

This book Sh.M. Uljaeva's was based on her doctoral thesis. This book examines the the administrative – management system state of Amir Temur. Central and local government, kurultaj, judicial-legal system, the military system was the special theme of this monograph. This book is peculiar and differ by from other works on the subject and entity. We think this is an interesting and academic book will find its readers.

State of Amir Temur



Shohistahon Uljaeva

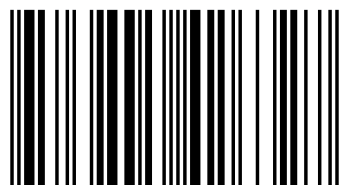
The administrative – management system state of Amir Temur

history of the middle ages



Shohistahon Uljaeva

Uljaeva Shohistahon Mamajonovna was born in July 16, 1967. Sh. Uljaeva on 1999, defended her PhD dissertation, "The Historiography of Amir Temur and temurids 20th century (on the example of Soviet literature)", 2008, defended her doctoral thesis on the theme "Development of national statehood in the Empire of Amir Temur".



978-3-8454-2632-7

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Impressum / Imprint

Bibliografische Information der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek: Die Deutsche Nationalbibliothek verzeichnet diese Publikation in der Deutschen Nationalbibliografie; detaillierte bibliografische Daten sind im Internet über <http://dnb.d-nb.de> abrufbar.

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AV Akademikerverlag GmbH & Co. KG

Heinrich-Böcking-Str. 6-8, 66121 Saarbrücken, Deutschland / Germany

Email: info@lap-publishing.com

Herstellung: siehe letzte Seite /

Printed at: see last page

ISBN: 978-3-8454-2632-7

Zugl. / Approved by: The Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan Tashkent, 2008

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The administrative – management system state of Amir Temur

INTRODUCTION.....3

Chapter I

The Administrative system of the Reign of Temur ruler16

- 1.1. Central and local management system of the reign of the ruler Temur...16
- 1. 2.Mass-meeting place about improvement of the state management....34
- 1.3. The basic post and ranks of the state of Temur.....46

Chapter II

The court of the state of the ruler Temur – the right, the defense and the military system.....68

- 2. 1. The judicial-legal system – the ruler Temur's states..... 68
- 2. 2. Defense and military system of the state of Temur..... 80

Used sources and literature.....103

Ruler Amir Temur what finished resolutely its continuation to activity thrown Mongol root country from the first for the following problems execution: interest of Uzbek folk and world?¹. Secondly, small state divided, varieties, internal wars and unfairness single state dominated Maverannakhr formed and consolidated the bases of his management. Thirdly, firm built bases of the laws of the former society. Fourthly, has consolidated the spiritual bases of the economic, public-political reigns. By comparison with fifth one of the most progressing state Maverannakhr changed for short time Sixthly, he fought to provide fairness of the service of the welfare of the world folk of Asiatic, African, European region. Seventhly, he varied denominations in country².

The Nationality, installing the cross connections of the medium of the representatives of the native land for the first time single place result and ideas to integrations began being formed. He reigned and biased on scientific and human bases.

In Temur ruler's period state was fixed adapted spiritual stability, political, economic society. He has found the well-timed performance, put out organized laws, as well as on move on these integer of activity which beside important areas of state management. In total state of Temur ruler science, architecture and art in unmeasured level has found the development and the

¹ Thinking and business on new requirement of the period / The place of ancient greatness/Products – Tashkent. Uzbekistan 1997. P.-. 171 - 174 The same authors / Thinking and business on new requirement of the period / Work- Tashkent Uzbekistan 1997. P.-. 175 - 178 The same authors. Thinking and business on new requirement of the period / a justice and force embodiment. Works - Tashkent Uzbekistan 1997. The book P.-. 179 - 180 those authors Master Timur our pride - thinking and business on new the requirement of the period of Product. - Tashkent Uzbekistan 1997. P.-. 181 - 191 The same authors. Buildings and cooperation of the period of Timur master /there will be the sample to us / a master Temur-our pride - Tashkent Uzbekistan 1998.-. 25 - 30 and the others.

² Karimov I.A.- Till our nation exist

science in this right image spoke the sermon, “A dialect at period of the second awakening”.

The English scientist woman Hilda Hukhem said about Temur ruler that as continuer of its country and traditional culture. In x-xi th century the great people of that time created splendid books on medicine, mathematics, astronomies, geography, philosophy, history in Arabic and Persian languages, inimitable literary product and burst great well-read fatherland, built on equitable image of the services being foundation to him having revealed the greatest influences period awakening the Europe of the continuation several one hundred years large product, said scientist.

In general, state of Temur ruler organized the most progressing stair to the Uzbek history. Beside all areas of the rise of throwing down bottom existed beside reigns. Temur ruler’s by activity for progress bounded historical taditions had very long ago time to raise

The President Islam Karimov has said that ruler Temur our honour,glory and pride. Symbol of spiritual power,big argument and base to our histories by separate underlining³.

Additionally the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan has said that to think the personality of Amir Temur is a consideration to histories. Understand the ruler Temur is a comprehension the most himself. To thank Temur is thanking the deep root of our limit, as they veins, culture, power founding great future fortification of the faith⁴.

In the centre of the state and broad were the abundant lives of the folk and the employment. On present-day day from positive circumstances that

³ Hilda H. The master of seven constellations / Translation of Khidoyatova from English . – Ташкент: Adolat, 1995. – С. 17.

⁴ Karimov I.A. Till our nation lives ... – P. 167.

formed political customs and tradition in this period reason to stand the state interest and human factor⁵.

Do the analysis as a base formed state management, its progress, created factors ground sufficiency, understanding in present-day day climactic is important in creative use. The Massive problem presenting full-blooded to open the available public system to particularities this state kept political position progress reigns Temur ruler beside this reasons.

Additionally, local and central management system, mass-meetings, ranks and fortification of the state that shown in analysis of Temur ruler is much important.

The Study of the court, the defense and military system of the state of Temur ruler on unadulterated position, is considered by important factor and reveal the problem a place progress in his statehood is also considered by important factor.

Do the important findings review of a political master, open letters and correspondences which played the role beside their state progress ,particularities, main inter-political trend of Temur, and presenting recommendation as well as beside their use of volume in the expansion on present-day plays greater importance of the climactic problems.

The Level of the assimilation of the subject is that- Temur built the strongest state and to learn what kind of bases controlled it. His martial art was fallen for the attention of politicians.

The general belief about their volume which caused the bibliographic studies is an argument⁶. Including, E. V. Rtveladze, A. H. Saidov on world's scale have

⁵ The same author/ The place of ancient greatness – P 173

⁶ History of the period Timur and Ulugbek - Tashkent: Publishing houses of the main thing the encyclopedia 1996. - 264. Amir Timur on world history / the head Saidkasimov. -

realized the level of the teaching history of Temur and have produced the bibliographic book by name "Temur - on the mirror of the world". The Books denoted to Amir Temur are translated more than to 900 east languages and 700 European ones⁷. According to the informations on these books are given varied estimations to this politician, reign of Temur, and his public-economic, cultural life.

The Ruler was to be sometimes equitable, sometimes Temur despot of the ruler as demanding sermon. As there were a lot of sources of the reason remitted having written in negative attitude in contrast with positive ones dedicated to the personality of Temur⁸.

Particularly, Nizomiddin Shomiy , Sharaffiddin Ali Yazdiy on their own author's productions have written that Temur the politician was on the move of the position of folk and state interest, fairly controlled the state. The son of Arabshakh in his book named as "Astonishing fates of Temur" wrote negatively about Temur.

In spite of soviet period negative attitude to ruler's activity the west pertained to Temur this positively, and they winnowed studies. Permitted

Tashkent, Shark1996. - 296. Alimov A.Schastlivets's of river master Timur (the methodical recommendation). - Tashkent, 1995 and the others.

⁷ Rtveldze E.V., Saidov A.H. Emir in a mirror of the world science. - Tashkent: the Publishing house the economy and right World, 1999. P- 352.

⁸ Granovsky So-called Compositions. M, 1866. A part I; The same author [Timur] / Full collected works. - SPb., 1905. I. - S.341-359; Bartold V.V. Turkestan during an epoch of the Mongolian invasion. SPb., 1898. I.;

The same author. National movement in Samarkand of 1365 / Notes of East branch of Russian archaeological society. - SPb., 1907. XVII. - with. 1-19; The same author. About Timur's burial//Notes of East branch of Russian archaeological society. - Ипр., 1916. XXVII. - S.1-32; The same author. Geographical sketch Maverannakhr//Bartold V.V. Turkestan during an epoch of the Mongolian invasion. - M, 1963. I.; The same author Bartold V.V.Ulugbek and its time//Bartold V.V. Soch. - M, 1964. T.II.4.2. - With. 25-174; Abduraimov M. A. The review of the literature devoted to Timur and temurids, published in Uzbekistan in the sixties//History of the USSR. - M, 1973. - № 5. - With. 47-51; The same author. Temur and Tokhtamish. Tashkent: Literature and art, 2000; Yakubovsky A.U. Samarkand at Timur and temurids. A sketch. - JI, 1933; The same author. Timur's state / History of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic - T, 1955. I. b 1. - With. 313-334; Greeks Б.Д. Yakubovsky A.Ю. Golden Horde and its falling.--I M., 1950 and the others.

passing vastly impartial studies west scientists beside these areas apart underlined the charge of the reign Temur ruler.

We should underline separately The French- Europe becoming one of the largest temurids inwardly

Here a temurids history of the period, education art and French Uzbek cultural relationship union leads activity⁹.

Here leads the activity, French-Uzbek cultural Alliance of the histories, education and art of Temurid's relationships " ¹⁰ .

