. Ularning tahlili ashtarxoniylar davri davlat boshqaruvi masalasi ilmiy tadqiqotning mustaqil obyekt sifatida maxsus o‘rganilmaganligini ko‘rsatdi. (Tadqiqotning o‘rganilish darajasi haqida dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobida batafsil ma‘lumot berilgan).

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqot muassasasining tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Tarix institutining “O‘zbek xalqi va davlatchiligi tarixi (eng qadimgi zamonlardan hozirgacha)” nomli o‘n jildlik akademik ilmiy asar ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasidan o‘rin olgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi boshqaruvdagi islohotlar, kengash, devonning sulola davri uchun xos bo‘lgan xususiyatlari, markaziy va hududiy boshqaruvdagi mansab, unvonlarning vazifa, vakolatlarida hamda ma‘muriy birliklarda yuzaga kelgan o‘zgarishlarni tadqiq etish orqali ashtarxoniylar davri davlat boshqaruvini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

Ashtarxoniy hukmdorlarning davlat boshqaruvida yuritgan siyosati, ayniqsa, hukmdor huzuridagi kengash foliyati va uning vakolatlarini o‘rganish;

markaziy boshqaruv tizimidagi muhim davlat idorasi bo‘lgan devon, undagi ish yuritish mexanizmi, shu jumladan, mansablar va vazifalarini tadqiq etish;

markaziy boshqaruv tizimining faoliyatini tartibga keltirishda joriy qilingan mansab va unvonlar, ularning vazifa, vakolatlarida yuzaga kelgan o‘zgarishlarni yoritish;

ma‘muriy-hududiy birliklar va ularni boshqaruvida ashtarxoniy yetakchilarining yuritgan siyosati orqali yuzaga kelgan o‘zgarishlarni tahlil etish;

hududiy boshqaruv tizimining xususiyatlari, ayniqsa, bu tuzilmada faoliyat

yuritgan amaldor va davlat xizmatchilari ega bo'lgan mansab, unvonlar, ularning vazifa, vakolatlarini ko'rsatib berish;

tadqiqot yuzasidan tegishli xulosalar chiqarish hamda ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyat kasb etgan taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning obyektini 1601 – 1747-yillarda hukmronlik qilgan ashtarxoniyalar sulolasi davri davlat boshqaruvi va unda yuzaga kelgan o'zgarishlar tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ashtarxoniyalar sulolasi davrida davlat boshqaruvida mavjud bo'lgan kengash, devon, markaziy, hududiy boshqaruv tizimi, boshqaruvning asosiy kuchlari hisoblangan amaldor, davlat xizmatchilarining mansab, unvonlari, vazifalari hamda vakolatlari, mamlakatning ma'muriy-hududiy tuzilishi va hukmdorlarning siyosati orqali yuzaga kelgan o'zgarishlar tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot jarayonida qiyosiy va mantiqiy tahlil, induksiya, deduksiya, germenevtika kabi ilmiy tadqiqot usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

Ashtarxoniyalar davrida davlatning moliya ishlari devon idorasi tomonidan amalga oshirilgani, moliyaviy amaliyotlar (*hukmdorning inomlari ro'yxati, kirim-chiqim xarajatlari, soliq-boj nazorati, moliyaviy imtiyozlar*) “daftarxonayi oliy”dagi “daftari in'om”, “daftari tonobona”, “daftari avorij”, “daftari tavjih (*xarajat*)” va “daftari baravoti (*barotlar*) oliy” kabi maxsus daftarlarda qayd etib borilgan hamda bu orqali xazinaning nazorati yo'lga qo'yilgani aniqlangan;

Subhonqulixon davrida ta'limni boshqaruviga doir islohot (*oliy hukmdorning qarori bilan amalga oshiriladigan Buxoro mudarrisilari, mutavallilarini lavozimiga tayinlash yoki bo'shatish vakolatining qozi kalonga yuklanishi*) sohada sifatning yaxshilanishiga (*mudarris va mutavallilikka munosib nomzodlarning saralanishi va lavozimiga tayinlanishi, talabalar o'zlashtirishining yaxshilanishi*) olib kelganligi aniqlangan;

Ubaydullaxonning o'z mavqeyini mustahkamlash uchun otaliq va dodxohga nisbatan qushbegi kullga katta vakolatlar berishi (*barcha yig'in, qabullarga maxsus ruxsatsiz kirish, hukmdor yorlig'isiz buyruqlar chiqarish, mansab, vazifalarga nomzodlarni tayinlash, xazinadan izohsiz mablag' olish*) natijasida siyosiy hokimiyat zaiflashib borgani (*keyingi xonlar qushbegi kull ta'siriga tushub qolgani*) dalillangan;

Ashtarxoniyalarning siyosiy inqiroziga ma'muriy hududiy boshqaruvda qilingan o'zgarishlar (*Xuttalon viloyatini Buxorodan olib Balx viloyatiga, Termiz viloyatini Balxdan olinib Buxoroga berilishi*), hududiy rahbarlarning odatda xon xonadoni vakillaridan tayinlanishi (*hokimiyat uchun xonga qarshi isyonlar qilishi*), xonlarning kengashdagi lavozim imtiyozlarini tez-tez o'zgartirishi (*vaqti-vaqti bilan devonbegi kalon, parvonachi, dodxoh, qushbegi kullning nufuzlarini sun'iy oshirilishi*) sabab bo'lgani dalillangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

Ashtarxoniy hukmdorlarning boshqaruvda yuritgan siyosati, kengash, devonning sulola davri uchun xos bo'lgan xususiyatlari, markaziy, hududiy

boshqaruvdagi mansab, unvonlarning vazifa, vakolatlarida hamda ma'muriy birliklarda yuzaga kelgan o'zgarishlarni tadqiq etish orqali boshqaruv siyosatiga doir tadqiqotlar yaratishda xizmat qilishi asoslangan;

Dissertatsiya mavzusiga doir Fanlar akademiyasi Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Sharqshunoslik instituti asosiy qo'lyozmalar, toshbosmalar jamg'armasi va xorijda saqlanuvchi qo'lyozma asar, hujjatlar fors tilidan tarjima qilinib tadqiqotda foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi dissertatsiyada qo'yilgan masalalar Fanlar akademiyasi Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Sharqshunoslik instituti asosiy qo'lyozmalar, toshbosmalar jamg'armasi va xorijda saqlanuvchi qo'lyozma asar, hujjatlar, O'zbekiston Milliy arxivi hujjatlari natijasida tadqiq etilganligi, respublika va xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy konferensiya materiallari to'plamlari, OAK tomonidan tavsiya etilgan hamda xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda chop etilgan maqolalar, xulosa, taklif va tavsiyalarning amaliyotda joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarining vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Dissertatsiyaning ilmiy ahamiyati unda bayon etilgan tahliliy mulohazalar, nazariy xulosa, takliflar davlat boshqaruvi misolida ashtarxoniylar sulolasi davri tarixini o'rganishdagi uslubiy yondashuvlar, yangicha ilmiy qarashlar va siyosiy hayotga oid nazariy xulosalarni takomillashtirishga asos bo'ladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati O'zbekiston tarixining ashtarxoniylar sulolasi tarixini to'ldirishi, tarixchi, siyosatshunos, huquqshunos, islomshunoslar uchun amaliy qo'llanma vazifasini o'tashi, talaba va mutaxassis tinglovchilar uchun maxsus o'quv kursi, seminar, tadbirlar uchun keng foydalanishga xizmat qilishi bilan asoslanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Ashtarxoniylar davri boshqaruv tizimini o'rganish natijasida olingan ilmiy yangiliklar va amaliy takliflardan:

Ashtarxoniylar davrida davlatning moliya ishlari devon idorasi tomonidan amalga oshirilgani, moliyaviy amaliyotlar (hukmdorning inomlari ro'yxati, kirim-chiqim xarajatlari, soliq-boj nazorati, moliyaviy imtiyozlar) "daftarxonayi oliy"dagi "daftari in'om", "daftari tonobona, "daftari avorij", "daftari tavjih (xarajat)" va "daftari baravoti (barotlar) oliy" kabi maxsus daftarlarda qayd etib borilgan hamda bu orqali xazinaning nazorati yo'lga qo'yilgani haqidagi ma'lumotlardan "O'zbekiston tarixi" telekanalida efirga uzatilgan "Ochiq dars" ko'rsatuvi senariysini ishlab chiqishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston" teleradiokanali davlat unitar korxonasi 2024-yil 17-apreldagi 06-28-422-son ma'lumotnomasi). Ushbu tadqiqot natijasining joriy etilishi davlat boshqaruvidagi devon idorasi to'g'risidagi yangi ma'lumotlarni ommalashtirishga xizmat qilgan;

Subhonqulixon davrida ta'limni boshqaruviga doir islohot (oliy hukmdorning qarori bilan amalga oshiriladigan Buxoro mudarrislari, mutavallilarini lavozimiga tayinlash yoki bo'shatish vakolatining qozi kalonga yuklanishi) sohada sifatning yaxshilanishiga (mudarris va mutavallilikka munosib nomzodlarning saralanishi va lavozimga tayinlanishi, talabalar o'zlashtirishining yaxshilanishi) olib kelganligi

haqidagi ma'lumotlardan "O'zbekiston tarixi" telekanalida efirga uzatilgan "Ochiq dars" ko'rsatuvi senariysini ishlab chiqishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston" teleradiokanali davlat unitar korxonasi)ning 2024-yil 17-apreldagi 06-28-422-son ma'lumotnomasi). Ushbu tadqiqot natijasining joriy etilishi sulola davrida qozi kalon mansabi vazifasidagi o'zgarish, sababi va oqibati to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni ommalashtirishga xizmat qilgan;

Ubaydullaxonning o'z mavqeyini mustahkamlash uchun otaliq va dodxohga nisbatan qushbegi kullga katta vakolatlar berishi (barcha yig'in, qabullarga maxsus ruxsatsiz kirish, hukmdor yorlig'isiz buyruqlar chiqarish, mansab, vazifalarga nomzodlarni tayinlash, xazinadan izohsiz mablag' olish) natijasida siyosiy hokimiyat zaiflashib borgani (keyingi xonlar qushbegi kull ta'siriga tushub qolgani) haqidagi ma'lumotlardan "O'zbekiston tarixi" telekanalida efirga uzatilgan "Ochiq dars" ko'rsatuvi senariysini ishlab chiqishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston" teleradiokanali davlat unitar korxonasi)ning 2024-yil 17-apreldagi 06-28-422-son ma'lumotnomasi). Tadqiqot natijasining joriy etilishi sulola davrida qushbegi kul mansabining vakolotlarida yuzaga kelgan o'zgarish va buning natijalari to'g'risida yangi ma'lumotlarni ommalashtirishga xizmat qilgan.

Ashtarxoniylarning siyosiy inqiroziga ma'muriy hududiy boshqaruvda qilingan o'zgarishlar (Xuttalon viloyatini Buxorodan olib Balx viloyatiga, Termiz viloyatini Balxdan olinib Buxoroga berilishi), hududiy rahbarlarning odatda xon xonadoni vakillaridan tayinlanishi (hokimiyat uchun xonga qarshi isyonlar qilishi), xonlarning kengashdagi lavozim imtiyozlarini tez-tez o'zgartirishi (vaqti-vaqti bilan devonbegi kalon, parvonachi, dodxoh, qushbegi kullning nufuzlarini sun'iy oshirilishi) sabab bo'lgani haqidagi ilmiy natijalardan Zomin tarixi va o'lkashunoslik muzeyi doimiy ekspozitsiyasining "O'rta asrlar" bo'limida foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi madaniy meros agentligining 2023-yil 4-oktyabrdagi 02-06/3561-son ma'lumotnomasi). Taqdim etilgan materiallar muzey fondlarini va ekspozitsiyasini hududiy boshqaruvga doir ilmiy ma'lumotlar bilan boyitishga, muzey xodimlarining kasbiy faoliyatlarini takomillashtirishga xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 4 ta ellararo va 3 ta respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda muhokamadan o'tgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 14 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 5 ta maqola (ulardan 3 tasi respublika va 2 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda), 9 ta xalqaro va respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlar tezislari e'lon qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati hamda ilovadan iborat bo'lib, ishning hajmi 117 betni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tanlangan mavzuning dolzarbligi asoslanib, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, o'rganish obyekti va predmeti aniqlangan, muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi tahlil qilinib, uning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi asoslangan holda ularning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan hamda tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, ishning aprotatsiyasi, e'lon qilingan ishlar va dissertasiyaning tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertasiyaning **“Ashtarxoniylar davri davlat boshqaruviga doir manbalar va adabiyotlar tahlili”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobida ashtarxoniylar sulolasi davri davlat boshqaruvi haqida ma'lumot beruvchi asarlar, hujjatlar hamda O'zbekistonda va jahonda yozilgan ilmiy adabiyotlar ko'rib chiqilgan.

Mazkur bobning **“Ashtarxoniylar sulolasi tarixiga doir asarlarda davlat boshqaruvi masalasi”** deb nomlangan birinchi paragrafida ashtarxoniylar sulolasi davri boshqaruv masalasi tasvirlangan asarlardagi ma'lumotlar tahlil qilingan.

Ashtarxoniylar sulolasi tarixi yoritilgan asarlardagi voqealar zahirida davlat boshqaruviga doir ma'lumotlarni uchratish va ularni: kengash, devon, markaziy boshqaruvdagi mansab, unvonlar, ma'muriy-hududiy tuzilish, hududiy boshqaruvdagi mansab, unvonlar haqida ma'lumotlarni o'zida qamrab olgan asarlarga ajratish mumkin. Jumladan, *kengash* masalasini yoritishda shayboniylar sulolasi davrida yozilgan Hofiz Tanish Buxoriyning “Abdullanoma”, xuddi shu muallif tomonidan yozilgan “Imomqulixonoma”, Muhammad Amin Buxoriyning “Muhit at-tavorix”, Xoja Samandar Termiziyning “Dastur al-muluk”, Muhammad Tolibning “Matlab at-tolibin”, Muhammad Zamon Buxoriyning “Ubaydullanoma”, Abdurahmon Tolening “Tarixi Abulfayzxon”, Sayyid Muhammad Nosirning “Tadqiqoti arki Buxoro”, Xojamqulibek Balxiyning “Tarixi Qipchoqiy”, Iskandarbek Munshiyning “Tarixi Olamoroyi Abbosiy”, Mulla Jalolning “Ruznomayi Mulla Jalol”, B.A.Pazuxin esdaliklarini alohida ajratib ko'rsatish joiz. Xususan, ulardagi kengash haqidagi ma'lumotlarni davriy jihatdan tahlil qilish shayboniylar sulolasi davrida kengashda nufuzi baland bo'lgan *ko'kaltoshning* Boqi Muhammadxon (1601 – 1605) davridan boshlab obro'yini yo'qota boshlaganligi, Imomqulixon (1611 – 1642) davridan boshlab *devonbegi kalon*, Abdulazizxon (1645 – 1681) va Subhonqulixon (1681 – 1702) davrlarida *otaliq*, *parvonachi*, *dodxoh*, Ubaydullaxon (1702 – 1711) zamonida esa *qushbegi kull* mansablarining nufuzi ortganligi, uning sabab va oqibatlarini ochib berish imkonini beradi². Shuningdek, asarlardagi ma'lumotlar kengashning nomlanishi, kengash o'tkazish tartibi, vaqti, o'tkaziladigan joyi, ishtirok etuvchi amaldorlar

² Хофиз Таниш Бухорий. Абдуллонома. 1-жилд. – Тошкент: Шарк, 1999. – Б. 334; İsgəndər Bəy Münşi Türkman. Dünyanı bəzəyən Abbasin tarixi (Tarixə-aləmarəyə-Abbasi). – Bakı: Şərq-qərb, 2010. – S.1087; ملا جلال الدين منجم. تاريخ عباسی یا رۇزنامە ملاجلال. تهران. ۱۳۶۶. ص. ۱۷۶. Sharqshunoslik Instituti. Asosiy Qo'lyozmalar Fondi (ShI AQF). Qo'lyozma raqami 89. – B. 53a – 55b, 59b – 61a, 141a – 147b; Қожамқулибек Балхи. Тарих-и Қыпшақи. – Алматы: Принт, 2017. – Б. 647, 743; Мухаммад Амин Бухорий. Мухит ат-таворих. – Тошкент: Фан, 2020. – Б. 80; Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma. ShI AQF Qo'lyozma raqami 1532. – B. 124a, 143b, 144a, 149b, 160b, 193b, 194a.

soni, kengashdagi o‘rni, nufuzi, ko‘riladigan masalalarni ochiqlashga ham yordam beradi. Xususan, “Tarixi Qipchoqiy” asarida sulola markaziy boshqaruvida mavjud bo‘lgan maslahat idorasi “kengash” va “qurultoy” nomlari bilan qayd etiladi³. Muhammad Amin Buxoriy esa Abdulazizxon zamonida *kengash*, odatda, haftada ikki marotaba chaqirilganini yozadi⁴. *Kengashda* ko‘rilgan masalalar va uning ijrosida esa, shariat qonun-qoidalariga qattiq amal qilingan, har qanday qarorlar qabulida unga tayanilganligini ta’kidlaydi⁵ yoki Sayyid Muhammad Nosir To‘ra Subhonqulixon davrida *kengash* o‘tkaziladigan arkdagi ko‘rinishxona ta’mirlanganligini yozadi⁶.

Sulola davri markaziy boshqaruvida faoliyat yuritgan *devon* va undagi amaldorlar haqidagi ma’lumotlar tarixiy asarlarda juda kam uchraydi. Xususan, “Dastur ul-muluk” asaridagi *devonda devonbegi* va *daftardor* kabi mansablar faoliyat yuritganligi haqidagi qaydlar⁷ izlanuvchi oldiga *devonda* bir qancha amaldorlar ishlaganligi haqida fikrni uyg‘otgan holda ularni aniqlashtirish, vazifa va vakolatlarini ko‘rsatish vazifasini qo‘yadi.

Ashtarxoniylar sulolasi davri tarixi yoritilgan deyarli barcha asarlarda markaziy boshqaruvda mavjud bo‘lgan mansablar qayd etiladi. Jumladan, Muhammad Amin Buxoriyning “Muhit at-tavorix” asarida Subhonqulixon chiqargan yangi farmonga binoan mamlakatning *mudarris*, *mutavallilarini* bo‘shatish va lavozimiga tayinlash vakolati o‘zi – *xondan* olinib, *qozi kalonga* yuklatilganligi ifoda etiladi⁸. “Ubaydullanoma” asarida esa *qushbegi kull* mansabining vazifa va vakolatlarining ortishi haqida ma’lumot keltiriladi⁹.

Manbalarda keltirilgan voqealar negizida sulola davri boshqaruviga doir ma’lumotlar uchraydi. Ularni tahlil etish davlat boshqaruvining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, yutuq va tanazzuli sabablarini ko‘rsatib berish imkonini beradi.

Mazkur bobning “**Boshqaruv tizimiga doir tarixiy hujjatlar tasnifi**” deb nomlangan ikkinchi paragrafida 1600 – 1747-yillarda yozilgan manshur, nishon, yorliq, hukmnoma, inoyatnoma, vasiqa, vaqfnoma, xatlardagi davlat boshqaruviga doir ma’lumotlar tahlil etildi.

Hujjatlar ichida salmoqlisi va davlat boshqaruvini yanada aniqlashtirishda ahamiyati yuqori bo‘lgani manshurlardir¹⁰. Ularda qator mansab, unvonlarning asarlarda qayd etilmagan vazifa va vakolatlari haqida ma’lumotlarni uchratish mumkin. Masalan, Xoja Shoh muftiyni Buxoro viloyati *a’lami* mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshurda ushbu mansabga Buxoro viloyati Somjin

³ Қожамқулибек Балхи. Тарих-и Қыпшақи... – Б. 645, 753.

⁴ Муҳаммад Амин Бухорий. Муҳит ат-таворих... – Б. 38.

⁵ О‘sha yerda.

⁶ Саййид Муҳаммад Носир. Тадқиқоти арки Бухоро. – Тошкент: Tafakkur, 2009. – Б. 41.

⁷ Хўжа Самандар Термизий. Дастур ул-мулук. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2001. – Б. 147.

⁸ Муҳаммад Амин Бухорий. Муҳит ат-таворих... – Б. 153.

⁹ Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – B. 193b, 194a.

