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Article



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POLITICAL, SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE OF GHAZNAVID'S STATE

Abstract: This article focuses on the formation, prosperity, and crisis of the Ghaznavid state, one of the most powerful Muslim states of the Middle Ages. It also covers the administration of the kingdom, the military, the economy, trade and monetary relations, and internal and external diplomatic relations. In addition, article describes the development of science, literature and art in the country, the patrons of enlightenment such as Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi, the life and scientific and scholarly activities of encyclopedic scholars such as Beruni and Ibn Sino.

Key words: Ghaznavid state, Abbasids, Samanids, Khorezm kings, Karakhanids, Seljuks, Gurians, Mahmud Ghaznavi, Mas'ud Ghaznavi, Ghazni Academy, Yamini Observatory, Beruni, Ibn Sina, Gardizi, Bayhaqi, Utbiy.

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Introduction

The emergence of Ghaznavid's state. In the second half of the ninth century - the beginning of the tenth century, as a result of the weakening of the Abbasid caliphate, a number of independent states emerged [10, p. 80]. In the east of the Khalifah, several powerful statesmen and political dynasties led by them established their dominance. One such state was the Samanid state, founded in 865 by Nasr (865-876) in Movaraunnahr [6, p. 314] and Khorasan. The dynasty, the founder of this state, was ruled by the descendants of Somonkhudot, one of the largest landowners in the Bukhara oasis [2, p. 202] [1, p. 330]. In the last quarter of the ninth century, all the provinces of Movaraunnahr came under Samanid rule. This state, which reached its peak during the reign of Ismail Samanid, began to weaken in the middle of the 10th century. After the death of the Samanid ruler Abdulmalik in 961, the struggle for the throne of Bukhara intensified, and the state began to disintegrate. During this period, the prestige of the palace army of the state, consisting of Turkish pilgrims, increased. One of them, Hajib ul-Hujab (a title bestowed on high commanders) Alptegin (Ali Tagin in some sources) took advantage of this situation to sever ties with the Samanids and

established the Ghaznavid state in an attempt to take control of Ghazni and Kabul provinces independently. He ruled the province of Ghazni from 962 to 963 as viceroy and army commander.

After Alptegin's death (963) Amir Ishaq Alptegin, Amir Bilgategin, Amir Piri and Amir Sabuqtegin Gazi ruled here respectively. The literal dominion of this dynasty was founded by Sabuqtegin (in some sources Sabuqtagin). He was a very capable and intelligent commander and a slave of Alptegin. He is believed to have been born in Barskhan on the shores of Lake Issyk-Kul. In addition to governing the state, he protected it from Karakhanid attacks on several occasions. He repeatedly took part in the Samanid struggle against the Karakhanids. As a result, he became very popular and received the honorary title of "defender of the state" ("Nasir ad-din and ad-davla"). However, it was not until 996 that the state was officially recognized as a political force.

"The golden age" of Ghaznavid's state. After Sabuqtagin's death in 997, his son Ismail came to the throne for a while, then Mahmud (998-1030). There are various opinions and views around Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi in history. It is expedient to summarize these ideas and analyze them on the basis of clear sources. During his reign, the kingdom

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flourished in all directions, reaching the peak of its power. After the end of the Samanid rule, Mahmud Ghaznavi conquered the entire territory of Khorasan, and in 1017 Khorezm, where he appointed his representative Altintash as his deputy. He also conquered Termez and Chaghaniyon. In addition, as a result of his march to Sughd, the area up to Omul (Charjoi) passed to him from the Karakhanids.

We know that the invasion of India by the Islamic army took place in 15 AH (636 AD) during the reign of Caliph Umar ibn al-Khattab. Then, during the reign of Caliph Walid ibn Abdul Malik, under the leadership of Muhammad Qasim al-Saqafi, the land of Sind (India) was conquered in 92 AH (710 AD). In 151 A.D. (768 A.D.), Molton and Kashmir were conquered. However, Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi's contribution to the establishment of Islam in the region was significant. He marched here seventeen times, dismantling local idols and spreading Islam. He is the first Muslim ruler to rule a number of Indian principalities. Historically, these marches have been called "holy wars." During his reign, the state's borders extended to the cities of Ray and Isfahan (in present-day Iran) to the west and the Caspian Sea, and from the northwest to the Khorezm and Aral Seas. In the east, it covers much of northern India and reaches southern Balochistan.

