

RESEARCH AND THEIR ANALYSIS ON THE TOPIC OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE TURKIC HAJIBS IN THE SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT OF THE SOMANID DYNASTY

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Annotation

The article analyzes the activities of Turkish pilgrims, their role and importance in state administration in the management system of the Somanid power in Movarounnahr and Khorasan of the 9th-10th centuries. The study of the history of the Somanid era began during the Russian Empire and is continued by historians of the Soviet era and other foreign scholars, as well as by Uzbek historians after independence. However, due to the fact that no comprehensive work has been done on the topic we have highlighted, scientific works contain incomplete information. Below, the article examines some of the studies of scientists who provided information that served to reveal the role of Turkish pilgrims and their role in the state importance in the management system of the Somanid government, and shows that it is an actual topic that needs to be fully informed based on specific sources will be passed.

Key words and phrases: Somanids, Movarounnahr, Khurasan, historiography, source, administration system, Turkish Hajibs, numismatics, archeology, scientific research, Russian Empire, Soviet period, governor, ideological view, Arab caliphate, Turkish slaves, Abbasids.

To date, many scientific works have been created in world historiography and in our country on the history of the state system of Government of Central Asia, including the Somanians. In these studies, the administration in Khurasan and Movarounnahr has serious considerations regarding certain aspects of the activities of the Turkic hajib. Most historians have touched on this in their works on the history of Central Asia. The Russian Empire, the Soviet period and the years of independence were among the major studies involved in some aspects of the subject being studied. We can include the works of A.Tizengausen, V.V.Bartold, Y.A.Davidovich, B.G.Gafurov, H.Ne'matov, B.D.Kochnev, E.X.Gulomrizo, Sh.Kamoliddinov, S. Yuldashev. Since the main object of these works is not about the importance of Turkic pilgrims in the Somanian system of government, short information on the topic of our choice is found in them only. The study of the history of the Somanian state under the Russian Empire was carried out by V.A.Tizengausen started. His submission to the eastern section of the "Imperial archaeological society" was "on the coins of the Somanians" [17. – 1-238 p.]. In the work of the report, the early Somanian rulers give numismatic data on Ahmad ibn Asad, Nuh ibn Asad, Ishaq ibn Asad and others [17. – 83-238 p.]. Through this information we can further clarify the Turkic hajibes that operated during the Somanian period.

Among the scientific studies on the topic is the famous Oriental scientist V.V.Bartold's works are distinguished by their scientific value and the maximum use of sources. The author did not conduct a separate study on the same topic. But, having left some notes on this issue in his works on the history of Central Asia, the feedback was expressed last [2,3,4,5.]. Another of the studies carried out during the Soviet period was Y.A.Davidovich may refer to the importance of many of the articles published by the scientist in covering the history of the state system of government under the Somanians is invaluable. The research carried out by Y.A.Davidovich is related to the field of numismatics and serves as additional material in the coverage of the activities of historical figures, which are not found in written sources. In his 1956 paper “Ферганские Саманиды по нумизматическим данным” (“Farghana Somanians according to Numismatic data”), published by the researcher, volians belonging to the house of Somanians who ruled Fergana were counted one by one [9.]. As this work of Y.A.Davidovich was Numismatic, it did not reveal the political situation on the eve of the establishment of the Somanian authorities to the full extent of the activities of the voles belonging to the house of Somani. Y.A.Davidovich's “Монеты Ферганы как источник для характеристики института феодальных пожалований за службу в Средней Азии в X в.” (Persian coins as a source describing the institution of feudal rewards for service in Central Asia in the 10th century) [11. – 107-114 p.] as well as “Владетели Насрабада (по нумизматическим данным)” (governors of Nasrobod (according to Numismatic data)), the activities of the Turkic hajibs who ruled the Fergana Valley are covered on the basis of numismatic materials [10. – 110-141 p.]. In the framework of our research, one of the works that was first written in Russian in Soviet times, and then published in Tajik was H.Ne'matov's “State of Somanion: tochikon dar asrhoi IX-X.” (State of the somanians: Tajiks in the 9th-10th centuries) was a monograph [15.], which mainly covered the economic life of the Somanian State [15. – 36-118 p.]. But the political and ideological views of the scientist caused the era of the Turkic khojibs, who were the Somanians and their viceroy, were practically not illuminated. But the fact that the Somanian rulers were handed over to them from the mercenaries of the Turkic nomadic tribes to guard and control the border territories shows as a reason for the centrifugal and subsequent collapse of the dynasty as well [15. – 32 p.]. Wazir Ibn Amid did not call the Somanian Army a “Turkish army” in vain.

The position of the head of administration of the Emir's court was held by such famous Turkic slaves as Alptegin, Bektuzun, Tosh, Qorategin, who were later appointed to high military positions in various provinces of Khorasan [15. – 37 p.]. This thing was the reason for the gathering of many armies and estates under their hands and the desire for independence. At this point, it is mentioned that Bakr Fergani had a practically independent policy in the Valley [15. – 103 p.]. “Tadjiki” published by B.G'.Gofurov [6,7.] In both books of the monograph (“Tajiks”), some information is found. The study consists of two parts, the first part covering the history of Central Asia from ancient times to the early Middle Ages [6.]. The second part of the work provides general information about the campaigns of the armies of the Arab Caliphate to Khurosan and Movarounnahr, about the situation of the Somanian State [7.]. I.X.Gulomrizo's “Международные связи государства саманидов (IX-X вв.)” (In his PhD thesis “International relations of the somanian state (IX-X)”, Somanian writes that one of the greatest problems of the emirs is the struggle of Army Commanders for the rule of Khurosan and the strengthening of the Turks. Furthermore, the conflicts between Abu Ali Chagani of Emir Nuh ibn Nasr, Abu Malik ibn Nuh (954-961) seeks to consolidate power with the help of