¹⁰ *Manshur* — mansabga tayinlash hujjati. Ko‘rib chiqilgan manshurlar: Sharqshunoslik instituti – Mirakshoh munshiy, Mullo Zohid munshiy. Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. ShI AQF. Qo‘lyozma raqami 289; Subhonqulixon tomonidan Nizomiddin Xoja Yusufni Samarqand viloyati shaxulislomi va Xoja Ahror qabriga shayx va mutavalli etib tayinlash haqidagi manshur (1636-yil). ShI AQF. Hujjatlar 76-yig‘majildi, 528-hujjat; Subhonqulixon tomonidan Farhod chuhraog‘asini Kufin viloyatiga hokim qilib tayinlash haqidagi manshur (1688-yil). ShI AQF. Hujjatlar. 64-yig‘majildi. 180-hujjat.

tumani hokimligi ham berilganligi haqida ma'lumot uchraydi¹¹. *Mehtari kalon* mansabiga tayinlash haqidagi manshurda mansab egasi “dorulzarbi sarrofxona” sarkorligini (nazorati) ham bajarganligi qayd etiladi¹². E'tiborlisi, Mirzo Badi devonning *a'lam*¹³ va *mehtari kalon*¹⁴ mansablari haqidagi qaydlarida ushbu vazifalar uchramaydi. Shuningdek, manshurlarda devonda faoliyat olib borgan mansablar yuritishi kerak bo'lgan *daftarlar*, ularda qayd etilishi lozim bo'lgan masalalar ham aniq ko'rsatilib o'tiladi. Jumladan, *devoni kalon* “oliy daftarxona (daftarxonayi oliy – دفترخانه عالی)”¹⁵, *mushrif* “in'om daftari (daftari in'om – دفتر انعام)”¹⁶, *devoni daftari tanobona* “tanobona daftari (daftari tanobona – دفتر طنابانه)”¹⁷, *avorij devoni* “kirim daftari (daftari avorij – دفتر اوارج)” va *tavjih devoni* “chiqim daftari (daftari tavjih – دفتر توجیه)”¹⁸, *poygirnavis esa* “oliy barotlar daftari (daftari baravoti oliy – دفتر بروات عالی)”ni¹⁹ nazorat qilganligini ko'rish mumkin.

Vasiqa²⁰, vaqf²¹, hukmnoma²², inoyatnoma²³ yorliq²⁴ hamda xatlardan²⁵ ham sulola davri davlat boshqaruvi haqida talaygina ma'lumotlar olish mumkin.

¹¹ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Xoja Shoh muftiyni Buxoro viloyati a'lam mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 110a – 110b.

¹² Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Mullo Ibadullohni mehtari kalon mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 175a – 176a.

¹³ Мирзо Бадеи девон. Мачмаъ-ул-арқом. – Душанбе: 2015. – Б. 152.

¹⁴ O'sha asar. – B. 156.

¹⁵ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Hoji Tolibni Buxoro viloyati devoni kalonligi mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 164b – 165b.

¹⁶ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Mullo Shodi devonni Buxoro viloyati mushrifligi mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 165b – 166a; Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Mirzo G'anini Buxoro viloyati mushrifligi mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 166b – 167a.

¹⁷ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Buxoro viloyati devoni tonobona mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 170b.

¹⁸ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Mirzo Haydar daftardorni devoni tavjih va avorij mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 173b – 174a.

¹⁹ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Mirzo Orifni poygirnavisi baravoti daftari oliy mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 171a – 171b.

²⁰ *Vasiqa* — yer-mulk oldi-sottisi to'g'risida tuzilgan ramiy shartnoma. Ko'rib chiqilgan vasiqalar: Sharqshunoslik instituti – ShI AQF. Hujjatlar 36-yig'majildi. 1, 2-hujjatlar; 27-yig'majildi. 25-hujjat; 4-yig'majildi, 2, 3, 4, 6-hujjatlar; Чехович О. Документы к истории аграрных отношений в Бухарском ханстве XVII – XIX вв. – Ташкент: 1954. С. 14 – 23, 41 – 46, 47 – 55, 56 – 64; 78 – 83, 87 – 89, 90 – 93, 94 – 97, 100 – 105, 106 – 109, 110 – 112, 113 – 115, 125 – 129, 136 – 139, 143 – 145, 147 – 150, 151 – 154, 155 – 158, 159 – 162, 163 – 167, 168 – 171, 172 – 178; Samarqand davlat birlashgan tarixiy-me'moriy va badiiy muzey qo'riqxonasi – Welsford T. and Nouryaghdi T. A catalogue of Arabic-script documents from the Samarqand museum. – Samarqand: 2012. – P. 273, 274; Buxoro – Welsford T. and Nouryaghdi T. A catalogue of Arabic-script documents from the Samarqand museum... – P. 34 – 35, 35 – 36.

²¹ *Vaqf hujjati* — shariatda davlat yoki ayrim shaxslar tomonidan diniy ehtiyoj yoki xayriya ishlari uchun ajratilgan mol-mulk hujjati. Ko'rib chiqilgan vaqf hujjatlari: O'zbekiston milliy arxivi – O'zMA. I. 323-jamg'arma. 2-ro'yxat. 1195/5, 7-hujjat; Samarqand davlat birlashgan tarixiy-me'moriy va badiiy muzey qo'riqxonasi – Welsford T. and Nouryaghdi T. A catalogue of Arabic-script documents from the Samarqand museum... (404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409 documents). – P. 266, 266 – 267, 267, 268, 269.

²² *Hukmnoma* — hukm aks ettirilgan hujjat. Ko'rib chiqilgan hukmnomalar: Sharqshunoslik instituti – Subhonqulixonning Mir mullo Abdulvohid va uning o'g'li Mir Sayyid Hasanlarning mutavallilik davosi bo'yicha hukmnomasi (1684 yil). ShI AQF. Hujjatlar 63-yig'majildi. 171-hujjat. O'zbekiston milliy arxivi – O'zMA. I. 323-jamg'arma. 2-ro'yxat. 1197/1, 5-hujjatlar.

²³ *Inoyatnoma* — podshoh, xon, boshqa ulug' mansabdor kishilardan kelgan, ma'lum iltifot bayon qilingan maktub. Ko'rib chiqilgan inoyatnomalar: Sharqshunoslik instituti – Majmuayi maktubot va manshur. ShI AQF. Qo'lyozma raqami 880/I. – B. 219a – 219b, 179b – 180a.

²⁴ *Yorliq* — xonning yozma buyrug'i, amr-farmoni. Ko'rib chiqilgan yorliqlar: Sharqshunoslik instituti – Yorliqlar to'plami. ShI AQF. Qo'lyozma raqami 1644. 73, 77, 108, 78, 62, 62, 116, 64, 120, 97, 79, 110, 112., 41, 75, 63, 67,

Xulosa qilib aytganda, sulola davriga oid hujjatlar bugungi kunga qadar asl, ko'chirma va to'plam hollarida saqlanib qolgan. Ulardagi ma'lumotlar devon, markaziy, hududiy boshqaruvdagi mansab, unvonlarning vazifa, vakolatlari, mamlakatning ma'muriy-hududiy tuzilishi, ularda yuzaga kelgan o'zgarishlarni yanada aniqlashtirish va to'ldirishga xizmat qiladi.

Mazkur bobning **“Davlat boshqaruvi tarixshunosligi”** deb nomlangan uchinchi paragrafida sulola davri boshqaruvning ayrim jihatlari, siyosiy jarayonlar, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy hayotga doir masalalarni o'z ichiga qamrab olgan adabiyotlar tahlil etilgan.

Tarixiy adabiyotlarning tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, ashtarxoniyalar davri davlat boshqaruvi masalasi ilmiy tadqiqotning obyekt sifatida maxsus o'rganilmagan. Biroq, sulola davri boshqaruvining ayrim jihatlari, siyosiy jarayonlar, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy hayotga doir masalalarni o'z ichiga qamrab olgan adabiyotlarning ko'lami ancha keng va rang-barang bo'lib, ularda markaziy va hududiy boshqaruv masalalariga to'xtalib o'tiladi. Masalan, Aleksandr Semenov²⁶, Ilyos Nizomiddinov²⁷, Azamat Ziyov²⁸, Dilorom Sangirova²⁹, Abdusattor Jumanazarov³⁰, Bobur Aminov³¹, Halim To'rayev³², Zumrad Rahmonqulova³³, Salim Serken³⁴, Shaydo Duman³⁵, Sayyida Fohima Ibrohimiy³⁶, Ali Aramjo va Muhammad Ali³⁷, Robert Mak Chesney³⁸, Odri Berton³⁹, Ron Sela⁴⁰, Tomas

94-hujjatlar. Samarqand davlat birlashgan tarixiy-me'moriy va badiiy muzey qo'riqxonasi – Thomas Welsford and Nouryaghdhi Tashev. A catalogue of Arabic-script documents from the Samarqand museum... – P. 33.

²⁵ Ko'rib chiqilgan xatlar: Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. ShI AQF. Qo'lyozma raqami 289; Majmuayi maktubot va manshur. ShI AQF. Qo'lyozma raqami 880/I; Mirzo Sodiq Jondoriy. Munshoat va manshur. ShI AQF. Qo'lyozma raqami 299/I; Osmanli davlati ile Kafkasiya, Turkistan ve Kirim xanliklari arasindaki munasebetlere dair arxiv belgeleri (1687 – 1908 yillar Arasi). – Ankara: 1992; O'zbekiston-Turkiya aloqalari hujjatlarda. – Istanbul: 2022; ۱۳۴۳. اسناد و نامه‌های تاریخی دوره صفویه. تهران.

²⁶ Семенов А. Бухарский трактат о чинах и званиях и об обязанностях насителей их в средневековой Бухаре // Советское Востоковедение. – 1948. – Том 5. – С. 137 – 153.

²⁷ Низомиддинов И. XVI – XVIII асрларда Ўрта Осиё – Ҳиндистон муносабатлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1966. – 117 б.

²⁸ Азамат Зиё. Силсилат ас-салотин как исторический источник: дисс. для ... к.и.н. – Ташкент, 1990; Азамат Зиё. Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихи. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2001. – 368 бет; Azamat Ziyov. “Amal-I Salih” As an Important Historical Source // International Journal on Integrated Education. – 2022. – P. 9 – 14.

²⁹ Сангирова Д. Бухоро хонлиги давлат бoshqaruvida Нодир девонбегининг ўрни // Ўзбек давлатчилиги тизимида даргоҳ ва девонлар фаолияти тарихидан. – Тошкент, 2019. – Б. 129 – 136.

³⁰ Жуманазаров А. Бухоро таълим тизими. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2017. – 592 б.

³¹ Аминов Б. Марказий Мавароуннахр қабртош битиклари ва улардаги тарихий шахслар генеалогияси (XV – XX асрлар). – Тошкент, 2021. – 200-бет.

³² Тураев Х. “Маглаб ут-толибин” асари Жуйбор хожалари хонадони хакида // Ўзбекистон тарихи. – 2000. 4 сон. – Б. 64 – 70; Тураев Х. Абдурахимхожа Жуйборий // Бухоро мавжлари. – 2004. – № 4. – Б. 20 – 21; Тураев Х. Джуйбариды в общественно-политической жизни Бухарского ханства // Ўзбекистон тарихи. – 2005. – №4. – С. 15 – 23; Тураев Х. Жуйбор хожалари хонадони тарихнавислиги // Имом Бухорий сабоклари. – 2006. – №1. – Б. 63 – 64.

³³ Раҳмонқуллова З. XVI – XX аср бошларида Ўрта Осиё ва Усмонлилар давлатлари ўртасидаги ижтимоий сиёсий ва маданий муносабатлар тарихи: т.ф.д. учун дисс. – Тошкент, 2003.

³⁴ Selim Serkan Ükten. Buhara hanlığı'nin askeri teskilati (1500 – 1868). – Ankara: 2018. – 374 s.

³⁵ Şeyda Duman. Buhara hanlığı'nda İmamkulu han dönemi (1611-1641): Doktora Tezi. – Ankara: 2023. – 174 s.

³⁶ سیده فهیمه ابراهیمی. تحول در حاکمیت سیاسی ونظام دیوانی ازبکان ماوراءالنهر. فصلنامه دولت پژوهی، مجله دانشکده حقوق و علوم سیاسی، سال ششم، شماره ۲۴، زمستان ۱۳۹۹. ص. ۱۰۱ – ۷۳; سیده فهیمه ابراهیمی. خراسان در تلاطم روابط سیاسی ایران و خانات ماوراءالنهر از میانه دوره صفوی تا پایان افشاریه. فصلنامه علمی - پژوهشی تاریخنامه ایران بعد از اسلام، سال دهم، شماره نوزدهم، تابستان ۹۸. ص. ۱ – ۲۴

³⁷ علی آرمجو، محمدعلی کاظمیگی. صوفیان و سلاطین کنش‌های سیاسی شیوخ نقشبندی در قلمرو اشترخانان. پژوهشنامه تاریخ‌های ملی ایران. : سال دهم، شماره دوم، پیاپی ۲۰، بهار و تابستان ۱۴۰۱. ص. ۵۷ – ۷۱.

Velsford⁴¹, Anton Alekseyev⁴² kabi tadqiqotchilar o'z ishlarida markaziy boshqaruvning ayrim jihatlarini yoritadilar. Xususan, tadqiqotchilar kengash, devon, mansab va unvonlar, xon ko'tarish marosimi va Naqshbandiya xojalarining o'rni kabi jihatlariga e'tiborlarini qaratganlar. Ularni o'zaro qiyosiy ko'rib chiqish avvalo *xon* boshliq maslahat muasasasining sulola davri uchun xos bo'lgan xususiyatlarini chuqurroq ochib berishga e'tibor qaratishni talab etadi. Bunga nomlanishi, *kengash* o'tkazilish vaqti, joyi, o'tkazish tartibi, ishtirok etuvchi amaldorlar, o'rinlari, ularning mavqeyi va maqomida yuzaga kelgan o'zgarishlar, *kengash*da ko'riladigan aniq masalalar va ijrosini misol keltirish mumkin.

Devon masalasida esa *devonbegi kalon* boshliq *devonda* qaysi amaldorlar faoliyat yuritganligi, ularning vazifa va vakolatlari qanday bo'lganligi, yuritgan daftarlar masalasini ochiqlashga e'tibor qaratish lozimligini ko'rsatadi.

Markaziy boshqaruvdagi mansab, unvonlar masalasi yoritilgan tadqiqotlar tahlili ushbu masalani yaxlit ko'rib chiqish va mansab, unvonlarning vazifa, vakolat va nufuzlarida yuzaga kelgan barcha o'zgarishlarni yoritish, sabab va oqibatlarini ko'rsatishni asosiy o'ringa chiqaradi.

Vasiliy Bartold⁴³, Bo'riboy Ahmedov⁴⁴, Gulchehra Agzamova⁴⁵, Bilal Chelik⁴⁶ kabi tadqiqotchilar o'z ishlarida hududiy boshqaruv masalasiga to'xtab o'tadilar. E'tiborlisi, barcha tadqiqotchilar ham hududiy boshqaruvda mavjud bo'lgan hamma jihatni ochib bermaganlar. Xususan, qaysidir tadqiqotchi faqatgina bir viloyatning boshqaruvini yoritisa, boshqasi hududiy boshqaruvning umumiy bir jihatiga e'tiborini qaratadi. Ushbu ishlar tahlili esa, avvalo, sulola davrida mamalakatning yaxlit ma'muriy tuzilishi, unda sodir bo'lgan o'zgarishlar, ularning sabab va oqibatlari, markaziy va hududiy boshqaruv munosabatlari, hududiy boshqaruvdagi mansab, unvonlar qay tartibda tashkil etilganligi, ularning vazifa, vakolatlarini ochiqlash tadqiqotning oldida turgan vazifasi sifatida ko'rsatadi.

Dissertasiyaning **“Ashtarxoniyalar sulolasi hukmronligida markaziy boshqaruv tizimining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobida

³⁸ McChesney R. Waqf in Central Asia. Four Hundred Years in the History of a Muslim Shrine, 1480 – 1889. – Princeton. 1991; McChesney R. The Reforms of Baqi Muhammad Khan // Central Asiatic Journal. – 1980.– №1/2. – P. 33 – 70.

³⁹ Burton A. The Bukharans: a Dynastic, Diplomatic and Commercial History, 1550 – 1702. – New York: 1997; Burton A. Nadir Muhammad Khan Ruler of Bukhara (1641 – 1645) and Balkh (1645 – 1651) // Central Asiatic Journal. – 1988. – Vol. 32. – P. 19 – 33; Burton A. Who were the first Ashtarhanid rulers of Buhkara? // BSOAS. – 1988. – Vol. 51. – P. 482 – 488; Burton A. Relations Between the Khanate of Bukhara and Ottoman Turkey, 1558-1702 // International Journal of Turkish Studies. – 1990. – Vol. 5. – P. 83 – 103.

⁴⁰ Ron Sela. Central Asia in the 18th century: the age of introspection: For the degree Doctor of Philosophy. – Indiana University, 2004.

⁴¹ Welsford T. The Tuqay-Timurid Takeover of Greater Ma wara al-nahr, 1598 – 1605. – Boston: Brill, 2013. – 364p.

⁴² Алексеев А. Политическая история Тукай-тимуридов по материалам персидского исторического сочинения Бахр ал-асрар. – Санкт-Петербург: 2006. 229 с.

⁴³ Бартольд В. Церемониал при дворе узбекских ханов в XVIII в. Т. II. Ч. 2. – Москва: 1964. С. 388 – 399.

⁴⁴ Ахмедов Б. История Балха. – Ташкент: 1982. – 776 с; Ахмедов Б. Историко-географическая литература Средней Азии XVI – XVIII вв. – Ташкент: 1985. – 264 с.

⁴⁵ Агзамова Г. Ўзбекистоннинг шахарлари XVI – XIX асрнинг ўрталарида. – Тошкент: Adabiyot uchqunlari, 2017. – 228 б.

⁴⁶ Muhammed Bilal. Buhara hanligi ve Afganistan. The khanate of Bukhara and Afghanistan // Akademik Bakış. – 2020. Cilt 13. Sayı 26. – S. 336 – 344.

kengash, *devon* va markaziy boshqaruvdagi mansab va unvonlar, ularning mavqeyi, vazifa, vakolatlarida yuzaga kelgan o'zgarishlar tadqiq qilinib, sabab va oqibatlari ko'rsatib berilgan. Mazkur bobning **“Kengash va uning vakolatlari”** deb nomlangan birinchi paragrafida *kengash* faoliyati ochib beriladi.

O'zbek davlatchiligida mavjud bo'lgan boshqa sulolalar singari ashtarxoniyalar davrida ham markaziy boshqaruv idorasi hukmdorning arkida joylashgan bo'lib, u *Oliy dargoh* deb yuritilgan⁴⁷. Davlat ahamiyatiga molik barcha masalalarni ko'rib chiqadigan markaziy boshqaruv tizimining tarkibi oliy hukmdor (*xon*), keyin maslahat organi bo'lgan va markaziy boshqaruvda faoliyat yurituvchi deyarli barcha amaldorlar tarkibiga kiritilgan *kengash*, undan so'ng, asosan moliya ishlaridan iborat bo'lgan *devon* va ijro idorasiga daxldor amaldorlardan iborat bo'lgan. O'zbek davlatchiligi tarixidagi boshqa sulolalar davrida ham mavjud bo'lgan *kengash* – hukmdor boshliq oliy maslahat organi bo'lib, unda xonlikning siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy hayotiga doir masalalar muhokama qilingan.

Sulola tarixi haqida ma'lumot beruvchi qator manbalarda *kengash* “*qurultoy*” “*majlis*”, “*mashvarat*” nomlari bilan tilga olingan bo'lsa-da⁴⁸, birinchi darajali asarlarda eng ko'p o'rinda “*kengash*” atamasi qayd etiladi⁴⁹.

Kengash yig'ilishlari arkda ko'rinishxonada (qabulxona) o'tkazilgan⁵⁰. Subhonqulixon davrida arkdagi ko'rinishxona qaytadan quriladi⁵¹. Muhammad Amin Buxoriyning yozishicha, Abdulazizxon davrida *kengash* haftada ikki marotaba o'tkazilgan⁵². Iskandarbek munshiyning ma'lumotlari tahlili xon boshliq *kengash* a'zolarining soni o'ttiz-qirq kishidan kam bo'lmaganligini ko'rsatadi⁵³. Shuningdek, *kengash*da amaldorlardan tashqari qabila *oqsoqollari* va *shahzodalar* ham qatnashganlar⁵⁴.

