



Amir Temur's State Administration

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ABSTRACT

In this scientific article, further improvement of the management system, procedures and legal foundations of the Uzbek statehood formed under the state administration of Amir Temur in accordance with the needs of the new historical conditions and their content enrichment is covered based on the sources.

Keywords:

Amir Temur, Centralized state, Sultanate, "Temur's tuzuklari", State administration, Conventions, Consultations, Councils, Events, "Strength is justice".

Amir Temur, thanks to his military campaigns, struggles, masterly measures, and diplomatic skills, freed the country from the Mongols, put an end to political disunity and established a unified centralized state. The seal of the state of Amir Temur appeared, consisting of three circles, with the inscription "Strength is in justice". "Temur Kuragon" was written on the coins. Amir managed the huge kingdom he established with intelligence and legal basis. His words, "I carried out nine parts of the state affairs through councils, events and consultations and the remaining part with the sword" are a clear proof of this.

Timur attached great importance to the holding of congresses for the purpose of discussing issues of state importance and determining measures for the management of the kingdom, especially for its political and economic strengthening. According to Sharofuddin Ali Yazdi, in a series of congresses and councils held by Temur in Karshi, Samarkand, Karabakh and other places, the most important issues related to the economic

and military situation of the country were discussed, decisions were made to carry out necessary work and measures were set. Amir Temur's domestic and foreign policy was focused on raising the country to a higher level economically, politically and materially. He considered the meaning of his life to be "a remedy for the country's ills."

Sahibqiran was literally a people-loving ruler and fought to ensure justice, peace and prosperous life in the country. "Amir Sahibkiran," says Nizamiddin Shami, thoroughly investigated the condition of the rayats, took the taste of the content from the oppressor, showed favor to get information about the state of the country, the prosperity of the country, treated each class of the people with various kindnesses, putting the rights of everyone in their place, the sayyids He pleased with praise and respect, princes with robes and gifts, scholars with grace and honor, the weak with generosity and charity and rayyat with his trust and justice. That's why his blessed offspring received the grace of God." During the

reign of Amir Temur, evils such as injustice, oppression, violence and arbitrariness were eradicated and the interests of the people were protected. Sahibqiran thought about not only Mavorunnahr, but also the peoples of other countries under his control. He ordered his children, who were appointed governors of the lands, to carry out a policy aimed at justice and truth, prosperity and development.

Amir Temur, along with consistently following the foundations of Uzbek statehood formed before him, made a significant contribution to enriching them in terms of content. On this basis, Amir Temur was the first in the history of the world to divide the social structure of the society into 12 classes, define the special status and interests of each of them and the corresponding relations between the state and the society. Undoubtedly, the most important manifestation of selfless patriotism of the entrepreneur Amir Temur was his great service in the field of turning his beloved country into a beautiful country. Amir Temur himself showed an exemplary example of obedience of the ruler and officials to the law in the implementation of legal systems in the state administration. "I - says Sahibkiran - first of all, I understood impartiality. I looked at everyone with the same seriousness and fairness, I did not distinguish anyone from the other, I did not put the rich over the poor... I satisfied God's created servants with justice and honesty. Having mercy on both the guilty and the innocent, I gave a judgment based on the truth."

It should be noted that the condition of taking into account the activities and interests of all social classes is the foundation added to the foundations of statehood by Amir Temur and essentially constitutes the main direction of Sahibqiran legislation. Unlike other rulers of his time, Amir Temur chose two people - Mahmud Shahab and Nasiriddin ul-Aramir - as his main supervisors. They are given the right to observe everything and participate in the conversations between the two. During the reign of Amir Temur, a sharp fight against vices such as theft and piracy was carried out in the country's borders and crime was not allowed to take root. In this regard, Sahibqiran orders

"... punish thieves and robbers on the basis of "Yaso" and expel corrupt, depraved, corrupt people from the country". During his reign, Amir Temur did not spare the officials who did not follow the law, forgot justice and religion, abused their position and betrayed the state property. For example, "... confiscating his property and ordering him to hang himself on the gallows". In addition, "... he ordered to hang an influential person who entrusted three thousand horses, but could not fully protect the property of the kingdom."

In his reign, Sahibqiran paid great attention to the food and drink of poors and provided them with work and took measures to end poverty. About this, "Temur wrote in the tuzuks, "... let the beggars of each country be given tasks and work, so that in this way the image of beggars disappears", "... when each country is conquered, collect the beggars of that land, give them their daily food and drink, and give them something let them set a task and let them all be branded, so that they do not beg again. If they continue to beg even after the stamp, let them be sold to distant countries or driven away. Only then will the poors breed disappear from the country", he writes." Sahibqiran tried to completely eliminate poverty from the country. The tax policy of businessman Amir Temur was also noteworthy and was aimed at improving the material condition of citizens.

Amir Temur focused on the development of agriculture and development of new lands. For this reason, according to the decree of Sahibqiran, "... Whoever improves a desert or builds a cornfield or grows a garden, or improves a derelict place in a place, in the first year they shall not take anything from him, in the second year they shall receive what the raiyat has given with his consent and in the third year (tax) should be collected in accordance with the law... if the derelict lands are without owners, they should be rehabilitated by the (officials dealing with state revenues and lands). If the owner is unable to improve it, they should give him various tools and necessary things so that he can improve his land". During his career, Amir Temur strictly adhered to the rule that if the people are

prosperous, the state will be rich and powerful. That is why he paid special attention to improving the material condition of the citizen and increasing his well-being. His tax policy in this regard was the main motivating factor in the development of agriculture. It is mentioned in "Temur Tuzuklari" that "... when collecting tax from raiyats, it is necessary to avoid putting them in a difficult situation or plunging the country into poverty." After all, dispossessing the raiyat leads to impoverishment of the (state) treasury. The decrease of the treasure causes the dispersal of the army and the disintegration of the army in turn leads to the weakening of the kingdom. - writes.

During the time of Amir Temur, every square meter of land was productively used and all areas that could be planted were turned into gardens and fields. The fame of the Great Silk Road increased even more during the Sohirqiran era. Domestic and foreign trade, crafts developed in the country. Run González de Clóvijo, who came from Spain to Amir Temur's state at that time, wrote in his "Diaries" about the markets of Samarkand - "This country is rich in grain, may, fruit and vegetables, poultry meat (other) and all kinds of meat products" is a country. The sheep are big, fat, very large... a pair of such sheep costs one dokrat, other goods are so cheap, the price of barley is about half a real, bread is free, water is free and rice was everywhere" writes.

It seems that the well-being of the country's markets, low prices, abundance of various products indicate that Amir Temur's state has risen to a higher level in material terms. In short, Sahibqiron Amir Temur creatively used the ancient statehood experiences of the Turkic peoples and the lessons of statehood from the recent past when he founded the centralized state administration system. Amir Temur considered centralization of all spheres of administration, leadership in science, spirituality and enlightenment as an important component of state policy, and paid attention to the fact that responsible persons should be mature, intelligent, faithful and fair in all respects. The rules expressed in his "Tuzuklari" are of great importance even today during the Independence period.

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