

POLITICO LEGAL DOCTRINES OF AMIR TIMUR AND ACTUALITY OF STUDYING “THE CONSTITUTION OF TIMUR”

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the political and legal teachings of Amir Timur. The author paid attention to the relevance of the study of political and legal doctrines, as well as the importance of “Timur's Code” in educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism and high legal culture, as today in order to shape the legal awareness of citizens, bring to them the essence and content of the adopted laws in Uzbekistan large-scale and systemic measures are being taken. The article discusses Timur's codes as a legal source for improving legal education, raising the level of the legal culture of the population.

KEYWORDS: *Idea, Teachings, People, Youth, Amir Timur, Ulozheniya State, Independence, Culture, Law, Law*

Article History

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INTRODUCTION

As we know, today issues related to the moral development of the individual have become an actual problem. When today the CIS countries and it can be said in all countries of the world are experiencing a political, spiritual, moral and social crisis affecting the moral foundations of society. The most acute problem arose of finding ways of moral education for schoolchildren, due to several reasons: - the ambiguity of the influence of socio-political, economic, pedagogical factors and conditions on the implementation of the process of moral education; the unwillingness of many pedagogical groups to effectively carry out moral education in significantly changed social conditions; not the orientation of many theories of the theory of moral education on modern social and pedagogical reality.

Enrichment of the spiritual world of the younger generation in the modern stage, their education in the spirit of national and universal human values remains the most urgent task. Especially in the current difficult time, when the Internet communication is intensifying among young people and from where the attacks directed against national identity, age-old values and selfish aspirations aimed at mastering the consciousness of young people are intensifying. Naturally, this proves the relevance of exploring the richest heritage of the ancestors and provide sensitivity and vigilance to education. Therefore, not for a minute should we be left out of sight of the problem of affirming the principles of a healthy lifestyle among young people, both in Uzbekistan and in all countries of the world. At the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly, Shavkat Mirziyoyev proposed to develop the UN International Convention on the Rights of Youth - a unified international legal act aimed at shaping and implementing youth policy in the context of globalization and rapid development of information and communication technologies. Speaking at the session: “Strengthening terrorist threats in the world, especially in recent years,

indicates that the use of mostly forceful methods of countering them does not justify itself. Often, efforts are reduced to dealing with the consequences of challenges, and not their primary causes. I believe that the basis of international terrorism and extremism are, along with other factors, ignorance, and intolerance. In this regard, the most important task is to fight for the minds of people, especially young people," said the president. The urgency of the speech is that this problem concerns the youth of the world as he recalled: "Our young people should be protected from the harmful ideas of extremists and terrorists. Today more than 2 billion young people live in the world - this is our future, tomorrow depends on them. A program for youth development, employment and education are needed if you pay attention to the history of solutions to this problem, then we know that the root cause of the emergence of all scientific branches is the needs of life. Attention was always paid at the state level when upbringing began to play a very prominent role in the life of people. It was found that society is progressing faster or slower, depending on how it brings up the younger generation. Today, the modern world has a need to generalize the experience of education, to create special educational institutions. The history of education and pedagogy studies the development of education and schools, pedagogical theories from ancient times to the present day. The history of pedagogy is closely connected with the history of culture and broadens the general pedagogical outlook of a student, and contributes to the development of a correct attitude to the pedagogical heritage. In the past, progressive teachers and prominent thinkers of the East (al-Khorezmi, al-Farabi, Biruni, Ibn Sino, Amir Timur Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navai, etc.) put forward many positive pedagogical ideas. Their study will contribute to the development of national identity, pedagogical thinking, increase the pedagogical culture of the future teacher.

During the period of the Eastern Renaissance, a whole series of bright thinkers, humanistic educators, when Muslim law monopolized the spiritual life of society, directing education to a religious course. Seduced in the grip of theology and scholasticism, problems, the education and upbringing of young people found their solutions in the teachings of thinkers, scholars of the Maverinnahr like Abu Nasr Farabi, Biruni, Nizamulmulk having a progressive direction of that time. For centuries, the youth policy and the upbringing of the younger generation were perfected and consolidated.