At the height of its power, the Ghaznavid state covered an area of about 3.4 million square kilometers. The capital, Ghazni, is flourishing. This ruler was given the honorary title of "Yamin ud-dawla and amin ul-milla" ("the right hand of the state and the trust of the nation") by the Abbasid caliph Al-Qadir, and the caliph sent him a certificate, flag and drum to the governor of Khorasan. [4, p. 4540] During this time [5, p. 45], the Ghaznavid state became the largest and most powerful Muslim state in the East.

During the reign of Sultan Mahmud, who had a strong devotion to the Islamic faith, the Muslim world was divided into sects and heretics. In particular, there has been a sharp confrontation between the Qarmatians and the Ismailis of the Shiites and the Ahl as-Sunnah wa'l-Jama'ah. As a result, the sultan waged a ruthless struggle against the forces that promoted ideas contrary to the pure Islamic faith.

Weakening and collapse of the state. After the death of Mahmud Ghaznavi, during the reign of his son Mas'ud Ghaznavi (1030-1041), the state gradually weakened, losing control of its provinces. Khorezm was originally separated from it. When the Ghaznavids were defeated by the Seljuks in 1040, much of Khorasan passed to the Seljuks. Mas'ud's son Mawdud (1041-1048) was defeated by the Karakhanids in the struggle for the lands on the right bank of the Amu Darya, and these territories were also lost. Although the Seljuks were defeated twice during the reign of Sultan Farrukhzod (1053-1059), the Seljuk Alp Arslan prevailed over the Ghaznavids.

As a result, the territory of the state will be limited to a part of North India. In the 1960s, a new force in the political struggle, the Guris, drove the Ghaznavids to northern India. Therefore, in 1161, the capital was moved from Ghazni to Lahore. In 1186, Lahore was conquered by the army of Ghiyasiddin Muhammad, the ruler of the Guris.

Sultans of Ghaznavid's. The following are the rulers of the Ghaznavid's state:

Alptegin (962–963)
Amir Ishaq Alptegin (963–965)
Amir Bilgategin (966–972 / 973)
Amir Piriy (972 / 973–976 / 977)
Sabuqtegin (977–997)
Mahmud Ghaznavi (997–1030)
Muhammad (1030)
Mas'ud ibn Mahmud (1030–1041)
Muhammad ibn Mahmud (1041)
Mawdud ibn Mas'ud (1041–1049)
Masud II ibn Mawdud (1049)
Ali ibn Mas'ud II (1049–1051)
Abdurrashid ibn Mahmud (1051–1053)
Tugrul (1053)
Farrukhzod ibn Mas'ud (1053—1059)
Ibrahim ibn Mas'ud (1059-1099)
Mas'ud III ibn Ibrahim (1099—1115)
Sherzod ibn Ibrahim (1115-1116)
Arslanshah ibn Mas'ud (1116-1118)
Bahromshah ibn Mas'ud (1118—1153)
Khusravshah ibn Mas'ud (1153—1160)
Khusrav Malik ibn Khusravshoh (1160—1186)

Administration system of the country. The treasury system of government is somewhat complex. It is multifaceted and similar to the Samanid and Karakhanid administrations. This is due to the fact that these dynasties ruled in close proximity to each other, and the provinces of Khorasan, Seistan, Kabul, and Ghazni, which were part of the Ghaznavid state, became an integral part of the region.

At the center of public administration were the dargah and the devons. The Dargah included services related to the life and work of the supreme ruler (the treasury sultans held the title of "Amir"). Among them, the "pilgrimage" service has a special place. The Khajibs wore black robes and two-pointed hats. They also held the position of sheikhna or sipohsolor at the same time. The hajj, in turn, is divided into four levels:

Grand Hajib (one who sits closest to the ruler in official ceremonies, one of the leaders of major military campaigns, an inspector of specially selected units);

The lord of the palace (the gatekeeper of the palace);

The duty khojib;

Hojib-jomador.

The following employees also worked at the school:

Sipohdor (palace servant);

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Inviter (personal documents of the supreme ruler, the person in charge of writing);

Pardador (mahram, secret keeper, pinhole performer);

Murtabador (a middle-ranking official in the palace);

Farrosh (from the younger servants in the palace);

Treasurer;

Head of the wardrobe, etc.

