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SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES OF ABDULLAH KHAN II

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ABSTRACT

This article highlights the political activities of Abulfath Abdullah Bahodirkhan, a talented politician, commander and statesman, based on information from historical written sources. The lives and activities of many individuals in Mazi have been coincided with complex socio-political events. Sometimes, it is known that they were at the forefront of that serious process and change, influencing the turbulent problems and contradictions of the period, the dangerous sins and sharp turns.

KEYWORDS: *Shaybanikhan, Ubaydulla Sultan, Iskandarkhan, Movarounnahr, Science Of Hadith, Jurisprudence, Sheikhs Khoja Islam.*

INTRODUCTION

The lives and activities of many individuals in Mazi have been coincided with complex socio-political events. Sometimes, it is known that they were at the forefront of that serious process and change, influencing the turbulent problems and contradictions of the period, the dangerous sins and sharp turns. Abulfath Abdullah Bahodirkhan ibn Iskandarkhan ibn Janibek sultan ibn Khojagum sultan ibn Abulhairkhan, who lived in the second half of the 16th century and was able to unite Dashti Kipchak, Movarounnahr, Khorezm and Khorasan into a single state, is one of such historical figures. This article covers the political activities of Abulfath Abdullah Bahodirkhan, a talented politician and commander, statesman, creator and patron of science, based on information from historical written sources.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Abdullah Khan II, who took advantage of the wars between the independent estates and the great nobility against them, gradually began to unite the lands of Movarounnahr and Khorasan under his rule. His actions were actively supported by the local sheikhs, Hodja Islam and his son Hodja Sa'd. [Turaev, 2007: 70-75]. In 1561, Abdullah Khan II severed ties with his uncle

Pirmuhammad and proclaimed his father, Alexander Sultan (1561-1583) khan. In fact, Iskandar was a khan in the name of Sultan and did not interfere in the management of the country, the power was in the hands of Abdullah Khan II. After the death of Alexander Sultan in 1583, Abdullah Khan II was declared the official khan. [Eshov, 2012: 255]. Thus, in the second half of the 16th century, Abdullah Khan entered the political arena in the context of modern Uzbekistan in a complex historical context. Meanwhile, Hafiz Tanish Bukhari states in his work "Abdullanoma" ("Sharafnomai-shohi") that "the lands from the border of Kashgar region to Khorezm and from the border of Dashti Kipchak to the foothills of Kandahar, all Movrounnahr, Khorasan, Turkestan and Khorezm)". [Bukhari, p.169]. In addition, the great orientalist W. W. Barthold said, "Abdullah II's reign was a rare event, and although he established his rule on the basis of cruelty and military force, not only the whole of Movrounnahr, rather, he was able to unite Khorasan and Khorezm and establish a strong state" [Bartold, 1963: 269], in another collection, the Muslim centralized state agreed with pure paganism [Bartold,1963:100]. Thus, in the second half of the 16th century, Movarounnahr entered the arena of political struggle and ruled the Bukhara throne for almost 41 years.

1. 1551 - 1557, the period of Abdullah Khan II's struggle for power;
2. 1557 - 1561, the struggle for the throne of the Bukhara Khanate and its conquest;
3. 1561 - 1578 - unification of Movarounnahr and centralization of power;
4. The years 1578-1595 were marked by the establishment of a centralized state in Central Asia [Sultonova, 2005:37-38].

Relying on the entire Uzbek tribes, the settled population, the Juybor khojas and all the clergy, and all his followers, Abdullah II was promoted to khan, that is, when he was enthroned in white felt according to the old Turkic-Uzbek legal tradition, the ends of felt were as large as the customs of Turkic peoples demanded. Not the well-known chiefs of the tribes, rather, the centralization of the state, held by priests who were interested in strengthening discipline in it, meant that there were always religious scholars before it. After establishing a centralized state, Abdullah Khan conquered Badakhshan in 1584, Herat in 1588, Khorezm three times in 1593-94, and Khazarasp in 1595-96. Therefore, a strong centralized state was formed, and economic, political and political relations were re-established in all respects, from Kashgar to the Aral and Caspian coasts, from Turkestan and Sayram to the eastern part of Khorasan. At this point, if we briefly dwell on the personality of this Shaybani sultan Abdullah Khan, we will see that all the qualities of the rulers of the Middle East were embodied. He knew the history of his time as a skilled politician because he adhered to the idea of creating a centralized state. The fact that he chooses not to be harsh and shameless on this path is emphasized in the literature as the "Blood and Iron" path. [Mukimov, 2008:36-37].