⁹ Aерcke K. Au tirioir des peurs occidentals / Samarkande 1400–1500. – Paris, 1995. – Pp. 55-72; Ahmad Hasan Dani. Timur leogacy / Pakistan Academy of letters. – Islamabad, 1996; Alexandrescu–Derca M. M. La campagne de Timur en Anatolie 1402. – Bucuresti, 1942; Aka Ismail. Mirza Sahrub zamaninda (1405–1447) timurlarlarda imar faaliyetleri / Belleten 1984. XLVIII. – S.189–190, 285-297; Ўша муаллиф. Timur'un Ankara savasi (1402). Fetihnamesi / Turk tarih Kurumu. Belgeler. Turk tarih belgeleri dergisi, 1986. – S. 15, 1-22; Ўша муаллиф. Timur'un ularьmьnden sonra Guney Iran'da hakimiyet mucadelerini atsiz armagani. – Istanbul, 1976. – S.3-15; Ўша муаллиф. Timur'un ularьmьnden sonraki hakimiyet mucadelerini kisa bir bakis / DTC. Fakytesi, cumhuriyetin 50 yildizь Mьль. Anma kitabi. – Ankara, 1974. – S. 383-390; Ўша муаллиф. Timur devri Anadolu / Osmanli. – Ankara, 1999. I cilt. – S.229-234; Amarger P., Laffont K. La fureur des tartares. – Paris, 1996. – 358 p.; Amoretti B. S. Religion in the timurid and safavid periods / The Cambridge history of Iran. –The Cambridge University Press. 1986.VI. chapter 12.– Pp. 610-656; Andrews P. A. The tents of Timur: an examination of report on the quilrtay at Samarkand, 1404 / Art of the European steppe land. ed. P. / Denwood – London, 1978. – Pp. 143-181; Boniville G. de. La terrible vengeance de Tamerlan / Melanges de l' Universite Saint – Joseph Beirut, 1975–76. XLIX. – Pp. 803-817; Bozkurt M.E. Aksak Temur'un devlof politikas. – Istanbul, 1943. – 47 p.; Bouvat L. Timur lang / EI. Encyclopaedia Islam. 1934. Vol. 4. – Pp. 777-779. Brent–Barbara. A carpet and related pictures. A legacy of Timur's Samarqand / Oriental Art. 1984. XXX. № 2. – P. 186; Bretschneider E. Notice of the medieval geography and history of Central end Western Asia. Drawn from Chinese end Mongol writings, end compared with observations of western authors in the middle ages. – London, 1877. – 233 p. 2 maps; Brion M. Tamerlan: Presentation de Tamerlan par M. Brion; texts de Tamerlan: Ibn Arabchah, Cheref ed–din, Ibn Khaldoun, l' archeveque de Sultanieh, l' ambassadeur Clavijo. Le merechal bouciant. – Paris, 1963. – 382 p.; Capus G. A travers le Royaume de Tamerlan. Paris, 1892. – 434 p.; Chaghtai A. Indian links with Central Asia in in architecture / Indian Art and letters London, 1937. XII. – Pp. 85-104; Dizer M. Ulugbeg. Ankara. 1989. – 98s.; Ferrier R. Trade from the – 14 th Century to the end of the safarid period / The Cambridge history of Iran. –The Cambridge University Press. 1986.Vol. VI. – Pp. 412-491; Fourniau V. Histoire de l' Asie centrale. Paris, 1994. – 128 p.; Frenet F. La ville, de Cyrus a Tamerlan / Samarcande 1400–1500. Paris, – Pp. 74-82; Haider M. The sovereign in the timurid state (XIV–XV sentuieres) // Turcica. 1976. VIII. 2. – Pp. 57-79; Haidar M. Timurlar davlatinde hakimiet anlayisi (XIV– XV yuzyillar) Cev.Ehrem Memis.Turk kulturi, 1984. XII. – S. 611–632; La Renaissance Timouride. – Paris, – 224 p.; Halil Inalchik. Osmanli tarihine toplu bir bakis. Osmanli. – Istanbul, 1999. 12 ciltlik. I cilt. – S. 69-70; Hookham H. Timurlaine the concueror. – London, 1962; Kennedy E. The exact sciences in timurid Iran / The Cambridge history of Iran. –The Cambridge University Press. 1986.Vol. VI. – Pp. 568-581; Lentz T. Lowry G. Timur and the princely vision. Persian art and culture in the fifteenth century. – Washington, 1989. – 396 p; Leomu F. Tamerlan. – Paris, 1996. – 354 p. and others.

¹⁰ L.Kheren /Saidov.A. Emir Temur and France. – Tashkent: Adolat, 1996. – P.15.

L.Kheren is a chief of the journal "la Temuride" which is published in France and of that Alliance Pertaining to row of the scientific work of histories of the period Temur and temurids on constant image are declared on journal¹¹.

Lusen Keren¹² included Temur's character as a state leader, fairness and stability of the law on his country in his studies. Temur ruler history great service his state leader fairness and stability of the law. Innate Temur with Unusual by wit had something other qualities which have opened through facts that were written in history.¹³

French historian of temurids Jean Paul Rue who is a leader of grandiose investigational activity "Tamerlan"¹⁴, in his study strives completely opened Chingizkhan and his descendants, Temur's state formations, attitude with Iranian, golden orda people, Muslims state and other historical processes. In his studies is described religion of the state of Temur, his place in society, cultural life of folk at period of Temur and others.¹⁵

Separate analyses pertaining are given to period of Temur where scientists of the University Cambridge investigated the row of historical books that are connected to Iran history.¹⁶

¹¹Beaupertius – Bressand F. L'art des jardins a son apogee ou splendeur des jardins de Samarkand // La Temuride. – Paris, 1990. – № 4. – Pp.7-8; The same author. Festivites timurides // La Temuride. – Paris, 1996. – № 16. Pp. 2-3; Jardins Timurides // La Temuride. – Paris, 1991. – № 5. – Pp. 10; Szuppe M. Le Khorassan et l'Fsia centrale aux XIV–XVIe siecles: aspects de l' unite culturelle et politique // La Timuride. – Paris, 1995. – № 14. – Pp. 8-15;

¹² Kheren L. Tamerlan, le Seigneur de fer, Neuchatel, 1978. – 260 p.; The same author. Tamerlan. Paris: Payot, 1980; ; The same author. Tamerlan et Byzance // La Timuride. – Paris, 1994. № 13. – Pp. 3-6; L.Kheren. Emir Temur's reign. The translator from French B. Ermatov. – Tashkent: Manaviyat, 1999. – 224 pand the others.

¹³ L.Kheren. Emir Temur's reign... – P. 169-170.

¹⁴ Jean Paul Rue. Tamerlan / Per s. fr. E.A.Sokolova. V.L.Egorova; – M.: Molodaya Gvardiya, 2004.

¹⁵ Jean Paul Rue. Tamerlan – C 20-279

¹⁶ The Cambridge history of Iran. – Cambridge, 1970. Vol.2. – Pp. 586-587; The Cambridge history of Iran. – Cambridge, 1986. V.6. Chapter 7; The Cambridge history of Iran. The timurid and safarid period. – The Cambridge University Press. 1986. Vol. 6. – Pp. 42-14; Timur's invasion. The Cambridge history of India. – The Cambridge University Press. 1987. Vol.VIII. – Pp. 195-201.

Inwardly researchers temurids was Beatrice Forbes Manz who gave her own standpoint about Temur,¹⁷ before his coming what had happened with chagatays, about political and ethnic change of Temur ruler by education of management state joined contribution by separate underlining, about his(it administrative management of the country.

From one researchers of this type was Hilda Hukhem .She tried to value equitably, she illuminated Temur in general activity.¹⁸

Impartial education to lives of Temur ruler began in Uzbekistan and the activity expanded in broad scale after achievement of independence. It was winnowed row of the scientific studies dedicated to Temur and his (period continuation passable years.

Additionally, Khalim Boboyev researched political and economic activity of Temur.¹⁹ He has told about action of the state management, about placing ministers, glance of Temur ruler as a warrior, about institutions of the counsels and etc. Boboyev basically illuminated legal bases of the subject, on persisting study he spoke public-political directions.

The Study of A. A. Tolaganov named "Kept place and position of Temur in development of Uzbek political system"²⁰ increased its position. He has paid attention to importance of the political system and histories of Maverannakhr, solving way of political problems of Temur, his attentiveness on legal teachings.

¹⁷Manz Beatrice Forbes. Administration and the delegation of Authority in Temur's Dominions // Central Asiatic Journal. 1976. – № XX. – Pp. 191-207; The same author. The Ulus Chagatay before and after Temur's rise to power // Central Asiatic Journal. 1983. № XXVII. – Pp. 79-100; The same author. The rise and rule of Tamerlane / Cambridge University Press, 1989.

¹⁸ Hookham H. Timuraine the concueror. – London, 1962; Hookham H. The master of seven constellations / Perto Eng G.Hidoyatov. – Tashkent: Adolat, 1995. – 320 p.

¹⁹ Boboyev H. B. In XIV–XVI centuries political and legal concepts in Uzbekistan. Doctor of Juridical Sciences ... Diss. – T.: TDUI, 1993. – 48 p.

²⁰ Tolaganov A.A. Position and place Emir Temur in Uzbek statehood development ("Councils of Timur"): Doctor of Juridical Sciences. ... Diss. autodiss. – T.: TIIV Academy, 1996. – 24 p.

On scientific work of Ziyodulla Mukimov are given sources of legal valued histories of Uzbekistan pertaining to viii-xix centuries.²¹

The historian scientist Azamat Ziyoyev in his knige named as "The history of Uzbek statehood" has partly wrote about system of state management of Temur ruler, the construction period pertaining to history processes of that times.²²

D. Abidjanova on his English scientific literature studied the problem concerned with the period of Temur ruler.²³ And this exploratory work separates the importance in analysis of English history.

It is necessary to show the work of Mamatov which was made at the period of independence. In it is said about creation of the book "Fault-free Temur", about study of this book, legal essence of the subject as well as legal order of the state of Temur, cogitation of the state chief shown influence of the mystic teaching by shaping his political glance in progress of the organizing the state. And Mamatov has broadly opened subjects of the period of Temur ruler through legal studies.²⁴

The Scientist S. Khidirov in his study of Temura ruler wrote about the development of the organization of government, idea and ideology, their influence upon state management in this period, the form acting state management. He carried the rights of the international relations on business.²⁵

²¹ Mukimov Z. The main historical sources of the right of Uzbekistan (VIII-XIX centuries): Autodiss.... Doctor of Juridical Sciences. - T: TGUI, 1998. - 50p.

²² Azamat Ziyoyev. The history of Uzbek statehood. From the Ancient time till the Russian attack. - Tashkent: Shark, 2000. - 368 p.

²³ Abidjanova D.S. Maveraunnahr of an epoch of board of Amir Temur in an English-speaking historiography of 60-90th years XX century: Autodiss. ... Cand. his. Sciences. - T: Institute of history AN RUZ, 2001. - 26 p.

²⁴ Mamatov H.T. "Councils of Timur" Problems with state and legality A. of Juridical Sciences. ...diss. - T.: IIV Academy, 2002. - 156 p.

²⁵ Khidirov S. The organisation and political system of the state of Timur the master. : Candidate of Juridical Sciences. ... diss. - T.: IIV Academy, 2002. - 178 p.

B. A. Usmonov in scientific work by name "Life of the ruler Amir Temur and lighting up to his activity in russian history"²⁶ had done the broad analysis to Russian statehood history.

Except these B. Akhmedov, A. Orinboyev, D. Yusupova, A. Akhmedov, U. Uvatov, O. Boriyev, B. Mannonov as scientists The Institute Oriental Studies in fund of this institute and in foreign archives and libraries translated primary some historical facts constrained the period of Temur, did a broad scientific studies.

Additionally, year to independence some scientists did the biggest scientific studies. Greater work denoted to Temur and his activity.

Amongst these work it is necessary to speak apart underlined about a large fundamental study of Amir Temur on world's history.²⁷ On it is written about public-political economic and cultural life pertaining to period of Temur, are given valuable analyses of statehood pertaining to the history.²⁸ In 1998 by Cabinet Ministers was filled this grandiose study and was published again on 25th with the disposal in 2001.²⁹

The Base this study was very broad and at soviet period and after the independence it was translated to Uzbek, this typed history product served as a base in lighting up the thesis.

The Initial of them is considered to be the novel by Giyasiddin Ali ibn Jamol al-Islam Yazdiy "Roznomai Gazovoti Hindiston"(The diary circulation to

²⁶ Usmonov B.A.. Illumination of life and work of Amir Temur in Russian history candidate of historical Sciences. ... diss. – T.: UZFA SHI, 2004. – 165 p.

