
“Temur Tuzuklari” - The Basis of Just State

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Abstract: This article discusses Amir tuzuklari, a product of Amir Temur’s views on statehood and diplomacy, military, skills, creative potential, science, art and architecture.

Keywords: Сахибкиран, пешток, “Темур тузуклари”, государственность и дипломатия, “Томус уль алам”, “Золотая Орда”, “Тактика Темура”, Мовароуннахр.

“TEMUR TUZUKLARI” is a historical work that provides information about the military and political activities of Amir Temur. It is called “Tuzuki Temur” and “Tuzukoti Temur”. There are many scholars who acknowledge that Amir Temur was the author of "Tuzuklar". The work serves as a major source in the study of the history of Uzbek statehood during the reign of Amir Temur. It is known that the first scientific copy of “Temur tuzuklari” (“Tuzuki Temuriy”) was written in the old Uzbek language. This is due to a work written in Turkish in the library of one of the Ottoman Turkic rulers, Ja'far Pasha, ruler of Yemen (1607-12).

The article is based on the principles of generally accepted historical methods - historical, comparative and logical analysis, consistency, objectivity.

To perceive the personality of Amir Temur is to perceive history. To perceive Amir Temur is to perceive ourselves. Honoring Amir Temur means strengthening our great future and confidence based on our deep-rooted roots, culture and power. It is no coincidence that the great master Amir Temur wrote on the roof of the Oqsaroy the wise words: “Justice is the foundation of the state and the motto of the rulers”. This glorious idea has become the basis of our practical efforts to raise human dignity to the highest level” [1].

Speaking about this, Amir Temur's views on statehood and diplomacy, military skills, creative potential, science, art and architecture, the meaning of life, the noble deeds that glorify man, religion and justice. It is appropriate to emphasize the exemplary qualities of putting in place, carrying out the affairs of the kingdom on the basis of council and event, acting with foresight and consideration of the interests of the people in every matter. We can say that these issues are clearly, convincingly and effectively covered in all aspects of “Temur Tuzuklari”, the summary of Sahibkiran's thinking [2].

An important work written by the great Amir Temur is “Temur tuzuklari”, that is to say “Tuzukioti Temuriy”. In a book of encyclopedias entitled “Qomus ul A'lam”, published in Istanbul, Amir Temur wrote a collection of encyclopedias called Tuzukoti. In it, he described his way of life [3, p.45].

One of the main sources in the study of Amir Temur's activities, a manuscript copy of the “Temur Tuzuklari” written in Turkish, is kept in the National Library by the Governor of Yemen, King Japhar. The work was translated into Persian by Mir Abu Talib Hasani al-Turbati after his return to Mecca for Hajj. On the basis of this copy, “Temur Tuzuklari” came to us and were translated into Russian and published in the late XIX century. The work is known all over the world and has been translated into many languages over the centuries. Professor of Arabic, English Major White prepared the Persian text of the work for

publication, and it was published in 1783 in Oxford. In 1785 and 1890, the Persian text of this edition was published unchanged in Calcutta and Bombay, India, and in 1963 in Iran. It was also published in French in 1787 by the famous French orientalist L. Liangle.

“Temur Tuzuklari” consist of two chapters and 56 paragraphs, which are called articles in the book. The first article deals with Timur's rules for building and strengthening the state and the organization of armies. The second article details the 13 councils held by Amir Temur and the activities of the great master. Also in the first part of “Tuzuklar” the life and socio-political activity of Amir Temur from the age of seven to his death (February 18, 1342-1405), his conquest of the central power in Movarounnakh, elimination of social disintegration and establishment of a centralized state, The conquest of Iran and Afghanistan, the victory over the Golden Horde khan Tokhtamish, and finally the great Jahangir's military campaigns in Azerbaijan, Turkey, and India are briefly described.

Amir Temur writes: “Let my happy children who conquer the lands and my powerful grandchildren who rule the world know that I hope from God that I have connected the work of building a kingdom and a state for many of my children and descendants, and wrote a guide to governing the kingdom” [4, p.27].