The devons (ministries) acted as executive bodies. The sources cite five of them, and they are:

Cabinet of Ministers (headed by the Prime Minister)

Office of Military Affairs;

Office of Diplomatic and Official Affairs;

Office of preparation and execution of documents;

Accounting (Finance) Office.

It also concludes that although the sources do not cite devons such as mushrif, (state control), mukhtasibs, the existence of such services in the field meant that they also had central devons. (For example, it is clear that there were positions such as city mushrif or provincial mushrif).

The provinces were governed by the governor and appointed by the governor himself. Amid led the regional executive. The mayor was called the chairman. There were also officials in the city, such as the head of the city fortress - shihna qutvol or qutvol, the owner of which was the devon (administrative manager).

Military field. The Ghaznavids had a strong army, mainly during the reign of Mahmoud Ghaznavi. The supreme command was at the disposal of the ruler. The Sipohsolor (commander-in-chief) was one of the most trusted members of the dynasty. Senior officers are called salors, and middle-ranking officers are called sarhang. The lower echelons of the army led the Hays (several dozen cavalry). The military had its own postal and judicial services. The supreme ruler also had a select military unit (special guard) and a strong navy. In addition to Turks, the military included Khorasanians, Afghans, Arabs, and others.

Public economy and monetary relations. The country's economic backbone was feudal land tenure, which included taxes levied on farmers. Livestock and, most importantly, urban handicrafts and trade duties also brought significant revenue to the treasury. In addition, military revenue from many occupied countries has increased government revenues.

Gold, silver and copper coins were used in monetary relations. The capital, Ghazni, had a large mint and minted various coins on behalf of the sultans.

Foreign policy and diplomatic relations. In foreign policy, the Ghaznavids have focused on regional and non-regional ties. In this regard, it regulates agreements, treaties, treaties and embassy relations on internal and external relations. This can

be seen in the relations between the treasury rulers and the Karakhanids in Movaraunnahr, as well as the growing Seljuks in western Iran and parts of Khorasan. In foreign affairs, it is due to the fact that it has restored the respect of the Arab caliphate, which has lost its former high status. In addition, important trade and diplomatic relations were established with China, Iran and the Karakhanid state.

For example, in domestic diplomacy, there have been several correspondences between Sultan Masud and the Ghaznavid deputy in Khorezm, Altintosh. In particular, a letter written by Mas'ud reads: "... We keep the supreme hajib, my uncle, the Khorezm king Altuntash, to such an extent that our father kept the late Amir..."

Conclusion

To conclude, the Ghaznavid's state which emerged on the stage of history in the late tenth century, had a worthy place not only in the Muslim society of the Middle East, but also in the world of Islam as a whole, as well as in the civilization of world history. Located in an important strategic region with a unique administrative system, Ghaznavid's dynasty played an important role in the spread of Islam to the East, especially in Northern India. In addition, the country maintained its own diplomatic relations in local and international politics. Also, local and foreign trade relations are developed. Furthermore, the study of this period and the great personalities in it, especially the life, scientific and creative activity of a number of encyclopedic scientists and their peculiarities, is still very important today. Consequently, in this empire, where science, art and literature were highly developed in its time, the famous Ghazna Academy, which brought together more than four hundred scholars, the Yamin observatory was established under the leadership of Abu Rayhan Beruni. The first state madrasa in the Muslim East (1019), built on the initiative of Sultan Mahmud, as well as many educational institutions, mosques, various gardens and parks were built. The huge and rich libraries in the capital, Ghazni, and in the cities of Nishapur, Balkh, and Lahore, also show the importance of science in the lives of the people of this period.

It should be noted that this period was marked by the development of the scientific and cultural environment, the fate of which was directly or indirectly related to the political and social life of the country, left behind by many scholars, especially a number of encyclopedic scholars. the heritage of enlightenment has its rightful place even in the age of high development in which we live. The next two chapters of this dissertation deal with the life and scientific activity of encyclopedic scholars such as Abu Rayhan Beruni and Abu Ali Ibn Sino, who were born and raised in the Movaraunnahr and Khorezm regions and whose later life was directly or indirectly

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connected with the Ghaznavid's state. So that, I will focus on discovering new aspects, analyzing and interpreting them. In short words, we enrich our knowledge by studying the history of this period in

more depth, searching for new information, analyzing and drawing more objective and reasonable conclusions.

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