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PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2018 Issue: 10 Volume: 66

Published: 27.10.2018 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



SECTION 32. Jurisprudence.

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THE TEMURIDS STATE AS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT STAGES IN THE FORMATION OF UZBEK STATEHOOD

Abstract: The article analyzes the statehood of the Temurids as one of the most significant state formations that influenced the nature of the statehood of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Based on the analysis, the author claims that in the history of the Uzbek people, the heyday, the peak of the development of national statehood, is the Temurids state. Considering the peculiarities of the Uzbek statehood of the specified period, the author gives an assessment of the system of public administration and the requirements for the qualities of civil servants.

Key words: Temurids, Amir Temur, National statehood of Uzbekistan, Temurids statehood, History of public administration.

Language: English

Citation: Askarov, Z.S. (2018). The Temurids state as one of the most important stages in the formation of Uzbek statehood. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (66), 319-322.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-66-39> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2018.10.66.39>

Introduction.

The development of Uzbek statehood includes a history of about 3 thousand years.

The history of Uzbek statehood developed in several stages, one of the periods of great world-famous historical importance is the history of the state of Amir Temur.

Not for nothing, the most developed time of the history of the statehood of Central Asia is considered the period of commander Amir Temur. Amir Temur formed a political system mobilized for comprehensive protection of citizens, built the foundation of statehood based on justice, legislation, created a set of laws serving the benefit of such a great being as a man and respecting every citizen in spite of his nationality, homeland, social origin.

His state inheritance consists of a strong political concept, which had a great influence on the appearance of the Renaissance of the Temurids period, on the reform changes that occurred in a short period in the times of Amir Temur and the Temurids. We can quite rightly say that in our history the period of the highest point in the development of national statehood is Amir Temur and the time of his rule.

The great commander Amir Temur was able to create a perfect, not obsolete for all times, the teaching of statehood, his teaching of statehood for

many centuries fulfilling the role of standard in the management of society. A comprehensive study of the period of statehood of Amir Temur and the Temurids based on his teaching today is of great scientific importance.

In the words of President Islom Karimov: “Today, thanks to independence, Amir Temur’s activities began to be assessed objectively, a comprehensive study of the history of national statehood has risen to the level of state policy and has been set before researchers as a culminating task [1]

Main part.

There is a deep meaning in giving special attention to the history of the statehood of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular the statehood of Amir Temur. It is known that history is considered the memory of the people and the invaluable treasury of the rich heritage of the Uzbek statehood.

In these processes, both from a theoretical and practical point of view, it is very important to obtain comprehensive information about the history of statehood, about the emergence and development of these teachings, their sources, and the basics of state



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management, because the enrichment of current reforms is carried out with past experience, the rich experience of the statehood of our country is considered a very important task.

A peculiar legacy of the statehood of the Amir Temur period and the Temurids has been studied in general by researchers for centuries, and many scientists have tried to investigate this problem [2, 12-68 pp.].

In many scientific and artistic literature assessments given to Amir Temur's personalities and as head of state are of particular importance in the study of the peculiar qualities of the statehood of that period. There are many disagreements among scholars in assessing the identity of Amir Temur; after the independence of our state was gained, it became possible to objectively evaluate these differences.

The study of the history of the state and the rights of the Amir Temur period and the Temurids again showed the world community that this was the most developed period in the history of the Uzbek statehood. Through the efforts of Islam Karimov, the 660th anniversary of the birth of Amir Temur was celebrated at the world level. Our big victory is the establishment of various historical monuments in Tashkent, Samarkand, Shakhrisabz, the writing of several books, brochures, and scientific works about the commander. For example, the importance of such works as "Temur Commander" (- T.: 1996, B.Akhmedov), "Amir Temur's Military Mastery" (- T.: 1996, H.Dadabayev), "Temur Code" (- T.: 1996, translated by A.Soginiy and Khabibullo Karamatova), "Zafarnameh" (T., 1997, Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy. Translator Muhammad Ali ibn Darvesh Ali Al Bukhoriy, 1519. Authors of prefaces, changes, notes and indicators Ashraf Ahmad and Khaydarbek Bobobekov), "Tuzuki Temuriy" (- T.: 1999, Amir Temur Kuragon. The authors of the preface, changes, vocabulary and notes H. Bobobekov, H. Boboev, A.Uranbekov). the textbook of Z. Mukimova "History of the State and Law of Uzbekistan" for studying the "Code of Temur" and other books relating to them, "The History of Uzbek Statehood" by Azamat Ziyov and also "The History of Uzbek Statehood" by H. Babayev.

During the period of independence, several scholars of law also conducted a series of studies on the problems of statehood in the period of Amir Temur and the Temurids. In particular, from the first years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Professor Kh.B. Babaev investigated the political and legal teachings of the period of Amir Temur and the Temurids [3, p.261]. In this study, attention is paid to the peculiar aspects of the state of Amir Temur and the Temurids, and views on the order of governing the state, the appointment of authorized persons, and also ruling the state.

The scientific work of the academic lawyer A. Tulyaganov studied and highlighted the role and position of Amir Temur in the development of Uzbek statehood, scientific research, the role of the state of Amir Temur in the formation of Uzbek national statehood were reviewed using the Code of Temur as an example, the process of creating a work, the principles of government, instructions, as well as the role of the administration of the period of Amir Temur in statehood.

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Of the legal expert scholars S.Khidirov, in his research, he scientifically substantiated the origin of the state of Amir Temur and the tasks of the state system. In this paper, you can see a lot of new approaches, because it deals with the formation and development of the state of Temur, its state structure, ideas and ideologies of that period, their influence on government, the form of government of the Temurids [5].

