

ROLE OF ELDERLY PERSONS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(XIV-XVI centuries)

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Annotation. The article analyzes the participation of the elderly and experienced persons in the state administration of the Timurids and Shaybanids in the XIV-XVI centuries. In particular, it is emphasized that the experience of older persons has become the basis of many achievements in administrative and military management. According to the article, studying the role of older people, that is, elders in public administration, will allow us to understand how important their role is in strengthening the security and well-being of the country. In any country, special management values are passed down from generation to generation. Likewise, the role of elders in government has reached an honorable level. In this regard, today it is necessary to assess the high social and legal status of the elders in the statehood of Uzbekistan. In general, the article is devoted to the role of older people in public administration.

Keywords. State, government, elder, council, administrative, military, Timurids, Shaybanids, Amir Temur, law, experience, justice, tradition, charter, Shahrukh, Abdullah II, Imamkulikhon, Kosimbek, politics.

Introduction and relevance

As one of the long-standing political values of the Uzbek statehood, one can point to the tradition of involving experienced people in administration. Older people who have worked at different levels of government and public administration throughout their lives were highly valued in management. They

received special attention from the state. Their experience was used, what they saw and knew. Such people were one of the pillars of the government. The rulers of any dynasty maintained deep respect for their elders.

Until now, a partial study of the role of older people in state and public administration has been carried out. The relevance of the topic lies in the fact that through this research a holistic scientific work on the participation of older people in public administration is formed. Each phenomenon in the history of statehood deserves a separate study and research. Therefore, it is important and interesting for science to study how traditions that have existed for millennia have evolved to the present day.

Methods and level of study

Much research has been carried out on the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurids. In particular, Uzbek historians B.Akhmedov [1; 51], A.Mukhammadjanov [2; 47], A.Ziyo [3; 244-246], Sh.Uljaeva [4; 61] and others cover several areas of public administration during the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurids.

It should be noted that a number of studies were also carried out on the Shaybanid period. In this regard, one can cite the studies of B.Akhmedov [5], Kh.Turaev [6; 64-70], R.Mukminova, Z.Mukimov [7; 184] and other scholars. The aforementioned scholars studied the state and law of the Shaybanid period on the basis of primary sources.

However, the participation of elders in government during the Timurid and Shaybanid periods was not the subject of a separate study. Therefore, it is important to highlight in detail the role of older people in public administration using methods such as comparative study, synergistic analysis, induction, deduction.

Discussion and results

Amir Temur states in his "Temur's Statutes" that in his country he included intelligent people and councilors, cautious, decisive leaders, thoughtful, far-sighted, old and experienced people to special meetings, benefiting from their conversations and experiences and increasing their experience [8; 65]. It is clear from this that the elders also attended the special meetings of the ruler. Based on the fact that special meetings were convened with the ruler to discuss important issues of state importance, we can conclude that the elderly were the most reliable people in the state of Amir Temur.

Amir Temur equally appreciated the role of intelligence and experience in public administration. Since he himself had the potential to build and consolidate a great empire, he gathered around him smart people close to his level. The knowledge and experience of the elderly served as an important political source for the ruler. It embodies national values such as honoring elders and political values such as using the knowledge of older people to make wise decisions.

Another aspect of Amir Temur's genius is that he respected the oldest people of any city and village. Elderly people who had served in the government all their lives also received special social protection after leaving position. We draw attention to the statement of Sakhibkiran in this regard: "Let the elderly soldiers be respected and honored. Let them give useful advice because they say what they see and know from their own experience. Let them be known as the pillars of the kingdom". This statement suggests that the advice and experience of older people must be taken into account at every level of government. The fact that older soldiers are valued as the "pillar of the royal enterprise" also means that management is based on a high level of experience and a rational approach.

After Amir Temur, the Temurids also tried to preserve the old traditions in government. They have retained their status as smart, intelligent, and forward-thinking people in their ruling elite. For example, in the time of Shahrukh, the experience of the elderly was used. In particular, one of his close emirs, Alouddin

Alika, died on October 14, 1440 at the age of 90. He was in the service of Shahrukh for the rest of his life. On February 20, 1440, Shahrukh temporarily appointed him governor of Herat before going hunting in Sarakhs [9; 86]. Usually the capital was entrusted to one of the most trusted persons during the ruler's long journey. It's not a secret for anyone that until the ruler returns to the capital of the state, the protection of citizens, the affairs and welfare of the country to a certain extent depend on this person. Alouddin Alika was considered a close friend of the king.