²⁷ Amir Temur in world's history. The work's director prof. S. S. Saidkasimov. – Tashkent: Shark, 1996; Akhmedov B. Remmebering Amir Temur. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1996; Amir Temur and his place in world history– Tashkent: Science, 1996; Boboyev H.B. Emir Temur and his views. – Tashkent: Adolat, 1992; Boriyev O. Maverannahr and Mongol relations in the perid of Timur // Orintel Sciences. – Tashkent, 1996. – №7.– Б.37-44; Boriyev O. Central Asia in temurids written sources. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1997; Kheren L., Saidov A. Emir Temur and Franceand the others (look at the used literature).

²⁸The administration of the reign / Amir Temur in the world history ... – p. 64-69.

²⁹ Amir Temur in the world history / Fulled and rewited. The second edition. Tashkent Shark, 2001. – 304 p.

India)³⁰, and this was written in 1399-1403 on the basis of 1398-1399 annual circulation of Amir Temur. Although in this book there are a lot of exaggerations the prime concern of this book is the accuracy of facts.

One of the sources of the product pertaining to the period of Temur Nizomiddin Shomiy (died in 1409) is called "Zafarnoma".³¹ It was written on behalf of Temur in 1402 -1404.

Nizomiddin Shomiy wrote simply and driftly from coming of Temur to power till 1404 all the history events. In this book is a contributed 1404 -1405 year event. Khofizi Abru has done additional exhibits to this book, had written whole history before the death of Temur.

At period of the education to histories of Temur the ambassador of Spain Rui Gonzales de Klavikho's product by name "Diary book of the journey in Samarkand to courtyard of Temur"³² has the greatest importance. Klavikho ambassador of Spain scanned as a powerful state of its period came to Maverannakhr in 1403 - 1406. Klavikho left information on shown high respect to him and others during his receipts.

The diary will give valuable information about power of state, about official ceremonies, about internal and political and household relations, about progress of the science, about customs, architecture and other national traditions at period of Temur ruler.

One more of the famous sources pertaining to period of Temur ruler is considered to be "Zafarnoma"³³ by Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy (died in 1454). This

³⁰ Giyasiddin Ali. Diary of a campaign of Timur to India / the Lane with the Persian., Preface and note. . A.A. Semenova. – M.: Science, 1958. – 205 p.

³¹ Nizomiddin Shomiy Zafarnoma /Translator from the Persian language Yunus Khan Khakimjonov. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1996. – 527 p.

³² Rue Gonzales de Klaviho. "Diary book of the journey in Samarkand to courtyard of Timur" (1403–1406) / Per. I.S.Mirokova – M.: Science, 1990. – 192 p.

³³ Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy Zafarnoma (Maverannahr happenings 1360–1370) The editor-in-chief

product is written on heroic, elevated optimistic spirit. Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy in this product illuminated happened historical events nosed with birth Temur until period of Halil Sultan. There is importance of having certain filling and additional availabilities on it. This product was written on behalf of persian Minister Temuriyzoda Sultan Ibrohim in 1425. Ibrohim Sultan helped in order to make this product to be fair and safe. So, "Zafarnoma"of Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy is considered to be the most reliable and equitable source.

“Ajoyib al-madur fit – tarikhi Taymur”³⁴ is considered to be an important sources pertaining to that period and Temurab and Ibn Arabshokh-Shakhobiddin Akhmad ibn Mukhammad ibn Ibrokhim (1389 - 1450)is an author of this book.

In 1401 when Amir Temur has seized Damashk, Arabshakh was 12 years old.In 1401 Temur has brought him to Samarkand as a foamy, he lived there till 1408 and when he returned to his mother land,In 1419 wrote the history of a fatherland of Temur.

Though this product is written negatively and in attitude of feud to Temur and founding to small sources and arguments, some information has importance in learning the history of the reign.

The Historian gave valuable information about Temur that he had a strong will, he was demanding as well as beholding with his own eyes. He controlled the state founded to equitable laws.

Including, in his book: Temur in his absence asked about happenings in the country attentively, began to teach the property problems and had shown to

, Beginner-in chief and preparator A.Orinboyev. Translator O.Boriyev. – Tashkent: Kamalak, 1994. – 288 p.; Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy Zafarnoma / Author of the words with special meanings Ashraf Akhmad, Khaydarbek Bobobekov. – Tashkent: Shark, 1997. – 384 p.

³⁴ Ibn Arabshokh. Ajoyib al-ma'qdur fit tarihi Taymur / The authoer of the words with special meanings and the translator U. Uvatov. 2 Books. – Tashkent: Mehnat, 1992.

his ministers' instructing: vicinities and borders, seeing the profit of vicinities was busy on the interest of poor and rich people. According to their own cogitations he has put all on its place and began to give leash to worthy ones. The Historian has also written followings: "He gave the respect to sayyids, respected the miracle workers, and gave the value to the people who concerned with the science - spilling humanity to them".³⁵

One of the most important works pertaining to history of statehood of Temur is considered to be "Temur tuzuklari".³⁶ Because of absence persisting copies scientists did not defined the date of writing, but history processes characterized the complies with other happenings with the period of Temur. Some are valuable arguments and facts are not met on other sources.

"Tuzuklar" is enriched with philosophical, moral-ethical meanings and were translated to different languages at different times. "Tuzuklar" plays an important place in learning the history of the ruler Temur. And the opening of its significance is a culmination point of it.

Shakhobiddin Abdullah ibn Lutfullah ибн Abdurrashid al-Khavofiy - Khafizi Abru is considered to be a powerful chronicler of the period of Temur (died in 1431). He is an author of several works as "Majmu'ai Khafizi Abru», "Zubdat ut - tavorihi Boysunguriy" (the best history Mirzo Boysungur). In "Zubdat ut-tavorihi Boysunguriy" is written events from the beginning of the world till 1426. Khafizi Abru analyses history events as an eyewitness and his information has an important place in our history.

³⁵ Ibn Arabshokh. Ajoyib al-maqdur ... 1-Book. – S.304.

³⁶ Councils of Timur / Форсчадан From Persian Alikhan Soguniy and Khabibullo Karamatov translations Words with special menings academician B.Akhmedov. – Tashkent: Literature and art, 1996. – 382 p.

One of the chroniclers of Temur is Fasikh Akhmad ibn Jalaliddin Mukhammad al-Khavofiy. His work which was named as "Mujmali Fasikhi"³⁷ was written during 1441 -1442. In this book a historical event are given briefly and clearly, on periodic sequence, is considered to be the work without excessive exaggerations and subjective sensations. It has importance in contributing the accuracy to the history of the period of Temur.

One of the historians who has written the happenings at the period of Temur -Kamoliddin Abdurazzak ibn Mavlon Jaloliddin Iskhok as-Samarkandiy (1413-1483)in his work called as"Matlai Sadaynva Majmai Bahrayn"(the Placeof the leaving the lucky star and accompaniments of two rivers)³⁸wrote valuable information in 1470 pertaining to economic, spiritual life of internal and external political relations.

Mirhond(1433-1498) the author of the work"Rauzat us-safo" ("Garden of sincere"), his grandson Giyasiddin ibn Humomiddin (1475-1535)the the author of the work"Habib-us-siyar fi axbor va afroz ul-bashar"("Autobiography of the friend at human informig and duty")³⁹ other works⁴⁰ have separate importance at period of Temur.Although they finished it in 1524,it considered to be finished in 1529 because of additional informations that was attached to it.

At period of Temur and temurids were plenty of chroniclers as Davlatshokh Samarkandiy(1435-1495)⁴¹, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur(1483-1530).⁴²

³⁷ Fasikh Akhmad ibn Jalaliddin Mukhammad al- Khavafiy.Mujmali Fasikhi Translation from Persian.Comments and indications of D.U.Yusupov – Tashkent, Science, 1980 – 346p.

³⁸ Abdurrazzoq Samarkandiy. Matlai Sa'dayn va Majmai Bahrayn/ From Persian and Tajik translations, words with special meanings of A.Orinbojev. – Tashkent: Science, 1969. T. 2. I-part. – 463 p.

³⁹ Khondamir Khabib-as siyar. UzR Fa Institute of oriental Studies Stoneediting Accumulation. Inv. № 8979.

⁴⁰ Khondamir. Dastur ul vuzaro. UzR Fa Fond of handwritings of the Oriental Institute. Inv. № 55/1; The same author Noma'iy Nomi'y. UzR Fa Fond of handwritings of the Oriental Institute. Inv. № 801 and the others.

⁴¹ Davlatshokh Samarkandiy. The garden of poets From Persian B. Akhmedov tarnslation – Tashkent: Science, 1967. – 86 p.

⁴² Zahiriddin Mukahammad Bobur Boburnoma – Tashkent: Yulduzcha, 1989. – 368 6p.

There were no capacities of the detailed halts towards all, but at the current research we broadly used these materials.

In total analysis of Temur ruler we met with the informations which belong to history, but they have differences in writing style, quality and etc. The originality and the value are felt in all sources.

Chapter I .The Administrative system of the Reign of Temur ruler

1.1. Central and local management system of the reign of the ruler Temur

Although there is no analyze as a separate subject to the theme about governing system central and local (regional) state management of Temur ruler, scientists briefly stopped on this.⁴³

In referred to as fundamental studies “Amir Temur in the world's history», was given opinion of B.Akhmedov titled as "Constituent policy of the state of

⁴³ Manz Beatrice Forbes. Administration and the delegation of authority in Temur's dominions ... ; Manz B.F. The Ulus Chagatay before and after Temur's rise to power ...; Manz B.F. The rise and rule of Tamerlane ...; Jean Paul Rue. Tamerlane ... – C.229-254; Akhmedov B.A. The governing policy of Emir Temur - P 5-22; Azamat Ziyov. The history of the Uzbek statehood ... - P.171-189; Franger Bert. Emir Timimur's governing changes and their influence on Central Asia, Iran and India government policy / Emir Temur and his place on history of world The materials of International Conference . Tashkent/ Uzbekistan, 1996. - P.13-15; Prisak Omelian. The form of the Amir Temur's reign // Amir Temur and his place on history of world: The materials of International Conference. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1996. - P.15-16 ва бошқалар and the others.

Amir Temur", and A.R.Mukhammadjonov "State of Temur and temurids"⁴⁴and other works.

In a part of book named as "The history of Uzbek statehood», titled part with a name» The Management, legality and military policy of the country"⁴⁵says that they divide government into two parts - Dargokh and Devon (ministry), what were their problems (tasks), briefly describes Suyurgatmish and Mahmudhan. In spite of this, these subjects to as far as in science no one has opened.

Mutual intercoupling to proportions, correct builder management of state and local (regional) authorities, success, regulation (control), all of these depends on each other.

Beside this part of our research as its leading purpose we light up the broad system of central and local(regional) state management(go and analyze the advantages and defects of statehood in an excellent image.

As known, on construction of the state, Temur ruler by means of correct planning tried to improve the political system.

