



CHARACTERISTICS OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE STATE OF AMIR TEMUR

Abdullayev Asilbek To'lanboy o'g'li

Student of the Philology and Languages Teaching Group of Kokand University
asilbek405417@gmail.com

G'aniyeva Mohidil G'ofurjon qizi

Student of the Philology and Languages Teaching Group of Kokand University
ganiyeva@gmail.com

Namozboyeva Mohigul Muzaffarjon qizi

Student of the Philology and Languages Teaching Group of Kokand University
Namozboyevamohigul25@gmail.com

Abdullayev Vazira Quronovna

Scientific Supervisor: Kokand University Teacher
abvazira12@gmail.com

Abstract

This article reflects a number of unique management methods used by Amur Temur in state administration and the information provided in his encyclopedia "Temur's Regulations". The book "Temur's Regulations" is a historical work created by the great commander and statesman, Amir Temur. The work "Temur's Regulations" provides information about Amir Temur's skills in governing the state, creating an army and conquering states, and uniting the people. At the same time, chronological information is also provided as a basis in the scientific article. The work "Temur's Regulations" was written in India and consists of two parts. It discusses the construction of a centralized state, the main purpose of which is to gain socio-political power, eliminate political fragmentation. The book "Temur's Regulations" consists of two parts. The second part of the book provides information about the duties of officials in state administration, military discipline and ethics.

Keywords: Governance, justice, criteria of justice, statehood, political views, military system, army, state.



Introduction

In world governance, today, the study of the state administration of many rulers using world standards is becoming more active. In this regard, there is a uniqueness in the forms and methods of Eastern and Western governance. Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Kutadgu Bilig" work on state governance, which dates back to the 11th century, and later the "Temur Regulations" work, which was regulated by Amir Temur in the 14th century, served as an important guide in state governance. Clear strategic changes in state governance in Eastern countries occurred in the state system of Amir Temur, which emerged in the 14th century.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the study of historical heritage and the scientific study of the contribution of our great ancestors to the development of the state and society. In particular, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "The figure of the great Amir Temur has become a symbol of our national statehood, giving our people great spiritual strength in understanding their identity, restoring our traditions and values." At the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev, a number of state programs and resolutions were adopted aimed at widely celebrating the 690th anniversary of the birth of Amir Temur, in-depth study and promotion of the Timurid heritage. These documents identify the scientific study of the personality of Amir Temur and his state experience as one of the important tasks. Amir Temur's activities in state administration have attracted the attention of not only local but also foreign scientists and writers. The famous English historian and writer Sir John Malcolm writes about Amir Temur: "Along with his extraordinary military talent, Temur left a deep mark in history as a great statesman."

French historian and orientalist René Grousset describes Sahibkiran as "the founder of a great empire and the most powerful ruler of his time." These assessments indicate that Amir Temur's ability to govern the state and his political thinking are highly recognized worldwide.

Literature Analysis

Public administration is the most important factor in every state. Through administration, important trends of the state and the dreams of the people are realized. Today, a number of scientific works, books and scientific articles are being published



on the study of Amir Temur's public administration and its essence. Among them, in 2003, Khabibullo Karomatov published a scientific work entitled "Problems of studying Temur's regulations in Uzbekistan". Makhmudov Khudoyberdi Alisher oglu, Allamurodov Akbar Ravshan oglu published a scientific article in 2022 on the topic "About Amir Temur and "Temur's Regulations". The figure of Amir Temur is reflected in the works of many Uzbek and world writers, historians and playwrights. The national hero of Uzbekistan A. Oripov wrote the dramatic work "Sahibqiron". Muhammad Ali wrote the historical novel "Ulug' saltanat". In world literature, Edgar Allan Poe wrote the epic poem "Tamerlane" in 1827. Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnoma", written during the lifetime of Amir Temur, was written in 1419-1425. This work is considered a work written during the heyday of Amir Temur. The work includes important information about Amir Temur's life, military campaigns and state administration. "Zafarnoma" is the first historical work about the life and state administration of Amir Temur It can be said. Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy describes Amir Temur as "Sahibqiron, Jahangir Sultan, Adolatpeshapodshah". A number of scholars have conducted research on Amir Temur's state administration. B. Ahmedov conducted scientific research on Amir Temur and his work "Temur Tuzuklari". A number of researchers such as Azamat Ziyoy, Ibrohim Muminov, Ziyodulla Muqimov are also conducting scientific research on Amir Temur's state administration principles.

This scientific article also argues that a number of approaches should be introduced into the current governance system by analyzing Amir Temur's historical work "Temur Tuzuklari". Approaching justice in state administration will certainly create the basis for the prosperous life and future of the people.

Research Methodology

This scientific article conducted research using a number of scientific methods. Using the method of observation and analysis through Amir Temur's work "Temur's Regulations", it can be seen that new views on state administration have emerged today. Through the observation method, a number of recommendations of Amir Temur in the work "Temur's Regulations" were analyzed. The importance of the analyzed directions was analyzed through tables.

The scientific article studied the political, social and cultural environment of the 14th-15th centuries, when Amir Temur lived, using the historical method. Using



the historical-comparative method, Amir Temur's state administration was compared with the administrative system of other medieval states. In particular, the laws and regulations, military discipline and principles of justice during the Timurid era were compared with those of other eastern states. As a result, it was found that Amir Temur's management style was quite perfect and orderly for his time.