*Kengash*ning markaziy boshqaruvdagi o'rni va undagi amaldorlarning nufuzi doimo bir xil bo'lmay, o'zgarib turganligini ko'rish mumkin. Xususan, shayboniylardan Abdullaxon davrida *ko'kaltosh* mansabining maqomi *kengash*da juda yuqori bo'lgan⁵⁵. Biroq, Abdulmo'minxon davridan boshlab tusha boshlagan

⁴⁷ Hofiz Tanish Buxoriy. Imomqulixonnoma... – B. 31b, 44b, 53b; Muḥammad Amin Buxoriy. Muḥit at-tavorix... – B. 109; İsgəndər Bəy Münşi Türkman. Dünyani bəzəyən Abbasin tarixi (Tarixə-aləmarayə-Abbasi)... – S. 1114; Низомиддинов И. XVI – XVIII асрларда Ўрта Осиё – Ҳиндистон муносабатлари... – Б. 105, 117.

⁴⁸ Қожамқулибек Балхи. Тарих-и Қыпшақи... – Б. 741; Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – B. 10a; Muḥammad Vafo Karmanagiy. Tuḥfat ul-xoni... – B. 34; Muhammad Yoqub Buxoriy. Gulshan al-muluk. ShI AQF. Qo'lyozma raqami 1507/III. – B. 246a; Mulla Ibodulla va Mulla Muhammad Sharif. Tarixi Amir Haydar. ShI AQF. Qo'lyozma raqami 1836. – B. 3b; Muhammad Sadri Ziyoy. Tarixi salotini Usmoniy. ShI AQF. Qo'lyozma raqami 1304/II. – B. 34a.

⁴⁹ Muḥammad Tohib. Matlab ut-tohibin. – Toshkent: Moʻgʻorunnaʼr, 2010. – B. 209; Muḥammad Amin Buxoriy. Muḥit at-tavorix... – B. 41; Қожамқулибек Балхи. Тарих-и Қыпшақи... – Б. 645; Хожа Самандар Термизий. Дастур ул-мулк... – Б. 147.

⁵⁰ Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – B. 8a, 10a; Abdurahmon Tole. Tarixi Abulfayzxon. ShI AQF. Qo'lyozma raqami 11. – B. 35a.

⁵¹ Саййид Муḥammad Носир. Тадқиқоти арки Бухоро... – Б. 41.

⁵² Muḥammad Amin Buxoriy. Muḥit at-tavorix... – B. 38; Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – B. 70b.

⁵³ İsgəndər Bəy Münşi Türkman. Dünyani bəzəyən Abbasin tarixi (Tarixə-aləmarayə-Abbasi)... – S. 1151.

⁵⁴ Бартольд В. Цемемониал при дворе узбекских ханов... С. 394 – 395; Selim Serkan Ükten. Buhara hanlığı'nin askeri teşkilatı (1500 – 1868)... – S.140.

⁵⁵ Хофиз Таниш Бухори. Абдуллонома. Биринчи жилд... – Б. 334.

ko'kaltosh mansabining nufuzi sulola davrida ham davom etib⁵⁶, shaxs omili tufayli o'rnini boshqa mansablar egallaydi. Xususan, Imomqulixon, Abdulazizxon, Subhonqulixonlar davrida *kengashda otaliq, devonbegi kalon, parvonachi, dodxoh* mansablarining nufuzi ortganligini kuzatish mumkin⁵⁷. Ubaydullaxon davrida *kengashda qushbegi kull* mansabining mavqeyi ortadi. Bunga endigina hokimiyat tepasiga kelgan Ubaydullaxonning *kengashdagi ta'sir doirasi otaliq, dodxoh* mansablari tomonidan cheklanganligi sabab bo'ladi⁵⁸, ya'ni Ubaydullaxon ayrim yuqori mansablarga o'ziga yaqin odamlarni tayinlash orqali *kengashda otaliq* va *dodxoh* kabilarga qarshi turadigan, amaldorlar orasida kuchli qo'llovchiga ega bo'ladi. Masalan, u *qushbegi kull* mansabiga o'ziga xayrixoh To'raqulini tayinlaydi hamda qator vazifa va vakolatlar beradi⁵⁹. Natijada, To'raqulining *kengashdagi mavqeyi ham ortadi*⁶⁰ va *kengashlarda Ubaydullaxonning qarorlarini qattiq turib qo'llab-quvvatlay boshlaydi*.

Tahlil etilgan tarixiy ma'lumotlar ashtarxoniylar sulolasi hukmdorlari o'z ichki va tashqi siyosatini o'tkazish vaqti va usuliga ega o'ziga xos maslahat organi – *kengashga* tayanib yuritganliklarini ko'rsatadi. Davlat boshqaruv tizimidagi maslahat organi – *kengashning mavjudligi ashtarxoniylar sulolasi hukmdorlari mamlakatni tarixiy vorislik, o'zbek davlatchiligi an'analari asosida boshqarishga harakat qilganliklarini namoyon etadi*.

Ushbu bobning **“Markaziy boshqaruvda devon faoliyati”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi paragrafida devon, unda faoliyat yuritgan mansablar va ish yuritish tizimi tahlil etilgan.

Ashtarxoniylar sulolasi davrida ham devon moliyaviy masalalar bilan shug'ullangan. Uni *devonbegi kalon* boshqargan. *Devonbegi kalon* nazoratidagi devonxonada mavjud bo'lgan mansabdorlarning vazifasi ham aniq belgilangan bo'lgan. Jumladan, *devoni kalonning* (ديوان کلان) vazifasi kirim-chiqim moliyaviy amaliyotlari qayd etib boriladigan “*oliy daftarxona*”ni nazorat qilish bo'lgan⁶¹. Izlanishlar natijasi hozircha *devoni kalon* nazoratidagi “*oliy daftarxona*”da “*in'om daftari* (دفتر انعام)”⁶², “*tanobona daftari* (دفتر طنابانه)”⁶³, “*kirim daftari* (دفتر اوارج)”, “*chiqim daftari* (– دفتر توجیه)”⁶⁴, “*oliy barotlar daftari* (دفتر بروات عالی)”⁶⁵ kabi daftarlar mavjud bo'lganligini ko'rsatmoqda.

⁵⁶ İsgönder Bəy Münşi Türkman. Dünyani bəzəyən Abbasin tarixi... – S.1087; ملا جلال‌الدین منجم. تاریخ عباسی یا رۇزنامە; S.1087; ملا جلال. تهران. ۱۳۶۶. ص. ۱۷۶.

⁵⁷ Мухаммад Амин Бухорий. Мухит ат-таворих... – Б. 80; Қожамқулибек Балхи. Тарих-и Қыпшаки... – Б. 647, 741, 743.

⁵⁸ Abdurahmon Tole. Tarixi Abulfayzxon... – B. 8a.

⁵⁹ Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – B. 193b, 194a.

⁶⁰ O'sha asar. – B. 214a.

⁶¹ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Hoji Tolibni Buxoro viloyati devoni kalonligi mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 164b – 165b.

⁶² Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Mullo Shodi devonni Buxoro viloyati mushrifligi mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 165b – 166a; Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Mirzo G'anini Buxoro viloyati mushrifligi mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 166b – 167a.

⁶³ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Buxoro viloyati devoni tonobona mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 170b.

⁶⁴ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Mirzo Haydar daftardorni devoni tavjih va avorij mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 173b – 174a.

⁶⁵ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Mirzo Orifni poygirnavisi baravoti daftari oliy mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 171a – 171b.

Devonda daftarlarni yuritadigan maxsus amaldorlar ham mavjud bo'lgan. Masalan, devondagi *mushrif* (مشرف) mansabi xon beradigan in'om, hadyalar, ehson va iltifotlarini maxsus "in'om daftari"ga yozib borgan bo'lib, uning nazoratini yuritgan⁶⁶. Devonda mavjud bo'lgan *daftardor* (دفتردار)⁶⁷ esa daftarxonadagi tanhodor va suyurg'ol egalari qayd etib boriladigan daftarga ma'sul bo'lgan⁶⁸. *Tanobona daftari devoni* (ديوان دفتر طنابانه)⁶⁹ esa bahorgi va kuzgi ekinlardan tushadigan kirim soliqlarini va chiqim xarajatlarini hisob-kitob qilib, "tanobona daftari"ga qayd etib borgan⁷⁰. *Tavjih va avorij devoni* (ديوان توجيه) *ovorij* (ya'ni, soliq, xiroj, zakot va boj mablag'larining hisob-kitob) *daftari* va *tavjih* (xarajat) *daftarining* aniqligiga javobgar bo'lgan⁷¹.

Devonda *poygirnavis* lavozimi ham faoliyat yuritgan. E'tiborlisi, Mirzo Badi devon uni ko'rsatar ekan vazifalari haqida hech qanday ma'lumot keltirmaydi⁷². Ushbu mansab haqida to'liq ma'lumotni Mullo Orifni mansabga tayinlanganligi haqidagi manshurdan olish mumkin. Unda mansab to'liq shaklda "poygirnavis baravoti daftari oliy (oliy barotlar daftari poygirnavis)" deb qayd etiladi⁷³. Mansabning vazifasi "oliy barotlar daftari" nazorati bo'lgan⁷⁴.

Ashtarxoniylar sulolasi boshqaruvi davrida shayboniylar davridagidek *devon dargoh* tarkibiga kirgan holda, davlat moliyaviy masalalari bilan shug'ullanuvchi davlat idorasiga aylangan. Unda mamlakatning kirim-chiqim, moliyaviy amaliyotlari qayd etib boriladigan *daftarlar* yuritilgan, ularga mas'ul amaldorlar faoliyat olib borgan.

Ushbu bobning "Markaziy boshqaruv tizimining mansab va unvonlari, ularning vazifa va vakolatlarida yuzaga kelgan o'zgarishlar" deb nomlangan uchinchi paragrafida markaziy boshqaruvdagi mansab va unvonlari, ularning vazifa va vakolatlarida yuzaga kelgan o'zgarishlar, sabab va oqibatlarini tahlil etiladi.

Markaziy boshqaruvda faoliyat yuritgan amaldorlarning zimmasiga yuklatilgan vazifalariga ko'ra ikki guruhga: ma'muriy, harbiy hamda diniyga ajratish mumkin. Sulola davrida birinchi guruhga kiruvchi *parvonachi*, *dodxoh*, *ko'kaltosh*, *qushbegi kull*, ikkinchi guruhga kiruvchi *qozi kalon* kabi mansablarning nufuz, vazifa va vakolatlarida o'zgarishlar yuz beradi.

⁶⁶ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Mullo Shodi devonni Buxoro viloyati mushrifligi mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 165b – 166a; Mirzo G'anini Buxoro viloyati mushrifligi mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 166b – 167a.

⁶⁷ Мутрибий Самаркандий. Тазкират уш-шуаро. – Тошкент: Mumtoz so'z, 2013. – B. 222; Хожа Самандар Термизий. Дастан ул-мулк... – B. 179.

⁶⁸ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Mirzo Ulug' devonni daftardor mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan nishon. – B. 167b – 168a; Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Mullo Nizomni daftardor mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 168b; Мирзо Бадеи девон. Мачмаъ-ул-арқом. – B. 154.

⁶⁹ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Devoni daftari tonobona mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 170b – 171a; Мирзо Бадеи девон. Мачмаъ-ул-арқом... – B. 154.

⁷⁰ O'sha yerda.

⁷¹ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Mirzo Haydar daftardorni devoni tavjih va avorij mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 173b – 174a.

⁷² Мирзо Бадеи девон. Мачмаъ-ул-арқом... – B. 154.

⁷³ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Mirzo Orifni poygirnavis baravoti daftari oliy mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 171a – 171b.

⁷⁴ O'sha yerda.

Ko'kaltosh mansabning vazifa va vakolatlari ham shayboniylar davri bilan solishtirilganda sulola davrida sezilarli darajada kamayadi. Xususan, shayboniy Abdullaxon davrida mamlakat *ko'kaltoshi* Qulbobo *dargoh* va *devonni* nazorat qiluvchi amaldor ekanligi, viloyatlar nazorati uning qo'lida bo'lganligi qayd etiladi⁷⁵. Biroq Abdulmo'minxon taxtga o'tirishi bilanoq Qulbobo *ko'kaltoshni* o'ldirtirgan bo'lsa, Boqi Muhammadxon ham taxtni egallagach, dushmani Pirmuhammadning eng asosiy qo'llovchi amaldori *ko'kaltosh* va *chuxraog'asini* qatl ettiradi⁷⁶. Bu kabi omillar ushbu mansab egalarining hukmdorlar e'tiboridan chetda qolishiga olib keladi. *Ko'kaltosh* faqatgina ichki xavfsizlik bilan shug'ullanib, xonning dushmanlari, do'stlaridan xabardor bo'lib turishdan iborat bo'lgan asosiy vazifasini saqlab qoladi⁷⁷.

Qushbegi kull (قوشبېگى كل)⁷⁸ mansabining asosiy vazifasi shayboniylar davridagidek⁷⁹ ovchilar, ovchilik asboblari, hayvonlaridan (qushlar, itlar va boshqa) xabardor bo'lish, ov jarayonini tashkillashtirish bo'lgan⁸⁰. Mansabning ushbu asosiy vazifasi butun sulola davrida o'zgarmagan⁸¹. Ammo maqomi, vakolatida ayrim o'rgarishlar sodir bo'ladi. Bunga sabab Ubaydullaxonning ta'sir doirasiga tushib qolgan Muhammad Rahimbiy yuz otaliq, Bekmuhammadbiy dodxoh kabi amirlarni maqomini pasaytirish, o'z mavqeyini oshirish maqsadida *qushbegi kullikka* To'raqulini tayinlaydi va unga xazinadan izohsiz mablag' olish; hukmdorning maxsus yozma ruxsatisiz xohlagan yerga borish; barcha yig'in, qabul va bayramlarga maxsus ruxsatsiz kirish va qatnashish; hukmdor yorlig'isiz davlat masalasiga doir ishlar yuzasidan buyruqlar chiqarish; barcha mansab va vazifalarga shaxslarni tayinlash kabi vakolatlarini beradi⁸². Muhammad Zamon Buxoriyning ta'kidlashicha, Ubaydullaxon davrida butun mamlakat amaldorlari *qushbegi kullning* bu darajada keng vakolatlarga ega bo'lishiga o'rgangan va uning buyruqlarini so'zsiz bajargan⁸³.

Bir mansabga bunday ko'p vazifa va vakolatlar berib yuborilishining salbiy jihatlari ham mavjud bo'lgan. Xususan, Ubaydullaxonni o'ldirilishining asosiy tashkilotchisi hisoblangan Javshan qalmoq tezlikda *qushbegi kull* mansabini egallaydi va mansabning imtiyozlaridan foydalanib, suiste'mollikka yo'l qo'yadi.

⁷⁵ Хофиз Таниш Бухорий. Абдулланом. Биринчи китоб... – Б. 298.

⁷⁶ İsgəndər Bəy Münşi Türkman. Dünyanı bəzəyən Abbasın tarixi (Tarixə-ələmarayə-Abbasi)... – S. 1087.

⁷⁷ ۱۷۶ ص. تاريخ عباسی یا رۇزنامە ملاجلال. Семенов А. Бухарский трактат... – С. 148; Абдураимов М. Очерки аграрных отношений в Бухарском ханстве... – С. 74; Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 157; Алексеев А. Политическая история Тукай-Тимуридов... – С.145; Selim Serkan Ükten. Buhara hanlig'i'nin askeri teskilati (1500 – 1868)... – S. 153.

⁷⁸ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Muhammad Javshan qorovulbegini qushbegi kull mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – В. 132b – 133b; Toshmuhammadbiyni qushbegi kull mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – В. 134a – 136a; Abdurahmon Tole. Abulfayzxon tarixi... – В. 33a; Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 164; Алексеев А. Политическая история Тукай-Тимуридов... – С. 148.

⁷⁹ Хофиз Таниш Бухорий. Абдулланом. Биринчи китоб... – Б. 230.

⁸⁰ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Qushbegi kull mansabidagi shaxsni Hindistonga elchi qilib yuborish haqida yozilgan manshur. – В. 135a – 135b; Мирзо Бадеи девон. Мачмаъ-ул-арком... – Б. 159; Мухаммад Вафо Карманогий. Тухфат ул-хоний... – Б. 37.

⁸¹ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Muhammad Javshan qorovulbegini qushbegi kull mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – В. 132b – 133b; Abdurahmon Tole. Abulfayzxon tarixi... – В. 33a.

⁸² Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – В. 193b, 194a.

⁸³ O'sha asar. – В. 194b.

Xususan, davlat boshqaruvi, xazinani nazoratini qoʻlga oladi⁸⁴, mamlakatning barcha viloyat va tumanlariga oʻz qarindoshlarini tayinlaydi⁸⁵. Bu esa boshqaruvda urugʻ-aymoqchilikni yuzaga keltiradi. Oqibatda sulolaning siyosiy zaiflashishida bir omil boʻladi.

Ikkinchi guruh diniy mansablar ichida *qozi kalonlik*⁸⁶ mansabiga tayinlanadigan nomzodlar fiqhni (shariat qonun-qoidalari) juda yaxshi bilishi, shuningdek, xalq orasida adolat va diyonatliligi bilan nom qozongan boʻlishi kerak boʻlgan⁸⁷. *Qozi kalon*, *qozi askar* va Buxoro viloyati tumanlari *qozilarini* nazorat qilgan⁸⁸. Sulola davrida ushbu mansabning asosiy vazifasida oʻzgarish sodir boʻladi, yaʼni shayboniylar davrida *mudarris* va *mutavallilarni* hukmdorning shaxsan oʻzi tayinlagan boʻlsa⁸⁹, Subhonqulixon chiqargan farmonga binoan poytaxt Buxoro *mudarrislari* va *mutavallilarni* lavozimiga tayinlash va boʻshatish vazifasi xondan olinib, *qozi kalonga* yuklatiladi⁹⁰. Sulolaning keyingi vakillari davrida ham ushbu hol davom etadi. Jumladan, Ubaydullaxon tomonidan *qozi kalon* mansabiga tayinlangan qozi Shahobiddinda ham *mudarris* va *mutavallilarni* mansabga tayinlash va ozod etish vazifasi mavjud boʻlgan⁹¹. *Bosh qoziga* yuklatilgan ushbu vazifa mangʻitlar davrida ham oʻz holicha qoladi⁹².

Ashtarxoniylar sulolasi davrida shaxs omilining taʼsiri asosida parvonachi, dodxoh, koʻkaltosh, bosh qushbegi, bosh qozi kabi mansablarning maqomi, mavqeyi hamda vazifa va vakolatlarida oʻzgarishlar yuz beradi.

Dissertasiyaning “**Ashtarxoniylar sulolasi davrida hududiy boshqaruv tizimi**” deb nomlangan uchinchi bobida ashtarxoniylar davridagi maʼmuriy-hududiy birliklar va ularda yuzaga kelgan oʻzgarishlar, hududiy davlat boshqaruv tizimi, undagi mansab va unvonlarga doir tarixiy maʼlumotlar tahlil etilgan.

Ushbu bobning “**Xonlikning maʼmuriy-hududiy birliklari va ularda yuzaga kelgan oʻzgarishlar**” deb nomlangan birinchi paragrafida sulola davrida davlat chegarasi va maʼmuriy-hududiy tuzilishi doimo bir xil shaklda boʻlmay, hukmdorlarning olib borgan siyosati natijasida gohida kichik, gohida sezilarli darajada kattalashib turganligi koʻrsatilgan holda, mamlakat maʼmuriy birliklarga boʻlinish tartibi va ularda yuz bergan oʻzgarishlar tahlil etilgan. Jumladan, sulola

⁸⁴ Abdurahmon Tole. Tarixi Abulfayzxon... – B. 31a, 32b; Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Muhammad Javshan qorovulbegini qushbegi kull mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 132b – 133b.

⁸⁵ Abdurahmon Tole. Tarixi Abulfayzxon... – B. 31a, 32b; Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – B. 247b.

⁸⁶ İsgəndər Bəy Münşi Türkman. Dünyani bəzəyən Abbasin tarixi (Tarixə-aləmarəyē-Abbasi)... – S. 1507; Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – B. 29a; Мирзо Бадеи девон. Мачмаъ-ул-арком... – Б. 152; Семенов А. Бухарский трактато чинах и званиях и об обяанностях носителей их в средневековой Бухаре... – С. 139; Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 152; Алексеев А. Политическая история Тукай-Тимуридов... – С. 146.

