

The Posts and Ranks Concerning to a Local and Religious Administration

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Abstract--This article reviews the posts and ranks of local government, judicial and religious institutions in the government of the Amir Temur period. This article analyzes the current posts in the public administration system of Amir Temur, their duties and powers.

Mukhassil was responsible for collecting taxes from the people when the accountants were formed. *Daruga* was the mayor. In addition, the article highlights the ranks and titles such as the *kutval*, the *mustafviy*, the *mukhtasib*, the *khaborchi* and others.

Key words--local government, posts, ranks, Amir Temur, devon.

I. INTRODUCTION

Specialists as B.Maniz, M.Hajdar in accordance with a seed post and ranks of tribes were distributed by customs of that period at discretion and Timur's powers. In Timur's state basically seed aristocrats had been involved.

B.Maniz had told that in Timur's state of the amir on a basis to the politician there were tribes as *barlas*, *yasuriy*, *jalayr*, *sulduz*, *apardi*, *arlot*, *huttalonamirs*, and basically military leaders left these tribes.

In the book "Councils of Temur" special Taurus from forty relatives had given ten on twelve-*barlos*, *tarxon*, *argin*, *arlot*, *tugay*, *kipchak*, the *Mongol*, *sulduz*, *jalayr* and to *Tatars*.

For example, *Balkh* and *Bukhara* amirs from *barlas* tribe administered, in *kavchin* tribe had given a post *daruga*. *Yezd*, *Tabriz*, *Abarkukh*, *Khoresm*, *Herat*, *Isfizor*, *Avnik* constantly operated amirs from *kavchin* tribe.

In Timur's period of the cities as *Isfahan*, *Shiraz*, *Yazd*, *Herat* and *Samarkand* were available local devons and they were called «*sokhibidevon*». We think that such devons had been organized in cities having the big importance.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

As writes B. Maniz local devon had been combined from the Persian managing persons, but collecting of taxes was not included completely into their power.

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However, about responsible term of devon, it was not enough data and devons were translated from one place to another. In local management "darugas" played the big role. They have performed responsible works as the convoy chief or as the regional or city mayor.

Darugas were generally borders appointed also to areas. Registration of the citizen, folding of the soldier, collecting of taxes also was finishing to a palace of the Padishah and work of supervision of local governors was responsibilities of them. Darugas in current circulations had carried out a problem as of the observer of an army. And also management of areas, correct set activity in post stations, collecting of taxes were duties of them. Darugas were responsible for agriculture restoration, city building or regenerative works.

So, darugas - managing directors of a local executive power were responsible persons on all problems of territories, they held the important place in statehood of tamers. On darugas the state was the big requirement and duties that inserted. In the book "Temur's Councils" if the citizen's thing either was stole nor another thing had been happened at departmental territory that managing directors paid, therefore this post was very responsible. On these posts inserted from aristocrats who had T-beam stamp.

Mukhassil was from the most influential posts of the reign of Temur amir. On these posts also inserted aristocrats who had T-beam stamp. They contained with darugas conducted activity in the same row. Mukhosils were responsible for collecting from the dependent lands the tax "khiroj" and asked "omon".

Tamgachies (printers) were responsible for collecting the taxes which had come through customs. In each area was responsible the emir of justice. They supervised justice of this territory. In Temur's period of the level of establishments of the power, customs services, managements tax and establishments of other local government could be learnt through analyses of these various posts and ranks of adaptation of activity.

In places financial credit and debit works were executed by bookkeepers, keepers of calculations were "mustavfiys".

The chief of a fortress was called "kutvol". We think that they played the big role in defensive works. Long since on cities there were strong fortresses and their conquest was a difficult problem. At first these fortresses were under construction in the strategic defensive purposes. Kutvol had solved a problem of opening of the gate of a fortress. Keys from fortress gate also stood at kutvol. Therefore, on this post it was inserted people patriots, administrative, clever men.

In local management mukhtasibs also played the important role. They carried out rules of shariat, the prices for markets; others supervised also types of such things. Mukhtasibs supervised the spiritual works.

Local small arranged well engaged in works of the finance and agriculture managements were called amins (lexical value reliable people). They had power of supervision of the land, tax collecting, supervising these lands.

Decrees of the higher governors and announced to the people the important cases were called "khabarchi" ("herald"). They at markets, at makhallas both kishlaks, and broad masses called a chasm at the

collected lands with a high voice. And it was a method of an exchange of the information peculiar in medieval statehood.

