

## **SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE OF THE KARAKHANID STATE AND ITS ESSENCE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This article describes in detail the order of governance of the Karakhanids' state and important features of the state apparatus, as well as methods of public administration, and positions. Historical sources, the result of the scientific work of historians, show that the territory of modern Uzbekistan called Turkestan since the VII century. Shortly after the Arab conquest of Turkestan, a number of independent states began to form. By the second half of the tenth century, a new political force had emerged in the seventh part of the region, capable of carrying out political activity on a larger scale than the space in which formed.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Karakhanids, Samanids, Turkistan, Afrasiyab, Sotuk Abdulkarim, Yabg'u, Tekin, Karakhan, Dargah and Supreme Ruler.*

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Historical sources, the result of the scientific work of historians, show that the territory of modern Uzbekistan called Turkestan since the VII century. Shortly after the Arab conquest of Turkestan, a number of independent states began to form. By the second half of the tenth century, a new political force had emerged in the seventh part of the region, capable of carrying out political activity on a larger scale than the space in which formed.

This dynasty is the Karakhanid dynasty. There are many opinions about the origin of this dynasty, which has passed an important stage in the history of the statehood of Uzbekistan. Furthermore, although it is clear that the Karakhanids are Turkic people, there is no definite information about their origin. Recognized by many researchers of the history of The American expert Robert Dankoff suggested that the real name of the Karakhanid ancestor Afrosiab was Alp Er Tunga. As for the term of this dynasty, The word "Karakhanids" comes from the title of one of the leaders of the Qarluqs who converted to Islam - Sotuk Abdulkarim Karakhan. Sotuk also indicates that Abdulkarim Karakhan was a descendant of Yagma. Ibn al-Asir's Kitab al-kamil fit-tarih states that the lands from Kashgar and Bolasog to the Chinese border were under the rule of Bugrakan at-Turk.

Thus, at the beginning of the XI century, the Karakhanid state covered the territory from the upper and middle reaches of the Amu Darya to the Yettisuv and in the east to the river Torim. Furthermore, the rule of the Karakhanids in Movorounnahr lasted for almost 200 years. That is, the end of this dynasty came in 1213. Khorezm Shah Sultan Muhammad did that event. As for the

system of government of the Karakhanid state, Soviet historiography, when it comes to the political power and governance of the dynasty in the region, struck a blow at the centralized system with the replacement of the Samanids, introduced forms of ownership in the administration, and promoted tribalism.

However, it was natural that the Karakhanid system of government, which had led to post-Samanid political and geographical changes, would have undergone some changes in line with these changes. It is based on the statehood experience and traditions of Turkic states, such as the Turkic state. The Karakhanid dynasty effectively used these experiences in public administration, which, in turn, developed it and brought it to a new stage of development.

When the Karakhanid state was first formed, the administrative system was based on the union of tribes. At the same time, the head of state subjugated all the tribes in the country called "Yabgu", while protecting all the tribes in the territory ruled by Yabgu from external attacks. His own chiefs rule that tribe. The chiefs of the tribes were also the military commanders of this tribe and considered the deputies of the Khagan. Over time, this method of administrative management of the Karakhanids developed and improved. By the middle of the tenth century, when the Karakhanid state expanded to include neighboring tribes, and became a major political force, certain reforms took place in their governance. At the head of the state sat the "great khan", usually honored with the title "Karakhan".

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The oldest member of the dynasty sat on khan's throne on the help of the brother. Along with the title of "Karakhan", the khans honored with such honorary titles as Tavgachkhan, Arslankhan, and Bugrahon. The Qarakhanid state formed from top to bottom, and the states divided into provinces. The rulers of the country were called Elok khans, and the holders of this title were the "white khan of the people", the "great khan" who was second only to the Karakhan in prestige and rank. Although the Elok khans became the Khagan's deputies, they minted coins in their own name in the country and sought independence in domestic and foreign policy. Among the Elok khans, the Movorounnahr Elokhan had a great reputation, and he usually lived in Samarkand. During this period, the provinces were ruled by people with the title of "takin". The term "Takin" was first used by the ancient Turks to refer to the Khagan's successor, the Crown Prince, and was later used as the title of military leader by the Samanids and Karakhanids. Due to the fact that form of government was associated with political, social, economic and cultural factors, the main content of the system of government, which existed during the Karakhanids during the Samanids, has been preserved.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The management system of the center consisted of two departments: dargah and devon. The supreme ruler appointed representatives of the ruling dynasty to the provinces and cities under his control, naturally, aiming to pursue his policy throughout the country. The rulers of the region had the title of Ilig. However, the natural political situation that existed before also occurred in the following dynasty. In particular, the provinces sought to pursue an independent policy different from the center. This led to internal strife, and in the third quarter of the 11th century, the political unity of the Karakhanids divided into two: the western and eastern khanates. As in any statehood, during the Karakhanid period, much attention paid to the system of the central government.

A special place in this given to the activities of the pilgrims, which harmonized the relationship between the dargah, the supreme ruler, and the regions, the citizens. It stated that The Qarakhanids tried to introduce a different form of state structure and government than the Samanids. Their power passed from father to son, not from father to son, as in the Samanids, but from brother to brother, and then to the next generation of the dynasty.

The whole clan of the Karakhanids was the collective owner of power, and each member of the dynasty could claim one stream of common dynasty property according to his origin. The main part of this property belonged to three great members of the dynasty - the great Khagan, the small Khagan and the Elikhan. Each generation has its share. In addition, the Karakhanids had two capitals: Kashgar and Bolasogun. The Karakhanids had the following important positions in the state political system: considered hungry.

In addition, Elikhan, SheikhuIslam, Dargoh were the last prime ministers. In particular, these positions have the following links, and their powers were in the following positions: Shaykh al-Islam - Imam, Sayyid, Sadr, Sheikh, fakih, judge, mufti, Munshi; Dargoh - Ulug Khojib, Munshi, Bitikchi, Kushchi, Oshchi, Ogichi, Biruk, Tavochi; The prime minister was Devoni Mustafi, Devoni Mushrif, Devoni Borid, Devoni Amid, Devoni Ushrat, Devoni Wakhf and Devoni Wali.

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, it is clarified that the forms of statehood of this dynasty, which rose in the X -XI centuries, are very close and similar to the existing forms of government, and show that the state associations in our history have achieved great political success. The system of government pursued by the Karakhanids also served as a program for the state associations that existed after it. During the reign of the Ghaznavids, Khorezmshahs, and Temurids, the state administration of this dynasty was widely used. The advantage of this dynasty's system of government is that in the countries that preceded it, the role of Islam in relation to this dynasty and its role in governing was not very strong, and therefore many shortcomings in the form of government are obvious.

However, the Karakhanid dynasty reached its peak at a time when Islam was in its infancy and renaissance was gaining momentum. The role and participation of religious leaders in governance has increased, and attention given to the adoption of orders based on Islamic rules. For this reason, the role of the Karakhanids in the history of the Uzbek statehood is of special importance and divided into separate branches, each of which carefully studied in the history of the state. In addition, the history of the Karakhanid period and we can find its administration in the work of Yusuf Khos Hajib, who lived and worked at that time and was awarded the title of "Hajib". This manual is dedicated to the Karakhanid Tavgach Bugrakhan and serves as a major source in the history of the Karakhanid state.

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