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**CONFERENCE ARTICLE****Changes In The Social Status Of Certain Office Holders In The Bukhara Khanate During The Ashtar Khanate Period****Barotov Sirojiddin**Researcher, Uzbekistan state world languages university, Uzbekistan

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**ABSTRACT**

In the article Bukhara in the khanate there is was some officials state management and Khan on the board place and social position , as well as their powers and on duty changes analysis made.

**KEYWORDS**

Council , council , " consultation " , "assembly " "high " , " changi " , " jirga " , " kurultoy " , " majlisi" excellent , " advice " "khani " , "dodkhoh" , "yasovul" , "kushbegi" slave , mufti soldier, father , "atka" , "otaka" , "bek" , great devonbegi , propeller , dodkhox , eshikog ' aboshi, chig ' atoybegi, mirokhuri kalon, to ' qsabo, kushbegi , "amir- i "hunter " , " hunter " , "hunter" bird.

**INTRODUCTION**

Bukhara in the khanate Shaybanis during khanate political in life High state body – the Council place tall The Council was a “ consultation ” , “meeting ” like “ high ” names Also called the Council of Ministers . High senior priests , nomads tribe captains , military bosses and large from officials consists of was . Ashtarkhanids such a time High state management organ there is It can be called a “ changi ” , “ jirga ” , “ kurultoy ” , “ majlisi ” . excellent , “ advice ” The names “khani ” and “ mashvarat ” with Council meetings mainly Bukhara behind Khan in the reception The Khan is on a trip . when or , conquest marches During the time of the Council of Khans in the tent The Council transferable time and deadline strict not specified . The council is the ruler's time and there is in the situation looking at per week two times , some in cases three once Council composition country socio-economic and political in life important role playful from forty more than from officials consists of was .

Historian B. Ahmedov is a dodkhok , yasovul , kushbegi. slave and like a mufti soldier positions Ashtarkhans during new careers that remind The most influential of the state positions in the khanate was the naqib. However , NAKhanikov emphasized that the naqib was second only to the sheikh-ul-Islam . Ashtar Khans during yours truly position very tall All state officials , even dynasty The princes are also from Naqib. below sitting . But , Bukhara to the throne dogs dynasty After sitting down , the Naqib career from dodxox bottom o'ring fall goes to the 18th century come yours truly on behalf of again one how much tasks is assigned . During this period, the naqib begins to be considered an important and responsible person in the military structure of the state. In particular, he was responsible for organizing troops during military campaigns, providing them with weapons and equipment, and developing a strategy of action . In the absence of the khan, the naqib's instructions were considered important in resolving judicial cases . Another position that was considered leading in terms of its authority in the state administration of the Bukhara Khanate was the atalik. During the Ashtar Khanate period, the atalik was considered an important person in the political life of the Bukhara Khanate after the khan . Historian Hafiz Tanish Bukhari mentions the atalik in his work "Abdullanoma" with the names "atka" , "otaka" , "bek" . Among

the officials who had their place in the Khan's Council, the atalik's place was the first, next to the ruler . The atalik was assigned very important tasks. During the dynasties preceding the Janiyas, this position was traditionally held by respected and influential people. For example, in the 15th century, distinguished and influential representatives of the Kushchi and Uyghur peoples were appointed to this position. The lexical meaning of the word fatherhood in ancient Turkic is “father in place of father”, “replacing father” . Fatherhood future of princes spiritual father are counted , their upbringing with engaged in . Also , princes districts or regions under their administration , they are also puberty to those who have reached until fatherhood control under managed . From now on outside , khanate water sources population addresses and interdistrict justice criteria based on distribution management is also “ state ” “support ” - of fatherhood on behalf of It can be seen that the position of fatherhood was much stronger during the Ashtar Khan period than during the Shayban period. The next highest rank in the Khanate hierarchy after the father was the great devanbeg. (devonbegiyi-kalon) stood . His function was of great importance in the economic life of the khanate. The great devonbegi was the responsible for controlling the revenues of the kharoj, which was the main tax in the state, and recording it in the ledger. The person in this position was considered the head of the khanate's office. All financial issues of the state were resolved by the great devonbegi. Water control in the Karakul bey of the Bukhara Khanate was also in the hands of the great devonbegi . Also, the issues of receiving foreign ambassadors visiting the khanate and providing them with food were the responsibility of the great devonbegi . The great devonbegi was sometimes also called the minister . The person who was next in rank in the khanate to the great devonbegi was the bu-parvanachi. The parvanachi's task was to convey the decrees (yarliks) of the supreme ruler to responsible persons . In addition, in war situations, the duties of commanding large military units and leading the defense of cities and fortresses were also assigned to the parvanachi . The parvanachi was also assigned the task of managing administrative territories. For example, during the reign of Imamkuli Khan, the administration of Karshi was the responsibility of Rakhim parvanachi .

Therefore this is also for the position one-sided mature people appointed . After the prosecutor on the step dodxox Standing in this position person citizens supreme ruler in the name of written applications listened and Khan's decision to them to deliver responsible was . Dodxox in office person one of the moment in the large military The official was also considered . Invasion walks , or enemy danger put standing at times dodxox important positions led by . Dodxox also , emergency at times public order control did . Sometimes ambassador task These factors dodxox in office person's Khan in the palace high o'ring has that means . Bukhara emirate during dodxoh's rank of major general Another important position was the Chig'atoybegi , who was considered the head of the Chig'atoy clan, which had its own position in the khanate . He was also responsible for managing the administrative and irrigation systems of the Shafirkan district of the khanate . This indicates his high position in state administration . Four officials who had their own positions in the Bukhara Khanate - the ataliq , the devanbegi, the parvanachi and the dadkhoh - had access to the palace and sat next to the khan in the khan's meeting . The Eshikog ' aboshi, the chig'atoybegi , the mirokhuri kalon and the toqsabas had access to the khan's palace. However, they could not sit next to the supreme ruler . Another important statesman was the Kushbegi (Turk. head of the khan's hunting), who was responsible for the khan's hunting. His task The ruler is resting . whenever you want hunting process from organizing consists of Hunting weapons and equipment , hunter birds and dogs supply issues managed . Academician B. Akhmedov Bird's nest in places representatives the name "amir- i" "hunter " , " hunter " ( hunting) in the forms of head ' i ) to the language Ubaydullah Khan II, who ascended the throne of the Khanate (1702-1711) the influence of the kushbegi in the political life of the state increased even more. Ubaydullah Khan II established the position of " kull-i kushbegi " in 1709. From that moment on, the holder of this position became one of the high-ranking officials of the khanate and his role in the political life of the country was strengthened. Ubaydullah Khan II established this to the position to oneself close was Torah appoints.

**Conclusion** as in other words , the Ashtarkhans during state management solid to the structure has then military , civilian and religious structures clear one system based on worked in the khanate central and local management organs activity carried of the state stability exactly this to the system related was . Military management separately importance has divide and conquer management and regions protection to do for different positions current made in the palace bureaucracy is also quite developed , to him different ceremony and palace to the services responsible was officials activity example It can be . Local in management and province rulers , religious officials and military bosses important role played . This system Ashtar Khans state management relatively stable to keep opportunity but in the 18th century come central authority weakening with this the system itself stability lost .

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