

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF SELECTION OF LEADER CADRES IN ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL PERIODS IN UZBEKISTAN

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ANNOTATION

Training of potential young people in public administration, analysis of the country's history in terms of the formation of the foundations of the system of selection of leading personnel in public administration, the order of public administration in Avesto, the situation in the middle of the VI century, Professor N. We are talking about Kamilov's views and the scientists of Movarounnahr.

Keywords: Public Administration, Young Personnel, Avesto, Vandidod, Professor N.Kamilov, Movarounnahr Scholars.

INTRODUCTION

Public administration is a type of social governance that governs society. Some theorists believe that public administration in the broadest sense is the regulatory activity of the state, the influence of special subjects on social relations. Public administration is also the activity of the executive branch of government to provide guidance in certain areas and objects of public life.¹ Training and appointment of potential young people to public administration has always been a topical issue for all countries. The emergence of the Arab caliphate in ancient times (from the 4th century BC to the 8th century AD) from the formation of the first state, the period of practical formation of the selection of leaders and officials in public administration and management system (seniority is determined by the presence of older or middle-aged people); In the Middle Ages (IX - XVIII centuries) the development of the national system of public administration and the selection of leaders and officials, the period of growth and emergence of scientific theories and doctrines in this field (characterized by the fact that the appointment of young people to higher positions is based mainly on dynasties); When we analyze the history of the country in terms of the formation of the foundations of the system of selection of leading personnel for public administration, The fact that Uzbekistan is one of the first formed and developed countries in the field of theoretical views and popular practical experience in this area, the need for its separate scientific research, we are convinced that there is a need to apply the results of the analysis in practical political science. Despite the fact that in the history of our national statehood there are many works on the formation and development of the system of selection of leading cadres, they have not been analyzed in depth from the point of view of the present. There is also a need to study the

¹ <https://huquqiportal.uz/dictionary>

national heritage in this area as a special scientific object for widespread use in the current rule of law reforms.

Given that in ancient times in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan was observed the formation of state and public administration in the middle of the third millennium BC, it turns out that our people have a great history and experience in the field of statehood. The fact that at that time there were independent states in the territory of modern Uzbekistan, such as Khorezm, Bactria, Sogdiana, Margiana, Parthia, is proof of our opinion².

Information about this can be obtained from various historical sources. In particular, political scientist. According to T. Alimardonov, “the Avesto” is a force that is becoming a spiritual and moral source of our national spirit. This invaluable spiritual heritage can be called the sum of social views on the first statehood created by our ancestors³

“The Avesto” also notes that religious leaders also played an important role in the selection, appointment and election of state and local officials.

In those days, “the Avesto” was a sacred book that embodied the laws governing the organization of the state and society, and the status of religious leaders who supervised the implementation of these laws was high.

The order of governing the state and society concentrated in the Vandidod section of the Avesto, the punishment of crime, rules such as rewarding goodness were required to be memorized by candidates to be appointed to public office or public administration⁴.

In general, the main requirements for the leadership of the Avesta are as follows: belonging to one of the four categories of society (military, peasants, herdsmen, religious) and gaining prestige among them; the existence of the four divine elements in the Avesto in the character of the person and the ability of the person to control them.

However, it should be noted that the selection of leaders is based on the rules of Avesto and appointment procedures began to deteriorate after the invasion of Alexander the Great. Abu Rayhan al-Biruni reported, “Alexander destroyed the bonfires and burned them while killing the servants in them. That's why three-fifths of Avesto has disappeared since then”⁵.

It was from this period that the affairs of public administration, as well as the selection of leaders for administration, began to be decided on the basis of the methods of military administration. Shortly after the invasion of Alexander the Great, the Seleucid, Greco-Bactrian, Kushan, Kanglar, Davan and Khorezmian Turkic khanates, which emerged one after the other in Central Asia, also adopted military-administrative methods of governance⁶.

When we summarize the views of our ancient scholars, it becomes clear that in the early stages of the formation of statehood in Central Asia, the governance and maintenance of public order, the election of the head of state and other officials, appointment issues were decided by the community, the council of elders, religious and military leaders.

² Сағдуллаев А., Мавлонов Ў. Ўзбекистонда давлат бошқаруви тарихи. –Т.: Akademiya, 2006. –Б.13.

³ Алимардонов Т., Раҳбар ахлоқи. Диссерт. Б. 9

⁴ Авесто. Тарихий-адабий ёдгорлик / Асқар Маҳкам таржимаси. –Т.: Шарқ, 2001. –Б. 106-165.

⁵ Абу Райхон Беруний. Танланган асарлар. 1-жилд.-Т.: Фан, 1968. -Б. 238.

⁶ Сағдуллаев А., Мавлонов Ў. Ўзбекистонда давлат бошқаруви тарихи. –Т.: Akademiya, 2006. –Б. 37-56.

It was a system of leadership selection introduced in the middle of the 6th century, in 553 by Kushu Mughankhan, the second son of the Turkish Hakan Buminkhan, and this system lasted until the end of the 8th century.

