



## UMAYYADS STATE : POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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This in the article Umayyads of the caliphate political and administrative structure scientific-historical in terms of analysis In the study Rashidis from the era next political changes , hereditary management system formation and centralized state management to the body arrival process Also , the Umayyads during of the caliph powers , regions management , council system and military-administrative of the apparatus activity will be reviewed . In the article religious factor and political authority between relationship and this period management system Islamic countries in history place is evaluated . Research results Umayyads state structure next caliphates management to the system showed the impact reveals .

This article provides a historical and scholarly analysis of the political and administrative structure of the Umayyad Caliphate. The study examines the political transformations following the period of the Rightly Guided Caliphs, the emergence of hereditary rule, and the formation of a centralized system of governance. Particular attention is paid to the authority of the caliph, provincial administration, the diwan system, and the functioning of the military-administrative apparatus. The relationship between religious authority and political power during the Umayyad period is also analyzed, along with the significance of this governance model in the history of Islamic states. The findings highlight the influence of the Umayyad state structure on the subsequent development of later caliphates.



Umayyads caliphate , state structure , political management , administrative system , hereditary government , diwans , region management , Islamic state , caliphate Institute .

## ENTRANCE

Islamic history Umayyads Caliphate (661–750) political and administrative management system fundamentally distinguished by change It stands . Exactly . this in the period caliphate management tribe based on for advice relied on from the system centralized and hereditary state to the shape grass began . Umayyads state large areas in a short time covering , from Andalusia Central To Asia stretched large political structure as This situation has been formed . state new mechanisms in management , effective administrative apparatus and strong military to implement the system requirement reached .

Umayyads period study not only political history point from the point of view of Islam state management evolution understanding also important in terms of importance has . The Rashidis during formed shura and collective management traditions Umayyads during change , power hereditary basically submission principle priority began to earn . This process in society various social and religious of contradictions to the surface also the reason for coming it has been.

This of the article main purpose Umayyads of the caliphate political and administrative structure scientific-analytical basically from lighting consists of . Research during state management main institutions , including the Caliphate government , region management , council system and military-administrative of the apparatus activity analysis Also , religion and politics between relationship and this of factors state to the stability shown impact is studied .

The research tasks of the following Consists of : Umayyads of the state to the body arrival historical conditions detection , management system main features open



to give , centralized state of the apparatus formation process to analyze and Umayyads management model next Islamic countries development showed the impact assessment .

In the article historicism , systematic analysis and comparative methods used , classic Islamic sources and modern scientific research to the results Research results Umayyads caliphate during the period state general laws of structure to determine and Islamic political thought development deeper to understand serves .

## **CHAPTER I. THE ESTABLISHMENT AND HISTORICAL CONDITIONS OF THE UMMAVID STATE**

### **1.1. The Rashidis from the era Umayyads to the authorities to go**

Umayyads of the caliphate to the body The arrival of Islam in history the most important political from turns one is considered . The Rashidis during state governance by shura (council) and collective responsibility principles based if so , this period finally inside political contradictions stronger went . Especially the caliph During the time of Uthman ibn Affan ( may Allah be pleased with him ) tribe interests increase , some governors from the activity protest and social inequality issues This situation has become more acute . eventually It ended with the martyrdom of Uthman ( ra ) .

Caliphate of Hazrat Ali ( RA ) during and Muslim society is facing serious challenges Jamal and Siffin fights , refereeing issue and foreigners movement appearance It is the state's responsibility to be political to stability negative impact showed . Exactly this in the period Evening province governor Muawiyah ibn Abu Sufyan political on the field important power as was formed after Hazrat Ali ( ra ) was martyred . Then , his son Hasan ibn Ali ( ra ) became a Muslim. between blood spill prevent to take for the purpose from the authorities give up As a result, in 661,



Muawiyah ibn Abu Sufyan became the sole caliph . recognized as and Umayyads to the dynasty basis was put .

### 1.2. Muawiyah ibn Abu Sufyan and monarchical management formation

Muawiyah ibn Abu Sufyan to the authorities caliphate with the arrival A new political model is being formed in the administration He started his career centralized management to strengthen , discipline to strengthen and state the device again organization to reach separately attention Muawiya during political stability provide for the purpose strong military system created , region management is clearly regulated was put and state under the management experienced from officials used .

Umayyads of the era the most important from the characteristics one of the government hereditary principle based on It is the passage of Muawiyah . son after him Yazid crown prince arrived the caliphate with his appointment monarchical management to the shape This decision Muslim in society various to relationships reason was and next in years Karbala tragedy of serious events such as to the surface to come ground created . Nevertheless , hereditary management system Umayyads state centralization important from factors one He served .

Muawiyah ibn Abu Sufyan political in management pragmatic approach choose , state interests priority He was a diplomat , a financial stability and military power harmony provide through Umayyads of the state solid the foundation created .