We give another example related to the Timurids. Zakhiriddin Muhammad Bobur also frequently also often turned to the advice of senior soldiers in state affairs and military campaigns [10; 17]. He especially appreciated the faithful emirs. One of them was Kosymbek. He writes about this as follows: "Kosymbek was a far-sighted and cautious man. He did not want us to stay in Kandahar for a long time, and finally, with his repeated persuasions, he achieved our move with the spoils"[11; 228]. It also shows Kasymbek's political authority as a consultant and special person. This emir was considered a man who did not abandon the ruler in difficult situations, showed loyalty in trials and difficult times. Kosimbek did not leave Zakhiriddin Muhammad Bobur even during the failures of the struggle for the throne of Samarkand and Fergana, the betrayal of the emirs and wanderings after losing power.

It should be noted that the ruler of the Timurids, Humayun, was very much helped by Bayramkhan, who had accompanied him for many years. After the capture of Punjab, Humayun called him "Khan of the Khans". After appointing his son Akbar as governor of Punjab, he appointed Bayramkhan as his adviser. Bayramkhan became his advisor and assistant for some time, even after 1556, when Akbar ascended the throne. He was a very strong military leader who foresaw events in the country. If he previously served his father, now he begins to greatly help in strengthening the statehood of his son. Thanks to Bayramkhan,

huge wealth was accumulated, anti-government protests were suppressed [12; 10-11]. There are a lot of similar examples among the Timurids.

At the beginning of the 15th century, Movarounnahr passed into the hands of the Shaybanids. During the time of the Shaybanids, who established their political power in place of the Timurids, the previous traditions did not stop completely. Since the time of Abul-Khairkhan, tribal leaders have occupied a prominent position in the Shaybanid dynasty. When the ruler died, the eldest of the dynasty succeeded him. This tradition and respect for the elderly can be called one of the important values of this dynasty.

In military campaigns also used the experience of the elderly. An example of this is the situation in the battle between Babur near Samarkand on the Kukhak River in 1501. With the beginning of the battle, the assault unit of Shaybanikhan, led by Sultan Mahmud, Sultan Janibek, Sultan Temur and Sultan Ubaydulla, began to bypass the army of Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur by stuffing. In this case, Babur's troops got a little confused. "Some elders of Shaybokkhan told him: We must move, time has passed, He stands still". Based on this advice, they bypassed the side of the army of Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur and immediately struck from the rear of the army, and the victory was achieved [11; 80].

Sarikhojabi is one of the oldest and most experienced emirs, who received a unique name during the Shaybanid period. In 1557, one of the most famous battles of Abdullah II's activity, two battles took place in the Ilonutti gorge in one day, and on the advice of Sarikhojabi, victory was achieved. This advice is given in the book by Hafiz Tanish, as Abdullah II met with influential state officials, in particular with high-ranking emirs and prominent military leaders. At this council, one of the leaders of the tribe, the great amir from the Kushchi (tribe) of the Uzbeks, Sarikhodjabi (over ninety years old) spoke and gave the following advice, describing the tactics and methods used by previous kings in wars and preparations for war. That is, in order for Abdullah II to completely defeat his opponent in a military battle, the descendants of Navruz Ahmad Khan must enter the battle

without joining each other, and if Abdullah do so, he will win. [13; 141]. Battles fought on this advice brought victory.

During the reign of Imamkulikhan, some persons were appointed on the recommendation of Khoja Tadjiddin, sheikhs of one of the local Juyborid tribes. For example, one of the officials of Imamkulikhan Tursun Khoja, who held the post of nakib, died. After that, Imamkulikhan asked for advice from Khoja Tadjiddin, and, on his advice, an elderly man Ibrahim Khoja was appointed to this position. This man belonged to the Sayyid Atai dynasty. Although the khan somewhat objected to the old age of Ibrahim Khoja, Khoja Tadjiddin firmly adhered to his word and defended his candidate [14; 154]. That is, even during this period, the elders have important responsibilities.

Conclusions and results

As a conclusion, we can say that the elderly who served the state during the Timurid and Shaybanid periods were considered an important layer of the state. Their opinions and advice served as an important guide for the ruler. Each province had its own dignitaries and elders who served as an important link between the state and society. It has become a tradition for the ruler to meet with the elders of the area where he goes.

Older persons have participated in central government activities at various levels. They were consulted in case of need for management. We saw above that there were many cases where the experience of the elderly came in handy, especially during military marches and battles. It is known that older people are also approached for other management issues. Both in the times of the Timurids and in the times of the Shaybanids, this was considered an important rule.

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