L.N.Gumilyov calls this system the “hierarchical nation system”. According to him, “the princes who were considered heirs to the throne waited their turn and ruled their nation until they ascended the throne”⁷.

But sometimes the method of selecting positions on the basis of dynastic succession would also not work. Because in the state administration of the Turkic peoples of that period, the head of state or beys L.N. According to Gumilyov, on the basis of military democracy, they were elected by ordinary soldiers or by the tribes to which they belonged.

If soldiers or a team were dissatisfied with their leader or a candidate for leadership, they would abandon him or not elect him at all. In such cases, sometimes a certain group of soldiers or the tribal elders who commanded them by mutual agreement appointed a candidate who belonged to a former official or bek house to lead them. But the choice of head of state and other senior positions has of course been decided through large councils. In summary, middle-aged people with strong wrists were elected and appointed to management positions during this period. This period is not characterized by a relatively young management system.

Also, according to Abulgazi Bahodirkhan's book “Shajarai Turk”, the requirements of leadership are mainly: knowledge and intelligence; power and property, prestige among the population; good knowledge of the laws and rules of religion; proves that it is associated with hereditary properties.

The various tribes, ethnic groups, clans, and dynasties that lived during the formation of the first states adhered to their own principles in the election of leaders for government and other public office, those with customs, traditions, and other characteristics. These ancient traditions of the system of selection of leaders in public administration, typical of the Turkic peoples, were practiced in Central Asia until the VIII century, that is, most of this region was practiced on a large scale until it was conquered by the Arab Caliphate.⁸

In conclusion, it can be said that during the formation of the first states (in ancient times) the tradition of electing young people to management positions was carried out only in exceptional cases, leadership positions were of a dynastic nature, passed down from generation to generation or entrusted to the applicant on the basis of such qualities as knowledge, power, prestige.

From the VIII century, the rules of Islamic law and Sharia began to play an important role in the system of public administration.

It should be noted that the science and scholars of Islamic jurisprudence and hadith have had a great influence on the system of public administration and selection for public office.

By the Middle Ages, Islam had entered the territory of Movarounnahr, where the weakening of the existing states as a result of internal conflicts was determined by the conversion of the population to Islam.

⁷ Гумилёв Л.Н. Қадимги турклар. –Т.: Фан, 2007. –Б. 65-66.

⁸ Равшанов О. Ўзбекистон Республикасида раҳбар кадрлар танлаш асослари. Диссерт. Б. 28

During this period, a Tahirid state was formed on the territory of Uzbekistan and a new statehood was formed. In the Samanid state (IX-XI centuries), which replaced the Tahirid state, there was economic, scientific, cultural and enlightenment development, election of state officials in the later Karakhanid (X-XII centuries), Ghaznavid and Seljuk (XI-XII centuries), Khorezmshahs (XII-XIII centuries) and the system of appointment was in many ways close to the traditions of the Tahirid period.

In this regard, Professor N. Kamilov notes: "The customs, rituals, reception ceremonies, emirate and khokimiyat, ministry and devon system formed in the caliphate were preserved. These customs were fully accepted by the treasurers. The Karakhanids and Seljuks had a great desire to establish a new, independent and strong state, to introduce the devon method, to establish a ministerial institution and to create a strong system of governance⁹.

In these countries, the methods of selecting candidates for senior positions differ little from each other.

For example, in the Samanid state, the selection of leaders is based on the distribution of high and middle level government positions among the representatives of the ruling dynasties and its inheritance from generation to generation, in the Karakhanid state, the method of appointment in return for consideration for the services rendered from lower state to higher positions prevailed.

In the "Policy" of Nizamulmulk, the study of research, analysis and various other rules for the selection of leaders in the field of management is a scientific direction.

At the same time, the study of this work in terms of training, selection and placement of modern leaders in the field of history and even when approached with an emphasis on its important role in the restoration of our national traditions, the work "Policy" is a unique scientific source. "Qutadg'u bilig", a work by the thinker Yusuf Khas Hajib, was written in the 11th century and is dedicated to Tavqach Bograkan, one of the rulers of the Karakhanids. By this time, the main themes of political and philosophical views on the state system are limited to the system of governance, the role of the leader and leadership in society, how to popularize or religiousize this area.

As a result, the doctrines and philosophical ideas put forward in this field become more didactic. Qutadg'u Bilig mainly reflects the traditions of the Turkic khanates and Chinese states, while Siyasatnoma reflects the traditions of Iranian and Arab states. After the Mongol invasion, Amir Temur established a unique statehood in the region and in the time when the traditions of these two directions merged. During the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurids, a number of studies on state and public administration were conducted.¹⁰

Thus, the appointment of young people to leadership positions in the second period was an exception. "Temur's Statutes", written by Sahibkiran Amir Temur, was created in the XIV-XV centuries as the main encyclopedia of a large region uniting 27 states, the work is perfect laws of its time, the rules of organization of the state and society, served as a program that embodied the criteria for requirements for public administration leaders.

