

# Posts and Ranks Concerning to Central Power Empire of Amir Temur

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**Abstract**--This article analyzes the positions and titles in the central authority of the state administration of Amir Temur. Amir Temur was used on this system of tribal foundations. The Chagatai played an important role in the government, which was the basis of the military power of Amir Temur. It is worth noting that he drew attention to moral and professional factors and experience in transferring ranks and titles, but he took control of the land, private landowners, funds and trade, which he jointly owned with state lands.

**Key words**--posts, ranks, titles, Amir Temur, state

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Amir Temur did not concerned to the family of Chingizkhan he is (amir) named not the khan, but emir. Though in absoluteness Amir Temur was the amir, he had officially given Suyurgatmish and Makhmudkhan the rank of the khan agrees to traditions that they were from chingizs. Because almost in time a one-and-a-half century there were bases formed the Mongolian management, they were considered lawful power of the states. According to these rules the amir having got married to a daughter mongol khan Sarajmulkhanum had seized the rank "Guragon".

And through he had strengthened the prestige. After Temur, from state officials, unlimited power owned devonbegi. Sometimes it was called "the prime minister". The prime minister was the chief minister and played the important role.

B.Maniz has given the information on that in palace of Temur existed "Devoni Alo" and "Devoni Buzurg" which were considered as the ministries. According to with these ministries "Vaziri Buzurg" was engaged with activity by the highest category of aristocrats.

As chief Devoni Alo was called "Sokhibi Devon". This higher post was inserted as chagatays aristocrats. Devonbegi through ministers had been informed by occurring cases in reigns. Also had daily informed Temur personally news.

Khodja Ma'sud Simnoniy was one of reliable "Sokhibi Devon" Temur's ohms of the amir. Temur gave the big powers and also conducted supervision over Devonbegi. And in any time he could cancel any time.

B.Maniz "yarguchi" was considered the higher court tribunal which judged king's family and chagatays aristocrats, the high-ranking official moved opinion of Devoni Buzurg.

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Ministers were considered the most important as officials and the important areas of reign operated. We already spoke that seven minister's conducted activity in reign and they Submitted Devonbegi.

Beatrice Manz aspired restrictions of powers of ministers of Temur amir, at all their powers in one post often them changed. Because of it he didn't give the admission strengthening of the Persian managers.

We think that often getting to an intrigue of other officials Amir Temur aspired to strengthening of the central management limited their activity and probably strong supervised their activity. In the second, this thought was impossible to tell proved completely, because amir Temur did not replaced all officials so often.

For the state treasury and treasury of the pad shah (called emir's khazora) answered khazinador (khozin). We think that they being responsible to the state treasury, their works were checked strongly.

In the central power the post of the printer (secretary) was important; it was responsible for work to put a stamp. The secretary was one of the the nearest person of the governor. There is information on that that in "muizz al-ansab" was import secretaries as Iygu Temur, Sheikh Mohammed, and Abdullah Parvanachi.

Coming to the padishah with the complaint, also, general to people and country condition answered "Arzbegi". He also had power to finish the data on what as was carried out by times decrees and orders of the higher governor of the country. His responsibility finishing truly happenings and cases in the country was charged.

In barn Temur the amir's shikovuls also had the big authority. They dealt with organizational problems proceeding and entering ambassadors in the state.

If we take a glance at diplomatic communications and official ceremonies based to it, we feel that these people had wide experience, work, a science, and responsibility. Selection, preparation, qualification of ambassadors in the barn qualifying, also they directly were responsible for this work.

One of the higher posts was tavachi (adjutant). They were engaged in meeting princes and local chiefs at various edges of the state, meeting of fights before circulations, to take the account of the dead military men during war. They were responsible for conducting distinct calculation of troops, to condition improvement, improvement of maintenance with weapons, appointments of serial numbers of their delivery of necessary problems, etc. Tavachi in the peace moment of troops were engaged agitation of soldiers for works. In Azerbaijan in channel building tavachies were the heads. They also were responsible for fair distribution of an army, planting an army on one place, etc.

