XONLIKLARDA HUQUQIY ISLOHOTLAR

Qarshi davlat texnika universitet
katta o'qituvchisi
Xakimov jahongir Nematjon o'g'li

Annotation. *This article scientifically analyzes the legal reforms implemented during the period of the Central Asian khanates, the changes in the judicial system, and the role of Sharia and customary law in state administration.*

Keywords: *legal reforms, khanates, Sharia, customary law, qadi, judicial system, public administration.*

Central Asia has long been considered one of the regions where rich culture and traditions of statehood were formed. During different historical periods, large states, emirates, and khanates were established in this region, which stood out not only politically and economically but also through their legal administration systems. During the khanate period, the legal system played an important role in regulating state administration and social life. In states such as the Bukhara Emirate, Khiva Khanate, and Kokand Khanate, legal relations were mainly formed on the basis of Sharia law and local customary law. The legal system in the khanates developed through a long historical process and was considered one of the most important components of state administration. After the widespread expansion of Islam, Sharia law became the main source of state governance and the judicial system[1].

[1] Ahmedov B. O'zbekiston tarixi manbalari. Toshkent, 2001. 65-bet

There were several important reasons for the implementation of legal reforms during the khanate period. First of all, the expansion of state territories and the growth of the population created the need to improve the administrative system. The development of trade also increased the need for legal reforms. Since trade carried out through caravan routes was an important part of the economy, ensuring the safety of merchants was considered one of the main duties of the state. Therefore, legal rules related to trade were further improved.

In addition, the increase in crime in some regions required the strengthening of the judicial and punishment systems. Strict punishments were introduced for theft, robbery, and crimes against the state. Another important reason for legal reforms was the strengthening of central authority. The khans sought to govern all territories of the state under a unified system. For this reason, special attention was paid to centralizing the judicial system and supervising the activities of qadis. [2]

Legal reforms during the khanate period were considered one of the important changes aimed at strengthening state administration, maintaining social order, and ensuring economic stability. In the Bukhara Emirate, Khiva Khanate, and Kokand Khanate, state administration was mainly based on Sharia law and local customary law. Therefore, legal reforms were closely connected with religious and local traditions. One of the main directions of legal reforms in the khanates was the improvement of the judicial system. Court cases were mainly conducted by qadis, who dealt with civil, family, inheritance, and criminal matters. In order to ensure the effective operation of the judicial system, the activities of qadis were placed under supervision through the position of Qadi Kalon. In some important cases, court decisions were reconsidered by the khan or amir himself. This helped strengthen justice and legal order within the state.

[2] Azamat Ziyo. O‘zbek davlatchiligi tarixi. Toshkent, 2000. 124-bet

Another important direction of legal reforms was the regulation of the tax system. Taxes such as zakat, kharaj, ushr, and customs duties were the main sources of state income. For this reason, several reforms were implemented to improve tax collection, reduce illegal taxation, and strengthen the state treasury. Special attention was also paid to protecting the rights and safety of merchants along trade routes. Legal reforms were also aimed at developing trade and economic relations. Ensuring the safety of caravan routes, controlling market prices, and protecting merchants were considered important responsibilities of the state. Especially in the Kokand Khanate, significant attention was given to legal reforms regulating trade and economic relations. This contributed to the development of both internal and external trade.

Combating crime was another important aspect of legal reforms during the khanate period. Crimes such as theft, robbery, murder, rebellion against the state, bribery, and false testimony were regarded as serious offenses. Strict punishments, including fines, imprisonment, exile, flogging, confiscation of property, and the death penalty, were applied for such crimes. Crimes against state security were considered especially dangerous and severe measures were taken against offenders.

Strengthening local administration was also an important direction of legal reforms. The powers of regional and local governors were clearly defined, and the activities of elders and community representatives were regulated. In some regions, disputes were resolved through local elders, which increased the effectiveness of local administration.

Great attention was also paid to the development of religious administration and the madrasa system. Islamic jurisprudence was widely taught in madrasas, and qadis as well as religious scholars were trained there. The Bukhara Emirate, in particular, became an important center for the development of fiqh studies. Religious scholars had significant influence on

state administration, and many political and legal decisions were made in consultation with them.

The legal reforms implemented during the khanate period played an important role in strengthening state power, developing economic life, and maintaining social stability. Through these reforms, the judicial system was improved, trade relations expanded, and public order was preserved. Therefore, the legal administration system of the khanates is regarded as an important historical experience in the history of Central Asian statehood.

Local customs and traditions also played an important role in regulating legal relations. In some regions, customary law had a strong influence. The judicial system was considered an important part of state administration. Court cases were mainly conducted by qadis. Qadis dealt with civil, family, inheritance, and criminal cases. During court proceedings, witness testimonies and written documents were used as the main evidence. The Qadi Kalon supervised the activities of all qadis in the state. The main purpose of legal reforms was to strengthen state administration and ensure social stability. In the tax system, taxes such as zakat, kharaj, customs duties, and ushr played an important role. Certain reforms were implemented in order to improve the tax collection process.

In the system of crime and punishment, theft, murder, and crimes against the state were considered serious offenses. Punishments included fines, imprisonment, exile, and the death penalty. Such crimes were regarded as acts against the state and public order. In the Bukhara Emirate, a centralized judicial system based on Sharia law was developed. In the Khiva Khanate, customary law also played an important role. In the Kokand Khanate, special attention was paid to legal reforms aimed at regulating trade and economic relations.

In the system of crime and punishment, theft, murder, and crimes against the state were considered serious offenses. Punishments included fines, imprisonment, exile, and the death penalty. Such crimes were regarded as acts

against the state and public order. In the Bukhara Emirate, a centralized judicial system based on Sharia law was developed. In the Khiva Khanate, customary law also played an important role. In the Kokand Khanate, special attention was paid to legal reforms aimed at regulating trade and economic relations.

In conclusion, the legal system formed in the Central Asian khanates was considered one of the important components of state administration and social life. During the khanate period, legal relations were mainly regulated on the basis of Sharia law and local customary law. The legal reforms implemented in the khanates included strengthening the judicial system, regulating the activities of qadis, improving the tax collection system, and combating crime. The legal administration systems of the Bukhara Emirate, Khiva Khanate, and Kokand Khanate are considered important historical experiences of their time.

REFERENCE

1. Azamat Ziyo. O‘zbek davlatchiligi tarixi. Toshkent, 2000.
2. Ahmedov B. O‘zbekiston tarixi manbalari. Toshkent, 2001.
3. Nabiev R. Buxoro amirligi tarixi. Toshkent, 1996.
4. Hasanov H. Markaziy Osiyo tarixidan lavhalar. Toshkent, 2003.
5. Bartold V.V. Turkiston mo‘g‘ullar davrida. Toshkent, 1998.