⁹ Комилов Н. Вазир қандай бўлиши керак? / Раҳбар ва ходим (тўплам). –Т.: Академия, 1998. –Б. 78.

¹⁰ Мўминов И. Амир Темурнинг Ўрта Осиё тарихида тутган ўрни ва роли. –Т.: Фан, 1968. –Б. 52

The most important thing about the “Temur tuzuklari” is that he was able to create clear rules and guidelines for the selection, appointment, organization of activities and control over the order of work, which can be quickly implemented in practice.

The encyclopedic laws in the Statutes also served as the basis for building a strong and stable state. That is why in the last quarter of the XIV century - the beginning of the XV century in the period after the Roman Empire in the past, no country had formed a potential, talented and strong political elite as in the state of Amir Temur.

In Mirzo Ulugbek's History of the Four Nations, the methods of selecting officials for the first state and public administration differ from each other and are expressed as follows: the emergence of the roots of team election in the selection of a leader, the emergence of disagreements, disagreements on leadership issues within a particular team, their foundations on property, land disputes, and other problems (“they began to see exemplary arrangements, remarkable rules, between their descendants and each of their relatives ... Until they built a model for the country's leader”¹¹. “Abul-Khan was enthroned by the people's council on the basis of meritorious methods...”¹²); the appointment of a new leader on the basis of a free decision of the former leader or an individual who has just resigned; Decisions and actions of tribes, clans, regions, geographical conditions, location of the population, the requirements of the natural environment should be taken into account in the selection of leaders¹³; written about the choice of leader is made on the basis of family decision¹⁴.

Movarounnahr scholars - Moturudi, Bukhari, Termizi, Nasafi, Yassavi, Pahlavon Mahmud, Khorezmi, Fergani, encyclopedic scholars Farobi, Ibn Sino, Beruni grew up as a product of this period.

Philosophers, historians and poets such as Rumi, Firdavsi, Rudaki, Nasir Khisrav, Umar Khayyam, Yusuf Khas Hajib, Mahmud Kashgari lived and worked in this period.

Thus, the culture created in Central Asia paved the way for the emergence of new theoretical views and doctrines in the development of statehood. From the 17th century onwards, crises in the practical aspects of public election in Central Asia led to the decline of the system of governance in the region.

“During the Ashtarkhanid period, the power of the central state was greatly weakened, and civil wars intensified ... Most of Khorasan was lost. An independent Khiva khanate was established in Khorezm. By the beginning of the 18th century, the Kokand Khanate was established on the northern borders of the khanate¹⁵. The unrest caused by the division of the whole region into small states, the civil wars also led to the cessation of the development of the national system of selection for public office.

In his work “Dasturul muluk” by Samandar Termizi was able to show the irregularities in the system of government in the emirate, the appointment of officials, the general failure of public administration.

¹¹ Мирзо Улуғбек. Тўрт улус тарихи. Т.: Чўлпон, 1994.-Б.34.

¹² Мирзо Улуғбек. Тўрт улус тарихи. Т.: Чўлпон, 1994. -Б.39.

¹³ Ўша манба -Б. 33.

¹⁴ . Ўша манба. -Б. 42, 36.

¹⁵ Сағдуллаев А., Аминов Б., Мавлонов Ў., Норқулов Н. Ўзбекистон тарихи: давлат ва жамият тараққиёти. –Т.: Академия, 2000. –Б. 174.

The Khiva Khanate, the Bukhara Emirate, and the Kokand Khanate, which were formed during this period, tended to support young leaders in public administration, but it was not a criterion for relying on the potential of cadres in the selection of cadres, but a dynastic and hereditary rule passed down from generation to generation.

In the history of East-West science and culture, he became the "Second Teacher" after Aristotle. Abu Nasr Farabi, who became famous as an encyclopedic scholar who connected ancient culture with medieval Europe with his philosophical works, is a thinker who laid the foundations of the theory of the national system of training and selection of leaders for state and public administration. His views in this area are of incomparable importance not only for his time, but also for the present.

In particular, Abu Nasr Farabi's theoretical views on the training and selection of leaders of state and public administration are widely expressed in his works on state and society building, state and public administration. In his works, he analyzes the issues of state and society building as a whole. In other words, according to Farabi, all types and all organizations, all officials, leaders and their activities are a single phenomenon, the foundations of which are linked to the foundations of the development of the state and society¹⁶.

Al-Farabi writes the following lines to the youth: let him keep his word, let him refrain from evil deeds, let him be free from treachery, deceit and trickery, let him know all the rules, let him be knowledgeable and eloquent, let him respect the learned and the wise, let him not deprive himself of knowledge and people of knowledge ..."¹⁷.

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¹⁶ Фарабий. Фозил одамлар шахри. –Т.: А. Қодирий номидаги халқ мероси нашриёти, 1993. – Б. 224

¹⁷ Фараби Абу Наср Муҳаммад. Социально-этические трактаты. -Алма-ата:Наука, 1975. -Б. 35.