To realize their own plans he looked at the whole ranges of the state as a separate political institute and for increasing efficiency of them, he tried to rotate them upon mechanism which operates for folk and state only.

Particularly, greater changes were ushered into the central and local (regional) system of state management. In it is found the reflection of Arabic, Persian and Mongolian customs, their required sides, and adapted in state management.

Temur ruler acted in formation of these institutions in respect of making economic all-round, suitable, speedy, facile, and primitive.

⁴⁴ Governing the state. Amir Temur on the history of world ...- P. 64-69; Akhmedov B. The governing policy of Amir Temur ... - P. 5-22. and the others.

⁴⁵ Azamat Ziyo . The history of the Uzbek statehood ... - Pp.171-189.

Together making strong formed administrative system he intensified this device capable, and spiritual in respect of with strong experts.

Regularized The rules towards each other subservience's mutual intercoupling the institutions of the central system and local (regional) management at reigns, provided proportion, mediums of the manner and matter. Created exalted communication system improvement in this area.

It shows that there is circumstance of its sequence and committed administrative reforms .In these law (jurisdictions) of shariat was created new managerial system - creative developed, and as a result the imbrued, preferred circumstances of the rules of the dignitary.

The State of the lucky person Temur ruler formed in itself administrative system of the base quality of the Persian, Arabic, Mongol and national statehood at that period. Provided customs of the varied nationalities in it, its main purpose was a progress of the welfare of the mankind.

In spite of the administrative system of Temur ruler had a varied traditions, the superiority was the Turkish statehood in all ranges.⁴⁶

The Ruler officially reigned, administered together with Suyurgatmish, Makhmudkhan, they engraved coins together, but the whole power was on Temur. He had the unlimited power, his orders were performed absolutely.

Calling to witness the books and scientist authors say that Temur ruler ruled the reigns by means of seven ministers on twenty seven states.⁴⁷ If four ministers worked on high residence, three ministers were busy with with regional work. Ministers were obeyed with Devonbegi and this supreme organization was identified with highest Devon.Devon was managed by Devonbegi.

⁴⁶ Haider M. The sowereign in the timurid state (XIV-XV sentuieres) ... - P. 62.

⁴⁷ Amir Temur in the world history ... - P. 64-65.

Beatrice Manc has said that Devon of Amir Temur had formed Devoni A'lo and Devoni Buzurg, and these two Devons existed in parallel images.⁴⁸ There was information that Devoni A'lo governed upon Persian traditions.

He mentioned that Devoni Buzurg is considered to be the court - a high tribunal concerning with the problems of aristocrats and with the problems of the organs chagatay rulers and royalty families.⁴⁹

As writes Azamat Ziyo “Devon governed by Devonbegi. The Position and importance of the Supreme Devon were so high that sometimes people considered it as ministry. In the High Court (Devon) was four ministers: main minister of the executive institutions, military minister, and minister of the tax functioning and property, minister of finance. They reported in distinctive images.”⁵⁰

Devonbegi had taken the control on (above) high institutions given the corresponding evidences.

Despite we mentioned the mass-meeting and its place in statehood; we consider that it is necessary to pass the having stopped to the improvement of central management. We shall be able to put this political institute neither on the row of the official institutions nor on the central, however in governing the reign had a big place, and through mass-meeting the need of the local (regional) and central authorities had been satisfied, and once more it is necessary to emphasize the importance and the need for provision of fairness and legality.

The Ruler Temur tried to raise the fecund of democratizations of that political institute as well as tried to protect social political spiritual interest,

⁴⁸Manz B.F. Structure and function ... - P. 107-109.

⁴⁹Appendix C. The formal administrative structure / Manz B. F. The rise and rule of Tamerlane ... - P. 167-175.

⁵⁰ Azamat Ziyo. The history of the Uzbek statehood ... - P. 177.

economic state and people in it. The Mass-meetings executed the meetings as the sessions of nationalities.

In Temur's reign, after the mass-meeting stood a special organ called a state meeting (session). They were referred to the greater and smaller counsels. The Great Counsel at the moment of peace (instant) called in the form of the upper finding palace ruler of Samarkand. At the moment of military circulation, on called small counsel of great battle, took part the closest people of Temur ruler.⁵¹

The Reigns Counsel differed besideits problem and importance. Some counsels carried out in top-secret form and there participated the peculiar people.

Azamat Ziyo pushed such opinion: "In the Amir Temur's residences has based special meeting. This meeting discussed inland and foreign policy problems, the most important problems of officials and the higher power actions, and also other problems."⁵²

In our opinion such meetings of a palace had importance in maintenance of calmness and safety of the state.

Demanded thing from Temur was to lean the given councils at confidential meetings and to fill immediately the lacks of an occurring case and incidents at the reign. Daily and by the month they discussed the taken news and at once had solved problems with Temur.

They together with the central power of the ministry held the important place.

⁵¹ Tojikhonov U., A. Saidov The theory of legal culture. - Tashketn, 1998. T. 1. - P.176-179.

⁵² Azamat Ziyo. Governing of the state at the period of Timur ... - P.12-13.

According to the book "The rules(or councils) of Temur"⁵³, one of the ministers was considered as the minister of the citizen, he was engaged in country taxes, their distribution, incomes of the country and their comfort, well-being of the population and property distribution and etc. He had informed Temur about them.

The second one, sipokh (the chief of the soldiers) being the minister of other sipokhs studied their salary and other payments and was informed Amir about them. They didn't remain the scattered situation. He always asked them and was informed on a military condition.⁵⁴

The third one, being the minister of the property and tax work, was engaged in the corresponding goods escaped, tourists and dealers of the real estate. Also was engaged with works at the savings form collected of a gain, taken money (zakot as a tax) and duties, country cattle, etc. If there were died ones, he had handed over to successors the real estate.⁵⁵

The fourth-minister-leader of the country should know about all expenses, beginning from a stable to expenses of the execution of a palace.⁵⁶ Doing the analysis of these activities of the ministries, we trust that in Amir Temur's period there was a good financial policy. All incomes and state costs⁵⁷ were in supervision. Exact distribution of all things shows that the government of the period of Temur of the master was correct.

The boundary earths and the state at reign concerning to the dependent states was called "Kholisa". Kholisa - is the state commission consisting of

⁵³ The Councils of Timur.....- P.107

⁵⁴ At that place.

⁵⁵ At that place.

⁵⁶ At that place.

⁵⁷ At that place.

three ministers. They operated dependent terrestrial financial problems and an entering gain.

These three ministries did below-mentioned duties: the first of the minister was responsible for raised taxes of the people, reported to central ministry. He wrote down quantities and the name of the tax bearer.

As known in history, taxes served to raise economic force of the state. Sometimes increase of taxes caused the torture of the people concerning material difficulty.

Training Temur's in tax policy of the master, we understand that in this area was considerable easiness for people. We will do a conclusion as speaking that the tax minister met the rules.

The second minister operated works concerning military area. He had given the set delivery to the soldier and supervised the calculation of subject means.

The third minister brought the taken penalties in an order, was engaged with unknown gone people, travellers and dealers, insane people, etc., listening to the advices of judges and sheikh-ul-Islam.

Despite that information in "Serviceable Temur", there are disagreements in sights of scientists. For example, we bring B.Ahmedova's reflex ion: "Temur's Based central state system operated only seven ministers:1) minister of citizens and the countries; 2) minister of soldiers; 3) the Minister of Finance; 4) the operating minister of reign, the fifth, the sixth, the seventh - frontier ministers.

But who they and for what affairs bore responsibility was not defined. As it is told in the book "Laws of Temur" these three ministers were called as ministers of borders and were engaged by the affairs of the countries which

belonged to them. Particularly, it is told: "Let they will be engaged with financial problems of these countries and coming gains». Maybe on great minister worked also three ministers of the commission. In the book called "Zafarnoma" (About a victory) we meet the terms as "devoni adl "(justice), "devoni quzzot" and "devoni mansab" (post). "Devoni adl" and "devoni quzzot", we can know easily that the fifth minister was engaged with justice. It means he had been occupied by works from justice. If we will speak about "devoni mansab", he should know all information which occurred at a palace of the king, there would be that he was to follow all of high ranks. Such institution was at gaznaviys, samaniys and at harezmskhaks and was called as mushrif.⁵⁸

About "devoni mushrif" B. Akhmedov spoke: "Undoubtedly such devon was at Temur and temurids". Ok, the sixth minister - "devoni mansab" stood on top. Also it is known that, during medieval feudal statehood (Temur's state is not an exception) trading and ambassadorial relations between the countries held the important place. There was the responsible afore said institution called "devoni rasoil". Therefore one of ministers, the seventh, was the chief of the institution. And the one was the head of that institution⁵⁹.

Akhmedov says that Temur the master allocated the ministries with below-mentioned image: 1 Vaziri A'zam (prime minister).He was engaged in country's important issues; 2 Sipokh Vaziri (the minister of military affairs) 3 Vazir-was engaged in duties of the state manors, properties of the land, zekats.4Minister was engaged in expenses of state incomes of the reign 5 being the minister justice, supervised over it "Devoni quzzot" 6 Devoni mushrif 7

⁵⁸ Akhmedov B. The governing policy of Amir Temur ... - P. 12-13.

⁵⁹ At that place.

Minister of foreign affairs.⁶⁰ These ministries obeyed to the orders of Devonbegi.

Azamat Ziyov being based in the book "Temur's Rule" brought examples to seven ministers, leaning the sources we thought that the eighth ministry is the Ministry of Justice.⁶¹

About foreign affairs Azamat Ziyov has put: "Was engaged as a serving in foreign relations, ambassadors, international correspondences. By the form, this service did not work on office's executive system, but worked in residence of structure of activity». In spite of that no one has not told yet about the quantity of the ministries in Amir Temur's period how many was the ministries, however was listed all existent government areas. We will pass separately having underlined the important role of ministries of the government.

As known, the Muslims operated the state dividing it to "ulus", "viloyat" and "tuman" as Mongols. He divided the reign into four "ulus"s, and appointed his sons and grandsons as chiefs. And also, to "viloyat"s and "tuman"s were the leaders from the temurids' princes and military heads.

The Muslims in order to show his respect to the soldiers who shown his bravery on fights gave "suyurgol" as a property, those operated corresponding territories. Therefore some scientists named this period as the military feudal period.

Now the international democratic system and applications of the higher military country in militarization does not generate the big requirement.

⁶⁰ Azamat Ziyov. The Uzbek Statehood ... - P. 180.

⁶¹ Akhmedov B. Ulugbek and political life of Maverannahr in first half XV centuries / In b.: From history of epoch of Ulugbek. Sb. Article. - Tashkent: Science, 1965. - P.5-56; again he: The state governing policy of Timur... -P.17-18; Azamat Ziyov. The history of Uzbek Statehood... - P.183-184; Mukhammadjonov R.A.. Temur and temurids' reign ... - B. 27 and the others

However in history to make country defense was always a culmination problem.

In the west and the east the amplifying period of war, regress, state management through military men, constant ready standing is considered defense probably from the important prizes of the lucky person.

