



POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE STATE OF KARAKHANYS

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the administrative system of the Kara-Khanid State, which existed in the 9th–12th centuries. It provides information about the khan's authority, central and local administrative bodies, as well as military and bureaucratic positions that played a significant role in governance. The article explains the duties and roles of officials such as viziers, hojibs, yugrishes, jandors, and salokhdors. It also examines changes in the judicial system following the adoption of Islam as the state religion, including the activities of qazis, muftis, and the imam-mavrat divan. Furthermore, the article highlights that the Kara-Khanid administrative system was formed based on Turkic traditions and Islamic governance principles and that it was crucial for maintaining state stability.

Keywords: Karakhanid State, Yusuf Khas Hajib, Islam, khagan, yabghu, divan, orda, tuxsin, aghachi, mufti.

INTRODUCION

IX-XII centuries are distinguished by important political and social processes in the history of Central Asia. It was during this period that the state of the Karakhanids took an important place in history as the first Muslim Turkic state in the region. The state was of special importance not only politically, but also with the formation and development of the management system. In the governance of the Karakhanid state, the principles of Islamic governance were combined with the traditions of the ancient Turkic state. The power of the khagan took a central place in the state administration, and the state territories were controlled through the central and local government bodies. At the same time, military and administrative officials performed important tasks in ensuring the stability of the state. As a result of the adoption of Islam as the state religion,



important changes took place in the legal system, new positions and administrative institutions were formed.

In the state of the Karakhanids, the highest-ranking ruler was called "Khakan", and his residence was called "orda", usually it was located in the center of the capital. Those who directly help the khagan in the administration of the state are called ministers. The position of minister is usually divided into ranks such as yugurish, yabgu, tuksin, hajib. The body after the ministers is called the Horde court. Those admitted to it consisted of consultants. All the ministers are led and supervised by a minister called the run. Therefore, he can be said to be the minister of ministers. The status of running was in the first place after khakon. The appointment of ministers was at the Khagan's discretion. A person appointed by the khaqan is presented with a flag (flag), drum, sovut, ton, riding horse and ministerial stamp¹. Learned and wise people from among the people were also appointed to the position of the ministry. They did not have to be close relatives of the Khagan. Ministers played an important role in the Karakhanid khanate. According to Yusuf Khos Hajib, such a person should be appointed to the ministry, he should be intelligent, able to do all the work and do his work with all his heart, knowledgeable, pious, and live his life correctly. He should be clear-headed, reliable, and not greedy for wealth. The important thing is that he should be able to calculate and write, be smart and quick. A good minister can always be a counselor.

This opinion was conveyed by Yusuf Khos Hajib as follows: "O khan, the minister is the beg's hand at all times, this beggar is the minister, no doubt, if the minister is good, the khan sleeps peacefully." It needs a land full of all kinds, a heart, a perfect mind. If the heart obeys. If he has a lot of intelligence, his knowledge is a sea, if all the work is finished, if he blushes, it will be bright, and if he is pious and wise, the day will be spent together in friendship. The ministry is a great job, you need a kind (chosen) person, a perfect person, a person of good character. You need intelligence, you need knowledge, you need wisdom, you need knowledge².

¹ Xo'jayev A, Turdiyeva D. Qoraxonylar xoqonligi tarixi: Xitoy Xalq Respublikasi olimlari tadqiqotlarida. — Toshkent.: "Fan ziyosi" 2021. — B.58.

² Hoji Nurxaji. Qadimgi uyg'urular va Qoraxoniylar. — "Urumchi", 2001. B.301.



Modern American Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities

ISSN (E): 3067-8153

Volume 2, Issue 1, January, 2026

Website: usajournals.org

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The central administrative system consisted of two offices: dargah and divan. The supreme ruler appointed representatives of the ruling dynasty to the provinces and cities subordinated to him, naturally aiming to conduct his policy throughout the country. The governors of the province (property) had the title of warm. However, as we have seen before, the regions also tried to conduct an independent policy different from the center. This caused internal conflicts, and in the third quarter of the 11th century, the political unity of the Karakhanids was divided into two: the western and eastern khanates. The representatives of the Karakhanids, who ruled in Movarounnahr, refused to obey the center and began to conduct independent politics. The political center located in the eastern regions (Ettisuv, East Turkestan) was powerless to subjugate them. But both the West and the East were ruled by different representatives of the same political house. It is known that in the Western Khaganate (Samarkand, Bukhara, Khuttalon, Chagoniyan) the management system that existed during the Samanid era (prime minister, financial affairs, development of official state documents, chief of guards, correspondence, palace affairs manager, muhtasib, endowments, judicial affairs devans) has been preserved. Also, the formal way of calling the heads of regions the mayor and the head of the city the chairman has not changed. As in any state, great attention was paid to the system of administration in the center (dargah) during the Karakhanid period. In this, the activity of the dargah, i.e., the hajibs, who harmonize the relations between the supreme ruler and the regions, citizens, had a special place. In contrast to the Somanis, during the Karakhanid period, the Hajibs were considered the closest advisers of the supreme ruler, governors of the region on state and raiyat affairs. The proof of this can be seen from the fact that the famous thinker and poet Yusuf Khos Hajib (born around 1020) gained the attention of Karakhani Tamgoch Kara Bugrokhan (1074–1102/1103) and received the title of Khos Hajib. He himself wrote about it: "He deserved the title of Khos Hajib (that is, Bugrokhan - A. Z.), he made him the closest person to him." It is known that Mahmud Koshgari (XI) was considered worthy of the same title. In keeping the activities of the dargah at an appropriate level, the manager of palace affairs, what we now know as the protocol staff, the reception service of guests (whose head is called "Biruk", it is possible that this term is related to "order"), the treasurer (agichi), the kitchen official (chili), the



