

Some Features of Public Administration in the Empire of Amir Temur

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Abstract:*The article analyzes some features of public administration in the empire of Amir Temur. About a century before Amir Temur came to power, significant changes took place in the ethnic composition of the Movarounnakh population.*

The invasion of the Mongols in the territory of Central Asia, in turn, contributed to the emergence of new tribes and nations. In particular, in the middle of the thirteenth century there was a migration of ethnic groups of jaloyir, barlos, kavchin and arlot to Central Asia. In the first half of the XIII-XIV centuries some groups of olchin, duglat, mongol, sulduz, oyrot, bakhrin, market, mang'it, kungrad and other tribes moved to Movarounnakh.

Even the Turkic Mongols living in Movarounnakh gradually forgot the term "Mongol" and called themselves "chigatay."

B.Maniz, M. Haydar and other authors commented on the role of tribes in socio-political life, career and rank, as well as the great power of Amir Temur in distribution. It is possible to conclude that the tribes' nobles of Amir Temur were widely involved in the posts.

Key words: *public administration, empire, Amir Temur, chigatay, Movarounnakh.*

I. INTRODUCTION

About a century before Amir Temur came to power, significant changes took place in the ethnic composition of the Movarounnakh population.

The invasion of the Mongols in the territory of Central Asia, in turn, contributed to the emergence of new tribes and nations. In particular, in the middle of the thirteenth century there was a migration of ethnic groups of jaloyir, barlos, kavchin and arlot to Central Asia[1].

According to K.Shaniyazov, in the first half of the XIII-XIV centuries some groups of olchin, duglat, mongol, sulduz, oyrot, bakhrin, market, mang'it, kungrad and other tribes moved to Movarounnakh[2].

The scientist noted that most of these groups had been in contact with the local population in the fourteenth century, mixed with their culture and even forgotten their language, and began to communicate in Turkish.

Even the Turkic Mongols living in Movarounnakh gradually forgot the term "Mongol" and called themselves "chigatay[3]".

Based on scientific research it is possible to conclude that during the period of Amir Temur and his successors Turkic process intensified, new "chigatoy" or "Turk" methods of literary language emerged.

The fact that the official writing and drawing works, along with the Persian language, also indicate that the Turkish language is taken at the level of state policy.

The emergence of the book "Hamsa" by the great thinker and statesman AlisherNavoi can also be considered as a result of opportunities and conditions created by Amir Temur in the Turkic language.

It is possible to understand that the Mongol ethnic groups that migrated to Central Asia after the Genghis Khan's invasion have joined the local population over the past century, embraced their local traditions, played an important role in the formation of the Uzbek nation, and created a new wave of assimilation.

This topic has been partially studied by local[4] and international[5] scientists. This is especially evident in foreign literature.

Foreign experts B. Manz, M. Haydar commented on the role of tribes in socio-political life, career and rank, and the great power of Amir Temur in their distribution in accordance with the customs of that time. They concluded that the emirates were widely used in the Amir Temur State.

Hilda Hukham also pointed out that Chigatays played a major role in the governance of the state, which was the basis of the Amir Temur military force.

R. G. Mukminova mentioned that tribal leaders, including Chigatay chiefs, had a decisive role in the marches and were granted significant privileges, including the right to graze livestock wherever they were in the steppes, and were exempt from taxation[6]. They are financially supported by the wealth they receive from their own property.

B. Manz said that Amir Temur had political status, such as Barlos, Jurassic, Jaloyir, Sulduz, Ulus, Arlott tribes, and HuttalanAmirs[7].

B. Manz said that there was a military tactic in the state of Amir Temur[8].

Twelve of the forty caves of Amir Temur in "The Temples of Temur" - the barlas, tarkhan, arghin, jaloyir, tulkichi, dulday, mongol, sulduz, to'g'oy, kipchak, arlot, and totor[9].

From these data it can be concluded that these tribes, who

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supported the military power of Amir Temur, played a great role in the socio-political life.

Military and administrative chiefs were appointed among the lineage clans. For example, Balkh and Bukhara were ruled by barlosemirs[10], and the seeds of cinnamon were often assigned as gatekeepers. Yazd, Tabriz, Ray, Abarquh[11], Khorezm, Herat, Isfidor, and Avnik were ruled by the emissaries of the tribe. It is clear that Amir Temur also took into account the ethnic and regional factors of state governance.

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

The state also has a strong position in the governance of the state[12]. They were busy collecting taxes and sending them to the treasury.

B. Manz said that Amir Temur's appointment was not based on clear rules. He feared the weakening of the monarchy, the expansion of the powers of the individual officials and the centralization of the government, and each of the officials presented the administration as a gift and maintained their control and control. " We agree with B. Manz that he has focused on moral and professional factors and experience in the promotion of titles and titles, but assumes that he has taken over the control of land, private land owners, foundations, and commerce in conjunction with public lands[13], we would like to mention. The basis of this policy was to maintain the power of a centralized state.

B. Manz Amir pointed out that in the central and local governments of the Temur State, mainly Persian people were involved in fundraising, management, writing and drawing.

It cites data from both provinces and provinces that were involved in collecting taxes from captured provinces and provinces, led by the emirates, who were strictly registered and investigated by the local government.

