

"Community Education, Psychology and Social Studies"

The Place of Temur Regulations Today

Khayriddinova Asal Farhod kizi

Uzbek State Institute of Arts and Culture 1st year student

Muminmirzo Kholmuminov oglu

Teacher of the Uzbekistan State Institute of Arts and Culture

Abstract. In this article, the rules of state management of the founder of the centralized state, the great general, statesman Sahibgiron Amir Temur and the meaning of the important instructions in his work "Temur's Laws" are explained.

Key words: State, politics, management, scholar, law, rule, thinker, society.

It is known from history that our country has long been a land of scholars and thinkers, scientists and virtues. Encyclopedic scholars such as Abu Nasr Farabi, Musa al-Khorazmi, Ahmad Farghani, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Imam al-Bukhari, Imam al-Tirmizi, who contributed to the development of world science from this region. , thinkers like Imam Moturudi, Burhoniddin Marinoni, brave and brave generals like To'maris, Spitamen, Shiroq, Temur Malik, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Amir Temur grew up.

Uzbekistan has rich mineral and natural resources, powerful economic and human potential. However, our greatest wealth is the great intellectual and spiritual potential of our people.[1:13]

We should be proud of the great scholars and thinkers, soldiers and heroes who left an indelible mark not only in the history of our country, but also in the spiritual and educational life of the world. Even in the most difficult conditions of history, our people remained faithful to their creative and enlightened views. As the first President Islam Karimov noted: "Historical memory, restoration of the impartial and true history of the people, the beloved country, the territory of our country, is necessary in the process of restoring and growing the awareness of national identity, so to speak, national pride the verse is important".[2:140]

In recent years, the issues of centralized Amir Temur's kingdom, its role in the development of Uzbek statehood and culture have been shed light on.

The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on December 29, 1994, based on the policy of our

state and the will of our people, "On celebrating the 660th anniversary of the birth of Amir Temur", and on December 26, 1995, the first President's decree "Declaring 1996 as the year of Amir Temur" on making" decrees were adopted. In March 1996, in connection with the establishment of the State Museum "History of the Timurids", decrees were adopted on the establishment of the Order of "Amir Temur".

Based on the decision of UNESCO, the 660th anniversary of the birth of Amir Temur was widely celebrated all over the world. In April 1996, a scientific conference on the topic "Development of science, culture and education during the Timurid period" was held at the headquarters of this organization in Paris, and the place of the great statesman in history was highly appreciated.

"The personality of the founder Amir Temur is the wealth not only of us, but of all the peoples of our region, the entire enlightened humanity, who are his ancestors," said the first President.[3:141]

Commenting on Amir Temur, the first President said: This classic figure, a symbol of incomparable determination, bravery and wisdom, built a great empire and left a practical and theoretical legacy in terms of statecraft, science, culture, opened a wide way for the development of creativity, religion and spirituality.[4:45]

After all, not only our country, but also many other cities benefited from Amir Temur's creative potential. There is information that he ordered the construction of mosques, madrasahs, houses in every city, the construction of rabots on the road for travelers, and the construction of bridges over rivers.[5:82]

In particular, he restored cities such as Darband, Badod, Baykakan, which were destroyed by the Mongols. Amir Temur also built a mosque in Tabriz, a palace in Shiraz, a madrasa in Baghdad, and a mausoleum over the grave of Ahmed Yassavi in Turkestan.[6:178]

The people of Central Asia, especially our ancestors, were serious about the law, state and politics, and the goal was to glorify the human being, treat all layers of society with justice, and create a state based on the principles of law. That is why the great people who were the leaders of our ancestors created many works establishing political and legal procedures for statehood. Among them, the guidelines, laws, and regulations on state issues expressed in "Tuzuklar" of Amir Temur are of particular importance. We see that in the state policy of the great statesman, the management system he created and the essence of state traditions, there is a real organization that creates the various possibilities of a certain geographical space and society in the interests of the local people.

An important period in the history of Uzbek statehood was the period of centralization of the Timur kingdom. According to the builder of the Sultanate, the state should protect the interests of all social classes in the country, should be governed strictly by advice, council, entrepreneurship, laws and justice.

That is why Amir Temur's huge Centralized empire, which united 27 countries, was naturally created on the basis of a set of laws and had to be strictly followed. There was a set of rules that Amir Temur developed on the basis of his life experiences and raised to the level of law with his judgment. It was necessary to make them into a collection and leave them as a guide for his successors in the form of both a system of laws and life experience

and advice.