juicer, the skirt, the service providing clothes, the hunting service (kaschi) and others have their own role. was A specially selected military unit (guard) with the task of ensuring the safety of the Supreme Ruler and serving faithfully in his political path was included in the dargah management system. Of course, in addition to the Guard, there was also a military force. Representatives of the Karakhanid dynasty and commanders whose loyalty is not in doubt were appointed to the most important military and administrative posts. If we look at the management system in the army, it becomes clear that, in addition to the major commanders, there were also military posts such as junior officers (noyun), cavalry captain (hailboshi), centurion, thousandboshi. As mentioned above, several powerful political forces operating in the region at the same time and internal disagreements in the Karakhanid dynasty caused Dargah to seriously consider the issue of foreign affairs (diplomacy). We can know this through the information provided in Yusuf Khos Hajib's work "Kutadgu Bilig". High demands were placed on foreign policy officials, especially ambassadors, that is, they had to be "knowledgeable, well-educated, mature, courageous, bright-eyed, and shy." Among the requirements are: perfect knowledge of astronomy, mathematics, geodesy, playing chess and backgammon at a higher level than opponents, being outstanding in military art and never drinking wine, knowing the correct and figurative meanings of words and phrases³.

In the palace of the Karakhanids, after the prime minister, who was called Yugurish, there was a minister who held the position of hajib. In ancient Turks it was called tayong'u. The main duties of the Hajib include keeping abreast of the relations between the khan and the officials and citizens, trying to solve the problems that have arisen, receiving complaints and petitioners and listening to their complaints and petitions, making fair judgments based on this, implementing the necessary measures, bringing complaints and petitioners to the khan when necessary, welcoming and monitoring ambassadors from abroad, receiving gifts from them and giving them gifts. such responsibilities as handing over and giving receptions to the visiting ambassadors. The third position after

³ Azamat Ziyo. O'zbek davlatchilgi tarixi. –T.: "Sharq nashiryoti", 2001. –B.108-109.



Khagan is Yabgu. It was also used as a title and was given to the heads of the Turkic peoples⁴.

The person holding the position called Tukhsin was fourth in rank after the khan and was engaged in matters such as selecting talented young people from the families of officials and citizens, educating and training them, appointing them to work, that is, enlightenment and spiritual work. The people who held the positions of prime minister (running), hajib, and tuxin actually formed the government or the highest body that managed the state affairs of that time. They had 4 devan courts at their disposal. These are called: "tugro divan", "agachi" ("aagichi"), "kabug il boshi" (door master) and "amri zhondor".

"Tugro Divan" was engaged in internal and external secretarial work, i.e. drafting decrees, labels, letters and all other documents. That is why it is also called the office of the secretariat. The "Ogachi" branch was engaged in treasury affairs. It consisted of accountants who calculated income and expenses, income from taxes, and secretaries who were engaged in writing work. Analyzing the state's economic situation and making recommendations for its improvement is also within the scope of this cabinet's duties. The task of the office of "Kabug il boshi" (door master) consisted of the selection of employees to work in the Horde, their employment, designation of positions, dismissal, and ensuring the safety of the Horde. Solving the food problems of the khakhan (army), producing weapons, choosing people for military positions and supervising them are also assigned to this department. The "Zandor" department was engaged in the protection of the Horde. Its head is usually called "Amri Zandor". In addition to the mentioned 4 divans, there was an official named "Saloxdar" and his court. His duties included keeping weapons, guarding, and carrying the Khagan's flag when he was on a trip⁵. After Islam became the official religion of the Karakhanid Khanate, a devan named "Imam Mavrat" was established. Among the people, it is also called the penal court. The head of this devan was called "qazi kalon" or "qazi kuzzat". As his assistants, religious officials such as "mufti" (promulgator of Sharia judgment), "qazi interrogator" (investigator), "qazi rais" (executor of the issued

⁴ O'sha asr, B.59.

⁵ Hoji Nurxaji. Qadimgi uyg'urular va Qoraxoniylar. — "Urumchi", 2001. B.303.



