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### ASHTARKHANIDS PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND HISTORY OF LAW

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#### Annotation:

This thesis focuses on the comprehensive study of the history of the Ashtarkhani government and law, highlighting its importance and bardavom influence.

**Keywords:** Turkestan autonomy, Central Asian region, geopolitical influences, Russian Empire, Soviet period, Turkestan socio-political system, institutionalization.

The history of the ashtarkhani government and law includes an amazing and complex tapestry of administrative structures, legal traditions and political changes that deeply shaped the socio-political landscape of Central Asia. The Astrakhan dynasty, as well as the Astrakhan dynasty, held a position of considerable influence in the region during the middle ages, leaving a unique legacy in the field of governance, law and cultural exchange. The founding of the ashtarkhani dynasty: the Ashtarkhani dynasty originated in the early 15th century, with its seat of power in Astrakhan, in what is now the Volga River delta of Russia. The dynasty, of Mongolian descent, played a decisive role in the politics and governance of the wider region covering Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea basin. The ashtarkhani have had a remarkable impact on trade routes, cultural exchanges and the management of various ethnic and religious communities in their respective regions.

Administrative structures and governance: the Ashtarkhani government was characterized by a complex system of administrative structures designed to govern their vast territories and various populations. The dynasty employed governors, i.e. Beks, to oversee the governance of provinces and cities while maintaining a network of taxpayers, veterans and military commanders to ensure the continuous operation of the state apparatus. Decentralization of power in the ashtarkhani dynasty allowed to some extent local autonomy and cultural diversity, which contributed to the mosaic of imperial rule.

Legal traditions and justice system: the ashtarkhani dynasty was known for promoting legal traditions and establishing a robust justice system. The practice



of justice was based on Islamic law or Sharia, and was the basis for Dispute Resolution, criminal proceedings, and the maintenance of moral standards in society. Qazi, i.e. Islamic Qazi, played an important role in the interpretation and application of Sharia law, and through this contributed to the maintenance of social order and the resolution of legal disputes. The legal traditions cultivated by the ashtarkhani reflected their commitment to the principles of justice, accountability and the rule of law.

Cultural exchange and influence: the Ashtarkhani government has played an important role in facilitating cultural exchange and interaction between different ethno-linguistic and religious communities. The dynasty's strategic location at the crossroads of trade routes, and its possession of Islamic culture and science provided a vibrant environment for intellectual, artistic and religious exchanges. Astrakhan emerged as a center of knowledge, trade and cultural convergence, attracting scholars, merchants and artisans from different nationalities. The ashtarkhani period witnessed the flourishing of Persian, Turkic and Arabic literature, the proliferation of architectural masterpieces and artistic expressions that reflected the cosmopolitan spirit of the Empire.

Difficulties and recession: the Ashtarkhani government faced serious difficulties of external forces, internal contradictions and socio-economic uprisings, and this ultimately led to its decline. The mutual rivalry with neighboring empires such as the Timurids and Ottomans created a great strain on Ashtarkhani power, leading to territorial losses and political instability. The intensification of internal uprisings and administrative non-conflicts further weakened the dynasty's rule over power, eventually setting the stage for its gradual disintegration and absorption into the expanding territories of neighboring states.

Sustainable heritage: despite the eventual decline of the Ashtarkhani government, its legacy continues to resonate in the cultural, political and legal spheres of Central Asia. The contribution of the dynasty to administrative management, legal traditions and cultural exchange left an indelible mark on the historical development of the region. The ashtarkhani's recognition of various linguistic, religious and cultural identities, as well as their patronage of scientific and artistic works, shows their lasting influence on the cultural heritage of the region.

In conclusion, the government and legal history of the Ashtarkhani testify to the dynasty's significant contributions to the management, rights and cultural prosperity of Central Asia. The administrative structures, legal traditions and



cultural exchange supported by the ashtarkhani continue to be reflected in the historical narratives of the region, highlighting their eternal heritage as a bridge between different civilizations and a source of inspiration for modern efforts to support justice, diversity and cultural wealth.

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