The distributor of water was called "juybon". They had powers at the circle of territories water division. The chairman of makhalla, the chief of craft benches was called "kulu".

According to the previous territorial site certain handicraftsmen lived in kishlaks and makhallas. Chairmen of makhalla had selected people who could be an example for all.

We think that rural mayors were called kalontars and they were considered as representatives of local authorities. They also were responsible for a socioeconomic life, peace well-being of the territory.

The problem of Temur's period concerning court and right system were specialising, from these posts "kazi" (judge) were from the most influential posts. Kaziis played the important role in adaptation of court, the state right. They played the important role in relations of the citizen and the state, in realization of propensities of public justice. Kaziis had the big influence of maintenance force of legality of the state. In this period they tried to discover legal balance showing the epoch left huge kaziis as a possessing science and ability.

Chagatajamirs and the official examining inconsistent in the law were called "yarguchi". He conducted activity in court of the higher tribunal.

Kaziis before all equality, justice certainly followed laws and demanded from them to let out natural and fair decisions.

If also one of the parties was dissatisfied the put out decision of kazi or a sentence the state chiefs had right to give the appeal by kazikalon(chiefkazi). It means that on the whole country activity supervision of kaziis assigned by kazikalon.

In the state of amir Temur actions of proceeding were carried out in trial kaziis and they shared in Shariat court, Citizens' court and military court.

Azamat Ziyoyev says: "The Justice that is court - legal system shared on three Ministry of Justice was engaged in with worldly affairs. Military court operated a separate image".

B.Ahmedov thinks that dealing with worldly problems is called «akhdosikazi". Kazi engaged as Shariat are called " KaziShariat ». Kazi dealing with military problems between soldiers is called" Kazi soldier".

Studying Temur's reign, we see that on governments'posts worked influential people and they had works. One of such people were called "asaslar".

They worked to protect in the evenings the world for people. Engaged people were called as complaints "dodgoh".

The tax collector was called" yasokiy" or" sarboz ". From them it was required business and justice, the adaptation to the state interests.

The police establishment was called *yasaklik*. They were responsible for discipline, to a public order and had power to supervise them.

Night bodyguards were called "pos" or "guard". They were responsible for the world of citizens. This different information on posts shows that they had certain problems.

In Temur's period, if we take importance of Islam, religious posts and ranks played the big importance. Emir Temur used Islamic ideology as the force of connection. Therefore, in the state had paid the big attention to religious management.

The Muslim leader at reign was called "sheikh-ul-Islam". Alisher Navoi "Sheikhul-Islam" makes heads of Moslems and instructions on Islamic prospering. Such person should be the keeper of Islam and wise.

"Sheikhul-Islam" was concerned all indulgence. He knew Islam in perfection. From the greatest religious posts the palace had "a'lam" (lawyer). This higher post was inserted selectively strongly knowing scientific laws of theology and Shariat. They were advisers to the main governor in problems concerning to Shariat laws. The supervisor of the prices on markets, performance by Moslems of rules of Shariat, and the higher official person was called "mukhtasib". Basically they were responsible for moral affairs.

In the period Temur, the descendants of prophet Muhamed were considered as sayyids and had the big authority. They took the big place in a country life. Amir Temur gave them the big material gifts. The subordinated officials to mukhtasibs were called "ikhtisobakhli". They engaged with the problems in Shariat bases assigned to keep a public order and debauchery forestalling. He assigned to stand against cheating binge and against various negative illnesses. Mukhtasibs had retaliatory power to punish those which did something against the rights of the country in corresponding positions.

"Sadr" conducted important issues connected with vakuffs of the lands. These officials had been occupied with expenses of land which had presented the enterprises, mosques and other establishments. They submitted to "sadr'a'zam". Sadr'a'zam- they set land to sayyids and to religious figures as a *suyurgol*. And also it was considered as the high-ranking official which knew a theology and Shariat science and from time to time gave reports about vakuffs.

In Temur's period with works the explanation and classification of the Muslim right were engaged "fakikhs". They in the first conducted researchers leaning to products of muslims and leaning to the Koran. The imam khatib affairs of a mosque, training namaz operated, etc. They called the population in good with various appeals. These appeals had been well organised on Friday, after namaz". Voizs had the oratorical abilities, resulted impression, the big influence to the people.