Bakr ibn Malik, the governor of Fergana, and he takes most of the territory in Khurosan, but in 956 Bakr ibn Malik is accused of links with the carmatians and killed by Alptegin. In an attempt to weaken the government of Mansur ibn Nuh, the Turkic warlords, who were part of the Turkic elite, and officials who had by now held leadership positions, ask the Turkestan King Iloqhan to come to Bukhara [8. – 26 p.]. About the author Alptegin, Mansur ibn Nuh claimed the throne with his help, but many favored the Emir over his brother. In protest, Alptegin leaves for the treasury, where he concludes that the treasury will lay the groundwork. But in Nizamulmulk's "Siyosatnoma", when Nuh ibn Nasr, whom Alptegin had faithfully served, dies, palace officials ask Alptegin, who is standing in Khorasan with the aim of breaking up the future emir with Alptegin, to choose the brother or son of the emir, and enmity Awakens in malikzoda after he points to his brother. In his old age, he would rather go to India for Ghazat than war with the dynasty in which he served for a lifetime, and the foundation of the Ghaznavite dynasty was laid by Sobuktegin, who was in his service and upbringing after his death there [16. – 103-113 p.].

During the years of independence, studies related to certain issues of this topic were published in Uzbekistan. But no fundamental works on this problem have been created by Orientalist and historian scholars. In his 2010 monograph "The scientific work of Bayt Al-Hikma and Central Asian scientists in Baghdad", published by B.Abdusalimov, he researched the scientific activities of scientists that had matured from Khurosan and Movarounnahr during the Arab Caliphate [1.]. Shamsiddin Kamoliddin's monograph "Саманиды из истории государственности Узбекистана IX-X вв" ("Somanians: 9th-10th centuries from the history of Uzbek statehood"), published in Saarbrücken, Germany in 2012, was an important step in the study of the history of the Somanian state [13.]. The facts presented in the work are of high reliability due to the fact that they are given with the maximum use of sources. The author hitherto denies that the origin of the Somanians in science is related to Iran, advancing the theory that they were a Turkic dynasty in terms of origin, as well as their early homeland of Fergana.

In addition the Somanians claim that there were more than 80 Turkic pilgrims in the state governing apparatus, and that almost all areas in the management system were in their hands, in particular, internal order and state protection. In the Abbasid court as well as in the Somanians, the main positions were ruled by the Turks. They ruled certain provinces and founded their own dynasties there. Not only the Somanians, but the prestige of Turkish military commanders throughout the arab Caliphate was high, they helped the caliphs greatly in suppressing and keeping under arms the rebellions on the ground, even mentioning a Baris commander who, with 4,000 Turkish ghulams, rebelled against the Somali noibs and marched into Baghdad [13. – 231 p.]. But the work was not dedicated precisely to the activities of the Turkic khojib under the Somanians, so detailed information about them is given. In addition, when it comes to the Fergana Valley under the Somanians, the author allows some confusion in the sequence of Turkic pilgrims and representatives of the Somanians who ruled the valley [13. – 201 p.]. Another article by the scholar also gives a number of references to Foiq al-Khossa, who was considered a prominent somanian commander. In particular, as-Sam'ani's "al-Ansob" and an - Nasafi's "Al-qand fi zikri ulamoi Samarkand" rely on the works of Foiq al-Hossa to trace their origins not to the Turks to the earlier conquered al-Andalus i.e. Spain where they were captured and sold in a slave market, lived for a time in Byzantium and later given by the Caliph to Noah ibn Nasr. The Somanian ruler makes Foiq a personal servant to

his son Mansur ibn Nuh-hence the nickname “khossa” meaning “personal servant of the ruler”. He was brought up like all the Turkish ghulams at court and was fluent in Turkish and Persian in addition to Arabic [14.]. We can also see in S.Yuldashev's research more extensive information on the topic can be found[18.]. In particular, in his article “Sipohsolor Bakr Fergani”, the reasons for the rise in the prestige of the Turkish military in the region and the importance of the activities of Turkey hajib Bakr Fergani, his father, grandfather and in public administration, who acted as a governor in Fergana, are revealed [20.]. The researcher's dissertation, written to obtain the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Historical Sciences on “Political, socio-economic and cultural processes in Fergana in the 5th – 10th centuries”, clarified the dates for the valley-related activities of the Somanians Ahmad ibn Asad, Abul A'shas Asad ibn Ahmad, Ishaq ibn Ahmad, Muhammad ibn Asad, Bakr Fergani from the Turkic hojib, and Ayachtegins [19.]. But even this study, although written on the basis of many sources, is territorially limited only to the Fergana Valley.

In general, a number of scientific studies have been carried out in the Russian Empire, Soviet times, years of independence and abroad on such issues as the history of the Somanian statehood, historiography and sourcing. In various studies on certain issues of historical science, some opinions on the same topic were also expressed. Their analysis allows us to objectively cover the topic. But the fact that a holistic study was not carried out on the same topic based on specific sources indicates the relevance of the topic.

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