Therefore, today it is more important than ever to study the historical, political and legal ideas of the past, beginning with the Eastern Renaissance, the Timurid, as well as the Jadid-educations of the XIX-XX centuries and the modern attitude. The study of "Timur's Code" has a special place, since in this book Amir Timur himself wrote about state administration, about justice and the supreme law, which even today do not lose their relevance. Indeed, from now on, as President Shavkat Mirziyoyev ordered at a meeting of the Security Council on November 28, each soldier must pass an exam on knowledge of history and, above all, on the "Laying of Temur." "We all speak with pride about Amir Temur. However, let's honestly admit, how many soldiers read the "Code" of the great Sahibkiran? - said Shavkat Mirziyoyev. at a meeting of the Security Council - Or is everyone sufficiently aware of the life and military skill of the great commander Zaloliddin Manguberdi? After all, victories, strategy, and tactics of our ancestors are still studied in many military schools and academies of the world. "

Amir Temur - the warlord and conqueror, better known as Tamerlane, "The Code of Temur" - a medieval monument, a set of its legal norms, concepts of public administration and plans to conquer lands. Which has a significant role in the education and training of young people in the country. We also know that in Uzbekistan significant steps have been taken to revive and perpetuate the name of Tamerlane. The Order of Amir Timur was established, monuments in his honor were erected in Tashkent, Samarkand, and Shakhrisabz, the State Museum of the History of the Timurids was created. Also, the head of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev ordered by his decree to call the country's military academic lyceums "Temurbeklar maktabi" (Tamerlan schools). As stated in the presidential decree, this decision was made, "considering that such high qualities of a great statesman and commander of Sahibkiran Amir Timur as loyalty to the Motherland, care for the

people, courage, dedication, and justice, are an example for the younger generation." Amir Timur, known as Tamerlane - the great commander who played a prominent role in history. He was born on April 9, 1336, in a noble family that belonged to a famous Barlas family. Timur's family lived in the village of Khoja Ilgar, located near the city of Shahrisabz (Kesh, the territory of modern Uzbekistan). The father of the future conqueror - Emir Taragay, enjoyed prestige in Maverannahr, and his ancestors were considered the elite of the Chagatai ulus. Giving states that Timur was born with white hair, like an old man, holding a clot of gore in his hand. During his reign, which lasted 35 years, Tamerlane created a giant empire, stretching from the Ganges and Indus to Zarafshan and Syrdarya, from the Bosphorus to the Tien Shan. "The Code of Temur", authored by the great commander and statesman himself, is a most valuable historical document - a political testament that he left to his heirs. Appreciating the significance of this historical monument, the historian Längle says: "Temur gave his successor along-with the empire a more precious gift - the art of preserving it." "The Code of Timur" consists of two parts: I. "The Code of Timur"; II. "Charter Timur. Plans and enterprises. In The Layout, Timur sets out 12 rules that guided both in behavior and in government. Timur wrote about these rules in the following way: "Nothing better proves their importance, like what I learned from them: they helped me reach power, conquer states, consolidate conquests behind me and make me worthy of the throne." Timur divided all his subjects into 12 classes and considered them as 12 signs of the zodiac and the twelve months of his reign: An important place in the "Code" and practice of governing the state of Temur is occupied by the questions of strengthening law and order. In the "Code" we read: "Experience has proven to me that a power that does not rely on religion and laws will not preserve its position and strength for a long time. She is like a naked man who causes others to lower their eyes when meeting him, without inspiring any respect for themselves. You can also compare it with a house that has neither a roof, nor doors, nor a fence, into which the most despicable person can penetrate. The important affairs of the administration of the state of Temur were concentrated in the council with the participation of the chief clergy, known for their knowledge, the chief emirs, military commanders, vazirey, and others. The "Code" contains rules on the order of meetings in the council around the throne. Special secretaries kept special journals in which all the decisions of the council and all the judgments of Temur recorded during the meetings were recorded. There was also a permanently operating management unit, few but workable. Temur paid the main attention, not to quantity, but to quality, therefore he appointed his honest and enterprising people to all state institutions, regions and cities. In addition to the main administration - the office (Divoni-Buzruk), each fog had its own office-office (sofa). Temur set the terms of office for the leaders of the local administration. Each such chief received under his leadership a certain territory for three years. After this time, a plenipotentiary representative of the central government was sent to verify the correctness of business. If there were no complaints from the public, the chief remained at his post. If the residents complained about the illegal levies, then everything unnecessarily taken from the head was taken away, and he did not receive any content for three years. An important place in the management of the state Temur assigned viziers. In his opinion, they must be people morally clean and possess at least four qualities: nobility and greatness; mind and insight; awareness of the position of the troops and subjects, the ability to deal with them; temperate, tolerance and peacefulness. As can be seen from the "Code", the state of Temur was ruled by seven viziers 1) Vizier of the kingdom and subjects, i.e. supreme vizier in charge of all affairs in the state. He had to know everything about the mood of his subjects, about the harvest, about the process of collecting taxes and duties, about incomes and expenses. 2) The vizier for the troops, who were obliged to take care of him, to provide him with food and forage in a timely manner, to inform the supreme ruler about his general condition. 3) Vizier for property, income, and expenses. His duties included control over the collection of taxes and duties, customs duties and expenses. 4) Vizier for the court. 5) Kazi Kalon, i.e. supreme judge. 6) Jalal al-Islam, i.e. special royal overseer. 7) Vizier sofa andinsha, i.e. Vizier in charge of relations with other states. Temur took special care of his viziers, for, as stated in the Ulozheniye, the prosperity of