When Temur had died, local domination aspired in independence. Suyurgol remains as one of the shown important reasons which influenced in strengthening sparseness systems of this process. If we will be will compare system of suyurgol (Old Russian, empire of francs, etc.) with other countries temporarily or for ever set the territory caused subsequently occurrence feudal sparseness. If suyurgol had given good results in Temur's period of the master, however its' leaving created possibility to branch of the states.

Because the Middle Ages times on which military superiority had defined international political prestige were on a high place of military men and them encouraged with it.

According to news, he prepared assessors for the grandsons and sons the skilled, tested, enterprise people. As writes Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy: "The tribe which belongs to Khulugon was given to Omar, with a given target he has put coral stamp. From Rome, Istambul, to Egypt will obey and obey him.

Grandsons and sons let remain in Persia and Iraq, let will be ready in its meetings and his words will play supernumerary part. Skilled, the assessor doing appointed person, Amir Mironshah, was his father, beks and telekeepers has given to this person. And in this moment resolved amir Omar. Beks and public people and bodyguards has given to him. Also has given amir Mironshokh with many beks which were as if as Rustam, амир Mosa and

Tukal Yodgor Barlas and Juneyd Burulday and Gayrukhu with ten thousand has given to him. Also did a sentence that they did not go out from his words. " And so has told it "Let not to leave words Jakhonbekshokh, and all that he will tell or advise let operates as it said.Prince had given the horse which being given to drink from gold.He kissed the prince and had given vent to him. And had given gifts and said good words and had authorised them to go. Jahonbekshokh poured many tearsbecause of Amir Temur. Then Temur to Sheikh Ibrohima both Mardina to Sultan Isa Malik Izuddin and Kostandil Gurji and Tizak and Jolik to all of them had given presents and gold belts and made them as attendants of Omar."⁶²

Doing a conclusion to thoughts Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy we can say that master Amir Temur was heated in fights, in the state works, given the regulations to true, scientific people for his sons, the assessor and aspired maintenance of unselfishness of management at administrative territories.

Muslims supervised local domination through state assessors.

In Temur's period the organized state shared in neighborhoods, valleys, areas and districts. From it we can see that, local management of areas was the problem of delivery of soldiers to Temur's army.⁶³

In Temur's period local managements was built up well, in each city, area, district there were the hakim, qoziy and etc.

On the one hand they submitted to local managers, on the other hand to the supreme devons.

The news was given through thousand horses, camels. They continuously have informed people about occurring at frontiers. This method

⁶²Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy . Zafarnoma ... - P.283.

⁶³ Mamatov H . "The councils of Timur" ... - P. 105.

played the important role in the decision of lacks. For writing false news they cut fingers, for giving slanderous news they chopped off a head. Twenty seven states of the lucky person continuous reigns and in order to change with news served to establish justice truths. And also Temur's decisions it was delivered through heralds, informers to local mayors.

In Temur's government it is necessary to tell that the senior representatives played basic role of local free collectives and communities. It's necessary to take to attention the national customs in management and take in trust and also its administering communities. Senior representatives of community - independent thoughts trust in collecting of taxes on material maintenance of the community and other collective problems. Even taken territories by Temur and taking generally national thought trust in position appointed managers from local population.

In management of the state of Temur of the master possessed equal force for all territories laws also operated leaning to centuries' traditions, to national systems of the state bodies, considerably ample opportunities was made to formation, that is to national territories of culture, including other territories, on an example language did not enter force. On the average Asia did separate attention in development of traditions of the Turkic language. To amplified traditions of Turkish language in Temur's and temurids period, especially, in period Khusayn Boyqaro.

The great thinker and statesman Alisher Navoy wrote his book "Hamsa" thanking possibilities and also conditions of Temur's period.

Probably story and also conditions is a result of speaking the formed possibility to Temur's Turkish language of the master.

In Temur's period in each area and in the big cities it had been organized justice houses. Basically they analyzed the state against, managements of an order and officials, crime and had come to corresponding decisions. The statement of citizens - complaints and other requirements were considered as the cores of works.

Claims and their results were registered by clerks often by central and local authorities subsequently spent audit and interrogations, and also through messengers supervised a condition of some central places.

In Temur's period there were adapted relations to the friend and the friend to state bodies, citizens and central and also local establishments of the middle.

The state of temurids observed propensity to thrift, to tiny common things, cheap and organizational speed concerning economic establishments that is observed the government.

Temur's based administration of the master was ordinary, tiny and adapted to high-speed movement and all news reached on all earth of reign very quickly.⁶⁴

Including, put out one decision and the decree in a palace immediately billowing secretaries fast went in the image to areas and districts. Temur had achieved to the maintenance of high-speed changing the state information. And it shows the achievements of stability of the law at the farthest places of reign. About it we wish to bring an example from "Zafarnoma" Sharafiddina Ali Yazdiy: After capture of Rome, in 1402 years, about it Temur: "Let secretaries will send messages", saying had given the order. According to Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy "secretaries as Mavlyana Shamsuddin, the secretary and other secretaries sat sending messages to Iran and Turan. And one message had been

⁶⁴ The same work ... – P. 126.

sent to Sultaniya - to the harems, one to Samarkand, and one more to Kabul and Zobul and to Sind. And one more glance to Persia - to Amir Rustam. Turkestan both Kashgar and Hutan and Badakhshon both Khurasan and Khoresm both Mozandaron and Tabariston and Gilon and Azerbaijan both Iraq - the Arab and Iraq the Persian and Kach, Mekron and Seiston - to all areas had been sent messages.⁶⁵

About a banner of the state of Temur of master, L.Keren: "In the Temurovsky banner it has been written the slogan on-persian" rosti-rusti "- force in justice "which consisted of three rings, and Temur appointed him as a flag of banners. Under the legends, three circles of a banner mean - globe where Amir Temur wished to dominate to the three parts of the earth, and on customs of the Mongol was considered as a symbol of good luck of the owner of these rings"⁶⁶ - speaking he writes. On our sight these three rings mean - the earth, the sky and water.

One more part is at country of Temur, and in the states in its management Hayyit namaz and Juma namaz read attaching hotba. According to customs, the appointment and confession of this or other pad shah it was learnt by introduction of hotba. In putting in the higher post of officials customs were observed.⁶⁷ According to a post to the appointed person it was put on royal dressing gowns. They had given the decree, coral stamp, and a target.

⁶⁵ Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy. Zafarnoma ... - P. 262.

⁶⁶ L.Kheren. Amir Temur's reign ... - P. 242

⁶⁷ Abdurrazzoq Samarkandiy. Matlai sa'dayn ... - P. 461.

The state of the lucky person of Temur decrees were called as reading and writing. He subscribed “Temurbek”. He was written words “Temur Guragon” in an official paper and coins.⁶⁸

According to the information, “There was a reading and writing, the arms, the order, state a target and its written letters being twisted to each other. In such method to the name and a nickname of the king wrote from above the decree.”⁶⁹

In the period of Muslims all joints of bodies of the state and local authorities united in the unique centre. In this period the big attention gave on ethics of management and these parties management has adapted with the state circumstances. Distances of attention to mobility laws at this period, proportionality on which lived the official, alimants (payments of the official looking at a post) submission and responsibility of the official, a problem with receptions of gifts what, separate attention in a disciplinary responsibility. Held Temur's reign's meetings, meeting, and regal receptions and in official ceremonies of medieval statehood was characteristic an embodiment of magnificent court traditions.

The big attention was given to rules and usages solemn ceremony to wedding attires of grandees.

Accepting one part of regal reception usages in the next state palaces, Temur developed them in the palace. It has brought the positive sides of these celebrations and new usages it.

Though there was an official language Persian, in this period gave possibilities free developments of the other languages, and also did not stir to

⁶⁸ L.Kheren. Amir Temur's reign ... - P. 42 .

⁶⁹ Abdurrazzoq Samarkandiy. Matlai Sa'dayn ... - P. 460 .

development of national customs, to them gave inside independence. About state Temur's management of master H.Mamatov gives such reflex ion: "As is known, in the state and legal sciences on management the medieval states, the single period of a monarchy, the full period of a monarchy is studied divided on periods:

a) In history and in right of the Republic of Uzbekistan since phthalates to the states after it: Turkish advisers, saljukiys, kharezmshakhs were considered as the states unlimited the power.

And also conformity of ethic and aesthetic rules of official ceremonies granted grandeur and greatness to celebrations. On an example, in official ceremonies and in a palace the madam put on a cap with a fringe, and dressed a long red dressing gown which has been decorated with gold patterns.

A dressing gown had compressed, was without sleeves, the back hem was very long and consequently special slaves went lifting it. Number of slaves sometimes cunningly increased to fifteen. If women decorated themselves graceful Asian valuable jewelry of gold masters of Isfahan, Multon, Ganji, Damask, Bursa and Venice that men carried the weapon and belts decorated with rare stones. The ambassador of Spain Klavikho was especially amazed with passing regal ceremony in area Konigila.

In Konugila had established 10-15 thousand veils, representatives of various levels of population participated in wedding ceremonies except court people. In tents the big attention had given to order placing looking, a post of officials, on the equipment, even on their ornaments. From that, it is visible that in Temur's reigns the special engineering-art outcome was developed for

official ceremony and celebrations. Generally speaking the government had been constructed by the special program.⁷⁰

According to with information of sources, even he to dependent mayors sent letters on state management.⁷¹

As German scientist Bert Fragner writes, on Temur's administration managerial control of the master new diplomatic principles had been developed. For example, lucky women were created by characteristic style in output the decree. A letting out order of the inserted decrees of Temur of the master had been accepted also by his descendants.

It can be a basis saved documents a number of governors of temurids, for example, Shokhrukh Mirzo, Abu Said Mirzo stored originals and other documents. Governors with black and white korunas in the Western Iran and East Anatolys though were in good spirits enmity to Temur or its descendants, but they used Temur's style at releases of decrees. And it gives proofs that Turkmen governors in Transoksany and Khorosan did not look on temurids as the enemy, could be recognized the personality of Temur as the formed majestic sample.⁷²

The scientist put to tell about Iranian safaviys, shayboniys, ashtarkhoniys, to average Asian khanates, continues the thought as the sample of tradition of statehood Temur: "very much a problem interesting aspect in it that masters of xv centuries, supporters of shiits, safaviys, and not shayboniys did not consider themselves as supporters of traditions of management of

⁷⁰ Mukhammadjonov R. Temur and temurids reign ... - P. 34.

⁷¹ Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy. Zafarnoma ... - P. 353.

⁷² Fragner B. Amir Temur's political changes and their influence Central Asia, Iran India state policies... - P.13-14.

Temur. Despite it, since Osman reign to India all recognized him as the great governor and accepted his ideas.⁷³

The basis of ideology of the state of Muslims was organized by Islam. This idea converted the state ideology based humanity moved ideology about the world. At Temur's conglomeratic large reign of no conflicts concerning religion, a racial nationality proves that the reign base had been based in ideology of humanity. On ours, the device of a management system of Muslims, the relation middle societies and the middle of system of development it was proportional, and also a distinct problem it has been appointed. Any laws, their execution became through this system. At extreme country territories were provided with laws of the country and their executions. Besides official ceremonies, the art outcome, separate attention to ethical and aesthetic rules was considered from the important factors of increase of the state force. Our national board top-level shows these rules of system of statehood that, in creation of the state bodies were taken in attention, every area by its system of creation, were ordered and adapted the relation among them, shows the created integral system at this area.