Generally speaking, the post was considered to be the most influential works and on this post it was inserted selectively possessing people wide experience and force, organizing ability.

In "muizz ul - ansab" the Sheikh, Inok Khumori Kavchin, jakhonshokh Barlas, iskander Durbat, Ulayfa Kavchin, Bustari, Buri Sulduz, Khudaydod Khusayniy, Lokman Kharezmi were tavachis. Additionally, mubarshakh Barlas, Alim, Mohammed, Yusuf Jalil also were tavachies.

Hunting animals of the padishah looked after the servant "qushbegi". And he helped the padishah on hunting and was responsible for conducting communications through the trained birds. Subsequently their prestige was exceeded, even in Bukhara as the main minister was considered as qushbegi.

The most influential ranks of the period of Temur were Guragon (the son-in-law of the khan). Guragon was an honorary title which was given to that man who was married to the girl concerning to the descendant of Chingizkhan. In accordance with political traditions married governors thus had strengthened the power. Amir Temur, Mironshokh Mirzo, Jakhongir Mirzo, Mirzo Ulugbek, took the honorable name.

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this period at the most influential reading and writing of a palace was considered «tarkhon". He had handed over for the shown big services before reign, were released from taxes and a privilege (freely to enter into presence of the khan, say goodbye sins nine times, sometimes their descendants also were released from taxes.

In Temur's palace one of influential ranks was called "nuyon". He left for chagatay aristocrats to whom emir Temur had given the stamp. The great amir, noib, area (by the chief of ten thousand human troops) was used in values. The owner of this rank owned big authority on a palace.

The period of amir Temur iktadors also owned the big authority. Ikta was handed over to what had shown to boldness at the higher military post, people the higher majestic troops and other state works. Ikta was a land share. Sometimes ikta was given forever and for some time. This method of course intervened on centralization processes. At first suyurgol distances for that term, then made out it for life. It of course influenced weakening of the central power.

Governesses of the princes and princesses were called "otalik", and to this post had selected the closest people of a family of Temur amir. They were called "atka", "otabek". Otaliks had the right to enter freely to the governor and were charged to sow from every point to improve and develop princes. As known, from time immemorial new-born children of the state chiefs had given to the wet nurse. The wet nurse should have been from good families and should have the new child. And atkies were considered to be husbands of these wet nurses and became as fathers to princes.

Everyone, the got person could not be an atka, or a wet nurse, only people from good families, from every side healthy, sharp-witted, clever, wise people corresponded to that post.

They were engaged specially in education of princes. Otalik took tutorial teachers for the child from various areas and probably prepared the child for all-round state works.

One example from history: In 1394 on August, 14th Shokhrukh Mirzo became the father and named the child as Ibrakhim Sultan. To the prince, Duman Aga was appointed as his teacher."And the amir appointed Osman Abbas as an atalik and his wife Sotgun Ogo became the wet nurse".

If princes sat down on a throne or began the new work at a young age, atabeks gave an advice. When became an adult, to them had given an area. The authoritative amir or bek was appointed as a teacher, it means atalik or atabek was appointed the teacher. It operated area on behalf of the prince before execution sixteen years.

Delivering decrees and commands of the pad shah to local governors was called "parvonachi". He was considered influential posts of a palace.

Kukaltosh or Kukaldosh was considered as the son of the wet nurse of the prince, the son of the wet nurse and the prince were considered as brothers.

The Bakovul-rank which was added to a name of this person, the official in this rank had tried in advance delivers the meal to the pad shah. In his responsibility and to court people the problem of maintenance of their safety assigned preparation of tasty foods.

And also, cooker (bakovul) operated wedding and reception of visitors. The chief of court cooks was called as the main thing cooker. Main cooker was one of influential posts and was responsible for all connected works with kitchen, in general preparation of foods at court kitchen. People with thin taste, ingenious, people from good families were inserted on this post.