The great Amir Temur continued: “I have done good to the good people of every country, and I have expelled the wicked, the corrupt and the immoral from my country” [5, p.57].

Amir Temur wanted his rules to be a guide for the next generation: “Let each of my children and my descendants act in accordance with it. Let them use these rules as a guide in the management of their kingdom, so that I may the state and the kingdom that will pass to them survive the damage and decline” [6, p.55].

In fact, this work was used and appreciated not only by the Timurid princes, but also by many rulers of the East. For example, Shah Jakhan (1628-1657), Khan of Kokand Muhammad Alikhan (1822-1842), Emir of Bukhara Abdullah Khan (1885-1910) copied passages from Tuzukot and followed their rules.

After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, we turn to the great Amir Temur and his “rules” in laying the foundations of our independent statehood. Its principle of “Power in Justice” serves as a guide for us to build the rule of law. Amir Temur was recognized not only by the people of Central Asia, but by the whole world. Because he has done a great service not only in Central Asia, but also in other nations of the world. Or to point out that his instructions, “Nine parts of the kingdom's affairs must be done by consultation, action and council, and the other part by the sword,” are instructive in all respects for the turbulent times of the present and for the politicians of the XX century [7, p.53].

It is known that 1996 was marked in our country as the Year of Amir Temur, when the UN Specialized Council for Science, Culture and Education in cooperation with UNESCO held many events around the world. Fedarico, who served as UNESCO Director-General from 1987 to 1999, made the same point about Mayor Amir Temur. “While reading the memoirs of Rui Gonsalis de Clavijo, the Spanish ambassador to Amir Temur's palace in Samarkand, I discovered the architectural riches of Central Asian XIV century culture, the subtlety of poetry, technical and scientific ingenuity, the influence of the legendary Amir Temur and others.

The conclusion is that the Uzbek people, which has a rich historical past, the Uzbek statehood rose in all directions during the reign of Amir Temur and left an indelible mark on world history and world culture. In these difficult and difficult times, the independent Republic of Uzbekistan, which is the successor of Amir Temur, is developing under the leadership of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev through large-scale reforms in all areas. The spirituality of Amir

Temur, the art of public administration, way of life, teachings, psyche play an important role in educating young people in the spirit of national ideology, patriotism, inspiring the country to achieve great heights. and the need for capable followers is growing day by day. They must be able to develop the Motherland of Uzbekistan in all its aspects, to have the potential to protect its interests in all respects. and his activity, ability to get out of any difficult political, military, diplomatic situations, courage, bravery, patriotism, iron-willed qualities should be promoted as an example for future generations to serve the Motherland.

"On the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, respect for the person of Amir Temur, the rediscovery of the era of our ancestor Sakhbikiran and Temurids, revealing the peculiarities of the role of Amir Temur in the statehood of not only Uzbekistan but also the peoples of the world. special attention is being paid to.

This is exactly what our great ancestor Amir Temur meant when he said: "The brave people of the army will be strong." I have repeatedly said that every soldier, every guard of the Motherland should know the teachings of Amir Temur and our great generals, their military heritage. This immortal and invaluable heritage still gives each of us infinite pride in our hearts, strengthens the feelings of devotion to our sacred land, - said Shavkat Mirziyoyev. [9]

Abdurauf Fitrat is one of the most ardent enlighteners of the twentieth century in Uzbek literature for Amir Temur. In the article "Before Temur" we see how excited the writer, who visited the mausoleum of Sahibkiran, felt: "I have come to visit you, my sultan!" Turkish honor was plundered. The honor, attention, faith and conscience of the Turks were trampled underfoot by the oppressors. The land of the Turks, the hearth, the hearth, the Turan fell into foreign hands! My dear! It is your sacred custom to shed the blood of those who betrayed the Turks, even if they are Turks. Crush, strike, and kill those who betray your trust! If I didn't want to spend my three days in peace, none of this would happen. If I had not thrown away the sword and the instrument that you had given me, my Turan would not have been plundered... O lion of lions! Go through my writings, take my hand, tie my waist, give me your holy blessing! I swear by your incomparable zeal that I will not sit on my feet until I restore Turan's old honor and glory! [8]

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