### 1.3. Capital To Damascus relocation and his/her political importance

Umayyads state in the formation of the capital From Medina To Damascus relocation important historical importance Damascus in that era large political , economic and cultural from centers one , in the vicinity of Byzantium located This was the case . To the Umayyads external in politics active to be , military marches



effective organization to grow and state management centralization opportunity gave .

Damascus to the capital Caliphate with the revolution management Arabia from the peninsula to go out and build a vast empire character began to gain . Thus the Umayyads state multinational and multicultural structure as This is state new administrative head experiences , particularly in Byzantium and Sassanids management from their traditions some led to the introduction of elements .

In conclusion , the Umayyads of the state to the body arrival Rashidis during the period political crises , strong centralization necessity and expanding going regions management closely related to need It was connected . Exactly this historical conditions Umayyads of the caliphate political and administrative structure shaped and him/her next Islamic important for countries management model brought it to the level .

## **CHAPTER II. THE POLITICAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM OF THE UMMAVID STATE**

### **2.1. The Caliph powers and authority source**

Umayyads caliphate during political management system in the center caliph institute stay was . Caliph supreme political , military and administrative authority owner as of the state internal and external policy determinant main person considered . Rashidis during caliph more team advice and religious limited in liability , the Umayyads during this The powers have been greatly expanded. and centralized .

The Caliph's authority religious in terms of Quran and to circumcision relied on without based although , in practice political power , military power and through the administrative apparatus strengthened . Umayyad caliphs " general order " "to save " and " to plot" end " giving " with the need to explain , strong central



management They tried to justify it . This situation caliphate religious from leadership more political than institute as manifestation led to .

Also , the caliph province governors appointment and from office free military commanders designation , financial resources distribution and external political decisions to the authority to accept has It was . This is caliph state management all in the fields solution doer to the person turned .

## 2.2. Hereditary authority implementation of the principle

Umayyads during political management in the system the most important from the news one of the government hereditary basically Muawiyah ibn Abu Sufyan passed away . by son Yazid crown prince arrived appointment practice caliphate a turning point in history made . This decision Rashidis during action from the shura system that sharp retreat meant .

Hereditary management system state stability provide and internal for the authorities struggles reduce introduced for the purpose Although he is a Muslim in society sharp to protests It was caused by . Especially Hazrat Husayn ibn Ali ( may Allah be pleased with him ) Martyrdom at Karbala this political the serious consequences of the decision obvious manifestation Nevertheless , the Umayyads reign during hereditary management principle strengthened went and next as a political model for the caliphates as well served .

Hereditary authority system centralized state the device made it possible to create . Caliphs dynastic in the interests of relied on without political elite formed and authority continuity to provide This process political in management tribe factor also led to its strengthening .

## 2.3. Political elite and tribe factor role



Umayyads state political under the management tribe factor important place Especially the Quraysh tribe Ummaviya seed state under the management priority to the position got . High to positions often close relatives or loyalists of the caliph tribe representatives has been appointed , this situation political management dynastic character strengthened .

Political elite to the composition governors , military commanders and sofa leaders enter They were the state policy done in increasing important role playing , central regions with authorities between mediator task However , the tribe interests priority sometimes injustice and social leading to inequality and discontent of their actions to increase reason it has been.

Also , Arabic not happened Muslims - the Mawlid political in life limited participation Umayyads management system weak in terms of one as This situation has been manifested . later Abbasids movement social to the support turned from factors one it has been.

In general In short , the Umayyads state political management system strong centralization , hereditary authority and tribe based on characterized by elite . This model is short within the period political stability provided although it is long in perspective internal of contradictions to increase ground created .

## CHAPTER III. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND STATE ADMINISTRATION OF THE UMMAVID STATE

### 3.1. Regions and their management

Umayyads The state covers vast areas containing centralized political structure happened because of regions management state stability main from factors one considered . Caliphate territory Syria , Hejaz , Iraq , Egypt , Khorasan , North Africa and Andalusian such as large to the regions divided , each province central to the





authorities subordinate without managed . Provinces borders are mainly military-strategic and economic factors into account received without specified .

Province management centralized become a caliph by appointed governors through done increased . Governors in their own regions administrative , financial and military to the authorities having , center on behalf of politics However their activity strict control under was and necessary in cases frequently dismissed from office This practice has been in the regions independent power centers appearance to be prevent to take aimed at was .

Umayyads during province under the management local conditions and ethnic content is also taken into account taken . Some in the regions local through cooperation with the nobility management effective to conduct practice This is the case . of the state multinational to the character has that it is shows .

### 3.2. Governors , emirs and local authority

Governors Umayyads state administrative system main support syllable They are considered the Caliph's directly representatives as in the regions state policy done Governors tax gathering , community order storage , court works and military preparation to broad powers such as had . Therefore this to the position often reliable , experienced and political in terms of loyal individuals assigned .

Emirs and mainly military engaged in administration , troops over control done Some in the regions governor and emir positions one person in hand if concentrated , some in the regions their powers separated . This is the case of the province strategic importance and security to the state related .