Seed rituals were also important in terms of career and titles[14].

One of the high ranks is also known as the Tavochi-Chancellor (Adjutant). They were also involved in assembling the prince and other local leaders from across the country, collecting troops before the marches, and recording the soldiers who died during the fighting[15]. They were responsible for keeping accurate records of the troops, improving their conditions, determining the level of armament, delegating the ambassadors the necessary tasks, and setting their numbers. During the peace, the Tawafists engaged in recruiting troops for peace. The construction of the canal in Azerbaijan was also directed by the cultists. They were responsible for the fair distribution of the spoils of the march, the organization of the landing of troops and other activities.

JakuBarlos, BurundukBarlos, Ali Sultan Nayman, ArdasherQawchin, MubarakshohBarlos, Shamsiddin Abbas, Alim Sheikh, InakKhumoriKavchin, World King Barlos, IskandarDurbat, UlaifaQavchin, Bustari, The names of tawaturists such as Wolf Star, Khudodod Hussein, LuqmanKhorezmi, Muhammad al-Bukra, and Yusuf Jalil also indicate the role of Chigatay seeds in political power[16].

The Tarhon label was given to the most influential people of that time. They are exempt from property taxes for their great service to the state. Tarhan Khan was easily accessible to the khan, was forgiven up to nine times, his property was not distributed, and sometimes his descendants were tax-exempt[17].

One of the prestigious titles in the Amir Temur palace is a badge. They came from the Chigatay noblemen, who were stamped by Amir Temur, and used to mean the great emir, the deputy, the chief of the district (the army of ten thousand). This title also had a great reputation in the Amir Temur Palace.

Darug'a[18] played a major role in local governance. They have done many responsible functions, such as district, city, or provincial governor, chief of the guard. Darug'as are often assigned to border areas. They were responsible for registering royalty, collecting troops, collecting taxes and bringing them to the royal court, overseeing the local rulers. The Tigers also acted as an army observer during the march[19]. He also worked on the district administration, the proper organization of post offices, collection of taxes and sending them to the palace. They were also responsible for agricultural rehabilitation, urban construction or reconstruction[20].

Consequently, the governing bodies of the local executive power were responsible for all matters in their territories, and they played an important role in the history of the Timurid statehood. The trees are also subject to great demands from the state. According to the "Temurtuzuklari" the authorities paid for their property at the expense of the plundering of the property of a citizen in their area, so this position was also very responsible. These positions are also among the nobles who have the stamps.

Muhassil is one of the most influential officials in the kingdom of Timur[21]. Muhassils also among the stamps nobles. In addition to the gates, they operated in many cities. The educators were often responsible for collecting levies on wealthy and dependent landowners.

It is important to answer the question, "Why did Amir Temur relate to the rulers of power and military affairs, especially during the time of the Mongols?"

In our opinion, while Amir Temur was not a supporter of the Chaghatay nobles, we shall describe why he relied on them after his removal from the political scene of Maverounnahr:

The Chigatay nobles have long been a cornerstone of the military force, have extensive experience in marches, have over one hundred and fifty years of political and military influence in the administration and military affairs of Maverounnah, have maintained the political and military traditions of the Genghis Khan era.

In our mentality it is customary to solve problems through reputable people. Amir Temur tried to take full advantage of these opportunities.

Furthermore, given the high level of skills of the Persian-speaking devon, Amir Temur took advantage of their strengths and capabilities.

One of the peculiarities of the state of Amir Temur is that he relied on the support and advice of noble nobles and intelligent scholars in ruling the state, because they had a great reputation among the people. We can conclude that the state of Amir Temur has its intellectual potential, which embodies the political, historical, spiritual and moral values achieved in its time. These groups have closely assisted Amir Temur in preserving the moral and ethical factors in governance and in carrying out the educational function of the state. Taking into consideration these opportunities and factors, Amir Temur increased the power of his country.

Amir Temur masterfully used the Mongol, local Turkic, Persian-Arab traditions of his time in state management during the period of seed-growing. Although he had unrestricted power, he ruled the state according to the customs of his day, but sought to strengthen the central government by exercising strong control over the local government.

CONCLUSION

It is evident that he has laid the foundations of a new statehood, which is far ahead of the existing lines of government and combines many other methods and traditions.

Amir Temur used a protection system to support the people of his day who had shown great courage in government and military operations, which later served as an important factor in the transformation of the centralized state into a fragmented state. If the successors of Amir Temur were united in the same state and developed a leader with the same inherent power, they could retain this power for a long time, with a strong foundation, speed, compactness, and efficiency. With a great deal of career and material wealth, there was great opposition, and in the kingdom of Amir Temur, it was natural, but this result could not be accelerated or changed.

It is worth noting that the existing system of insurrection in the state of Amir Temur existed both in the West and the East, causing the same problems in all regions. Although this system has for some time served to strengthen the power, capacity and might of power, it has since begun to disintegrate. There are many examples from history: the state of Frank, Ancient Russia, Genghis Khan, Amir Temur and many others.

Generally, the state administration of Amir Temur was organized according to the traditions of his time. Many of these methods and features were also characteristic of other foundations of statehood at that time.

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