the state was largely dependent on their activities. He warned his descendants not to succumb to scammers: "Let not listen to greedy, spoiled and envious people [sowing stories] about viziers, because such people (viziers) have a lot of enemies, because all people in the world crave for power and wealth." At the same time, Temur severely punished the viziers abusing their official positions. Clavijo, who saw the open trial (October 9, 1404) over one of the viziers, named Muhammad Djeld, testifies: "The first massacre, which the seigneur [Temurbek] perpetrated, befell one of his main alcaldes, whom they call Dina [Vizier] and who was the main person in the entire Samarkand Empire. [Temurbek] left him the main alcalde in this city when he left about six years and eleven months ago. At that time, this alcalde was said to have abused his position. " In his famous "Code" Amir Temur wrote that "... a power that does not rely on religion and laws will not maintain its position and strength for a long time. She is like a naked man who causes others to lower their eyes when meeting him, without inspiring any respect for themselves. You can also compare with a house that has neither a roof, nor doors, nor a fence, which can be penetrated by the most despicable person. "Being versatile, educated, Amir Temur perfectly understood that the spiritual factor is extremely necessary, without it the existence of the society itself and of any human civilization is impossible. Spirituality was the foundation on which in the epoch of Sahibkiran its power, strength, glory, and greatness were based. Hence the great attention that was paid to them to the moral qualities of man. Thus, in his autobiography, an outstanding statesman, discussing the qualities inherent in an individual with great inner spiritual wealth and beauty, mentioned unselfishness, adherence to religious tenets and respect for another person. In addition, he wrote that "... you should always make more donations in favor of the needy, each quarrel should be carefully studied and, as far as possible, it should be resolved positively. All activities lead to the overall benefit and advantage. In this case, without a reason not to offend anyone, to provide all possible assistance to those who came to you for help. Strictly adhere to justice. Never promise if not able to fulfill promises. Never harm anyone for no reason. Strive to be the same with both the simple and the higher strata of the population. You should never envy another. " Interesting observations about legality and justice in the state of Temur are contained in the "Diary of a trip to Samarkand to the court of Temur" published by the Spanish ambassador Clavijo. In particular, he wrote: "In the city of Samarkand, the rule of law is observed, so that no one has the right to offend another or commit (any) violence without ordering the senor ..." (that is, Temur). Further, Clavijo reports that Temur always carried with him judges who resolved "important matters and quarrels." After hearing the parties, the judges reported cases to Temur, after which they passed decisions on six or four cases at once. Moreover, as emphasized in the "Code", judges were strictly forbidden to punish citizens on charges and libel of suspicious and unauthorized people. But according to his conviction, based on 4 testimonies, a fine or other punishment was imposed on the guilty person, commensurate with his crime. He was a deeply thinking man and always sought knowledge, therefore his covenants played an important role in the spiritual and educational aspect. There were many commanders in the world, every nation has historical figures in its history. The people of Uzbekistan are proud of Amir Timur. Everyone knows that Amir Temur has created and created his whole life. And here is what he said about this: "If I took a brick from one place, I laid ten bricks, if I cut one tree, I planted ten seedlings." According to our conclusions, even today the spiritual heritage of Amir Timur is important in the upbringing of the younger generation since the Code of Temur is a unique source of knowledge of the history of national statehood. The instructions set forth in the Timur Code are an example for future commanders of units and units who dream of becoming worthy heirs of their great ancestor.

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