Teacher's which taught lessons from religious and worldly sciences at medrese were called "mudarrisses". They played the big role in increase of literacy and a population of an inner world. The authority of mudarrisses among the people was great. In this period sheikhs and their descendants accepted as the most authoritative.

Doing conclusions, Amir Temur in state management aspired to put aristocrats. For example, barlasses, yasuries, jalayrs, sulduzs, ulus, apardiy, tribes, arlots, amirs, Khuttalon had the big political position. In a palace of Amir Temur, there were important posts as mukhassil, daruga, tavachi, atalik, parvanachi, kukaltosh, chief cook, emir justice, mukhtasib, the secretary, bakhshiy, mirob, the engineer and the others. And they played the big role at sanguineous business of machinery of state.

Kazyi, dodhokh, asass, yasoki, yasaklik - these posts played the big role in court system, owned force of the big influence in maintenance of laws and their execution of the country.

The Sheikh-ul-Islam, the lawyer, mukhtasib, the official, fakikh, the imam khatib, Karan reader, mudarris - these religious posts and ranks played the important role in formation of divine concepts of the country.

In general, Amir Temur's available posts and ranks in reigns played the big role in strengthening of machinery of state.

Amir Temur through his officials actively fought corruption. To prevent corruption, he often transferred his officials to other areas. In addition to such officials, he had informers and through them he could control the conduct of the local administration.

Doing a conclusion, we have learnt that system of bodies of the central and local government, conformity system of bodies of a rank, a proportion well storing jammed. The above-stated posts and ranks show creations of a perfect management system during this period, deserved by maintenance of their well-being of protection of the state prosperity and citizens of this system. In this period each official had a debt and powers. Officials who conducted activity in Temur's period in the government played the big role in the decision internal and external problems.

III. RESULTS

At this head the system of the local management, meetings, and its place in statehood analyzed, posts and ranks in Temur's reign of the amir.

From analyses of researches it is possible to tell that organized the central and local system in the state, maintenance force of the monarchical power, maintenance of execution of laws, and also execution of the purposes of laws had importance.

Amir Temur basically appointed scientific, brave military men proved to be on wars in areas and country areas.

Participation of military aristocrats in management shows that a feudal step the Middle Ages developed. In it the harmony of the civil power was created the military man.

Amir Temur the appointed for the sons of those people which were heated on the state works, aspired to maintenance of disinterested management at administrative territories, true, administrative, scientific work were done.

Of the work of local management were well organized. Each area, regions, there was a commandant. In reign management it is necessary to tell that collectives and local aksakals played the big role. To management had been given attention to national customs and took attention opinion of aksakals in collecting of taxes, protection of makhallya, material maintenance and others. From these it is possible to tell that Temur's reign of the amir joints of bodies of the local and central power had united in the unique centre.

The big attention from the solemn formed rules to a wedding gift of grandees was given. In management of reign of the politician, morals, ethic and aesthetic possibilities had adapted.

In a control system of the country meetings had the big importance. In all problems concerning to the most important problems of the country were solved. In meetings sometimes to local national representatives it was granted the rights of any person in selective situations.

Even on these higher concourses according to national inquiry taxes sometimes decreased. Government officials, military leaders, scientific, great and skilled people were participated in meetings also they appointed assessors to officials.

They served maintenance of interrelation of the central power, execution of laws, justice and government installations. In that period though this political institute was representation made local governors from it, was possible to understand that through local governors of aspiration protection territory and national interests.

There were posts and ranks at reign. Because Temur was not from family Chingizkhan, that's why he named himself as "emir" an ohm and lifted one of descendant of Chingizhan the khan. However he did not limit the power, tried to discover moment to change the accepted decisions government officials and to participate acceptance of new decisions and conceivable.

After Amir Temur, a large post was 'divanbegi'. Sometimes it was called as "great as the minister". He was the chief of the great Cabinet and played the important role in the state works.

In the central power there were posts as yarguchi, the treasurer (khosin), the secretary shikovul, tavachi, arzbegi, kushbegi, tarxon, nuyon, otalik, parvanachi, bakhshiy, bitikchi, the secretary and etc.

In each area there was a head of department of justice, the auditor execution of laws seriate, the commandant of a fortress, the herald, mustavfiy and others more a post and a rank.

IV. CONCLUSION

It is possible to do a conclusion that the central and local management of reign of of the Amir Temur was strongly organized; this system was important task of the purpose and realization of the state.

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