⁸⁷ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Hoja Mir Abubarokatni Buxoro viloyati qozi kalonligiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 98a – 99a; Abdulloh xojani Buxoro viloyati qozi kalonligiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 99a – 100b; Muhammad Zamon xojani Buxoro viloyati qozi kalonligiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 100b – 101b; Мухаммад Амин Бухорий. Мухит ат-таворих... – Б. 152.

⁸⁸ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Muhammad Zamon xojani Buxoro viloyati qozi kalonligiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 100b – 101b.

⁸⁹ Восифий. Бадое ул-вакое... – Б. 26.

⁹⁰ Мухаммад Амин Бухорий. Мухит ат-таворих... – Б. 153.

⁹¹ Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – B. 262a.

⁹² Жуманазаров А. Бухоро таълим тизими... – Б. 56 – 57.

davrida mamlakat hududi viloyatlarga bo‘lingan bo‘lib, ularni Buxoro⁹³, Samarqand⁹⁴, Shahrisabz (Kesh)⁹⁵, Farg‘ona⁹⁶, Xo‘jand⁹⁷, Nasaf⁹⁸, Miyonkol⁹⁹, Ko‘lob (Xuttalon)¹⁰⁰, Hisor (Chog‘aniyon)¹⁰¹, Toshkent, Turkiston, Balx¹⁰² va u orqali boshqariladigan Termiz¹⁰³, Badaxshon (Toxariston)¹⁰⁴, Shibirg‘on¹⁰⁵, Maymana (Toliqon)¹⁰⁶, Qo‘bodiyon¹⁰⁷, Qunduz¹⁰⁸ tashkil etgan.

Sulola davriga doir manba va hujjatlardagi ma’lumotlar har bir viloyat tarkibida tumanlar mavjudligini ko‘rsatmoqda. Jumladan, Muhammad Tolib Buxoro viloyatiga qarashli yettita tumanni sanab o‘tadi¹⁰⁹. O‘z navbatida, ushbu viloyat tarkibidagi tuman va shaharlar ham kichik ma’muriy-hududiy birliklarga

⁹³ Hofiz Tanish Buxoriy. Imomqulixonoma... – B. 141b; Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных (География). – Ташкент: 1977. С. 22.

⁹⁴ Мутрибий Самаркандий. Тазкират уш-шуаро... – Б. 63; Hofiz Tanish Buxoriy. Imomqulixonoma... – B. 141b; Mir Muhammad Salim. Silsilat as-salotin. London. Bodlean kutubxonasi. Qo‘lyozma raqami 269. – B. 157a; Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – B. 29a; Мухаммад Вафо Карманегий. Тухфат ул-хони... – Б. 44; Мухаммад Амин Бухорий. Мухит ат-таворих... – Б. 64; Muhammad Sharif. Toj at-tavorix. ShI AQF. Qo‘lyozma raqami 2092. – B. 91a; Muhammad Yaqub. Gulshan al-muluk. – B. 144b; Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Farhodbiy parvonachini Samarqand viloyatiga hokim qilib tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 140a – 141a.

⁹⁵ Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 75; Hofiz Tanish Buxoriy. Imomqulixonoma... – B. 69b; Muhammad Yaqub. Gulshan al-muluk... – B. 251a. Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – B. 29a.

⁹⁶ Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 64; Хўжа Самандар Термизий. Дастур ул-мулук... – Б. 169; Muhammad Yaqub. Gulshan al-muluk... – B. 245a.

⁹⁷ Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 40; Muhammad Yaqub. Gulshan al-muluk... – B. 245a; Мухаммад Юсуф мунший. Мукимханская история... – С. 94; Muhammad Sharif. Toj at-tavorix... – B. 88a.

⁹⁸ Мутрибий Самаркандий. Тазкират уш-шуаро... – Б. 65; Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 79; Мухаммад Тolib. Матлаб ут-толибин... – Б. 187; Мухаммад Амин Бухорий. Мухит ат-таворих... – Б. 84; Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – B. 29a; Sadri Ziyu. Tarixi salotini Usmoniy... – B. 35b; Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Hakimbiy otaliqni Nasaf viloyatiga hokim qilib tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 141a – 142b.

⁹⁹ Мухаммад Тolib. Матлаб ут-толибин... – Б. 187; Мухаммад Амин Бухорий. Мухит ат-таворих... – Б. 64.

¹⁰⁰ Hofiz Tanish Buxoriy. Imomqulixonoma... – B. 77a; Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 38; Sadri Ziyu. Tarixi salotini Usmoniy... – B. 35b.

¹⁰¹ Мутрибий Самаркандий. Тазкират уш-шуаро... 63-бет; Hofiz Tanish Buxoriy. Imomqulixonoma... – B. 69b; Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 58; Muhammad Yaqub. Gulshan al-muluk... – B. 247a.

¹⁰² Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 22, 15, 24, 32, 34, 40, 54, 56, 75; Мухаммад Тolib. Матлаб ут-толибин... – Б. 135; Мухаммад Амин Бухорий. Мухит ат-таворих... – Б. 66; Мухаммад Юсуф мунший. Мукимханская история... – С. 75; Хўжа Самандар Термизий. Дастур ул-мулук... – Б. 169; Mir Muhammad Salim. Silsilat as-salotin... – B. 157a; Muhammad Yaqub. Gulshan al-muluk... – B. 243b; Tarixi Amir Naydar... – B. 2b; Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Hojayorbiiy devonbegini Balx viloyatiga hokim qilib tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 141a – 142b.

¹⁰³ Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 34.

¹⁰⁴ Hofiz Tanish Buxoriy. Imomqulixonoma... – B. 69b; Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 23; Хўжа Самандар Термизий. Дастур ул-мулук... – Б. 147; Мухаммад Юсуф мунший. Мукимханская история... – С. 81; Mir Muhammad Salim. Silsilat as-salotin... – B. 157a; Muhammad Sharif. Toj at-tavorix... – B. 89a; Muhammad Yaqub. Gulshan al-muluk... – B. 244a.

¹⁰⁵ Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 57; Мухаммад Юсуф мунший. Мукимханская история... – С. 77.

¹⁰⁶ Hofiz Tanish Buxoriy. Imomqulixonoma... – B. 75a; Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 59.

¹⁰⁷ Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 66.

¹⁰⁸ Мутрибий Самаркандий. Тазкират уш-шуаро... – Б. 451; Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 18, 23, 38, 42, 56, 58, 59, 66.; Мухаммад Юсуф мунший. Мукимханская история... – С. 76; Tarixi Amir Naydar... – B. 2b; Muhammad Sharif. Tarixi salotini Usmoniy... – B. 35b.

¹⁰⁹ Мухаммад Тolib. Матлаб ут-толибин... – Б. 135.

bo‘lingan. Masalan, Garchiston tumaniga ellikta qishloq qaragan¹¹⁰. E‘tiborlisi, manbalarda ayrim yirik qishloqlar ham mahallalarga bo‘linganligi haqidagi qaydlarga duch kelish mumkin¹¹¹.

Sulola davrida mavjud hududiy birliklar boshqaruv tartibida ham bir necha o‘zgarishlar sodir bo‘ladi. Masalan, Imomqulixon davrida Buxoroga to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri bo‘ysunuvchi Xuttalon viloyati Buxorodan uzoqligi sababli boshqarishda qiyinchiliklar yuzga kelayotganligi uchun Balx viloyatiga beriladi va u orqali boshqariladi¹¹². Qolaversa, Balx viloyati hokimi Nadr Muhammadxonning tashabbusi bilan Toxariston viloyatining Shahri Ravon nomli tumani, Bog‘iavars, Bog‘ixabash, Kishm kabi vayron bo‘lib, qishloqqa aylanib qolgan shaharlariga aholi ko‘chirib borib joylashtiriladi va oldingi ma‘muriy-hududiy birlik maqomi darajasiga keltiriladi. Ma‘lumki, Shayboniylar davrida¹¹³, undan keyingi davrlarda ham Termiz shahri boshqaruvi Balx orqali amalga oshirilardi. Ammo, Ubaydullaxon davrida Balx hokimi Muqimxon bilan taxt talashib olib borilgan urush sabab Termiz viloyati boshqaruvi Balxga emas to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri Buxoroga bo‘ysunadigan bo‘ladi¹¹⁴. Uchinchi bobning **“Hududiy boshqaruv va bu tizimdagi mansab va unvonlar”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi paragrafida ushbu tizimda faoliyat yuritgan mansab va unvonlarga doir ma‘lumotlar tahlil etilgan.

Hududiy boshqaruv markaziy boshqaruv bilan tizimli bog‘langan bo‘lib, nazorat qilib borilgan. Xususan, buni tasdiqlovchi axborotlarni manba va hujjatlarda ko‘plab uchratish mumkin. Jumladan, markaziy hukumat ta‘siri bilan Balx hokimi Badaxshon viloyatiga qarashli Juzgon tumani konlariga doir hujjatlarini tekshirish uchun xizmatchilarni yuboradi. Ular Miryorbek hokimligidagi Juzgon hujjatlaridan kamchiliklar aniqlaydi. Miryorbek jazodan qutilib qolish uchun itoatsizlik qila boshlaydi¹¹⁵. Ammo, isyoni samara bermagach, kelishuv shartnomasini tuzadi. Ikki yillik konlardan olinadigan daromad hisobot hujjatlarini topshirishga majbur bo‘ladi. Kamchiliklar uchun tegishli jazo oladi¹¹⁶.

Viloyatlar rasmiy *“hokim”* (حاكم) deb ataluvchi¹¹⁷ amaldorlar tomonidan boshqarilgan. Viloyat hokimlarining vazifasi viloyat va uning tarkibidagi barcha ma‘muriy-hududiy birliklar amaldorlari (*qozilar, muftiylar, hojilar, sayidlar, arboblari, kadxudolar*), aholisi ustidan nazorat olib borish, viloyat obodonligini ta‘minlash, viloyat hududlaridan yig‘ilgan naqd va mahsulot ko‘rinishidagi soliqlarni yig‘ish va markaziy hokimiyatga yuborish, viloyat xavfsizligi,

¹¹⁰ Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 60.

¹¹¹ Мухаммад Шариф Бухорий. Фавойиди хокония. – Тошкент: Адолат, 1995. – Б. 50.

¹¹² Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных (География)... С. 38; Sadri Ziyov. Tarixi salotini Usmoniy... – В. 35b.

¹¹³ Хофиз Таниш Бухорий. Абдуллонома. Биринчи жилд... – Б. 228.

¹¹⁴ Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – В. 55a; Muhammad Yaqub. Gulshan al-muluk... – В. 250a.

¹¹⁵ Мухаммад Юсуф мунший. Мукимханская история... – С. 158.

¹¹⁶ O‘sha asar. – В. 159.

¹¹⁷ Хофиз Таниш Бухорий. Абдуллонома. Биринчи китоб... – Б. 197-бет

; ۱۶۸. ص. ۱۳۶۶. تهران. روزنامه ملاجلال. تاريخ عباسی يا روزنامه ملاجلال. İsgəndər Bəy Münşi Türkman. Dünyani bəzəyən Abbasin tarixi... – S. 10854; Мухаммад Юсуф мунший. Мукимханская история... – С. 173; Мухаммад Амин Бухорий. Муҳит ат-таворих... – Б. 84; Mir Muhammad Salim. Silsilat as-salotin... – В. 157b – 158b; Мухаммад Вафои Карминагий. Тухфатул хоний... – Б. 44; Yorliqlar to‘plami... 97, 79, 41, 75-hujjatlar; Абдураимов М. Документы к истории аграрных отношений в Бухарском ханстве (XVII – XIX вв.)... – С. 98 – 99; Низомиддинов И. XVI – XVIII асрларда Ўрта Осиё – Ҳиндистон муносабатлари... – Б. 101 – 103.

viloyatdan o'tuvchi karvonlar nazorati va muhofazasi, shuningdek, har qanday markaz tomonidan berilganlarni (harbiy qo'shin yuborish, elchilarni kutib-kuzatib qo'yish va boshqa ishlar) bajarib turish bo'lgan¹¹⁸.

Shuningdek, viloyat hokimlari huzurida ularga yordam beruvchi boshqa mansablar ham faoliyat yuritgan. Faqat, ularning miqdori viloyatning hududi va ahamiyatiga qarab belgilangan. Masalan, Balx, Samarqand va boshqa shu kabi yirik viloyatlarda mansablar soni ko'p bo'lgan. Xususan, Balx viloyatida¹¹⁹ *naqib*¹²⁰, *otaliq*¹²¹, *dodxoh*¹²², *parvonachi*¹²³, *shig'ovul*, *mirzaboshi*, *xazinachi*, *muhrdor*, *mudarris*, *eshikog'aboshi*¹²⁴, *mirshab*¹²⁵, *ko'kaltosh*¹²⁶, *qurchiboshi*¹²⁷, *chuxraboshi*¹²⁸, *to'qsaba*¹²⁹, *farrosh*¹³⁰ va boshqa shu kabi barcha mansab, unvon va xizmatchilar mavjud bo'lgan deyish mumkin¹³¹. Shuningdek, manbalarda Samarqand viloyatida *qushbegi*¹³², *kitobdor*¹³³, O'ratepada *kitobdor*¹³⁴, *mehtar*¹³⁵, Balxda *miroxuri jilov*¹³⁶ va boshqa mansablar mavjud ekanligi haqidagi ma'lumotlar uchraydi. Qolaversa, hududiy boshqaruvning eng quyi bo'g'inlarida *arbob*¹³⁷ va *kadxudo* (oqsaqol)¹³⁸ kabi kichik amallar ham mavjud bo'lgan¹³⁹. Ular qishloq va mahallalar nazoratida (aholini hasharlarga jalb etish, soliqlarni yig'ish va boshqalar) yordam berganlar¹⁴⁰.

¹¹⁸ Subhonqulixon tomonidan Farhod chuhraog'asini Kufin viloyati hokimi qilib tayinlash haqidagi manshur (1688-yil). Hujjatlar 64-yig'majildi. 180-hujjat; Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Qarchig'aybiy qalmoqni Choharjo'y viloyati hokimligiga tayinlash haqidagi manshur. – B. 135b – 137a; Hoji Arab bakovulni Kalif viloyati hokimligiga tayinlash haqidagi manshur. – B. 137a – 138a.

¹¹⁹ Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 15.

¹²⁰ İsgəndər Bəy Münşi Türkmən. Dünyanı bəzəyən Abbasın tarixi... – S. 1085; Хўжа Самандар Термизий. Дастур ул-мулук... – Б. 169; Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 148.

¹²¹ Мухаммад Юсуф мунший. Мукиманская история... – С. 105; Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 150.

¹²² Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 157.

¹²³ Yorliqlar to'plami... 116-hujjat; Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 156.

¹²⁴ Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 159 – 166.

¹²⁵ Мухаммад Амин Бухорий. Мухит ат-таворих... – Б. 81.

¹²⁶ Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 157.

¹²⁷ O'sha asar. – B. 169.

¹²⁸ O'sha asar. – B. 171.

¹²⁹ Мухаммад Юсуф мунший. Мукиманская история... – С. 122.

¹³⁰ Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 177.

¹³¹ Asosan Mahmud ibn Valiyning “Bahr al-asror” asariga tayangan Bo'riboy Ahmedov Balx viloyatida mavjud bo'lgan mansablar haqida batafsil to'xtaladi. Qarang: Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 148 – 178.

¹³² Мутрибий Самаркандий. Тазкират уш-шуаро... – Б. 134; Мухаммад Толиб. Матлаб ут-толибин... – Б. 95; Мухаммад Юсуф мунший. Мукиманская история... – С. 198; Қожамқулибек Балхи. Тарих-и Қыпшақи... – Б. 744 – 745.

¹³³ Мутрибий Самаркандий. Тазкират уш-шуаро... – Б. 350.

¹³⁴ O'sha asar. – B. 408.

¹³⁵ O'sha asar. – B. 192.

¹³⁶ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Balx viloyati miroxuri jilov mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan manshur. – B. 157a.

¹³⁷ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Muhammad Obid mulloni Xudfar tumani arboblighi va amini ob mansabiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan nishon. – B. 181a – 182a; Mullo Abdullohni Karmina viloyati arboblighiga tayinlash haqida yozilgan nishon. – B. 181b – 182a.

¹³⁸ Safaviylar sulolasi boshqaruvida qabila boshliqlari va qishloq oqsaqollari “kadxudo” deb atalgan. Qarang: İsgəndər Bəy Münşi Türkmən. Dünyanı bəzəyən Abbasın tarixi (Tarixe-aləmaraye-Abbasi)... – S. 2087.

¹³⁹ Shohxoja Hasaniyni Shahrisabz raisligiga tayinlash haqidagi nishon (1661 – 1662-yil). Hujjatlar 50/I-yig'majildi. 51-hujjat; Қожамқулибек Балхи. Тарих-и Қыпшақи... – Б. 745.

¹⁴⁰ Yorliqlar to'plami... 114, 124-hujjatlar; Абдураимов М. Документы к истории аграрных отношений в Бухарском ханстве (XVII – XIX вв.)... С. 98 – 100.

Ashtarxoniylar sulolasi davrida ham hududiy boshqaruv viloyatlar va uning tarkibidagi ma'muriy birlik markazlarida joylashgan bo'lib, markaziy boshqaruv bilan tizimli bog'langan va nazorat qilib borilgan. Viloyat boshqaruvi bilan shug'ullanish uchun "hokim" deb ataluvchi hududiy birliklar boshliqlari tuzilmasida bir qancha amaldorlar faoliyat yuritgan. Ularning qancha bo'lishi o'sha ma'muriy-hududiy birlikning katta-kichikligi, siyosiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy quvvatiga bog'liq bo'lgan.

XULOSA

Ashtarxoniylar sulolasi davri boshqaruv tizimi tarixini o'rganish bo'yicha olib borilgan tadqiqotlar asosida quyidagi xulosalarga kelindi:

1. Ashtarxoniylar sulolasi hukmronligi davrida ham boshqaruvda kengashning o'rnini yuqori bo'lgan, Xususan, manbalardagi ma'lumotlarga qaraganda, kengash Abdulazizxon davrida haftada ikki marotaba odat bo'yicha arkdagi ko'rinishxonada o'tkazilgan, unda markaziy boshqaruvdagi qirdan ortiq mansab, unvonlar, shahzoda va qabila oqsoqollari ishtirok etgan, ularning aniq belgilangan o'rinlari bo'lib, mamlakatning ichki va tashqi siyosatiga doir barcha masalalar sharq xalqlariga xos tarzda odob-axloq qoidalariga amal qilingan holda muhokama etilib, shariat qonun-qoidalari asosida tasdiqlangan.

2. Hukmdor siyosatiga qarshi bo'lgan amaldorga qarshi kurashish natijasida Boqi Muhammadxon davriga kelib shayboniy Abdullaxon, Pirmuhammadxonlar davrida kengashda yuqori mavqeyga ega bo'lgan ko'kaltosh mansabining o'rnini pasaygani holda, kengashda hukmdorning mavqeyini asosiy mansablarga o'ziga tarafdor shaxslarni tayinlash, ularga qo'shimcha vazifa va vakolatlar berish orqali mustahkamlash maqsadida Imomqulixon davridan devonbegi kalon, Subhonqulixon zamonidan parvonachi, dodxoh, Ubaydullaxon davrida qushbegi kull kabi mansablarning maqomi orttirilgan.

3. Moliyaviy masalalar bilan shug'ullanuvchi devoni kalon boshqaruvidagi "oliy daftarxona"da mamlakatning kirim-chiqim moliyaviy amaliyotlari qayd etib boriladigan maxsus daftarlari: "in'om daftari", "tanobona daftari", "kirim daftari", "chiqim daftari", "oliy barotlar daftari" yuritilgan. Bu moliyaviy boshqaruvning aniq tizimda faoliyat ko'rsatganini ifodalalar ekan, ashtarxoniy hukmdorlarining markaziy boshqaruvdagi iqtisodiy strategiyasi o'zbek davlatchiligi an'analari davom ettirganligini ko'rsatadi.

4. Subhonqulixon boshqaruvda xon mavqeyini yanada mustahkamlash va boshqaruvni to'g'ri yo'lga qo'yish maqsadida qozi kalonga Buxoro mudarrisleri va mutavallilarini lavozimiga tayinlash va bo'shatish vazifasi berilgan. Bu esa, ta'lim tizimini nazorat qiluvchi mansabdorning bilimli bo'lishligini anglatishi bilan bir qatorda, asosiy mafkura islom e'tiqodi bilan bog'liq bo'lganligi uchun ham bosh qozi lavozimidagi shaxsning shariatni yaxshi bilishligi mudarris va mutavallilarni chig'iridandan o'tkazishi hamda mansabga tayinlovda adolat tamoyillari uchun muhim sanalgan.