At the same time, many scholars of law, researchers A.Kh.Saidov, Z.Mukimov, Kh.Mamatov and others, came up with separate attention to Amir Temur and questions of the system of his state and created many scientific, theoretical, mass and practical works [6, 156].

In the study of the management system, the statehood policy of the period of Amir Temur and the Temurids, it is extremely important to recall that, in essence, statehood is an administrative organization that uses existing opportunities at a certain time and place in the interests of the local people.

In this case, we can say, firstly, in our opinion, if instead of such well-known concepts as the state of Amir Temur, the state of Temurids, say the stage of the rule of Amir Temur and the Temurids, then this will fully correspond to the truth.

Secondly, from the point of view of the topic, no matter how much we talk about the essence and possibilities of Uzbek statehood, not being witnesses (and today builders) of its Practical expression, all this will remain empty words. In this sense, the times of Amir Temur are incredibly important in that they revealed in practice the scope of the essence and possibilities of our statehood (of course, in the conditions of its time).

Expressing the period of Amir Temur in the Uzbek statehood, its basics are as follows:

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1. Management of the state on the basis of law, norms and principles of justice.

2. For the state to fulfill its duties on a full scale, it is necessary to be completely independent from the political, economic, social and moral side.

3. The political unity of the state and society must be solidly inseparable.

4. The state and society should be governed on the basis of certain laws, principles, procedures and rules.

5. There must be a strictly formed system for improving various areas, spheres, and norms of administrative management.

6. The general directions (development) of social and economic relations in society should be in the center of state attention.

7. Constant concern for the prosperity of science and culture, education, health care should be considered as a constant, firm policy of the state.

According to the conditions and requirements of the time, the problems of development of the state, society should be solved by looking at the necessary standards from the existing factors of the external world and the environment.

1. Aristocrats who have the ability to determine the direction of public policy should be deeply aware of the past, time and future, be fair, have high spirituality and patriotism.

2. The principles used in government should be established on the basis of a council, meeting, management congress.

Amir Temur is a person who, in the XIV-XV centuries, liberated Central Asia from the oppression of the Mongols, changed the subconsciousness of citizens, was able to direct all the possibilities of the liberated continent and the mentality of the Turkish peoples to the creation of a developed state. "The special role of Temur in the history of Central Asia can also be recognized because he started the New Dynasty and the New Period of the Culture of Central Asia with his power, which probably can be called the Turkish culture more"⁷. He united the nations that were forced to live life in agony as a result of wars of conquest, created perfect laws-rules of government, laid the foundation of an absolutely New civilization, the Commander created the foundation of the state based on the legal system of the ideal form, it is reflected in its the most famous work of "Code of Temur". In this work he expressed the views of the commander on government affairs, society, socio-economic, political areas. Amir Temur, in his administration of power, used 12 precisely established rules and orders. As of to date these rules have not lost their importance for the science of government and the development of the subject of jurisprudence, namely:

1. To govern the state on the basis of law, regulations.

2. In the conduct of public affairs to proceed from the equality of citizens, it is necessary to take into account the opinions of all segments of the population - Seids, sheikhs, intellectuals, citizens, officials, artisans, merchants and others, to protect their rights and interests;

3. When managing the state, it is important to put on the agenda meetings, deal with business, hold congresses;

4. Encourage public servants according to their ranks, position and service rendered;

5. Establish justice in the conduct of public affairs, protect those in need of help from attacks;

6. Wise men and scholars who mobilize their great knowledge and abilities for the prosperity of the state should be honored;

7. State issues should be resolved by a comprehensive in-depth analysis, not ending one thing here, not touching another, that is, state measures should be conducted in stages, without jumps;

8. Provide social protection to ordinary citizens, protect them from attacks by officials, state deputies to choose among honest, decent people;

9. Respect the rulers, visitors from other countries, give a roof to visitors seeking asylum, unconditionally fulfill the contracts and peace concluded between the states;

10. Do not interrupt related kindness to children;

11. Show tribute to the soldiers who are willing to sacrifice themselves for the sake of the state, to be indulgent towards other soldiers.

The commander at that time created a perfect institution of government, making extensive use of the experience of Eastern statehood. After a century and a half, Amir Temur restored outstanding examples of an independent state and state institutions of the management system. Amir Temur reestablished the institution of the ministry, which is the supremacy of Eastern statehood, further developed it, in his time the ministers were divided into various branches of the life of the state and society. The first Minister of the Emir ruled the daily life of the country, social policy, and also gave the governor information about the affairs of ministers in other spheres and, on the contrary, communicated his instructions to the relevant ministers for timely implementation. The Minister of Tax and Trade Affairs also dealt with the protection of property, etc.

The power of the state of Amir Temur lies in the fact that regular measures were taken to strengthen order in the state. Cases involving monetary funds, such as the collection of finances, taxes, and land tax, were carried out by special authorized government officials on a regular basis; when gross violations of the law were discovered, investigative work was carried out. The perpetrators of the plundering of public funds, the rights of

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citizens were widely called up, regardless of their position.

Conclusion.

In conclusion we can say, that the greatest historical stage in the three four thousand-year history of our national statehood is the state structure of Amir Temur and the Temurids. He has built the foundation of today's independent powerful national state, which has created its legal basis.

- The governing methods of the management system of a great state built by Amir Temur from the

point of view of the theory and history of the current state and law show at what level the traditions were, the legal and political development of national statehood in the XIV century and at the same time provide an opportunity to use as a past historical experience for strengthening, improvement and further development of national statehood in Uzbekistan.

- The creation by Amir Temur of a centralized, law-based state system that unites organizational political-historical processes and conditions is based on the foregoing political and legal teachings formed in the Eastern world.

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