Research Results

The work "The Statutes of Timur" is a historical work that provides information about the military and political activities of Amir Timur. It is also called "Tuzuki Temur", "Tuzukoti Temur", "Malfuzoti Temur" and "Vaqeoti Temur". There are many scholars who recognize that Amir Timur is the author of "The Statutes". Among them are scientists who study the English translations and editions of "The Statutes of Timur", Thomas Roe, orientalist scholar Shamsuddin Somiy, and the major researcher of manuscripts Nikolai Miklukho-Maclay. According to another group of scholars, the work was written in India in the 16th-17th centuries. The work consists of 2 parts. It describes the history, socio-political activities of Amir Temur, his acquisition of central power in Transoxiana, the elimination of political fragmentation, the establishment of a centralized state, the annexation of 27 countries, including Iran, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia and India, his military campaigns against the ruler of the Golden Horde Tokhtamysh Khan and the Turkish sultan Bayezid Yildirim, and his attitude towards various classes in order to strengthen the vast empire.

The work serves as the main source for studying the history of Uzbek statehood during the time of Amir Temur. It is known that the first copy of the "Temur Regulations" recorded in science was written in the old Uzbek language. This is associated with a work written in Turkish in the library of one of the Ottoman Turkish governors - the governor of Yemen Ja'far Pasha (reigned 1607–1612). As stated in the introduction to "Tuzuki Temurii", the Central Asian Mir Abu Talib Husayni al-Arizi at-Turbati managed to read the work during his pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, and in 1610, at the behest of Ja'far Pasha, he translated it into Persian. Several of these Persian copies have survived in the form of lithographs, modern editions, and manuscripts. Husayni Turbati presented the Persian translation to the Mughal ruler Shah Jahan in 1637. Shah Jahan, having familiarized himself with the translation, found some inaccuracies and shortcomings in it, and summoned the great scholar, the qaziqal of the Deccan region, Muhammad Ashraf Bukhari (died 1652), to correct it. On the



instructions of Muhammad Ashraf Bukhari, Mir Abu Talib al-Husayni at-Turbati carefully edited the copy. In this way, a new, expanded edition of the work was created, which was distributed under the titles "Malfuzoti Temurii" ("Temur's Sayings") and "Vaqeoti Temurii" ("Temur's Experiences"). It is known that many copies were subsequently copied from it.

In the work, by putting state affairs in order, Amir Temur tried to put his family and relatives in order as well. He also tried to include necessary information about maintaining discipline in the kingdom by punishing his “sons, grandchildren, relatives, emirs and ministers.” In this regard, “I have decreed that if any of my sons raises his head and claims the throne, no one should dare to beat him, kill him or reduce his salary in any way, but they should keep him under their watch so that he gives up his claim and there is no corruption in the property of God Almighty. If grandchildren or relatives show hostility, they should be deprived of their salaries and put in the state of dervishes. "If the emirs, who are the strongholds of my kingdom, are divided over their work, their emirship and lands should be taken away from them. If they have acted in a way that does not harm the state, they should be subordinated to other emirs. If they have been lazy in their military duties, they should be dismissed from their jobs and given jobs among those engaged in writing and drawing. If they still make mistakes after that, they should not be re-employed in service," he decreed.

Amir Temur specifically emphasizes that one should not trust various liars. He expresses his opinion on the fact that during his rule, as a result of trusting such people, wrong things were done and regretted. “Such an incident happened. Some of my relatives, when we were alone and in front of people, envied and enmity towards Amir Abbas, one of my great and respected emirs, and said unkind things about him. With the wind of their false words, they inflamed my anger. As a result, without checking their words, I ordered Amir Abbas to be killed in anger. In the end, I realized that they had betrayed the rights of Amir Abbas, and I regretted what I had done and deeply regretted it.”

Amir Temur also had his own thoughts on state financing. “If the ministers of finance, who are the treasurers of the country, have committed treason in financial affairs and have embezzled part of the wealth, let them be investigated. If the amount they have embezzled is equal to the amount of the ulufa that belongs to them, let them be given to them as a gift. If the amount they have embezzled is twice their salary, let the excess



be deducted from their salary. If they have received three times their salary, let all of it be taken as a contribution to the treasury of the kingdom.” So, in the work “Temur's Regulations”, Amir Temur not only provides information about the state he wanted to create and the work he carried out on its construction, but also mentions the things he regretted and his recommendations for future generations.

Conclusion

In conclusion, “Temur’s Regulations” is an important historical and scientific source that sheds light on the political activities, state administration and military art of Amir Temur. During the research, the history of the work’s creation, manuscript copies, translations and scientific research were analyzed, and its significance in studying the history of the Timurid era was determined. It was observed that the work emphasizes such principles as the establishment of a centralized state, the rule of law, justice, discipline and protection of the interests of the people. In addition, it was scientifically substantiated that Amir Temur’s management style and political views were an excellent strategic system for his time. “Temur’s Regulations” was evaluated not only as a historical source, but also as a work that is of great importance in the issues of state administration, leadership, patriotism and spiritual education today. The results of the research serve as an important scientific source for a deeper study of the history of the Timurid era and Uzbek statehood.

References

1. A. Temur. Temur's regulations. – Tashkent: Youth Publishing House, 2018. – 184 p.
2. Abdullaeva, V. (2024). THE USE OF SOMATIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ANCIENT WRITTEN SOURCES. *Science and innovation*, 3(B3), 19-25.
3. Abdullaeva, V. (2025, November). RELATIONSHIP OF SOMATIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN "QUTADGU BILIG" TO THE CURRENT UZBEKISTAN LITERARY LANGUAGE. In *Conferences* (Vol. 1, No. 01).
4. Ahmadov B. (2022) THE PLACE OF AMIR TEMUR IN WORLD HISTORICAL AND SOURCE STUDIES
// CENTRAL ASIAN ACADEMIC JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, VOLUME 2, ISSUE 6, 2022 ISSN: 21812489
5. <http://insonhuquqlari.uz/oz/news/m7237>