5. Ubaydullaxon tomonidan ham oliy hukmdorning mavqeyiga putur yetkazuvchi otaliq, dodxoh kabi mansablarning nufuzini pasaytirib, xon mavqeyini

mustahkamlash maqsadida o'ziga tarafdor bo'lgan qushbegi kullga xazinadan izohsiz mablag' olish, hukmdorning maxsus yozma ruxsatisiz xohlagan yerga borish, barcha yig'in, qabul va bayramlarga maxsus ruxsatsiz kirish va qatnashish, hukmdor yorlig'isiz davlat masalasiga doir ishlar yuzasidan buyruqlar chiqarish va unga hamma amal qilishini ta'minlash, barcha mansab va vazifalarga shaxslarni tayinlash kabi vazifa va vakolatlar berilganligi oqibatida bosh qushbegi mansabining nufuzi ortadi.

6. Kichik hududlarni boshqaruviga diniy lavozim egalaridan ham tayinlash tajribasi qo'llanilgan bo'lib, a'lam lavozimidagi shaxsga Buxoroning Somjin tumani hokimligi berilgan. Shuningdek, ayrim amaldorlarga bir vaqtning o'zida bir necha ishlarni nazorat qilish vazifasi ham yuklatilgan edi. Xususan, mehtari kalon "dorulzarbi sarrofxona" sarkorligi (nazorati)ni ham bajargan holda, poygirnavis mansabning asosiy vazifasi "baravot(barotlar)i daftari oliy" daftari nazorati bo'lgan.

7. To'g'ridan-to'g'ri poytaxt Buxoro orqali boshqarish qiyin bo'lgan viloyatlar boshqaruvini soddalashtirish maqsadida Imomqulixon davrida Buxoroga bo'ysunuvchi Xuttalon viloyati Balx viloyati orqali nazorat qilina boshlangan, siyosiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash va iqtisodiy quvvatni oshirish maqsadida Nadr Muhammadxon tomonidan chegaralar qayta ko'rib chiqilgan, shuningdek, uning tashabbusi bilan Toxariston viloyatining Shahri Ravon nomli tumani, Bog'iyavars, Bog'ixabash, Kishm kabi vayron bo'lib, qishloqqa aylanib qolgan shaharlariga aholi ko'chirib borib joylashtirilib, yana oldingi ma'muriy-hududiy birlik maqomi darajasiga chiqarilgan, Ubaydullaxon davridan boshlab Termiz boshqaruvi Balxdan olinib, Buxoro orqali nazorat qilina boshlangan.

Tadqiqot natijasida quyidagi **taklif va tavsiyalar** ishlab chiqildi:

Markaziy boshqaruvdagi devon va mansab, unvonlar faoliyatiga doir hujjatlar to'plamini nashr etish;

Ashtarxoniylar sulolasi davri ma'muriy-hududiy tuzilishi va birliklari, ularda yuzaga kelgan o'zgarishlar ifodalangan tarixiy xaritalar yaratish;

Ashtarxoniylar davri soliq tizimini tadqiq etish;

Ashtarxoniylar sulolasi davrida ilm-fanning holatini o'rganish.

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ON AWARDING ACADEMIC DEGREES AT THE INSTITUTE OF
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OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

INSTITUTE OF HISTORY

JUMANIYOZ ALIJON UGLI SANGIROV

**HISTORY OF THE UZBEK STATEHOOD:
ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM OF THE ASHTARKHĀNIDS' PERIOD**

07.00.01 – History of Uzbekiston

**DISSERTATION
Abstract of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) of Historical Sciences**

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The dissertation is available for review at Fundamental library of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Registered number № _____). (Address: 100170, Tashkent, Ziyolilar street, 13. Tel: (99871) 262-74-58; fax: (99871) 262-34-41).

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INTRODUCTION (doctor of philosophy (PhD) dissertation abstract)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. Today, the globalization process in the world has its influence on the state administration, as well as in all areas, and it sets before each nation the priority tasks of preserving the experiences of state administration formed in the history of its national statehood. Indeed, the issue of state management, which has an important place in the history of mankind, serves as an important factor in showing the reasons for the development and crisis of countries in the past, using achievements, and drawing conclusions from mistakes. In terms of the use of national experiences, this issue is gaining urgent importance in the management system.

Research on the history of state administration is being carried out in a number of research centers of the world. In this research, like other dynasties, attention was paid to the Ashtarkhānid period (1601-1747), political processes, internal and external trade relations, and the activities of some historical figures during this period were studied. However, no attention was paid to the history of dynastic state administration. From this point of view, the characteristics of the council, which is a consultative body, typical for the era of the Ashtarkhānid dynasty, the books kept in the divan, the changes that occurred in the duties and powers of such positions as qadi kalon, qūshbegī kull, devānbīgi kalān, parvānachi in the central administration, their causes, consequences, administrative It is important to reveal the history of administration through the study of changes in the territorial structure and other similar issues.

Rapid reforms in the new Uzbekistan are creating fundamental changes in the quality of state administration. This task requires, in addition to the use of features tested in the experience of advanced countries, as well as the use of rich experience in the history of our ancient statehood. After all, “Even if there is only one page of manuscript related to our history, culture, and religion, it is one of our main tasks to collect them, introduce our people, our youth, explain what a great and unique heritage we have, and raise our children worthy of this great heritage”¹⁴¹. In this way, we should not ignore any aspect of our history. In particular, studying the principles of statehood during the Ashtarkhānid period, the administrative structure of the country, the positions and titles of the council, devān, central and regional administration, and the changes in their tasks and powers will help to determine the general state of Uzbek statehood, its defects and shortcomings. Although the Ashtarkhānid dynasty was short-lived, it played a major role in the political, socio-economic and cultural life of Turkestan peoples. Despite the fact that the structure of the state during the dynasty was similar to the management system of other dynasties with many features, there were a number of changes in the duties and powers of the persons responsible for managing the state, some links of the management system, positions and titles. After all, the fact that the issue of state

¹⁴¹ Мирзиёев Ш. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2017. – Б. 471.

administration during the Ashtarkhānid dynasty, taken for research, has not yet been specifically researched increases the relevance of the topic.

The dissertation serves to some certain for the implementation of the tasks of the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan such as No. PF-60 issued on January 28, 2022 “On the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026”, and “On Measures to establish the TV channel of O‘zbekiston tarixi”, No. PQ-4390 issued on July 11, 2019 “On the measures to further improve the system of preservation, research and promotion of ancient written sources” issued on May 24, 2017 No. PQ-2995 and other regulatory legal documents related to the field.

Compliance of the research with the priorities of the Republic’s science and technology development. Dissertation on the development of republican science and technology. It was carried out in accordance with the priority direction “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an informed society and a democratic state”.

The level of study of the problem. Some issues of the topic have been expressed in a number of scientific works and researches related to the history of the Ashtarkhānid period. The literature used in the research was conventionally divided into two groups: central and regional management issues. Their analysis showed that the issue of state administration during the Ashtarkhānid era was not specifically studied as an independent object of scientific research. (Detailed information about the level of study of the research is given in the first chapter of the dissertation).

The relevance of the dissertation research to the research plans of the higher education or research institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation is part of the ten-volume academic scientific work “History of the Uzbek people and statehood (from the earliest times to the present)” of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The purpose of the study. To show the management policy by researching the policy of Ashtarkhāni rulers, the characteristics of the kengash and devān for the dynastic period, the duties and powers of positions and titles in the central and regional administration, and the changes that occurred in administrative units.

Tasks of the research:

- Studying the policy of the Ashtarkhānids rulers in the state administration, especially the activity of the kengash under the ruler and its powers
- study of the office, which is an important state office in the central government system, including the mechanism of work in it and its functions;
- elucidation of changes in the roles and titles, their tasks and powers introduced in order to regulate the activities of the central administration system;
- analysis of administrative-territorial units and the changes that occurred in their management through the policies of Ashtarkhāni leaders;
- to indicate the features of the regional administration system, especially the

positions and titles of officials and civil servants working in this structure, their tasks and powers;

- It consists of making appropriate conclusions about the research and developing proposals and recommendations of scientific and practical importance.

The object of the research. The period of the Ashtarkhānid dynasty, which ruled from 1601 to 1747, is the state administration and the changes that occurred in it.

The subject of the research is the kengash, devān, central and regional management system that existed in the state administration during the Ashtarkhānid dynasty, the positions and titles, tasks and powers of the officials and civil servants who are the main forces of management, the administrative-territorial structure of the country and the policies of the rulers. make changes.

Research methods. Scientific research methods such as comparative and logical analysis, induction, deduction, and hermeneutics were used in the research process.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

It has been found out the financial affairs of the state were held by devān office, financial practices (the list of the rulers' gifts, income and expenditure, tax control, financial exemptions) were recorded in the "daftari inām", "daftari tanābāna", "daftari avārij", "daftari tavjīh (expenditure)" and "daftari baravāti āliy" in the "āliy daftarkhāna" were recorded in special registers, and the control of the treasury was controlled by this during the Ashtarkhānid reign;

It has been concretized that the educational management reforms during the reign of Subhonquli Khān (to impose duty of appointment of dismissing Bukhara mudarrises, mutawallis on Qadi Kalan by the decision of the Supreme Ruler) led to the improvement of quality in the field (selection and appointment of appropriate candidates for mudarrises and mutavallis, improvement of student learning);

It has been justified that in order to strengthen his position, Ubaidullah Khan gave more powers to qūshbegī kull in comparison with Atalik and dādkhāh (access to join to all meetings and receptions without special permission, issuing orders without the ruler's yarlyk, appointing candidates for positions and tasks, receiving funds from the treasury without explanation) that resulted in weakening the power (next khans were under the influence of qūshbegī kull);

It has been proven that political crisis of the Ashtarkhāns was caused by the changes in administrative regional administration (transferring Khuttalan region from Bukhara to Balkh region, Termiz region from Balkh to Bukhara), appointment of regional leaders usually from the representatives of the royal family (rebellions against the khan for power), frequent changes of privileges of positions in the council by khāns (occasional artificial increase of the power of devānbīgi kalān, parvānachi, dādkhāh, qūshbegī kull).

Practical results of the research include as follows:

The management policy of the Ashtarkhān rulers, typical peculiarity for the dynastic period of the kengash and devān, the changes in the duties and powers of

the positions and titles in the central and regional administration, and the changes in the administrative units via management policy are shown;

The main manuscripts collection of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences named after Abu Raykhan Beruni, manuscript, lithograph works and documents stored abroad were translated from Persian and used in the research.

Reliability of research results, issues raised in the dissertation, Academy of Sciences of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Raykhan Beruni, the collection of lithographs and manuscript works stored abroad documents, documents of the National Archives of Uzbekistan, republican and international scientific conference materials, the articles published in SAC and and foreign scientific journals, the implementation of conclusions, proposals and recommendations in practice, and the confirmation of the obtained results by authorized organizations.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the dissertation is that the analytical comments, theoretical conclusions and proposals presented in it are the basis for improving methodological approaches to the study of the history of the AshtarKhānid dynasty, new scientific views, and theoretical conclusions about political life as an example of state administration.

The practical significance of the research results is that the history of Uzbekistan complements the history of the Ashtarkhānid dynasty, serving as a practical guide for historians, political scientists, jurists, Islamic scholars, as well as a special training course, seminar and wide range of events for students and specialist listeners. is based on the fact that it serves to use.

Implementation of research results. From the scientific innovations and practical suggestions obtained as a result of the study of the management system of the Ashtarkhanid period:

The information about the financial affairs of the state were held by devān office, financial practices (the list of the rulers' gifts, income and expenditure, tax control, financial exemptions) were recorded in the "daftari inām", "daftari ṭanābāna", "daftari avārij", "daftari tavjīh (expenditure)" and "daftari baravāti āliy" in the "āliy daftarkhāna" were recorded in special registers, and the control of the treasury was controlled by this during the Ashtarkhānid reign was used in the development of the scenario of the program "Open lesson" broadcasted on "O'zbekiston tarikhī" TV channel (Reference No. 06-28-422 dated April 17, 2024 of the state unitary enterprise of the Uzbekistan National Television and Radio Company "O'zbekiston" television and radio channel). The introduction of the result of this research served to popularize new information about the diwan office in the state administration;

Information about the educational management reforms during the reign of Subhonquli Khān (to impose duty of appointment of dismissing Bukhara mudarrises, mutawallis on Qadi Kalan by the decision of the Supreme Ruler) led to

the improvement of quality in the field (selection and appointment of appropriate candidates for mudarrises and mutavallis, improvement of student learning) was used in the development of the scenario of the program “Open lesson” broadcasted on “O‘zbekiston tarikhí” TV channel (Reference No. 06-28-422 issued in April 17, 2024 of the state unitary enterprise of the Uzbek National Television and Radio Company “O‘zbekiston” television and radio channel). The introduction of the result of this research served to popularize information about the change, cause and effect of the role of the qadi kalon during the dynasty;

The information that in order to strengthen his position, Ubaidullah Khān gave more powers to qūshbegī kull in comparison with atalyk and dādkhāh (access to join to all meetings and receptions without special permission, issuing orders without the ruler’s yarlyk, appointing candidates for positions and tasks, receiving funds from the treasury without explanation) that resulted in weakening the power (next khans were under the influence of qūshbegī kull) was used in the development of the scenario of the “Open Lesson” broadcasted on “O‘zbekiston tarikhí” TV channel (Reference No. 06-28-422 issued on April 17, 2024 of the state unitary enterprise of the TV and radio channel “O‘zbekiston” of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan). The introduction of the research result served to publicize new information about the changes in the powers of the Qoshbegi kull post during the dynasty and its results.

The information about political crisis of the Ashtarkhāns was caused by the changes in administrative regional administration (transferring Khuttalan region from Bukhara to Balkh region, Termiz region from Balkh to Bukhara), appointment of regional leaders usually from the representatives of the royal family (rebellions against the khan for power), frequent changes of privileges of positions in the council by khans (occasional artificial increase of the power of devānbīgi kalān, parvānachi, dādkhāh, qūshbegī kull) was used in the “Middle Ages” section of the permanent exposition of the Zomin Museum of History and Local History (Reference No. 02-06/3561 of Cultural Heritage Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued on October 4, 2023). The presented materials served to enrich the museum’s funds and exposition with scientific information on territorial management, and to improve the professional activities of museum employees.

Approval of research results. The results of this research were discussed at 4 international and 3 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. 14 scientific works on the subject of the dissertation, including 5 articles in scientific publications (3 of them in national and 2 foreign journals), 9 international and national scientific published in abstracts of practical conferences.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and an appendix, and the volume of the work is 117 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction, based on the relevance of the chosen topic, the goals and objectives of the research, the object and subject of the study are determined, the level of research of the problem is analyzed, its scientific novelty and practical results are described, the theoretical and practical significance of the results is revealed based on the reliability of the obtained results, and information on the implementation of research results, approval of the work, published works and the structure of the dissertation is presented.

In the first chapter of the dissertation entitled **“Analysis of sources and literature on the state administration of the Ashtarkhānids period”**, the works, documents and scientific literature written in Uzbekistan and the world, which provide information on the state administration during the Ashtarkhānids dynasty, are considered.

In the first paragraph of this chapter entitled **“Issue of state administration in the works on the history of the Ashtarkhānids dynasty”** the information in the works describing the issue of administration during the Ashtarkhānids dynasty is analyzed.

To find all the information about the state administration in the works covering the history of the Ashtarkhānids dynasty and to the works that include information about: the kengash, devān, positions and titles in the central administration, administrative-territorial structure, positions and titles in the regional administration can be separated. For example, Ḥāfiz Tanīsh Bukhari's “Abdullanāma” written during the Shibanid dynasty, “Imām Qulī-nāmah” written by the same author during the Ashtarkhānid period, “Muhīṭ al-tawārikh” by Muḥammad Amīn Bukhāri, “Dastur al-muluk” by Khoja Samandar Termizi, Muhammad Talib's “Matlab at-tālibin”, Muhammad Zaman Bukhari's “Ubaidullanāma”, Abd al-Rahmān Tāli's “Tārikh-i Abul-Fayd Khān”, Sayyid Muhammad Nasir's “Tadkhikhoti arki Bukhara”, Khwājā Qūlī Bīk Balkhi's “Tārikh-i Qipchāq Khānī”, Iskandarbīk Munshī's “Tārikh-i ālam-ārāyi Abbāsī”, Mulla Jalāl's “Rūz-nāmah-yi Mullā Jalāl”, B. A. Pazukhin's memoirs should be singled out in kengash. In particular, the periodic analysis of the information about the kengash in them shows that kūkaltāsh, who had a high influence in the kengash during the Shaybani dynasty, began to lose its prestige from the time of Bāqī Muhammad Khān (1601-1605), and from the time of Imam Quli Khān (1611-1642) In the eras of devānbegi, Abdulaziz Khān (1645-1681) and Subhonquli Khān (1681-1702), the position of father, parvānachi, dādkhāh, and in the time of Ubaydullāh Khān (1702-1711) increased the prestige of the positions of chief qūshbegi, which allows us to reveal its causes and consequences¹⁴². Also, the

¹⁴² Ҳофиз Таниш Бухорий. Абдуллонома. Биринчи жилд. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 1999. – Б. 334; Ёсғандар Вәү Мүнши Түркман. Дүняни бәзәуән Аббасин тарихи (Тарихе-аләмарәйе-Аббаси). – Баки: 2010. – S. 1087; ملاجلال الدين منجم. تاريخ عباسي يا روزنامه ملاجلال. تهران. ۱۳۶۶. ص. ۱۷۶; Hofiz Tanish Buxoriy. Imomqulixonoma. Sharqshunoslik Instituti. Asosiy Qo'lyozmalar Fondi (ShI AQF). Qo'lyozma raqami 89. – B. 53a – 55b, 59b – 61a, 141a – 147b; Қожамқулибек Балхи. Тарих-и Қыпшақи. – Алматы: Принт, 2017. – Б. 647, 743; Мухаммад Амин Бухорий.

information in the works helps to clarify the name of the kengash, the procedure for holding the kengash, the time, the place of its holding, the number of participating officials, the place in the kengash, the authority, and the issues to be considered. In particular, in the work “Tārikh-i Qipchāq Khānī” the consultative office in the central administration of the dynasty is mentioned with the names “kengash” and “qurultāy”¹⁴³. Muḥammad Amin Bukhāri writes that during the time of Abdulaziz Khān, the kengash was usually convened twice a week.¹⁴⁴ He emphasizes that the issues considered by the kengash and its implementation were strictly followed by shariat laws and relied on in making any decisions¹⁴⁵. Or, Sayyid Muḥammad Nāsir Tūra writes that during the reign of Subhanquli Khān, the viewing room in the arch where the kengash was held was repaired¹⁴⁶.

Information about the devān and its officials, which operated in the central administration during the dynasty period, is very rare in historical works. In particular, the records¹⁴⁷ of the positions of devānbeḡi and daftardār in the work “Dastur ul-muluk” give the reader the idea that several officials worked in the divan, and set the task of clarifying them, showing their duties and powers.

In almost all works covering the history of the Ashtarkhānid dynasty, positions in the central government are mentioned. In particular, Muhammad Amin Bukhari's work “Muhīṭ al-tawārīkh” states that according to the new decree issued by Subhonquli Khān, the power to dismiss and appoint the country's mudarris and mutavallis were taken from the Khān himself and assigned to the qadi kalan¹⁴⁸. In the work "Ubaidullanāma" information is given about the increase in the duties and powers of the post of qūshbeḡi kull¹⁴⁹.

All the information about the central and regional administration of the dynasty can be found at the heart of the events presented in the sources. Their analysis allows to show the specific features of state administration, reasons for success and decline.

In the second paragraph of this chapter, entitled "**Classification of historical documents on the administrative system**", there were written in 1600 – 1747 manshūr, nishān, yārlīq, hukmnāma, ināyatnāma, wasīqa, waqfnāma, letters the information on state administration in wills, foundation letters, and were analyzed.

Among the documents, the most important in clarifying the state administration are the manshūrs¹⁵⁰. Manshūr is a document of appointment to a

Муҳит ат-таворих. – Тошкент: Фан, 2020. – Б. 80; Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma. Shi AQF Qo'lyozma raqami 1532. – B. 124a, 143b, 144a, 149b, 160b, 193b, 194a.

¹⁴³ Қожамқулибек Балхи. Тарих-и Қыпшақи... – Б. 645, 753.