⁷³ Fragner B. Amir Temur's political changes ... - P. 14.

1. 2. Mass-meeting place about improvement of the state management

As known, meetings long since were considered one of the important joints of the government. They served in due time improvement of the relation of a society and the middle state. In meetings had solved the most important problems, including, the war to other states, peace or other important works concerning the government. From it, is visible, that in ancient management in accordingly to traditions the state head before beginning the important work conferred problems national representatives an outcome of a problem not to admit anything injustice or an error. We are observing the history of meetings, we believe, that they primary experiences of today's parliamentary system. Correct meetings existed in the government of Mongols and other nations, but this political institute was available and in our political history. Concourse of aksakals, the military democracy, and their progressing step of meetings is an argument to thoughts of activity of last political institutes. Results of the analysis of these historical processes will bring conclusions of enrichment of international experiences, being improved by today having gone to rest millennia of history of our today's parliament.

Accepted as important political institutes of the middle Ages of meetings, forces owned in Temur's period of the master, having revealed its importance and corresponding in a life of people we had given a separate theme to research. According to our ancient customs the state heads in meetings had been selected and rose having set on white felt. From four tops of felt were the rights to lift only the officials and religious people. Only on the executed destiny of these customs considered lawful power. These traditions

were considered as a one customs of statehood of this period. Lucky person Temur had strengthened the government by means of meetings. In April, 1370 8th to year in meeting it have selected Amirs, it was given by the head of religion Sayid of the Barrack has given blessing, a target dominion, a banner, etc. And it in correspondent to customs had set on white felt and lifted. Since that one day lucky person Amir Temur was considered as a legal Amir of whole Savannah. Meeting in Temur's reigns was meeting of the higher layer of representatives. If we logically look to take and it was necessary to be.

Because, at large reign organized the mass of meetings and also solved the serial problems, the measure was not possible. The chiefs of the military of territories, and scientists had been informed from a country life. They were in the recommendation of officials, and in their supporters were active workers and delivered results of the taken news to places. On the basis of the accepted decisions, they had put out decrees, being immediately multiplied with secretaries. The news was delivered through messengers to the most extreme places of the country.

The important decisions and orders on the one hand it was delivered to wide weight of the people through screamers, from the second party through managers at that period. There were no broad masses ignorant of happening changes. Without mass informative means and transport restriction, on the Middle Ages these things were considered as the important factors of the state progress, at good road informative communications.

There are data in historical pages of sources about his political strong managements of reign, in particular and economic concerning strengthening, discussion of the state importance of owning problems and measures having planned carrying out of meetings. According to them, at many meetings with

Temur's participation in Samarkand, Korabog, Karshi and in other places the participated princes, the state managers, the military chiefs, representatives of scientists and aristocrats. In such concourses the most important problems concerning an economic and military condition of the country discussed and the decision on performance of the necessary works had made planned actions. In the decision of each problem having the state importance Temur had consulted to experts on this area.⁷⁴

Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy brings such example to one meeting passing in Temur's period: «The Highest lucky person Temur had respect of the Turkish people and the excellent power, especially glory chagatays, their state was known from the West to the east and their commodity to circumstance nobody could consider. They were Amirs of other earth. Therefore it is necessary to do a home guard to majesty. Will suffice, to make meetings it was considered the decree. (1390 r spring) Let all will be ready to meeting, he said. Regional dirges and crowd Amirs had come here with a basis and glory, Faridun and Afrasiyab. So, representatives of the local and central government had taken part in meeting. In the meeting had solved a problem about circulation».⁷⁵

About it Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy: “The Symbol was the higher: “How many person belongs to every bek, and how many soldier we will send this day, preserving all in detail define the post. All so have informed if who does not go that will be the sinner. Operating had grasped”⁷⁶, - he says.

After Temur the master with decrease in importance of meetings there was one of the reasons of the khans who have brought to absent-mindedness beating the human rights. Sometimes Temur the master had not found

⁷⁴Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy. Zafarnoma ... – P. 125; 128; Mukhammadjonov A.R. Temur and temurids' reign ... - P. 33.

⁷⁵Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy ... - P.128

⁷⁶ At that place

necessary to begin work without the meeting decision. In the decision of problem Tohtamishkhan was seen that he leant to this political institute. To the majority is known the relations of these two pad shahs. At support of Temur Tohtamishkhan became the governor of the gold the Horde, it was used with the absence of Temur planned circulation to Savannah and passing the moment asked an apology.

Even in one turn when Tohtamishkhan had come asking apology from Temur and he not having answered had told that the answer would be after meeting

About it Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy had told: "Temur had heard that Toxtamishkhan had sent the ambassadors and had declared:" Call the ambassadors Captains had brought ambassadors and nine horses and one crochet which had been sent by Tohtamishkhan. Temur took these horses and crochet and has presented them to other people, and had told:" We were as the father and the son, therefore, I have made him the governor and he has made such affairs that these affairs do not approach the son, and now he asks a pardon. "⁷⁷After these conversations of ambassadors Temur had told:" Tohtamishkahn was escaping from Uruskhan suffering I had given my arms, the soldier of the weapon feeling that as he was one of my sons and had helped him with the councils, set him on the Gold Orda throne, I was to originators of his all successes, now all good things from memory Tohtamishkhan were deleted and the period circulation to Iran he organized and attacks in Savannah, had put Muslims in difficult position and I have the proved reasons his antagonism. And he had arrived as stupid; however let he regrets a grief of the acts, he not having given any one attention as though had revenged us for that

⁷⁷ Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy. Zafarnoma ... – P. 130.

that we had given him all. And now knowing about these we will go to him, and he once again regrets. Will suffice, he has made so bad affairs that we do not trust him. And we will not go back from this war, we will look to whom there will be a help of the Allah. If his words are true, let will send Alibek when he will come conferring, we will give the categorical answer. Ambassadors transfer our news to it ".⁷⁸

Temur had put this problem in meeting and on Wednesday February, 21st all conferring had gone to Tohtamishkhan. From the top we understand that, Temur listened to opinions of aristocrats, and without meetings it could operate the states but to let out fair decisions he listened and conferred with them.⁷⁹

Meeting term was not marked, but it had been caused some time. Sometimes not called once a year, even this depended on position and importance of problems. For example, Muslims in 1390 dawned to make meeting in the winter. According to the information, in 1390 Temur held the big meeting nearby Kesh.

Celebrations of marriage of Omarshaykh joined to meetings. Muslims collected a reign army to one place, had based in tens troops, appointed their commanders, appointed heading heads and other officials to the north and had warned him directed the basic army to road preparation for the north.⁸⁰ Khafizi Abru (in 1389-1390) in area Okyor left having written down the information about calling the meeting.⁸¹ Muslims by means of realization of court actions, officials and other representatives had distant and close; using gathering of soldiers planned session of meetings and saw the important problems.

⁷⁸ At that place

⁷⁹ At that place

⁸⁰ Fasikh Akhmad Havafi. Mujmali Fasihi. ... -Cp.113 ar look at: Kheren L. Amir Temur's reign ... - P.63-64.

⁸¹ Khafizi Abru. Zayli jome at- tavorikh ... - P.203.

Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy telling the following had underlined that he always learnt from meetings: «And still work of the lucky person was doing meeting with conferred captains and princes. We are far from the following thoughts," ⁸²All important decrees and decisions put out were discussed by Temur in meeting ".In this absolute monarchic system it was impossible, however such the most important problems and problems having the state importance were discussed in meetings. As it was told, meeting as the higher advisory meeting of that period was considered as the representation organization.

Finishing maintenance on stability of laws of the country was not to operate with meetings the country but to provide well-being of national interest and the world. Temur took in attention the thought of representatives of the session. Because, his basic aim was that in the government there was no detention of the people with violence, and has paid in attention to maintenance of well-being of national unit. In perfection of traditions of statehood importance at that period had these circumstances. In meeting it could select national representatives of local officials, demand from the higher governors to change it or to reduce taxes and all possible questions of problems. Not only local managers, but also news holders, subordinating to Temur and deliberating with local officials, the skilled, formed and true people participated in meetings. And it had given the chance finding-out the fair and correct solution for the problem. The Hungarian scientist studying social and the state place of meeting of H.Vamberi had estimated it as "nationality session». ⁸³

Professor Z.Muqimov says: "Managements of the state of Temur the master necessarily learnt to the Koran, dignitaries and lessons. And still his

⁸² Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy. Zafarnoma ... – P.309 .

⁸³ Vamberi H. The history of Bukhara or Maverannahr ... - P.35 .

decisions leaned to meetings and councils. From this point of view meetings had taken place from democratic meetings.⁸⁴

H. Boboev says that, being east despotic state - Temur's state of the master differed with existence of meeting and democratic republic adapted in a monarchy.⁸⁵

European parliamentarism with sharp emptying representatives, with kings differed with giving aspiration to the fair decision of problems of the world of undertaking circulations of culmination and large problems could be in the higher meetings of aristocrats equal to legal set only.

In the period of monarchic system presence of east democracy, the period for the government had importance. Meeting of Muslims did the superiority on that period with circumstance of legal parliament than on the western states.

For example, as in England on chamber of lords and as deputies on public chambers were not distinctive on the given voice and level of public occurrence, level of each aristocrat categorically was identical looking on that. General states of France were not so important in a society life as meetings; the king had been strongly interested not to call them. They had most of all reminded verbal fight of the king among representatives. On the contrary, on meeting in Temur's period caused looking on position, the most important problems passed to discussion, destiny of the person was considered as the state destiny and speaking at first master.

Temur himself was interested in a meeting call. Speaking by turns, the society and the state had felt requirement to meeting. Recognizing the present

⁸⁴ Mukimov Z. The history of legality and the state of Uzbekistan ... - B.167.

⁸⁵ Boboev H.B. Amir Temur and temurids' reign ... - P. 62-63.

circumstances of statehood in this period we comprehend that meeting in the form of parliament moved ahead on similar systems at that period.

The purpose of their call was an achievement to carry out the purpose and desires of the people and the state. In a current research continuation we came to such a conclusion: "Temur's circulations had been in a proved purpose realization". For instance, give an attention to his organized circulation in 1398-1399 to India and meeting decisions.

L.Keren the previous to position of India analyzes and gives such main reasons of its circulation: « According to its thoughts, in x century the city of Gazna was left (the present Afghanistan). For the first time conquering the area Andara, Sabuktegin had made seventeen times of circulations in the north of India, since the son well-known Makhmud gaznaviy to each Turk and the Mongol it is considered to be natural. When Gaznaviy had got to regress, one more of Muslim leaders Mukhammad Goriy (the city of mountains in Afghanistan) also had shown the arts at these areas. In Xii century a place of goriys mastered other sultans - Turkic sultans.

One of them Elutmish Jakhongir declared the reigns Delhi as a capital, an army attack of Mongols returned back. After that, in the beginning of xiii centuries turkish-Afghan dynasties khaljiyi, completely made Islamic Indian peninsula. In this business, especially, a gain of the Dean played very important role because till this day muslims had seized only India.