This is a collection of historical works and translations in different languages: "Tuzukot Temuri", "Tuzukot Temuri", "What Temuri said" and "Voqeoti Temuri" - "Temur's experiences", "Kissai Temur", "Malfuzoti Temuri", "Tales of Temur", "Road to Victory", "Zafarnoma", "Tarzhimai Hol", "Esdalikler", "Tanziymot" (New Laws and Reforms), Malfuzot and Tuzukot when translated from Turkic Chigatoi to Russian. is known as "Dastur ul Amal" instead.[7:7]

It is known that the first copy of "Temur's Laws" recorded in science was written in the old Uzbek language. The work was translated into Persian by the Central Asian Mir Abu Talib Husayniy al-Arizi al-Tubati in 1610 at the request of Ja'far Pasha, one of the governors of the Ottoman Turks, the governor of Yemen, and it was published in the world under the name "Tuzuki Timuri". We received a copy of it in Persian and three copies of its translation from Persian to Uzbek. The most complete copy is called "Malfuzoti Temuri" and it is kept in the Salkitov-Shchedrin Library in St. Petersburg, Russia.[8:170]

Thus, "Tuzuklar" is a historical source that has received the most opinions and evaluations about the history and place of the statehood of Uzbekistan and has experienced different reactions in different periods since its beginning. It is based on the following sources:

- 1) "Tuzuklar" is a real historical source and a legal source that consolidates secular laws and regulations;
- 2) "Tuzuklar" was created during the time of Amir Temur by his own hand or in his divan, he himself saw and edited it several times;
- 3) "Tuzuklar" consists of recommendations and rules based on Sharia, customs and laws, which determine the legal foundations of the state constitution, its management and strengthening, it is the Constitutional manual of its time;
- 4) It has an extremely high importance and place in the history of Uzbek statehood. [9:12]

The significance of "Temur's rules" today is incomparable. We can compare it with the current Constitution. In particular, in Article 18 of our Constitution, "All citizens in the Republic of Uzbekistan have the same rights and freedoms, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, faith, personal and social status." are equal in front of them. Privileges are determined only by law and must be in accordance with the principles of social justice" [10:9]. And in "Tuzuklari Timur": "Whatever country I conquered, I cherished the respectable people of that place; I bowed and respected the Sayyids, scholars, fuzalo and mashoyikh; I saw the elders of those regions as my brothers and sisters, and their youth and children as my children. ...I opened the door of justice in every country, I blocked the path of oppression and oppression", it is emphasized. [11:76]

The structure of central and local governing bodies of Amir Temur's state, their interdependence, subordinate and non-subordinate agencies, their coordination in politics, ensuring harmony of state, society and individual interests, their solutions issues have retained their importance and essence even today.

Sahibqiran maintained his rank and status in the kingdom by relying on the net and trap of state affairs. "I have seen in my experience that if the state is not built on the basis of

religion and order, if it is not bound by rules and regulations, then the glory, power and order of the kingdom will be lost," it is quoted in "Temur's Laws".[12:76]

During the time of Amir Temur, positions and titles such as "devan", "minister", "hokim", "aznachi" are formed as separate institutions in the state administration system. Also, the division of the country into regions and districts has historical foundations.

The owner praised such virtues as loyalty, determination and justice. He looked at vile people like hypocrisy and hypocrisy with hatred. Also, Amir Temur was an example to his subordinates with these qualities. He says: "I kept my soldiers and citizens under fear and hope, with wise policy and clear justice." [13:90]

In short, we are an ancient nation with a rich cultural heritage. Knowing the history of the Motherland is as important as water and air for every representative of the young generation. Historical memory urges a person to firmly commit himself to the service of the motherland, to protect its borders from all evil forces and anims, to sacrifice his life if necessary. The importance of wise thoughts, which are spiritual food for human spirituality, will never disappear even in "Timur's Laws". We must not forget that the thoughts and opinions presented in this work are important in the education of the young generation, in raising them as spiritually mature, brave and courageous children who protect their Motherland like the apple of their eye. Today's path of independent development is in harmony with the history and traditions of our unique great state. A building with a solid foundation has been standing for centuries, thousands of years. A nation with strong roots and eternal historical memory will never be dependent.

List of used literature:

1. Shavkat Mirziyoyev. "Erkin va farovon, demokratik O'zbekiston davlatini birgalikda barpo etamiz", – "O'zbekiston", 2016. 13-bet.
2. Islom Karimov. "O'zbekiston XXI asr bo'sag'asida xavfsizlikka tahdid, barqarorlik shartlari va taraqqiyot kafolatlari", – "O'zbekiston", 1997.140-bet.
3. O'sha manbaa:141-bet.
4. Islom Karimov. "Yuksak ma'naviyat- yengilmas kuch", – "Ma'naviyat", 2016.45-bet.
5. Ubaydulla Uvatov. "Sohibqiron Arab muarrixlari nigohida", – "Sharq", 1997. 82-bet.
6. M.Rahimov, A.Zamonov. O'zbekiston tarixi. "Fan". 2019. 178-bet
7. M.Sherov, B.Xaitov. "Amir Temur tuzuklariga harbiy-siyosiy sharh" (Monografiya), – Chirchiq. 2021. 7-bet.
8. M.Rahimov, A.Zamonov. O'zbekiston tarixi. "Fan". 2019. 170-bet.
9. M.Sherov, B.Xaitov. "Amir Temur tuzuklariga harbiy-siyosiy sharh" (Monografiya), – Chirchiq, 2021. 7- bet.
10. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi. "O'zbekiston". 2019. 9-bet.
11. Amir Temur. "Temur Tuzuklari". "Hilol media". 2018. 176-bet.
12. O'sha manba: 79-bet.
13. Salimov.O. "Boshqaruv hikmati". "Ta'lim". Toshkent. – 2018. 90-bet.