¹⁴⁴ Муҳаммад Амин Бухорий. Муҳит ат-таворих... – Б. 38.

¹⁴⁵ There.

¹⁴⁶ Саййид Муҳаммад Носир. Тадқиқоти арки Бухоро. – Тошкент: Tafakkur, 2009. – Б. 41.

¹⁴⁷ Хўжа Самандар Термизий. Дастур ул-мулук. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2001. – Б. 147.

¹⁴⁸ Муҳаммад Амин Бухорий. Муҳит ат-таворих... – Б. 153.

¹⁴⁹ Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – P. 193b, 194a.

¹⁵⁰ Manshur is an appointment document. Authors reviewed: Institute of Oriental Studies - Mirakshāh Munshi, Mulla Zāhid Munshi. Maktubot, munshoat and manshurot. Manuscript number 289; Manshur on the appointment of Nizamiddin Khoja Yusuf as shakhulislam of Samarkand province and as sheikh and mutavalli of Khoja Ahror's tomb by Subhonqulikhan (1636). MMF. 76th collection of documents, document 528; Manshur on the appointment

position. In them, you can find information about the tasks and powers of a number of positions and titles that are not mentioned in the works. For example, in the manshūr written about the appointment of Khāja Shāh mūftiy to the post of the Bukhāra region's alam, there is information that this post was also given to the governorship of the Sāmjin district of the Bukhāra region¹⁵¹. Or, in the manshūr on the appointment of mehtari kalān, it is noted that the holder of the position also performed the sarkār (supervision) of the "darulzarbi sarofkhāna"¹⁵². It is worth noting that these tasks are not found in Mirzā Badī devān's notes about the positions of alam¹⁵³ and mehtari kalon¹⁵⁴. In addition, the notebooks that must be kept by the employees who worked in the office, and the issues that must be recorded in them are clearly indicated. For example, devāni kalān “oliy daftarxona (daftarkhānayi āliy – دفترخانه عالی)”¹⁵⁵, mūshrif “in’om daftari (daftari in’ām – دفتر انعام)”¹⁵⁶, devāni daftari ṭanābāna “ṭanobona daftari (daftari ṭanābāna – دفتر طنابانه)”¹⁵⁷, avārīj devāni “kirim daftari (daftari avārīj – دفتر اوارج)” and tavjīh devāni “chiqim daftari (daftari tavjīh – دفتر توجیه)”¹⁵⁸, pāygīrnavīs “oliy barotlar daftari (daftari baravāti āliy – بروات دفتر عالی)”¹⁵⁹ control can be clarified.

In wasiqa¹⁶⁰, waqfs¹⁶¹, hukmnāmas¹⁶², ināyatnāmas¹⁶³, yārliqs¹⁶⁴ and from the

of Farhad Chuhraoga as governor of Kufin region by Subhonqulikhan (1688). MMF. 64th collection of documents, document 180.

¹⁵¹ Maktubot, munshoat and manshurot. A manshur written about the appointment of Khoja Shah mufti to the post of Bukhara region a’lam. – P. 110a – 110b.

¹⁵² Maktubot, munshoat and manshurot. A badge (nishon) inscribed on the appointment of Mulla Ibadullah to the post of mehtari kalon. – P. 175a – 176a.

¹⁵³ Мирзо Бадеи девон. Мачмаъ-ул-арком. – Душанбе: 2015. – Б. 152.

¹⁵⁴ That work. – P. 156.

¹⁵⁵ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. A manshur written about the appointment of Haji Talib to devoni kalon of the Bukhara region. – P. 164b – 165b.

¹⁵⁶ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Manshur was written about the appointment of Mullo Shodi devon to the mushrif of Bukhara region. – P. 165b – 166a; Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Manshur was written about the appointment of Mirzo Ghani to the mushrif of Bukhara region. – P. 166b – 167a.

¹⁵⁷ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Manshur written about the appointment of the governor of Bukhara region to the devoni tanobona. – P. 170b.

¹⁵⁸ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Mirzo Haydar is a manshur written about the appointment of the daftardor to the devoni tavjīh and avorij. – P. 173b – 174a.

¹⁵⁹ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. A manshur written about the appointment of Mirzo Arif to post of the poygirnavis baravati daftar. – P. 171a – 171b.

¹⁶⁰ Wasiqa is a formal contract for the purchase and sale of land. Reviewed wasiqa: Institute of Oriental Studies - Collection of documents 36, document 2; Collection of documents 36, document 1; AQF. Collection of documents 27, document 25; AQF. Collection of documents 4, documents 2, 3, 4, 6; Чехович. О. Документы к истории аграрных отношений в Бухарском ханстве XVII – XIX вв. – Ташкент: 1954. С. 14-23, 41-46, 47-55, 56-64; 78 – 83, 87 – 89, 90 – 93, 94 – 97, 100 – 105, 106 – 109, 110 – 112, 113 – 115, 125 – 129, 136 – 139, 143 – 145, 147 – 150, 151 – 154, 155 - 158, 159 - 162, 163 - 167, 168 - 171, 172 - 178; National archive of Uzbekistan - UzMA. I. Fund 323. List 2. Document 1197/1, 3, 1197/4, 1073/2; Samarkand State United Historical-Architectural and Art Museum Reserve - Welsford T. and Nouryaghdi T. A catalog of Arabic-script documents from the Samarkand museum. - Samarkand: 2012. - P. 273, 274; Bukhara - Welsford T. and Nouryaghdi T. A catalog of Arabic-script documents from the Samarkand museum... - P. 34 - 35, 35 - 36.

¹⁶¹ A waqf document is a property document allocated by the state or certain individuals for religious purposes or charity. Waqf documents reviewed National Archives of Uzbekistan - UzMA. I. Fund 323. List 2. Document 1195/5; UzMA. I. Fund 323. List 2. document 7; Samarkand State United Historical-Architectural and Art Museum Reserve - Welsford T. and Nouryaghdi T. A catalog of Arabic-script documents from the Samarkand museum... (404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409 documents). - P. 266 - 267, 267, 268, 269.

¹⁶² Hukmnoma (Judgment) is a document containing a judgment. Reviewed hukmnomas: Institute of Oriental Studies - Subhonqulikhan's ruling on the treatment of mutavalli of Mir Mulla Abdul Wahid and his son Mir Sayyid

letters¹⁶⁵ you can get a lot of information about the state administration during the dynasty.

In short, important documents from the dynasty period have survived to this day in original, copies and collections. The information in them serves to further clarify and fill in the tasks and powers of positions and titles in the devān, central and regional administration, the administrative-territorial structure of the country, and the changes that have occurred in them.

The third paragraph of this chapter entitled “**History of State Administration**” analyzes the literature covering some aspects of administration, political processes, issues of social, economic and cultural life during the dynastic period.

The analysis of historical literature shows that the issue of state administration during the Ashtarkhānid era was not specifically studied as an object of scientific research. However, the scope of literature covering some aspects of the administration of the dynasty, political processes, issues of social, economic and cultural life is quite wide and diverse, and they focus on the issues of central and regional administration. For example, Aleksandr Semenon¹⁶⁶, Ilyos Nizomiddinov¹⁶⁷, Azamat Ziyov¹⁶⁸, Dilorom Sangirov¹⁶⁹, Abdusattor Jumanazarov¹⁷⁰, Bobur Aminov¹⁷¹, Halim Turayev¹⁷², Zumrad Rahmonqulova¹⁷³ Salim Serken¹⁷⁴,

Hasan (1684). Institute of Oriental Studies. MMF. Collection of documents 63, document 171. UzMA. I. Fund 323. List 2. Document 1197/1,5.

¹⁶³ Inoyatnoma is a letter from the king, khān, as well as other high-ranking people, in which a certain favor is expressed. Considered grace letters: Institute of Oriental Studies - Majmuayi maktubot and manshur. Institute of Oriental Studies. MMF. Manuscript number 880/I. – P. 219a – 219b, 179b – 180a.

¹⁶⁴ Yorliq (A label) is a written order of the khan. Yorliqs reviewed: Institute of Oriental Studies - Manuscript number 1644. Documents 73, 77, 108, 78, 62, 62, 116, 64, 120, 97, 79, 110, 112., 41, 75, 63, 67, 94. Samarkand state united historical-architectural and artistic museum reserve - Welsford T. and Nouryaghdi T. A catalog of Arabic-script documents from the Samarkand museum... – P. 33.

¹⁶⁵ Reviewed letters: Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. ShI AQF. Qo‘lyozma raqami 289; Majmuayi maktubot va manshur. ShI AQF. Qo‘lyozma raqami 880/I; Mirzo Sodiq Jondoriy. Munshoat va manshur. ShI AQF. Qo‘lyozma raqami 299/I; Osmanli devleti ile Osmanli devleti ile Kafkasiya, Türkistan ve Kirim xanliklari arasindaki münasebetlere dair arşiv belgeleri (1687 – 1908 yillar Arasi). – Ankara: 1992; O‘zbekiston – Turkiya aloqalari hujjatlarda. – Istanbul: 2022; اسناد و نامه‌های تاریخی دوره صفویه. تهران. ۱۳۴۳.

¹⁶⁶ Семенов А.А. Бухарский трактат о чинах и званиях и об обязанностях насителей их в средневековой Бухаре // Советское Востоковедение. Том 5. 1948. – С. 137 – 153.

¹⁶⁷ Низомиддинов И. XVI – XVIII асрларда Ўрта Осиё – Ҳиндистон муносабатлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1966. – 117 б.

¹⁶⁸ Азамат Зиё. Силсилат ас-салотин как исторический источник: дисс. для ... к.и.н. – Ташкент, 1990; Азамат Зиё. Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихи. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2001. – 368 б; Azamat Ziyov. “Amal-I Salih” As an Important Historical Source // International Journal on Integrated Education. – 2022. – P. 9 – 14.

¹⁶⁹ Сангирова Д. Бухоро хонлиги давлат бошқарувида Нодир девонбегининг ўрни // Ўзбек давлатчилиги тизимида даргоҳ ва девонлар фаолияти тарихидан. – Тошкент, 2019. – Б. 129 – 136.

¹⁷⁰ Жуманазаров А. Бухоро таълим тизими. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2017. – 592 б.

¹⁷¹ Аминов Б. Марказий Мавароуннаҳр қабртош битиклари ва улардаги тарихий шахслар генеалогияси (XV – XX асрлар). – Тошкент: 2021. – 200 б.

¹⁷² Тураев Х. “Матлаб ут-толибин” асари Жуйбор хожалари хонадони хақида // Ўзбекистон тарихи. – Тошкент. – 2000. 4 сон. – Б. 64 – 70; Тураев Х. Абдурахимхожа Жуйборий // Бухоро мавжлари. – 2004. – №4. – Б. 20 – 21; Тураев Х. Джуйбариды в общественно-политической жизни Бухарского ханства // Ўзбекистон тарихи. – 2005. – №4. – С. 15 – 23; Тураев Х. Жуйбор хожалари хонадони тарихнавислиги // Имом Бухорий сабоқлари. – 2006. – №1. – Б. 63 – 64.

¹⁷³ Раҳмонқуллова З. XVI – XX аср бошларида Ўрта Осиё ва Усмонлилар давлатлари ўртасидаги ижтимоий сиёсий ва маданий муносабатлар тарихи: т.ф.д. учун дисс. – Тошкент: 2003.

Shaydo Duman¹⁷⁵, Sayyida Fohima Ibrohimiy¹⁷⁶, Ali Aramjo va Muhammad Ali¹⁷⁷, Robert Mak Chesney¹⁷⁸, Burton Audrey¹⁷⁹, Ron Sela¹⁸⁰, Thomas Welsford¹⁸¹, Anton Alekseyev¹⁸² such researchers highlight some aspects of central management in their work. In particular, the researchers paid attention to such aspects as the kengash, devān, positions and titles, the Khān elevation ceremony, and the role of Nāqshbāndiya khojas. A comparative review of them requires, first of all, to pay attention to the deeper disclosure of the special features of the Khān chief advisory institution for the dynastic period. Examples of this include the name, time and place of the kengash meeting, procedure, participating officials, their positions, changes in their authority, specific issues and their implementation.

In the case of the devān, the head of the devānbīgi indicates that it is necessary to pay attention to the disclosure of which officials worked in the devān, what their duties and powers were, and the issue of the notebooks they kept.

The analysis of the studies covering the issue of positions and titles in the central administration emphasizes the holistic consideration of this issue and the disclosure of all the changes that have occurred in the duties, powers, and influence of positions, titles, and showing the causes and consequences.

Vasiliy Bartold¹⁸³, Boriboy Ahmedov¹⁸⁴, Gulchehra Agzamova¹⁸⁵, Bilal Chelik¹⁸⁶ such researchers focus on the issue of territorial management in their work. It is worth noting that not all researchers have revealed all aspects of territorial management. In particular, one researcher reveals the administration of only one province, while another focuses on a general aspect of regional

¹⁷⁴ Selim Serkan Ükten. *Buhara hanlığı'nin askeri teşkilatı (1500 – 1868)*. – Ankara: 2018. – 374 s.

¹⁷⁵ Şeyda Duman. *Buhara hanlığı'nda İmamkulu han dönemi (1611-1641): Doktora Tezi*. – Ankara: 2023. – 174 s.

¹⁷⁶ سیده فهیمه ابراهیمی. تحول در حاکمیت سیاسی و نظام دیوانی از بیکان ماوراءالنهر. فصلنامه دولت پژوهی، مجله دانشکده حقوق و علوم سیاسی، سال ششم، شماره ۲۴، زمستان ۱۳۹۹. ص. ۱۰۱ – ۷۳؛ سیده فهیمه ابراهیمی. خراسان در تلاطم روابط سیاسی ایران و خانات ماوراءالنهر از میانه دوره صفوی تا پایان افشاریه. فصلنامه علمی - پژوهشی تاریخنامه ایران بعد از اسلام، سال دهم، شماره نوزدهم، تابستان ۹۸. ص. ۱ – ۲۴

علی آرامجو، محمدعلی کاظمیگی. صوفیان و سلاطین کنش‌های سیاسی شیوخ نقشبندی در قلمرو اشترخانیان. پژوهشنامه تاریخ‌های ملی: ایران. سال دهم، شماره دوم، پیاپی ۲۰، بهار و تابستان ۱۴۰۱. ص. ۵۷ – ۷۱.

¹⁷⁸ Robert McChesney. *Waqf in Central Asia. Four Hundred Years in the History of a Muslim Shrine, 1480 – 1889*. – Princeton. 1991; Robert McChesney. *The Reforms of Baqi Muhammad khan // Central Asiatic Journal*. – 1980. – №1/2. – P. 33 – 70.

¹⁷⁹ Burton A. *The Bukharans: a Dynastic, Diplomatic and Commercial History, 1550 – 1702*. – New York: 1997; Burton A. *Nadir Muhammad Khan Ruler of Bukhara (1641 – 1645) and Balkh (1645 – 1651) // Central Asiatic Journal*. – 1988. – Vol. 32. – P. 19 – 33; Burton A. *Who were the first Ashtarhanid rulers of Bukhara? // BSOAS*. – 1988. – Vol. 51. – P. 482 – 488; Burton A. *Relations Between the Khanate of Bukhara and Ottoman Turkey, 1558-1702 // International Journal of Turkish Studies*. – 1990. – Vol. 5. – P. 83 – 103.

¹⁸⁰ Ron Sela. *Central Asia in the 18th century: the age of introspection: For the degree Doctor of Philosophy*. – Indiana University, 2004.

¹⁸¹ Welsford. T. *The Tuqay-Timurid Takeover of Greater Ma wara al-nahr, 1598 – 1605*. – Boston: Brill, 2013. – 364 p.

¹⁸² Алексеев А. Политическая история Тукай-тимуридов по материалам персидского исторического сочинения Бахр ал-асрар. – Санкт-Петербург: 2006. – 229 с.

¹⁸³ Бартольд В. Церемониал при дворе узбекских ханов в XVIII в. Т. II. Ч. 2. – Москва: 1964. С. 388 – 399.

¹⁸⁴ Ахмедов Б. История Балха. – Ташкент: 1982. – 776 с; Ахмедов Б. Историко-географическая литература Средней Азии XVI – XVIII вв. – Ташкент: 1985. – 264 с.

¹⁸⁵ Агзамова Г. Ўзбекистоннинг шаҳарлари XVI – XIX асрнинг ўрталарида. – Тошкент: Adabiyot uchqunlari, 2017. – 228 б.

¹⁸⁶ Muhammed Bilal Çelik. *Buhara hanlığı ve Afganistan. The khanate of Bukhara and Afghanistan // Akademik Bakış*. – 2020. Cilt 13. Sayı 26. – S. 336 – 344.

administration. The analysis of these works is primarily the overall administrative structure of the country during the dynasty, the changes that took place in it, their causes and consequences, central and regional management relations, the order in which positions and titles in regional management were organized, their tasks and powers.

The second chapter of the dissertation entitled **“Specific features of the central administration system under the rule of the Ashtarkhanids dynasty”** examines the positions and titles in the kengash, devān and central administration, the changes in their authority, duties, powers, and shows the causes and consequences.

The first paragraph of this chapter entitled **“Kengash and its powers”** deals with the activities of the kengash. Like other dynasties in the Uzbek state, the central administrative office was located in the ruler's arch during the Ashtarkhānid period, and it was called āliy dargāh¹⁸⁷. The composition of the central government system, which deals with all matters of state importance, is the supreme ruler (khān), then the kengash, which is an advisory body and includes almost all officials working in the central government, then the divan, which mainly consists of financial affairs and consisted of officials related to the executive office.

The kengash, which also existed during other dynasties in the history of the Uzbek statehood, is the supreme advisory body of the ruling chief, where issues related to the political, economic, and social life of the Khānate are discussed. Although the kengash is mentioned by the names “kurultāy”, “majlis”, “mashvarat” in a number of sources that provide information about the history of the dynasty¹⁸⁸, the term “kengash” is mentioned most often in the first-class works¹⁸⁹.

Kengash meetings were held in the auditorium (reception room) in the arch¹⁹⁰. During the reign of Subhonquli Khān, the viewing hall in the arch was rebuilt¹⁹¹. The analysis of the information of Iskandarbik munshi shows that the number of members of the Khān head kengash was not less than thirty-forty¹⁹². The analysis of the information of Iskandarbik munshi shows that the number of members of the

¹⁸⁷ Hofiz Tanish Buxoriy. Imomqulixonoma... – B. 31b, 44b, 53b; Muḥammad Amin Buxoriy. Muḥit at-tavorix... – B. 109; İsgəndər Vəy Münşi Türkman. Dünyanı bəzəyən Abbasin tarixi (Tarixə-ələmarayə-Abbasi)... – S. 1114; Низомиддинов И. XVI – XVIII асрларда Ўрта Осиё – Ҳиндистон муносабатлари... – Б. 105, 117.

¹⁸⁸ Қожамқулибек Балхи. Тарих-и Қыпшақи... – Б. 741; Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – B. 10a; Muḥammad Vafo Karmanagiy. Tuxfat ul-xoni... – B. 34; Muhammad Yoqub Buxoriy. Gulshan al-muluk. ShI AQF. Qo'lyozma raqami 1507/III. – B. 246a; Mulla Ibodulla va Mulla Muhammad Sharif. Tarixi Amir Haydar. ShI AQF. Qo'lyozma raqami 1836. – B. 3b; Muhammad Sadri Ziyoy. Tarixi salotini Usmoniy. ShI AQF. Qo'lyozma raqami 1304/II. – B. 34a.

¹⁸⁹ Muḥammad Tohib. Matlab ut-tohibin. – Toshkent: Moʻgʻolnahr, 2010. – B. 209; Muḥammad Amin Buxoriy. Muḥit at-tavorix... – B. 41; Қожамқулибек Балхи. Тарих-и Қыпшақи... – Б. 645; Хожа Самандар Термизий. Дастан ул-мулк... – Б. 147.

¹⁹⁰ Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – B. 8a, 10a; Abdurahmon Tole. Tarixi Abulfayzxon... ShI AQF. Qo'lyozma raqami 11. – B. 35a.

¹⁹¹ Саййид Муḥаммад Носир. Тадқиқоти арки Бухоро... – Б. 41.

¹⁹² Muḥammad Amin Buxoriy. Muḥit at-tavorix... – B. 38; Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – B. 70b.

Khān head kengash was not less than thirty-forty¹⁹³. In addition to officials, tribal elders and princes also participated in the kengash¹⁹⁴.