There could be no other way than this one. It is true that, despite nearly two decades of struggle with its enemies in the political arena, many generations of Shaybanis perished, and many of their descendants perished during the Shaybanid state's policy of unification does not mean that the internal conflicts in the state are completely over. [Ziyo, 2001:241]. At the end of the years of his reign, the vassals of Abdullah Khan II began to strike him with treacherous blows. In particular, as a result of a sudden attack by his former ally, the Kazakh khan Tavakkal, behind treason, his troops were defeated and they invaded the property of Bukhara. In the south, Iranian troops are pushing the Uzbeks out of Khorasan. After his death, Khorezm regained its independence. His only son, Abdulmomin, was assassinated as a result of a threat-based policy

that lasted only six months of his rule. [Mukimov, 2007: 79-80]. Indeed, Abdullah Khan P's policy of unification, which he pursued on the basis of strictness, is almost identical to the historical process in the political development of the countries of the world (emphasis from the author).

In this sense, the period of Abdullah Khan II's rule of the Bukhara Khanate was limited by the formation of the central state power, its success by military campaigns and the expansion of state borders. People close to the khan were appointed to each provincial administration. It was a major success, to have the necessary economic results. In the years following Ubaydullah's death, while the khan had only a provincial status, Abdullah II became the real ruler of the whole state. [Ziyo, 2001:32]. Abdullah Khan II sought to centralize the country economically as well as politically and territorially. The minting of coins by each governor on his own behalf had a negative effect on the depreciation of the currency and domestic and foreign trade. The monetary reform carried out by Abdullah Khan II strengthened his position in the central government. In addition, special attention was paid to irrigation. Many reforms have been carried out in the fields of culture and architecture. Abdullah Khan carried out a number of reforms to regulate the affairs of state, the implementation of Sharia law, and the strengthening of law and order. In 1581, for example, he reformed the currency "because he was benevolent to the people entrusted to him by God" and After making it clear, he commanded that he be kind to the people entrusted to him by God: "Let them clean the gold without mixing anything else, and let the money be a shekel (1.37 dirhams of gold).

During this period, that is, in the 16th and 19th centuries, they used to weigh 4.8, sometimes 5 grams, and weigh 6 coins, and uproot the foundations of fraud." [Bukhari, p.52-53] the severe punishment of those who set it shows that the legal system of that period was also well established. This monetary reform, carried out by Abdullah Khan II in public life, played a major role and had a significant impact on the development of the country's economy. According to another source, Hafiz Tanish al-Bukhari wrote that Abdullah Khan II started minting gold coins, Abdullah Khan made sure that other low-value ores were not added to the gold coin. [Akhmedov, 1999:4-5]. This means that Abdullah Khan II ordered the minting of gold coins for the development of the economy in the state, and tightened control over it so that it would not be counterfeited, thus ensuring the stability of the state. During the monetary reform carried out by Abdullah Khan II, it was ensured that the money issued in Bukhara was put into equal circulation. [Davidovich, 1951:108-113].