Local authority organs village and city at the level activity daily management issues solution This system central local government population in the middle balance to provide service although some did in cases abuse and injustice This is also the case . Umayyads state internal social of problems led to its intensification .





### 3.3. Diwan system and state of the apparatus formation

Umayyads during state under the management sofa system important importance profession The Diwans state their work order eater central offices They are financial , military , and documentation issues This is a of the system in the formation Byzantium and Sassanids of the states administrative widely used experiences .

The most important sofas in line diwan al- jund ( military affairs), diwan al-kharaj ( tax and finance , diwan ar-rasoil ( official) correspondence ) and diwan al-barid ( post office) and information service ) entered . Especially the diwan al- barid central important for the government information source in the provinces quick update on the situation information delivery standing

Initially on the sofas official business languages local languages if it was , then later Arabic language state under the management main to the language This process state single political party in power and cultural space to the formation served . Diwan system Umayyads state administrative of the apparatus leading to professionalization and centralized management strengthened .

In general In short , the Umayyads state administrative structure central to the authorities subordinate , to clear authorities management that has system as formed . This system short within the period vast areas of the state effective management opportunity gave although , even though outside centralization and tribe in the interests of rely on next political to instability ground created .

## CHAPTER IV. THE MILITARY SYSTEM AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE UMMAVID STATE

### 4.1. Umayyads during the period military system and his/her structure



Umayyads caliphate during military system of the state political stability and territorial expansion main support served as a general . Covered vast areas control to hold under and external effective against enemies to fight strong and orderly army It required the structure of . Therefore Umayyads during military management centralized without organization was and state of the apparatus inseparable to the part became .

Umayyads army main part Arabic from the tribes organization found warriors organization They are military service in return from the state receiving a salary , Diwan al- jund through to the list Military permanent list based on professional army to be provided to the formation ground created . In the provinces located garrisons state safety along with providing , central of the government the impact to strengthen service did .

Military in management Amir al- jund ( military) commander ) important role played , he led the troops mobilization , military marches planning and discipline was responsible for the storage . Some in cases governor and military commander powers Although integrated , strategic in the regions these two positions separated without activity carried .

#### 4.2. Military marches and territorial expansion state to the structure impact

Umayyads period is extensive military separated by walks stands . North From Africa To Andalusia of the areas where conquest to be established , in the East Khorasan and Movarunnahr side marches state of the territory unparalleled at the level This led to the expansion of the military successes Umayyads caliphate of his time the most large political turned it into one of the structures .

Regional expansion state new administrative head needs to the surface brought . Captured in the regions tax implementation of the system , local the population to management adaptation and military garrisons placement necessity appearance This



process state structure to the complication and central management of the apparatus led to its expansion .

However continuous military marches state to finance It was a big burden . The army storage , weapons supply and far in the distances military actions financial of resources effective demanded to be managed . Therefore financial system military to needs suitable accordingly improved .

#### 4.3. Financial management and tax system

Umayyads state financial management state stability important from factors one calculated . State of income main sources khiraj , jizya, zakat and customs from fees consisted of. This taxes Diwan al- Kharaj through control made , central treasure in the interests of directed .

Hiraj is mainly a conquest done lands at the expense of taken , state budget main part organization The Jizya is Muslim not happened to the population insertable It is a tax , it is a state tax. by protection and security supply in return Zakat and Muslim from the population religious and social to goals spent .

Financial management centralization Umayyads state economic power strengthened . However some in the regions tax of the load increase and unfair fees population dissatisfaction especially in the Arab not happened Jizya (taxation of money) from Muslims social inequality strengthen , political instability became one of the factors .

In conclusion , the Umayyads state military and financial management each other closely depends on the state territorial expansion and political stability in providing important role At the same time , financial and military in the system some disadvantages next in the period internal of protests to increase reason it has been.

#### CONCLUSION



Umayyads Caliphate in Islamic history political and administrative management system fundamentally distinguished by change This is in the period caliphate for advice based collective management from the form centralized and hereditary state to the system This process covered vast areas . cover received large political structure effective management necessarily related was .

Research during Umayyads of the state to the body arrival historical conditions , political management system , administrative apparatus , military and financial structures analysis In particular , the caliph of the government centralization , regions through management , council system formation and a professional army create processes Umayyads state stability main factors as manifestation it has been.

At the same time , hereditary authority , tribe interests priority , Arabic not happened Muslims political and social from life limitation such as factors state inside of protests led to an increase in taxes . in politics injustices and financial resources are mainly military to needs orientation social balance from the trail These cases eventually Umayyads of the state weakening and Abbasids to the revolution ground created .

In general In short , the Umayyads caliphate state structure Islamic political thought in progress important stage This is management model next Islamic states , especially the Abbasids state management system to the formation strong impact showed . Umayyads period experience centralized state management , administrative institutes and military-financial systems in development important historical lesson It will remain .

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