It can be seen that the role of the kengash in the central administration and the influence of its officials are not always the same, but change. In particular, during the reign of Abdullah Khān of the Shaybanides, the authority of the kūkaltāsh position was very high in the kengash¹⁹⁵. However, the influence of the kūkaltāsh post, which began to decline from the time of Abdulmūmin Khān, continued¹⁹⁶ during the dynasty and was replaced by other posts due to the individual factor. In particular, it can be observed that during the time of Imam Quli Khān, Abdulaziz Khān, and Subhonquli Khān, the authority of the positions of, senior devānbegi, parvānachi, dādkhāh increased in the kengash¹⁹⁷. During the period of Ubaydullāh Khān, the authority of the qūshbegī kull position in the kengash increased. This is due to the fact that Ubaydullāh Khān, who has just come to power, has limited influence in the kengash by the positions of otalyk and dādkhāh¹⁹⁸. That is, by appointing people close to him to some high positions, Ubaydullāh Khān will have a strong supporter among the officials, who will oppose the paternalism and dādkhāh in the kengash. For example, he appoints his benevolent Tūrakuli to the position of qūshbegī kull and gives him a number of duties and powers¹⁹⁹. As a result, Tūrahūli's influence in the kengash increased²⁰⁰ and he began to strongly support Ubaydullāh Khān 's decisions in the kengash.

The analyzed historical data show that the rulers of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty relied on a special advisory body - the kengash, which had a time and method of conducting their internal and external policy. The presence of the advisory body - the kengash in the state administration system shows that the rulers of the Ashtarkhānid dynasty tried to manage the country based on the traditions of historical succession and Uzbek statehood.

The second paragraph of this chapter, entitled "**Activity of the devān in the central administration**", talks about the devān, the positions that worked in it and the books they kept.

Even during the Ashtarkhānid dynasty, the devān dealt with financial issues. It was led by devānbīgi kalān. The duties of the posts in the office under the control of the devānbīgi kalān were also clearly defined. In particular, the task of the devāni kalon (ديوان کلان) was to control the “āliy daftarkhāna” where financial

¹⁹³ İsgəndər Bəy Münşi Türkman. Dūnyani bəzəyən Abbasin tarixi (Tarixə-aləmarayə-Abbasi)... – S. 1151.

¹⁹⁴ Бартольд В. Цемемониал при дворе узбекских ханов... С. 394 – 395; Selim Serkan Ükten. Buhara hanlığı'nin askeri teşkilati (1500 – 1868)... –S.140.

¹⁹⁵ Ҳофиз Таниш Бухорий. Абдулланом. Биринчи жилд... – Б. 334.

¹⁹⁶ İsgəndər Bəy Münşi Türkman. Dūnyani bəzəyən Abbasin tarixi... – S.1087; ملاجلال الدين منجم. تاريخ عباسی یا رۇزنامە، ۱۳۶۶. ص. ۱۷۶

¹⁹⁷ Мухаммад Амин Бухорий. Мухит ат-таворих... – Б. 80; Қожамқулибек Балхи. Тарих-и Қыпшақи... – Б. 647, 741, 743.

¹⁹⁸ Abdurahmon Tole. Tarixi Abulfayzxon... – В. 8а.

¹⁹⁹ That work. – P. 193b, 194a.

²⁰⁰ That work. – P. 214a.

operations of income and expenditure were recorded²⁰¹. The results of the research are currently under the control of the devāni kalān. In “āliy daftarkhāna” “daftari inām (دفتر انعام)”²⁰², “daftari ṭanābāna (دفتر طنابانه)”²⁰³, “daftari avārij (دفتر اوارج)”, “daftari tavjīh (دفتر توجیه –) ”²⁰⁴, “daftari baravāti āliy (دفتر بروات عالی)”²⁰⁵ shows that there were such notebooks.

In devān, there were also special positions that kept the above registers. For example, the mūshrīf (مشرف) in the divan recorded the gifts and presents, donations and compliments given by the Khān in a special “daftari inām” and supervised their execution²⁰⁶. In devān daftardor (دفتردار)²⁰⁷ owners of tanhādār and sūyūrghol lands were responsible for the record book²⁰⁸. Devāni daftari ṭanābāna (دیوان دفتر طنابانه)²⁰⁹ calculated input taxes and output costs from spring and autumn crops and recorded them in his “ṭanābāna daftari”²¹⁰. Tavjīh va avārij devāni (دیوان توجیه) avārij (calculation of taxes, fees, zakat and duties) daftari and tavjīh daftari was responsible for (cost) accuracy²¹¹.

Devān also worked as a pāyḡirnavīs. It is noteworthy that Mirzā Badi Devān does not give any information about his duties while mentioning him²¹². Full information about this position can be obtained from the appointment letter of Mulla Orif. In it, the position is recorded in its full form as “pāyḡirnavīsi baravāti daftari āliy”²¹³. The task of the post was the control of the “āliy barāt daftari”²¹⁴.

During the administration of the Ashtarkhānids dynasty, the devān became part of the dargāh, as it was during the Shaybanid dynasty, and became a state office dealing with state financial issues. In it, notebooks were kept, in which the country's financial practices of income and expenditure were recorded, and the

²⁰¹ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. A manshur written about the appointment of Haji Talib to the devoni kalon of the Bukhara region. – P. 164b – 165b.

²⁰² Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. A manshur written about the appointment of Mulla Shadi Divan to the office of the mushrif of Bukhara region. – P. 165b – 166a; Maktubot, munshoat and manshurot. Manshur was written about the appointment of Mirzo Ghani to the post of the mushrif of Bukhara region. Pages 166b – 167a.

²⁰³ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Manshur written about the appointment of the governor of Bukhara region to the devoni tanobona. – P. 170b.

²⁰⁴ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. Mirzo Haidar is a manshur written about the appointment of the daftardar to the devoni tavjih and avorij. – P. 173b – 174a.

²⁰⁵ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. A manshur written about the appointment of Mirzo Orif to the post of the poygirnavigi baravati daftar. – P. 171a – 171b.

²⁰⁶ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. A manshur written about the appointment of Mulla Shadi Divan to the office of the mushrif of Bukhara region. Pages 165b – 166a; Manshur was written about the appointment of Mirzo Ghani to the post of governor of Bukhara region. Pages 166b – 167a.

²⁰⁷ Мутрибий Самарқандий. Тазкират уш-шуаро. – Тошкент: Mumtoz so‘z, 2013. – Б. 222; Хожа Самандар Термизий. Дастан ул-мулк... – Б. 179.

²⁰⁸ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. A nishan inscribed on the appointment of Mirza Ulug Divan to the post of daftardor. – P. 167b – 168a; Maktubot, munshoat and manshurot. A manshur written about the appointment of Mulla Nizam to the post of daftardor page 168b; Мирзо Бадеи девон. Мачмаъ-ул-арқом... – Б. 154.

²⁰⁹ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. The is written about the appointment to the post of devoni daftari tonobona. – P. 170b – 171a; Мирзо Бадеи девон. Мачмаъ-ул-арқом... – Б. 154.

²¹⁰ There.

²¹¹ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. A manshur written about the appointment of Mirzo Haidar daftardar to the post of the devoni tavjih and avorij. – P. 173b – 174a.

²¹² Мирзо Бадеи девон. Мачмаъ-ул-арқом... – Б. 154.

²¹³ Maktubot, munshoat and manshurot. A manshur written about the appointment of Mirzo Arif to the post of the poygirnavigi baravati daftar. – P. 171a – 171b.

²¹⁴ There.

officials responsible for them worked.

The third paragraph of this chapter entitled **“The positions and titles of the central management system, the changes in their tasks and powers”** talks about the positions and titles in the central management, the changes in their tasks and powers, their causes and consequences.

In the central administration, the Khān chief functioned with the positions and titles, and according to the duties assigned to them, they can be divided into two groups: administrative, military, and religious. A member of the first group during the dynasty parvānachi, dādkhāh, kūkaltāsh, qūshbegī kull, there will be changes in the prestige, tasks and powers of positions such as the chief judge belonging to the second group.

The duties and powers of the kūkaltāsh position also significantly decreased during the dynasty when compared to the Shaybanides. For example, during the reign of Shaybani Abdullah Khān, it is noted that Qulbābā, the head of the country, was the person who controlled the dargah and devān, and the control of the regions was in his hands²¹⁵. However, as soon as Abdulmūmin Khān sat on the throne, Qulbābā kūkaltāsh killed, and after Bāqī Muhammad Khān took over the throne, the main enforcer of his enemy Pirmuhammad executed kūkaltāsh and chukhraāghasi²¹⁶. Such factors cause the holders of these positions to be overlooked by the rulers. Kūkaltāsh deals only with internal security and keeps the main task of keeping the Khān informed about his enemies and friends²¹⁷.

The qūshbēgi kull (قوشبېگى كل)²¹⁸ was to be aware of hunters, hunting tools, animals (birds, dogs, etc.) and to organize the hunting process, as in the days of the Shaybanids²¹⁹. This main function of the post did not change throughout the dynasty²²⁰. However, there will be some changes in authority²²¹. Because of this, Ubaydullah Khān appoints Tūraquli as the head of the qūshbegi in order to reduce the influence of emirs such as Muhammad Rahimbiy yuz otalyk and Bekmuhammadbiy dādkhāh, who fell under the influence of Ubaydullah Khān, and to: take funds from the treasury without explanation; to go anywhere without special written permission of the ruler; entering and participating in all gatherings, receptions and celebrations without special permission; issuing orders on matters

²¹⁵ Хофиз Таниш Бухорий. Абдуллонома. Биринчи китоб... – Б. 298.

²¹⁶ İsgəndər Bəy Münşi Türkmən. Dünyanı bəzəyən Abbasi tarixi (Tarixə-aləmarayə-Abbasi)... – S. 1087.

²¹⁷ ۱۷۶ تاريخ عباسى يا رۇزنامە ملاجلال. ص. ۱۷۶; Семенов А. Бухарский трактат... – С. 148; Абдураимов М. Очерки аграрных отношений в Бухарском ханстве... – С. 74; Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 157; Алексеев А. Политическая история Тукай-Тимуридов... – С.145; Selim Serkan Ükten. Buhara hanlig'i'nin askeri teskilati (1500 – 1868)... – S. 153.

²¹⁸ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. A manshur written about the appointment of guard Mukhammad Javshan to the position of Qushbegi kull. – P. 132b – 133b; Manshur written about the appointment of Tashmukhammadbiy to the position of Qushbegi kull. – P. 134a – 136a; Abdurahmon Tole. Abulfayzxon tarixi... – B. 33a; Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 164; Алексеев А. Политическая история Тукай-Тимуридов... – С. 148.

²¹⁹ Хофиз Таниш Бухорий. Абдуллонома. Биринчи китоб... – Б. 230.

²²⁰ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. A manshur was written about sending a person of the rank of Kushbegi Kull as an ambassador to India. – P. 135a – 135b; Мирзо Бадеи девон. Мачмаъ-ул-арқом... – Б. 159; Муҳаммад Вафо Карманагий. Тухфат ул-хоний... – Б. 37.

²²¹ Maktubot, munshoat and manshurot. A manshur written about the appointment of guard Muhammad Javshan to the position of Qushbegi kull. – P. 132b – 133b; Abdurahmon Tole. Abulfayzxon tarixi... – B. 33a.

related to state affairs without the authority of the ruler; authorizes the appointment of persons to all positions and duties²²². Muhammad Zamān Bukhari stated that during Ubaydullah Khān's time, the officials of the whole country got used to the fact that the qūshbegī kull had such wide powers and obeyed his orders without a word²²³.

There were also negative aspects of assigning such a large number of tasks and powers to one position. In particular, Javshan, who is considered to be the main organizer of the murder of Ubaydullāh Khān, quickly takes the position of qūshbegī kull and abuses the privileges of the position. In particular, the state administration²²⁴, seizes the treasury, and starts appointing its officials to all regions and districts of the country²²⁵. Among the second group of religious positions, the candidates for the post of qadi kalan²²⁶ had to have a very good knowledge of fiqh (laws of Sharia), as well as a reputation among the people for their justice and piety²²⁷. The qadi kalan supervised the military judge and district judges of Bukhara region²²⁸. During the dynasty, there was a change in the main function of this position. That is, in the Shaybani period, the mudarris and mutavallis were appointed by the ruler himself, but according to the decree issued by Subhonquli Khān²²⁹, the task of appointing and dismissing mudarris and mutavallis of the capital Bukhara was taken from the Khān and assigned to the qadi kalan²³⁰. This situation will continue during the period of the next representatives of the dynasty. In particular, Qadi Shāh obiddin, who was appointed to the position of chief judge by Ubaydullāh Khān, had the task of appointing and releasing mudarris and mutavallis²³¹. This task assigned to the qadi kalan will remain the same even during the Mangits period²³².

Based on the influence of the individual factor during the Ashtarkhānids dynasty there will be changes in the prestige, tasks and powers of positions such as parvānachi, dādkhāh, kūkaltāsh, qūshbīgi kull, qadi kalan.

The third chapter of the dissertation entitled “**Territorial management**

²²² Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – B. 193b, 194a.

²²³ That work. – P. 194

²²⁴ Abdurahmon Tole. Tarixi Abulfayzxon... – B. 31a, 32b; Maktubot, munshoat and manshurot. A manshur written about the appointment of guard Muhammad Javshan to the position of Qushbegi kull. – P. 132b – 133b.

²²⁵ Abdurahmon Tole. Tarixi Abulfayzxon... – B. 31a, 32b; Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – B. 247b.

²²⁶ İsgəndər Bəy Münşi Türkmən. Düniani bəzəyən Abbasin tarixi (Tarixə-aləmarayə-Abbasi)... – S. 1507; Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – B. 29a; Мирзо Бадеи девон. Мачмаъ-ул-арқом... – Б. 152; Семенов А. Бухарский трактат о чинах и званиях и об обязанностях носителей их в средневековой Бухаре... – С. 139; Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 152; Алексеев А. Политическая история Тукай-Тимуридов... – С. 146.

²²⁷ Maktubot, munshoat and manshurot. Manshur written about the appointment of Khoja Mir Abubarokat to the post of qozi kalon of Bukhara region. – P. 98a – 99a; Manshur written about the appointment of Abdullah Khoja to the post of qozi kalon of Bukhara region. – P. 99a – 100b; A manshur written about the appointment of Muhammad Zaman Khoja to the post of qozi kalon of Bukhara region. – P. 100b – 101b; Мухаммад Амин Бухорий. Мухит ат-таворих... – Б. 152.

²²⁸ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot. A manshur written about the appointment of Mokhammad Zaman Khoja to the post of qozi kalon of Bukhara region. – P. 100b – 101b.

²²⁹ Восифий. Бадое ул-вақое... – Б. 26.

²³⁰ Мухаммад Амин Бухорий. Мухит ат-таворих... – Б. 153.

²³¹ Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – B. 262a.

²³² Жуманазаров А. Бухоро таълим тизими... – Б. 56 – 57.

system during the Ashtarkhānid dynasty” analyzes historical data on the administrative-territorial units and the changes that occurred in them during the Ashtarkhānid period, the regional state management system, positions and titles in it.

In the first paragraph of this chapter entitled **“Administrative-territorial units of the Khānate and the changes that occurred in them”** during the dynasty, the state border and administrative-territorial structure were not always in the same shape, and as a result of the policy of the rulers, sometimes small, sometimes showing that it is growing significantly, the order of dividing the country into administrative units and the changes that occurred in them were analyzed.

In particular, during the dynasty, the territory of the country was divided into regions and they are Bukhara²³³, Samarkand²³⁴, Shakhrisabz (Kesh)²³⁵, Fergana²³⁶, Khojand²³⁷, Nasaf²³⁸, Miyonkol²³⁹, Kolob (Khuttalon)²⁴⁰, Khisor (Choganiyon)²⁴¹, Tashkent, Turkistan, Balkh²⁴² and Termiz²⁴³, Badakhshon (Tokharistan)²⁴⁴,

²³³ Hofiz Tanish Buxoriy. Imomqulixonnoma... – В. 141b; Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных (География). – Ташкент: 1977. С. 22.

²³⁴ Мутрибий Самаркандий. Тазкират уш-шуаро... – Б. 63; Hofiz Tanish Buxoriy. Imomqulixonnoma... – В. 141b; Mir Muhammad Salim. Silsilat as-salotin. London. Bodlean kutubxonasi. Qo‘lyozma raqami 269. – В. 157a; Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – В. 29a; Муҳаммад Вафои Карминагий. Тухфат ул-хони... – Б. 44; Муҳаммад Амин Бухорий. Муҳит ат-таворих... – Б. 64; Muhammad Sharif. Toj at-tavorix. ShI AQF. Qo‘lyozma raqami 2092. – В. 91a; Muhammad Yaqub. Gulshan al-muluk. – В. 144b; Maktubot, munshoat and manshurot. Manshur written about the appointment of Farhodbi bahodir as devoni kalon of Samarkand region. – P. 140a – 141a.

²³⁵ Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных. – С. 75; Hofiz Tanish Buxoriy. Imomqulixonnoma... – В. 69b; Muhammad Yaqub. Gulshan al-muluk... – В. 251a. Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – В. 29a.

²³⁶ Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 64; Хўжа Самандар Термизий. Дастур ул-мулук... – Б. 169; Muhammad Yaqub. Gulshan al-muluk... – В. 245a.

²³⁷ Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 40; Muhammad Yaqub. Gulshan al-muluk... – В. 245a; Муҳаммад Юсуф мунший. Муқимханская история... – С. 94; Muhammad Sharif. Toj at-tavorix... – В. 88a.

²³⁸ Мутрибий Самаркандий. Тазкират уш-шуаро... – Б. 65; Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 79; Муҳаммад Толиб. Матлаб ут-толибин... – Б. 187; Муҳаммад Амин Бухорий. Муҳит ат-таворих... – Б. 84; Muhammad Zamon Buxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – В. 29a; Sadri Ziyo. Tarixi salotini Usmoniy... – В. 35b; Maktubot, munshoat and manshurot. A manshur written about the appointment of Hakimbi otalyk as governor of Nasaf region. – P. 141a – 142b.

²³⁹ Муҳаммад Толиб. Матлаб ут-толибин... – Б. 187; Муҳаммад Амин Бухорий. Муҳит ат-таворих... – Б. 64.

²⁴⁰ Hofiz Tanish Buxoriy. Imomqulixonnoma... – В. 77a; Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... С. 38; Sadri Ziyo. Tarixi salotini Usmoniy... – В. 35b.

²⁴¹ Мутрибий Самаркандий. Тазкират уш-шуаро... 63-бет; Hofiz Tanish Buxoriy. Imomqulixonnoma... – В. 69b; Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 58; Muhammad Yaqub. Gulshan al-muluk... – В. 247a.

²⁴² Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 22, 15, 24, 32, 34, 40, 54, 56, 75; Муҳаммад Толиб. Матлаб ут-толибин... – Б. 135; Муҳаммад Амин Бухорий. Муҳит ат-таворих... – Б. 66; Муҳаммад Юсуф мунший. Муқимханская история... – С. 75; Хўжа Самандар Термизий. Дастур ул-мулук... – Б. 169; Mir Muhammad Salim. Silsilat as-salotin... – В. 157a; Muhammad Yaqub. Gulshan al-muluk... – В. 243b; Tarixi Amir Haydar... – В. 2b; Maktubot, munshoat and manshurot. Manshur written about the appointment of Khojayorbi devonbegi as governor of Balkh province. – P. 141a – 142b.

²⁴³ Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 34.

²⁴⁴ Hofiz Tanish Buxoriy. Imomqulixonnoma... – В. 69b; Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 23; Хўжа Самандар Термизий. Дастур ул-мулук... – Б. 147; Муҳаммад Юсуф мунший. Муқимханская история... – С. 81; Mir Muhammad Salim. Silsilat as-salotin... – В. 157a; Muhammad Sharif. Toj at-tavorix... – В. 89a; Muhammad Yaqub. Gulshan al-muluk... – В. 244a.

Shibirgon²⁴⁵, Maymana (Toliqon)²⁴⁶, Qobodiyon²⁴⁷, Qunduz²⁴⁸.