This not only contributed to the further centralization of state power, but also increased the socio-political significance of Bukhara. At the same time, the implementation of this policy was facilitated by the greater centralization of the state and the greater centralization of the khan's power during the reign of Abdullah II. The increase in revenues to the state treasury from minting money has helped to expand and regulate trade.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Abdullah Khan II was a skilled politician, a brave soldier, a head of state who built at his own expense many social structures, 1001 rabots and cisterns (closed reservoirs) (this will be discussed in the next separate paragraphs). His whole life was spent on the battlefields for the establishment of this centralized state, and Hafiz Tanish's "Sharofnomai Shahiy" can rightly be called "Abdullah's War". The idea of a centralized state has become part of universal values and has been valued in political history. Therefore, his work in this area is positive, but in the way of

achieving this, we can be sure that he chose the path of "Blood and Iron". In the ninth chapter of Abulgazi's Shajarai Turk, we find reliable information about Khiva-Bukhara relations, Abdullah Khan's three trips to this state and its consequences. [Abulgazi, 1992:154]. He was an educated man, and according to H. Nisari, he wrote poems in Uzbek and Persian under the pseudonym "Honi". [Niori, 1992:45]. The poetic letter of Abdullah Khan II to the governor of Samarkand Juvonmardalikhan, written in Persian, is given in Siddiqh Hashmat's tazkira book "Nomai Khisravoniy": In this world, the dream of the "Khan" is always to go to the tomb of Shahizinda and become a slave. [Kattaev, 2003:27]. In the middle of the 16th century, during the reign of the Shaybanis, especially Abdullah Khan II, ambassadors often came and exchanged letters in order to establish diplomatic and trade relations with Russia, India, Turkey and Kashgar. In particular, when Abdullah Khan II was in Zaamin (Ikar reserve) in 1578, an "envoy sent by Jalaliddin Muhammad Akbar, the king of India," came to him and discussed the question of defining the spheres of interaction in Khorasan and Iran. [Bukhari, 2000:119-120]. Especially during this period, after the annexation of the Kazan and Astrakhan khanates to the Moscow state, it became possible to establish direct contacts with Russia. In 1557, ambassadors were sent from Khiva and Bukhara to Russia to facilitate trade. The fact that in 1558 Jenkinson came to Bukhara as an ambassador of the Russian tsar Ivan IV, and during the reign of Abdullah in 1583 ambassadors came to the khan with valuable gifts and greetings shows that the relations of cooperation did not stop.

In general, the study revealed that by 1600, five ambassadors from Bukhara and twice from Khiva had visited Moscow, mainly to discuss trade. We can also see that there were regular exchanges of ambassadors between the Shaybanid state and Kashgar, including during the second period of Abdullah Khan, ambassadors headed by Dost Mirzo Mirzo Chuhra agha visited Kashgar.

CONCLUSION

Examining the life and work of Abdullah Khan II, who ruled the Uzbek statehood for a hundred years during the Shaybanid dynasty, we can summarize:

First of all, only Abdullah II, after our ancestor Amir Temur, had the honor and happiness to unite the whole country of Turkestan around a single flag, a single capital. This was directly achieved by his skillful and courageous military leadership, prudent policy, wisdom, skillful diplomacy, which raised the country's economy on the basis of the development of irrigated agriculture and handicrafts.

Secondly, although Abdullah II spent his life on horseback, in the heat of battle, he remained in the memory of our people, in our history, as an economic, cultural, in particular, patron of architecture, a great statesman and diplomat. That is, most of the 16th-century architectural monuments in Central Asia today were built during the reign of Abdullah II, and their number exceeds 1,000. These facilities, in particular, the construction of indoor markets and stalls (Toqi Zargaron, Toqi Sarrafon, Toqi Kitabfurushon, etc.), hotels, baths [20. A.Sagdullaev, B.Aminov, U.Mavlanov, N.Norkulov, 2000-171], have improved trade, The Ottoman Turkish state, the Baburis of India, and the khanates of East Turkestan, in particular, sought to improve trade relations with Russia, thereby trying to strengthen the political position of their state.

Thirdly, Abdullah II is the only person after Amir Temur who was able to pursue a strict policy. In the second half of the 16th century, in Movarounnahr, Khorezm and Khorasan, ending the political turmoil and the struggle for the throne, the establishment of peace in the country and the

unification of power under a single center allowed the khanate to improve various areas of production, such as textiles, architecture and ceramics.

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