Outcropping from this well-known dynasty Alauddin Beshavkat, the skilful leader, the great organizer, and also very the most religious person, had made the big victory over Mongols having of the Chigatajsky dynasty. In its current ruling not accepting Moslem doctrine had been expelled from this place.

In 1316 after death Alauddin Beshavkat, in the state dominated four years bloody absent-mindedness. To these disorders the higher stately Muslim meeting had put an end and Delhi had seized by military commander called Giyosiddin Tugluk.

Passing year's representatives of dynasty Giyosiddin Tugluk battled against Temur's troops of the master. Out coming from ordinary Turkic family Giyosiddin Tugluk became a capable kagan. It had reorganized the government, having based an accurate army had won areas belonging American Indian radgies. He has been killed by the son whom Mohammed Tugluk came to a throne a name and such bloodshed preceded long in India.⁸⁶

Precisely, the same thoughts had been told by Bertold Spuler. He had told that in India there was a difficult situation and on such risky position⁸⁷ Amir Temur had made circulation, in his research.⁸⁸ Muslims had been well informed for a long time from occurring cases in Delhi. To be got involved to these cases at, there were many bases. As a result of mutual contention northern India had turned not only to a lung to extraction but also without conceivable which headless the edge could be submitted without difficulty.

The great master calling meeting had declared the decision: «Using mutual emptying throne successors, we have decided to begin circulations to India that this edge did not recognise karaha except Muslims Guragon ".⁸⁹

Thus, lucky person Temur not only in the earth but also other countries of the world confronted for absent-mindedness and injustice. Thoughts remaining about meetings at sources can be arguments.

⁸⁶ Kheren. - B.83.

⁸⁷ Spuler Bertold. India before Timur. The mongol period / History of the muslim world. - P.60-65.

⁸⁸ The same work - P. 60-65.

⁸⁹ At that place

On ours, scientists should state comprehensively an estimation studying in a sight in a new fashion, from the fair point of view in its activity, the providing purpose of its circulation as separate theme training, its put problems and results, and should show its place in world history.

Comprehensively training of a role of meetings in social lives of the state also will help to understand more deeply the further traditions of statehood of this period. In it not only military leaders, and also participated masters, government officials, scientific great and elderly skilled people have told the opinion, military leaders were appointed assessors to the central and local government officials.

It is possible to learn from brought one case Nizomiddin Shomiy about that that Temur aspired to pull scientists for the state works to improve meetings in the further: "In meeting Temur looking at scientists, far centuries scientists, experts helped to show road of good and the head of justice to sultans why you do not give a management in it and do not tell that I have and should do".⁹⁰

Each of them ceremoniousness had told a word and have agreed to majesty and a distance in accordance answered: "Thank The God that Temur the lucky person himself learns to all good things, and has no requirement on edification as we". Temur objecting these words had told: "It is not necessary to me to answer with ceremoniousness, to me not to like to talk accordingly to me, a duty that you have come from any places and tell me all good and bad, and the party of these places not hiding. With these words I do not wish to tell that you should trust me. From this to my property there will be no benefit. I wish to tell that the God, yes his honor let is exceeded, does not require in ours

⁹⁰ Nizomiddin Shomiy. Zafarnoma ... - P.369-370.

majesty or ceremoniousness, ours a duty to thank the God to all to it of that the God has given. Our duty is to deserve the highest the consent of the God".⁹¹

Muslims addressed the scientists, had told that their praise is not necessary to it, and is necessary their councils, and his purpose from it was the achievement of well-being and justice of the state, has separately underlined to do by a lung requirement of the people. As known from meetings, the lucky person pulled scientists in the state works and had shown them separate care. Nizomiddin Shomiy says about them: "The master choosing the group of known scientists had made each of them the candidate of sofas that they having been there had learnt the true reason of a problem. If oppressed someone had got something bad all will be as is told in laws."⁹²

Having a look at the passed problems in meeting Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy describes so: "For one instant, if the earth Bajlakon centre would be the Islam republic and all would gather for this republic. In the residence of the highest Khumoyun there was a session and in it took part above mentioned notable scientists, in grandiose concourse all important problems the world and religion were discussed, there were favorable and graceful words about any problem".

Here is the example, about advantage and perfection, and also justice and advantage of blessing Temur having exclaimed: "Scientists always gave advice to pad shahs, forbade doing bad affairs, and gave blessing on safe affairs. And in this century you do not arrive, you do not give councils in any way".

⁹¹ Nizomiddin Shomiy.Zafarnoma ... - P.370.

⁹² At that place

At this meeting from scientists Temur had asked to help him and as in the aforesaid of the information he had underlined scientists helped the previous pad shahs under the authority of the state work.⁹³

Temur the master in government meeting conferring had sent scientists and wise men to learn conditions of areas. To provide justice in places, having seen off a questionnaire question-answer, he had achieved to take timely direct news from any place, but after meeting which held in Baylakone, he had sent religious people of the state to explain conditions of areas and people. For example, with advantage Scientists always had told "Have you given any advice always to pad shahs, and why you are here, what for you here sit then?" They with an apology had told, "Yes there will be a glorification to the Allah, we are far to show the road and edifications to you, we think that all your words and affairs on a correct direction".⁹⁴ Then Temur had told that the answers were not pleasing compliments.

⁹³ Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy . Zafarnoma... - P.278-279 .

⁹⁴ The same book. - P.279.

1.3. The basic post and ranks of the state of Temur

The Uzbek⁹⁵ and foreign⁹⁶ scientists partially learnt the basic posts and ranks during Temur's period of the master. Specialists as B.Mant M.Hajdar in accordance with a seed post and ranks of tribes were distributed by customs of that period at discretion and Temur's powers. In Temur's state basically seed aristocrats had been involved. B.Maniz had told that in Temur's state of the master on a basis to the politician there were tribes as barlas, yasuriy, jalayr, sulduz, apardi, arlot, masters' huttalon, and basically military leaders left these tribes.⁹⁷ In the book "Councils of Temur" special Taurus from forty relatives had given⁹⁸ ten on twelve-barlos, tarxon, argin, arlot, tugay, kipchak, the Mongol, sulduz, jalayr and to Tatars. B.Maniz also mentioned that in Temur's state was a T-shaped method military establishment.⁹⁹ It was appointed military and administrative chiefs from aristocrats as scientists speak.

For example, Balkh and Bukhara masters from barlas tribe administered, in kavchin tribe had given a post daruga.¹⁰⁰ Yezd, Tabriz, Paradise, Abarkukh, Khoresm, Herat, Isfizar, Avnik constantly operated masters from kavchin tribe.¹⁰¹

⁹⁵ Akhmedov B.A. The policy of the governing of Timur's reign ... - P. 5-22; Mukhamadjonov A.R. Timur and temurids reign ... - P. 25-33; Azamat Ziyo. The history of Uzbek statehood ... - P. 171-189. and the others

⁹⁶ Appendix C. The formal administrative structure ... - P.167-175; Manz Beatrice Forbes. Administration and the delegation of authority in Temur's dominions ... - P. 191-207; Manz B.F. Structure and function in Temur's administration. The rise and rule of Tamerlane ... - P. 107-127.

⁹⁷ Manz B.F. Structure and function in Temur's administration ... - P. 119.

⁹⁸ Councils of Timur ... - P.109.

⁹⁹ The same author. - P. 111.

¹⁰⁰ Manz B.F. Structure and function ... - Pp. 124-125.

¹⁰¹ At that place ... - P. 122.

In state managements the post “mukhassil”¹⁰² owned the big position and more chagatay aristocrats had received this post. They were engaged with collecting and departure of taxes execute. On influential posts as daruga,tavachi Tauris appointed.

B.Manz giving the opinion has told: “Amir Temur was not based distinct rules in post appointment. He was afraid from weakening of the power, expansion of power of separate officials, preventing in centralisation, and each post and to establishment had presented as gift, and thus he had achieved to keep management and supervision the states in the hands”.¹⁰³ We are being agreed with B.Manz's opinion wish to tell that in delivery of posts and ranks Temur had paid attention to the spiritual and professional factors, experiences, however, his supervision on the state lands together with the lands suyurgol as talent, owners of the land, vaqfs, trade and т.д.have to be mentioned. In these soils of a policy of the purposes of storage the centralised state disappeared. Such method management is peculiar the monarchical power of the statehood. Hilda Huckhem also had confirmed that chagatays played the big role at the government and at the heart of military force.¹⁰⁴

B.Mants gives data that from dependent areas in collecting of taxes ask omon took part the representative of two devons. To these processes were managing directors of chagatays and they were registered categorically.¹⁰⁵

It is learnt that Temur's period is divided on four parts:1 - the central managements of establishments; 2-seater establishments; 3-legal agencies; 4-military men of establishment.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰² Manz B.F. Structure and function ... - P.115

¹⁰³ The same author. - P.119

¹⁰⁴ Huckham H. The master of seven constellations

... - P. 72.

¹⁰⁵ Manz B.F. Structure and function ... - Pp. 109-110.

We also aspired to describe posts and awards of reign of Temur allocating on central, right-judicial, local and religious areas.

Posts and ranks concerning to central power

Because of that Amir Temur did not concerned to the family of Chingizkhan he is (master) named not the khan, but Amir. Though in absoluteness Amir Temur was the master, he had officially given Suyurgatmish and Makhmudkhan the rank of the khan agrees to traditions that they were from chingizs. Because almost in time a one-and-a-half century there were bases formed the Mongolian management, they were considered lawful power of the states. According to these rules the master having got married to a daughter mongol khan Sarajmulkhanum had seized the rank "Guragon". And through he had strengthened the prestige.

After Temur, from state officials, unlimited power owned devonbegi.¹⁰⁷ Sometimes it was called "the prime minister".¹⁰⁸ The prime minister was the chief minister and played the important role.

B.Manz has given the information on that in palace of Temur existed "Devoni Alo" and "Devoni Buzurg" which were considered as the ministries.¹⁰⁹ According to with these ministries "Vaziri Buzurg" was engaged with activity by the highest category of aristocrats.

¹⁰⁶ Appendix C. The formal administrative structure / Manz B. F. The rise and rule of Tamerlane. - Cambridge University Press, 1989. - Pp.167-175.

¹⁰⁷ Akhmedov B. Remembering the Amir Temur ... - P. 14.

¹⁰⁸ The same author. - P. 15.

¹⁰⁹ Appendix C. The formal administrative structure ... - P. 114.

As chief Devoni Alo was called "Sokhibi Devon".¹¹⁰ This higher post was inserted as chagatays aristocrats. Devonbegi through ministers had been informed by occurring cases in reigns. Also had daily informed Temur personally news.

Khodja Ma'sud Simnoniy was one of reliable "Sokhibi Devon" Temur's ohms of the master. ¹¹¹Temur gave the big powers and also conducted supervision over Devonbegi. And in any time he could cancel any time.¹¹²

B.Manz "yarguchi" was considered the higher court tribunal which judged king's family and chagatays aristocrats, the high-ranking official moved opinion of Devoni Buzurg.¹¹³

Ministers were considered the most important as officials and the important areas of reign operated. We already spoke that seven minister's conducted activity in reign and they Submitted Devonbegi.