The sources and documents of the dynasty show that there are districts in each region. For example, Muhammad Talib lists seven districts belonging to the Bukhara region²⁴⁹. In turn, districts and cities within this region are divided into small administrative-territorial units. For example, Garchiston district has fifty villages²⁵⁰. It is noteworthy that in the sources it is possible to come across notes that some large villages are divided into neighborhoods²⁵¹. During the dynasty, there were several changes in the administrative procedure of the existing territorial units. For example, during the reign of Imām Quli Khān, Khuttalon province, which was directly subordinated to Bukhara, was given to Balkh province and began to be managed through it, due to difficulties in managing it due to its distance from Bukhara²⁵². In addition, on the initiative of the governor of Balkh region, Nadr Muhammad Khān, people will be resettled in cities that have been destroyed and turned into villages, such as the Shāhri Ravon district of Takharistan region, Bogiavars, Boghikhabash, Kishm, and the status of the former administrative-territorial unit. It is known that during the Shaibani period²⁵³ and later periods, the administration of the city of Termiz was carried out through Balkh. However, during the reign of Ubaidullah Khān, due to the war between Balkh governor Muqim Khān and the administration of Termiz region, Bukhara was directly subordinated to Bukhara instead of Balkh²⁵⁴. The second paragraph of the third chapter entitled **“Territorial administration and positions and titles in this system”** analyzes the information on the positions and titles operating in this system. Regional administration is systematically connected with the central administration and has been controlled. For example, information confirming this can be found in many sources and documents. For example, under the influence of the central government, the mayor of Balkh sends officials to check the documents related to the mines of Juzgon district of Badakhshan region. They identify deficiencies in the documents of Juzgon in Miryorbek hokimiy. Miryorbek begins to disobey to avoid punishment²⁵⁵. However, when his rebellion did not work, he made a settlement agreement. Two years of income from mines will be required to

²⁴⁵ Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 57; Мухаммад Юсуф мунший. Мукимханская история... – С. 77.

²⁴⁶ Hofiz Tanish Vuxoriy. Imomqulixonнома... – В. 75а; Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 59.

²⁴⁷ Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 66.

²⁴⁸ Мутрибий Самарқандий. Тазкират уш-шуаро... – Б. 451; Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 18, 23, 38, 42, 56, 58, 59, 66.; Мухаммад Юсуф мунший. Мукимханская история... – С. 76; Tarixi Amir Haydar... – В. 2b; Muhammad Sharif. Tarixi salotini Usmoniy... – В. 35b.

²⁴⁹ Мухаммад Толиб. Матлаб ут-толибин... – Б. 135.

²⁵⁰ Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных... – С. 60.

²⁵¹ Мухаммад Шариф Бухорий. Фавойиди хокония. – Тошкент: Адолат, 1995. – Б. 50.

²⁵² Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных (География)... С. 38; Sadri Ziyoy. Tarixi salotini Usmoniy... – В. 35b.

²⁵³ Хофиз Таниш Бухорий. Абдулланом. Биринчи жилд... – Б. 228.

²⁵⁴ Muhammad Zamon Vuxoriy. Ubaydullanoma... – В. 55а; Muhammad Yaqub. Gulshan al-muluk... – В. 250а.

²⁵⁵ Мухаммад Юсуф мунший. Мукимханская история... – С. 158.

submit reporting documents. Receives appropriate punishment for shortcomings²⁵⁶.

Provinces were governed by persons called official “hākīm” (حاكم)²⁵⁷. The task of provincial governors is to control the province and all administrative-territorial units within it (qodi, muftīy, hoji, sayid, arbob, kadxudo), residents, ensure the prosperity of the province, collect cash and products collected from the province. collecting taxes and sending them to the central authority, regional security, control and protection of caravans passing through the region, as well as fulfilling the calls given by any center (sending military troops, waiting for ambassadors and other tasks) was standing²⁵⁸. Also, there were other positions that helped them under the governors of the region. Only, their amount is determined depending on the territory and importance of the region. For example, Balkh, Samarkand and other such large regions had a large number of posts. In particular, in Balkh region²⁵⁹ naqib²⁶⁰, otalyk²⁶¹, dādkhāh²⁶², parvonachi²⁶³, shigovul, mirzaboshi, xazinachi, muhrdor, mudarris, eshikogaboshi²⁶⁴, mirshab²⁶⁵, kūkaltāsh²⁶⁶, qurchiboshi²⁶⁷, chuxraboshi²⁶⁸, toqsaba²⁶⁹, farrosh²⁷⁰ and all other similar positions, titles and servants can be said to have existed²⁷¹. Also in sources in Samarkhand region qūshbīgi²⁷², kitobdor²⁷³, and in Oratepa kitobdor²⁷⁴, mehtar²⁷⁵, in Balkh miroxuri jilov²⁷⁶ and information about the existence of other positions is found. In addition,

²⁵⁶ That work. – P. 159.

²⁵⁷ Ҳофиз Таниш Бухорий. Абдуллонома. Биринчи китоб... – Б. 197-бет; تاریخ عباسی یا روزنامه ملاجلال تهران. ۱۳۱۶. ۱۶۸. تالیف ملاجلال الدین منجم. Ёsgəndər Vəy Münşi Türkman. Dünyani bəzəyən Abbasin tarixi... – S. 10854; Мухаммад Юсуф мунший. Мукимханская история... – С. 173; Мухаммад Амин Бухорий. Мухит ат-таворих... – Б. 84; Mir Muhammad Salim. Silsilat as-salotin... – В. 157b – 158b; Мухаммад Вафои Карминагий. Тухфатул хоний... – Б. 44; Yorliqlar to‘plami... 97, 79, 41, 75-hujjatlar; Абдураимов М. Документы к истории аграрных отношений в Бухарском ханстве (XVII – XIX вв.)... – С. 98 – 99; Низомиддинов И. XVI – XVIII асрларда Ўрта Осиё – Ҳиндистон муносабатлари... – Б. 101 – 103.

²⁵⁸ Manshur on the appointment of Farhad Chuhraoha as governor of Kufin province by Subhonqulikhan (1688). 64th collection. document 180; Letter, munshoat and manshurrot. Manshur on appointment of Karchigaibiy Kalmaq to Chaharjo region hokim. – P. 135b – 137a; Manshur on the appointment of Haji Arab Bakuvul to the governorship of Kalif region. – P. 137a – 138a.

²⁵⁹ Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 15.

²⁶⁰ Ёsgəndər Vəy Münşi Türkman. Dünyani bəzəyən Abbasin tarixi... – S. 1085; Хўжа Самандар Термизий. Даструр ул-мулук... – Б. 169; Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 148.

²⁶¹ Мухаммад Юсуф мунший. Мукимханская история... – С. 105; Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 150.

²⁶² Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 157.

²⁶³ Yorliqlar to‘plami. 116-hujjat; Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 156.

²⁶⁴ Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 159 – 166.

²⁶⁵ Мухаммад Амин Бухорий. Мухит ат-таворих... – Б. 81.

²⁶⁶ Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 157.

²⁶⁷ That work. – P. 169.

²⁶⁸ That work. – P. 171.

²⁶⁹ Мухаммад Юсуф мунший. Мукимханская история... – С. 122.

²⁷⁰ Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 177.

²⁷¹ Boriboi Akhmedov, relying mainly on Mahmud ibn Vali's “Bahrul Asror”, dwells in detail on the positions available in the Balkh region. See: Ахмедов Б. История Балха... – С. 148 – 178.

²⁷² Мутрибий Самарқандий. Тазкират уш-шуаро. – Б. 134; Мухаммад Толиб. Матлаб ут-толибин... – Б. 95; Мухаммад Юсуф мунший. Мукимханская история... – С. 198; Қожамқулибек Балхи. Тарих-и Қыпшақи... – Б. 744 – 745.

²⁷³ Мутрибий Самарқандий. Тазкират уш-шуаро... – Б. 350.

²⁷⁴ That work. – P. 408.

²⁷⁵ That work. – P. 192.

²⁷⁶ Maktubot, munshoat va manshurrot. A manshur written about the appointment of the mirokhur of Balkh region to the position of mirokhuri jilov. – P. 157a.

at the lowest levels of regional administration, there are *arbob*²⁷⁷ and *kadkhudo* (*oqsoqol*)²⁷⁸. They helped in the control of villages and neighborhoods²⁷⁹ (attracting residents to *khashars*, collecting taxes, etc.)²⁸⁰.

Even during the *Ashtarkhanies* dynasty, regional administration was located in the centers of regions and administrative units within it, and was systematically connected and controlled by the central administration. A number of officials worked under the heads of territorial units called “*hākim*” to deal with the management of the province. How many of them depended on the size, political, economic and economic strength of that administrative-territorial unit.

CONCLUSION

The following conclusions were reached on the basis of research conducted on the history of state administration during the *Ashtarkhānids* dynasty:

1. During the reign of the *Ashtarkhānids* dynasty, the role of the *kengash* was also high in the administration. In particular, according to the sources, the *kengash* was held twice a week during the reign of *Abdulaziz Khān*, usually in the viewing room in the arch, in which more than forty positions, titles, princes in the central administration and tribal elders participated, their positions were clearly defined, and all issues related to the country's domestic and foreign policy were discussed following the rules of etiquette typical of the peoples of the East, and were approved based on *Sharia* laws.

2. As a result of the fight against the official who was against the policy of the ruler, by the time of *Ashtarkhāni Bāqī Muhammad Khān*, *Shaybani Abdullah Khān*, during the time of the *Pirmuhammad Khāns*, the position of the *kākal-tāsh* office, which had a high influence in the *kengash*, decreased. In order to strengthen it by giving additional tasks and powers, the prestige of positions such as senior *devānbegi* from the time of *Imamquli Khān*, *parvānachi* from the time of *Subhonqulikhān*, and *qūshbegī kull* during the time of *dādkhāh Ubaidullāh Khān* was increased.

3. In the “*āliy daftarkhāna*” under the management of the big *devān* (*devāni kalon*) dealing with financial issues, special ledgers are used to record the country's income and expenditure financial practices: “*daftari inām*”, “*daftari ṭanābāna*”, “*daftari avārij*”, “*daftari tavjīh*”, “*daftari baravāti āliy*”. This indicates that the financial management functioned in a clear system, and it shows that the economic strategy of the *Ashtarkhāni* rulers in the central management continued the traditions of *Uzbek statehood*.

4. In order to further strengthen the position of the *Khān* in the administration

²⁷⁷ *Maktubot, munshoat va manshurot*. A nishon inscribed on the appointment of Muhammad Abid Mulla to the position of chieftain of *Khudfar* district and *ami ob* position. – P. 181a – 182a; *Maktubot, munshoat and manshurot*. A *yorliq* inscribed on the appointment of Mulla Abdullah to the post of *Karmina* region chief. – P. 181b – 182a.

²⁷⁸ During the administration of the *Safavid* dynasty, tribal chiefs and village elders were called “*kadhudo*”. See: *Dünyani bəzəyən Abbasin tarixi (Tarixə-aləmarayə-Abbasi)*... – P. 2087.

²⁷⁹ Badge on the appointment of *Shahkhoja Hasani* to the chairmanship of *Shahrisabz* (1661-1662). 50/I-collection. document 51; *Қожамқулибек Балхи. Тарих-и Қыпшақи*... – Б. 745.

²⁸⁰ *Yorliqlar to‘plami*. 114, 124-hujjatlar; *Абдураимов М. Документы к истории аграрных отношений в Бухарском ханстве (XVII – XIX вв.)*... С. 98 –100.

of Subhanquli Khān and to establish the correct administration, the qadi kalan was given the task of appointing and dismissing the mudarris and mutawallis of Bukhāra. This not only means that the official who supervises the education system should be knowledgeable, but also because the main ideology is related to the Islamic faith, the fact that the person in the position of the qadi kalan has a good knowledge of Sharia will make the mudarris and mutawallis go through the cracks and considered important for the principles of justice in appointment.

5. On the part of Ubaidullāh Khān, he undermined the position of the Supreme Ruler by lowering the authority of positions such as fatherhood and dodhoh, and in order to strengthen the position of the Khān, receiving funds from the treasury without explanation to the qūshbīgi kull who supported him, going anywhere without the special written permission of the ruler, all gatherings, The prestige of the qūshbīgi kull position increases due to the fact that he is given the duties and powers to enter and participate in receptions and holidays without special permission, to issue orders on affairs of the state without the ruler's label and to ensure that everyone follows them, to appoint people to all positions and tasks.

6. The experience of appointing the holders of religious positions to the management of small regions was also used, and a person in the position of alam was given the governorship of the Sāmjin district of Bukhāra. Also, some officials were assigned the task of controlling several cases at the same time. For example, while the head mehtar was also in charge of the “darulzarbi currency exchange (sarrofkhona)” office, the main task of the pāygīrnāvīs was the control of the “daftari baravāti āliy” register.

7. In order to simplify the administration of regions that are difficult to manage directly through the capital Bukhara, during the reign of Imām Quli Khān, the Khuttalon region subordinated to Bukhara was controlled through the Balkh region, in order to ensure political stability and increase economic power. The borders were revised by Nadr Muhammad Khān, and on his initiative, people were resettled in the towns of Shahri Ravon, Bogiavars, Bogikhabash, and Kishm, which were destroyed and turned into villages, and were resettled in the former cities. it was raised to the level of administrative-territorial unity, and from the time of Ubaidullāh Khān, the management of Termiz was taken from Balkh and started to be controlled through Bukhāra.

As a result of the study, the following proposals and recommendations were developed:

Publication of a collection of documents on the activities of offices and positions and titles in the central administration;

Creating historical maps showing the administrative-territorial structure and units of the Ashtarkhānid dynasty, the changes that occurred in them;

Researching the tax system of the Ashtarkhānids era;

Doing scientific research on the topic of science during the Ashtarkhānids dynasty.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc 02/30.12.2019. Таг.56.01. ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
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АКАДЕМИИ НАУК РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН**

ИНСТИТУТ ИСТОРИИ

ЖУМАНИЁЗ АЛИЖОН УГЛИ САНГИРОВ

**ИСТОРИЯ УЗБЕКСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОСТИ:
АДМИНИСТРАТИВНАЯ СИСТЕМА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В ПЕРИОД
АШТАРХАНИДОВ**

07.00.01 – История Узбекистана

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по историческим наукам**

Ташкент, 2024

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан за B2022.2.PhD/Tar1127

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Ташкентский государственный университет востоковедения

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация к диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования состоит из раскрытия вопросов государственного управления в период правления Аштарханидов на основе исследования реформ в управлении, особенностей кенгаша, девана в период правления династии, изменений, возникших в обязанностях, полномочиях, должностях, званиях в центральном и региональном управлении, а также административных единицах.

Объектом исследования является государственное управление в период правления династии аштарханидов в 1601 – 1747 годах и произошедшие в нём изменения.

Предмет исследования составляют возникшие в связи с административно-территориальной структурой страны и проводимой правителями политики изменения в должностях, званиях, обязанностях и полномочиях чиновников, государственных служащих, представлявших основную силу кенгаша, девана, центральной, региональной систем управления, управления в период правления династии Аштарханидов.

Методы исследования. В процессе исследования были использованы такие методы научного исследования, как сравнительный и логический анализ, индукция, дедукция, герменевтика.

Научная новизна исследования состоит в следующем:

выявлено, что в период правления Аштарханидов осуществление финансовых дел государства находилось в ведении девана (государственной канцелярии), финансовые операции (список даров правителя, приход-расход поступлений, налоговый и таможенный контроль, финансовые льготы) регистрировались в таких специальных тетрадях, как “дафтари инъом”, “дафтари тонобона”, “дафтари авориж”, “дафтари тавжих (расходная)” ва “дафтари баравоти (освобождений) олий” в “дафтархонайи олий”, что таким образом был налажен контроль за казной;

определено, что в период правления Субхонкулихана реформы в управлении образованием (возложение решением верховного правителя на верховного казю (кози калон) полномочий назначения на должность и освобождения с должности бухарских преподавателей и попечителей (мударрис, мутавалли)) привели к улучшению качества в этой сфере (отбор и назначение достойных кандидатов на должность мударрисов и мутавалли, улучшение овладения знаний студентами);

обосновано, что Убайдуллахан, для укрепления своего положения, передал кулли кушбеги полномочия более обширные, чем у аталыка и додхоха (входить на все заседания, приёмы без специального разрешения, издавать приказы без ярлыка правителя, назначать кандидатов на должности, посты, получать средства из казны без объяснений), в результате чего стало происходить ослабление политической власти (последующие ханы попадают под влияние кулли кушбеги);

доказано, что причины политического кризиса аштарханидов были

вызваны преобразованиями, произведёнными в административно-территориальном управлении (изъятие Хутталянского вилаята у Бухары и её передача Балхскому вилаяту, передача Термезского вилаята от Балха - Бухаре), назначением руководителей на местах, как правило, из числа представителей ханского дома (организация мятежей против хана в борьбе за власть), частыми изменениями должностных привилегий в кенгаше, производимыми ханами (время от времени искусственное повышение статуса диванбеги, кази-каляна, парваначи, додхоха, кушбеги)

Внедрение результатов исследования. Положения научной новизны и практические предложения, полученные в результате исследования системы управления в период Аштарханидов:

сведения о том, что в период правления Аштарханидов осуществление финансовых дел государства находилось в ведении девана (государственной канцелярии), финансовые операции (список даров правителя, приход-расход поступлений, налоговый и таможенный контроль, финансовые льготы) регистрировались в таких специальных тетрадях, как “дафтари инъом”, “дафтари тонобона”, “дафтари авориж”, “дафтари тавжих (расходная)” ва “дафтари баравоти (освобождений) олий” в “дафтархонайи олий”, что таким образом был налажен контроль за казной, использованы при разработке сценария передачи “Очиқ дарс” (“Открытый урок”), переданной в эфир по телеканалу “Ўзбекистон тарихи” (История Узбекистана) (справка № 06-28-422 Государственного унитарного предприятия “Ўзбекистон” Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 17 апреля 2024 года). Внедрение данного результата исследования послужило распространению новых сведений о канцелярии (деван) государственного управления;

материалы о том, что в период правления Субхонкулихана реформы в управлении образованием (возложение решением верховного правителя на верховного казия (кози калон) полномочий назначения на должность и освобождения с должности бухарских преподавателей и попечителей (мударрис, мутавалли)) привели к улучшению качества работы в этой сфере (отбор и назначение достойных кандидатов на должность мударрисов и мутавалли, улучшение овладения знаний студентами), использованы при разработке сценария передачи “Очиқ дарс” (“Открытый урок”), переданной в эфир по телеканалу “Ўзбекистон тарихи” (История Узбекистана) (справка № 06-28-422 Государственного унитарного предприятия “Ўзбекистон” Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 17 апреля 2024 года). Внедрение данного результата исследования послужило распространению сведений об изменении в обязанностях должности верховного казия (кози калон) их причинах и последствиях;

сведения о том, что Убайдуллахан, для укрепления своего положения, передал кушбеги более обширные, чем у аталыка и додхоха, полномочия (участие на всех собраниях, приемах без специального разрешения, издание распоряжений без письменного указа правителя, назначение кандидатов на должности, получение средств из казны без объяснения причин)

происходило ослабление политической власти (подпадание последующих ханов под влияние кушбеги кула), использованы при разработке сценария передачи “Очиқ дарс” (“Открытый урок”), переданной в эфир по телеканалу “Ўзбекистон тарихи” (История Узбекистана) (справка № 06-28-422 Государственного унитарного предприятия “Ўзбекистон” Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 17 апреля 2024 года). Внедрение результата исследования послужило распространению новых сведений об изменениях в полномочиях должности первого министра (кулли кушбеги) и результатах этого события;

научные результаты о том, что причины политического кризиса аштарханидов были вызваны преобразованиями, произведёнными в административно-территориальном управлении (изъятие Хутталянского вилаета у Бухары и её передача Балхскому вилаету, передача Термезского вилаета от Балха - Бухаре), назначением руководителей на местах, как правило, из числа представителей ханского дома (организация мятежей против хана в борьбе за власть), частыми изменениями должностных привилегий в кенгаше, производимыми ханами (время от времени искусственное повышение статуса диванбеги, кази-каляна, парваначи, додхоха, кушбеги) использовались в разделе “Средние века” постоянной экспозиции Зааминского историко-краеведческого музея (Справка Агентства культурного наследия Республики Узбекистан за № 02-06/3561 от 4 октября 2023 года). Представленные материалы способствовали обогащению музейных фондов и экспозиции научной информацией о территориальном управлении, совершенствованию профессиональной деятельности музейных работников.

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты настоящего исследования обсуждены на 4 международных и 3 республиканских научнопрактических конференциях.

Публикация результатов исследования. По теме диссертации опубликовано 14 научных работ, в том числе в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан для опубликования основных результатов докторских диссертаций, 5 статей (в том числе 3 статьи в республиканских и 2 статьи в зарубежном журналах), 9 тезисов докладов в сборниках материалов международных и республиканских научно-практических конференций.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложений. Общий объем диссертации составляет 117 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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