Modern American Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities

ISSN (E): 3067-8153

Volume 2, Issue 1, January, 2026

Website: usajournals.org

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verdict) were appointed and their courts were established. Judges and scientists were recruited to serve in them.

Consideration of applications within the city is assigned to the city judge. When appointing a person to this position, that is, to the position of the head of justice in a city, a person was chosen from representatives of another city or region, not a representative of the local population. For example, during the time of Tavgoch Bugrokhan Abu Ali, a man named Sheikh Imam Abubakri Muhammad bini Abdusamad bini Ismail al-Bukhari, who was born and lived in Bukhara, was appointed as a judge of Yorkent. In the capital and other large cities, "Kazi Adlya" courts were established.

The court was engaged in the protection of citizens from being oppressed by officials. The Karakhanid dynasty paid great attention to the work of this justice, because the issue of preventing officials from abusing their positions and oppressing the people and social tension in the society was of great importance in the administration of the state. Sources testify that Abu Nasir Mas'ud bin Ahmad bin Ismail was appointed as the head of justice of Samarkand and surrounding areas during the reign of Tavgoch Bugrokhan Ibrahim bin Nasir, the ruler of the Western Karakhanid Khanate. Many righteous deeds were done during this time. Works in Chinese and Uighur languages pay special attention to the administrative system of the Karakhanid state. According to these works, the management system introduced in this country had its own characteristics. Consequently, after the subjugation of the Somani Khanate, the territory of the Karakhanid Khanate expanded unprecedentedly. Except for the Central Asian pastures where the Khanate was built, a number of famous fortresses of Turkestan, such as Suyob, Bolosogun, Talas, Choch (now Tashkent city), Fergana, Samarkand, Bukhara, all came under the rule of the Karakhanids. He subjugated Kashkar, Kuchar, Aksuv, and Yorkent regions east of the Pamir mountains, west and south of the Torim oasis. In the following years, under the banner of religious war, he occupied the territory of Khotan region through long-term battles and expanded his sphere of influence to Dunhuang (Dunhua). The Karakhanid Khaganate restored its central and local ruling apparatuses in this vast area.



Officials in his central office are divided into five levels. On the first level was the Lion. A person with this position was considered a supreme ruler. After him, Bugrokhan was the deputy of the Khagan. During the rule of Sutuq Bugrokhan, the name of the position of supreme ruler was changed. He exercised the right to supreme rule under the name of Bugrokhan. The runners-up received a number of honorary titles. These titles were given only to those in the Khagan's community, and they were a symbol of political and economic privileges. After the subjugation of the Movarounnahr territory, the title of Ilekkhan was introduced, and it became a unique system of ownership. In the third place were the positions of those who performed certain duties, and the members of the khagan's congregation were also assigned to them. It can be seen that in the ruling class of the Karakhanid Khaganate, as in the period of the Uyghur Khaganate, the members of the Khagan's community occupied the main place and formed the basis of the Khaganate's rule. The positions of the fourth and fifth positions were assigned to persons outside the Khagan community⁶.

So, the management system of the Karakhanid state was very organized and efficient for that time. Khakhan was the highest ruler of the state, and all political, military and religious affairs were carried out under his control. Ministers assisting Khagan, Hajib and other officials performed their duties in a clearly defined manner. Ministers played an important role in conducting state affairs, controlling territories, and implementing Khagan's decisions. It is very necessary for them to be educated, intelligent and experienced for the efficiency of state work. At the same time, their tasks were not only limited to administrative work, but were also of great importance in solving financial and legal issues. During the Karakhanid era, Islam firmly entered the state administration system.

Khakhan and his officials took into account the principles of Islam and formed the judicial and legal system. Judges and muftis implemented sharia laws and worked to ensure justice among the people. Also, special offices were established to regulate internal affairs of the state and manage the local population. For example, the "Jandor" department was engaged in the protection of territories,

⁶ Xo'jayev A., Turdiyeva D. Qoraxonylar xoqonligi tarixi: Xitoy Xalq Respublikasi olimlari tadqiqotlarida. — Toshkent.: "Fan ziyosi" 2021. — B.62-63.



and the "Imam Mavrat" department was in charge of religious affairs. In this way, the state of the Karakhanids harmonized the administrative and religious systems and provided stable governance. The regional administration system was also aimed at harmonizing central and local administration.

CONCLUSION

In addition to implementing the decisions of the khagan and ministers, local governors were active in maintaining order in the region, collecting taxes and providing services to the population. Thus, the Karakhanids developed a clear order and system of responsibility for effectively managing the territories of the state. In general, the governance system of the Karakhanid state was developed enough to serve as a model for the Turkic states of Central Asia. He not only ensured political and military stability, but also paid great attention to the development of religious and legal systems. Also, by harmonizing the central and local administration of the state, fair and effective administration is provided to the population. This management system became an important experience and legacy for the later Turkic-Islamic states.

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