And also a rank bavurchi was added to a name of that person and this rank had given to the main cook of a palace.

Designer of foods of the padishah were "khonsolar". The Personal secretary of the padishah was called "munshiy". He also was called "peculiar munshiy". Munshiy wrote confidential meeting and the former conversations to a writing-book unselfishness that had told in meetings.

Munshiy's considerable letters and laudable poems were written. They were skilful. In Temur's state Devonky the personnel occupied with the note was called "bakhshiy". They conducted the court documentary works. And also, they were responsible for the state works of direct and timely conducting. The authority bakhshiy were high in a palace. There were two types of bakhshiy: turk and tajik.

Including, Mamalikshokh Bakhshiy, Davlatshokh Bakhshiy, Shokh Bakhshiy. From Turkish bakhshiy El-Arta Bakhshiy, Say Narta Bakhshiy, Temur Chokar Bakhshiy, Mavloni Sayyid Zayn al-Obidin, Mukhammad Sharaf Parvonachi Simmoniy, Yol Kutlug Kishi, Ismoil Khoniy, mavloni Mukhammad Sogarjiy, Khojam Khivakiy, Yusuf Shokh Kokhi, Argun Mug and others bakhshiy had written the Persian inscriptions.

### **III. RESULTS**

Inscription, the secretary, the Devonian employee called employees conducted written reign works. From activity conducting devons could learn that Cupid Timur inserted knowing, sharp-witted people on this service.

The Hattot-clerk which wrote a copy from books was the secretary and he was beautifully writer, they executed the state important letters.

Zinbardars were beating the saddle of horses of the pad shah and princes; they were responsible for preparations of horse-drawn vehicle.

Peculiar reliable bodyguards of the governor were called "ichkilar"(insiders).Majlisnavis were that person which wrote serially details of the untied important problems and separate works which had examined at sessions to a special writing-book.

Besides, in their responsibility assigned to register gone down statements to the Padishah, reception of sentences, decisions and all was stated the important works and personal phrases of the Padishah. And it shows that all state important origin and works were stored in written form.

The owner of a stable of the Padishah was called "mirokbur". He was responsible for the selection of good horses, maintenance of these animals with procontentments and their preparation for special works.

In a palace of the Padishah there was a post "miroboshi". They were the heads over water management activity.If we examine the climate of Middle Asia based to an artificial irrigation then we will understand importance of a post miroboshi.

The engineer knew well science, geometry, the expert-creator of history of buildings; the builder-engineer. Unique and giant buildings are given by news about that that level and a science of that time. This expert also had taken a part in building Timur's activity.

Mukhaffachi was a rank which was added to a name and he had executed all connected with palankin of the Padishah. If we take in attention thatTemur was in palankin more than in a palace, from that it was possible to learn that Temur had many affairs. Cleaners cleaned and were responsible for accuracy of his room and a palace.

In a harem of the Padishah served "Khoja sarolar", they were responsible for safety of harem women. And also they served to harem women.

Among palace workers were "chukhralar". They were from aristocrats and they were young guys. They were personal guards of princes and were called "chukhraboshi".

A veil of Padishahs carried the servant "shukurchi", he carried also an umbrella for the Padishah. He, of more time spent in circulations; therefore, it was possible to understand what kind of difficult work had chukhraboshi.

Supervisor weapon holder in a palace of the Padishah was called "kurchi". We thought that their service had the big importance in maintenance of safety of the court.

The positions and titles relating to the central empire of Amir Temur are diverse and should be studied to further exacerbate modern statehood.

He ruled an empire from 27 countries with seven ministers and several post and ranks.Today it is necessary to complete various posts and ranks.

In the state of Timur, the principles of public administration are compact, simple, inexpensive and fast, that is, economical in public administration.

The administration created by Amir Temur is simple, compact, moving fast, and all the news quickly reached all parts of the empire.

Today we need an innovative approach to various positions, to staff and make them productive.

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