Beatrice Manz aspired restrictions of powers of ministers of Temur master, at all their powers in one post often them changed. Because of it he didn't give the admission strengthening of the Persian managers.¹¹⁴

We think that often getting to an intrigue of other officials Amir Temur aspired to strengthening of the central management limited their activity and probably strong supervised their activity. In the second, this thought was impossible to tell proved completely, because Muslims did not replaced all officials so often.

For the state treasury and treasury of the pad shah (called Amir's khazora) answered khazinador (khozin).¹¹⁵We think that they being responsible to the state treasury, their works were checked strongly.

¹¹⁰ Appendix C. The formal administrative structure ... - P. 168

¹¹¹ At that place. - P. 114.

¹¹² Manz B.F. Structure and function ... - P. 114.

¹¹³ Appendix C. The formal administrative structure ... - P.171-172

¹¹⁴ Manz B.F. Structure and function ... - P. 114.

In the central power the post of the printer (secretary) was important; it was responsible for work to put a stamp. The secretary was one of the the nearest person of the governor.¹¹⁶ There is information on that that in “muizz al-ansab” was import secretaries as Iygu Temur, Sheikh Mohammed, and Abdullah Parvanachi.¹¹⁷

Coming to the padishah with the complaint, also, general to people and country condition answered "Arzbegi".¹¹⁸ He also had power to finish the data on what as was carried out by times decrees and orders of the higher governor of the country. His responsibility finishing truly happenings and cases in the country was charged.

In barn Temur the master's shiqovuls¹¹⁹ also had the big authority. They dealt with organizational problems proceeding and entering ambassadors in the state.

If we take a glance at diplomatic communications and official ceremonies based to it, we feel that these people had wide experience, work, a science, and responsibility. Selection, preparation, qualification of ambassadors in the barn qualifying, also they directly were responsible for this work.

One of the higher posts was tavachi (adjutant). They were engaged in meeting princes and local chiefs at various edges of the state, meeting of fights before circulations, to take the account of the dead military men during war.¹²⁰ They were responsible for conducting distinct calculation of troops, to condition improvement, improvement of maintenance with weapons, appointments of

¹¹⁵ Orinboev A. The words left without translation and historical change meanings for the terms /Abdurrazzoq Smarkandiy. Matlai Sa'dayn ... - P.460.

¹¹⁶ Manz B.F. Structure and function in Temur's administration ... - Pp. 112-113.

¹¹⁷ Muizz al-ansab ... - P. 119.

¹¹⁸ Akhmedov B. Remembering the Amir Temur ... - P. 14 .

¹¹⁹ Shomiy.Zafarnoma ... - P. 519; Abdurrazzoq Smarkandiy ... - P. 315; 461.

¹²⁰ Huckham H. The master of seven constellations ... - P. 67-68.

serial numbers of their delivery of necessary problems, etc. Tavachi in the peace moment of troops were engaged agitation of soldiers for works. In Azerbaijan in channel building tavachies were the heads. They also were responsible for fair distribution of an army, planting an army on one place, etc. Generally speaking, the post was considered to be the most influential works and on this post it was inserted selectively possessing people wide experience and force, organizing ability.¹²¹

In “muizz ul - ansab” the Sheikh, Inok Khumori Kavchin, jakhonshokh Barlas, iskander Durbat, Ulayfa Kavchin, Bustari, Buri Sulduz, Khudaydod Khusayniy, Lokman Kharezmi were tavachis. Additionally, mubarshakh Barlas, Alim, Mohammed, Yusuf Jalil also were tavachies.¹²²

Hunting animals of the padishah looked after the servant "qushbegi".¹²³ And he helped the padishah on hunting and was responsible for conducting communications through the trained birds. Subsequently their prestige was exceeded, even in Bukhara as the main minister was considered as qushbegi.

The most influential ranks of the period of Temur were Guragon (the son-in-law of the khan).

Guragon was an honorary title which was given to that man who was married to the girl concerning to the descendant of Chingizkhan.¹²⁴ In accordance with political traditions married governors thus had strengthened the power. Muslims, Mironshokh Mirzo, Jakhongir Mirzo, Mirzo Ulugbek, took the honorable name.

In this period at the most influential reading and writing of a palace was considered «tarkhon". He had handed over for the shown big services before

¹²¹ Appendix C. The formal administrative structure ... - Pp. 173-174.

¹²² Muizz al-ansab ... - P.118.

¹²³ Akhmedov B. Remembering the Timur ... - P 16.

¹²⁴ The same author. - P.14 .

reign, were released from taxes and a privilege (freely to enter into presence of the khan, say goodbye nine times, sometimes their descendants also were released from taxes.¹²⁵

In Temur's palace one of influential ranks was called "nuyon". He left for chagatay aristocrats to whom Amir Temur had given the stamp. The great master, noib, area (by the chief of ten thousand human troops) was used in values. The owner of this rank owned big authority on a palace.

The period of Amir Temur iqtodors¹²⁶ also owned the big authority. Iqto was handed over to what had shown to boldness at the higher military post, people the higher majestic troops and other state works. Iqto was a land share. Sometimes iqto was given forever and for some time. This method of course intervened on centralization processes. At first suyurgol distances for that term, then made out it for life. It of course influenced weakening of the central power.

Governesses of the princes and princesses were called "otaliq", and to this post had selected the closest people of a family of Temur master. They were called "atka", "otabek". Oталиqs had the right to enter freely to the governor and were charged to sow from every point to improve and develop princes. As known, from time immemorial new-born children of the state chiefs had given to the wet nurse. The wet nurse should have been from good families and should have the new child. And atkies were considered to be husbands of these wet nurses and became as fathers to princes.

¹²⁵ Karamatov Kh. Some termins and words with meanings of historical changes / Nizomiddin Shomiy .Zafarnoma... - P.516.

¹²⁶ Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy. Zafarnoma ... - P. 172 .

Everyone, the got person could not be an atka, or a wet nurse, only people from good families, from every side healthy, sharp-witted, clever, wise people corresponded to that post.

They were engaged specially in education of princes. Oталиq took tutorial teachers for the child from various areas and probably prepared the child for all-round state works.

One example from history: In 1394 on August, 14th Shokhrukh Mirzo became the father and named the child as Ibrakhim Sultan. To the prince, Duman Aga was appointed as his teacher."And the master appointed Osman Abbos as an atalik and his wife Sotgun Ogo became the wet nurse".¹²⁷

If princes sat down on a throne or began the new work at a young age, atabeks gave an advice.

When became an adult, to them had given an area. The authoritative master or bek was appointed as a teacher, it means atalik or atabek was appointed the teacher.¹²⁸ It operated area on behalf of the prince before execution sixteen years.¹²⁹

Delivering decrees and commands of the pad shah to local governors was called "parvonachi".¹³⁰ He was considered influential posts of a palace.

Kukaltosh or Kukaldosh was considered as the son of the wet nurse of the prince, the son of the wet nurse and the prince were considered as brothers.

The Bakovul-rank which was added to a name of this person, the official in this rank had tried in advance delivers the meal to the pad shah.¹³¹ In his

¹²⁷ The same book

¹²⁸ Abdurrazzoq Samarkandiy. Matlai Sa'dayn ... - P. 93

¹²⁹ Akhmedov B. The examples of national upbringing / Remembering Amir Temur ... - P.125-126.

¹³⁰ Abdurrazzoq Samarkandiy. Matlai Sa'dayn... - P.458 .

¹³¹ Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy - P.128; Abdurrazzoq Samarkandiy. Matlai Sa'dayn... - P.196.

responsibility and to court people the problem of maintenance of their safety assigned preparation of tasty foods.

And also, cooker (bakovul) operated wedding and reception of visitors. The chief of court cooks was called as the main thing cooker. Main cooker was one of influential posts and was responsible for all connected works with kitchen, in general preparation of foods at court kitchen. People with thin taste, ingenious, people from good families were inserted on this post.

And also a rank bavurchi¹³² was added to a name of that person and this rank had given to the main cook of a palace.

Disigner of foods of the Padishah were "khonsolar".¹³³

The Personal secretary of the Padishah was called "munshiy".¹³⁴ He also was called "peculiar munshiy". Munshiy wrote confidential meeting and the former conversations to a writing-book unselfishness that had told in meetings. Munshiys'considerable letters and laudable poems were written. They were skilful. In Temur's state Devonky the personnel occupied with the note was called "bakhshiy".¹³⁵ They conducted the court documentary works. And also, they were responsible for the state works of direct and timely conducting. The authority bakhshiys were high in a palace. There were two types of bakhshiys: turk and tadjik.¹³⁶

Including, Mamalikshokh Bakhshiy, Davlatshokh Bakhshiy, Shokh Bakhshiy. From Turkish bakhshiys El-arta Bakhshiy, Say Narta Bakhshiy, Temur Chokar Bakhshiy, Mavlonov Sayyid Zayn al-Obidin, Mukhammed Sharaf Parvonachi Simnoniy, Yol Kutlug Kishi, Ismoil

¹³² Abdurrazzoq Samarkandiy. Matlai Sa'dayn.....- P.454

¹³³ Akhmedov B. Remembering the Amir Temur ... - P.16.

¹³⁴ Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy Zafarnoma ... - P. 262.

¹³⁵ Abdurrazzoq Samarkandiy. Matlai Sa'dayn... - P. 454.

¹³⁶ Muizz al-ansab – P.118.

Khoni, mavlono Mukhammad Sogarjiy, Khojam Khivakiy, Yusuf Shokh Kokhi, Argun Mug and others bakhshiys had written the Persian inscriptions¹³⁷.

Inscription, the secretary, the Devonian employee called employees conducted written reign works. From activity conducting devons could learn that Cupid Timur inserted knowing, sharp-witted people on this service.

The Hattot-clerk which wrote a copy from books was the secretary and he was beautifully writer, they executed the state important letters.

Zinbardars¹³⁸ were beating the saddle of horses of the pad shah and princes; they were responsible for preparations of horse-drawn vehicle.

Peculiar reliable bodyguards of the governor were called "ichkilar"(insiders)¹³⁹.

Majlisnavis were that person which wrote serially details of the untied important problems and separate works which had examined at sessions to a special writing-book.

Besides, in their responsibility assigned to register gone down statements to the Padishah, reception of sentences, decisions and all was stated the important works and personal phrases of the Padishah. And it shows that all state important origin and works were stored in written form.

The owner of a stable of the Padishah was called "mirokhur".¹⁴⁰ He was responsible for the selection of good horses, maintenance of these animals with procontentments and their preparation for special works.

In a palace of the Padishah there was a post "mirobboshi".¹⁴¹ They were the heads over water management activity. If we examine the climate of Middle

¹³⁸ Akhmedov B. Remembering the Timur ... - P. 14.

¹³⁹ Abdurrazzoq Samarkandiy. Matlai Sa'dayn.....- P.351

¹⁴⁰ Akhmedov B. Remembering the Timur.....- P.15

Asia based to an artificial irrigation then we will understand importance of a post mirobboshi.

The engineer¹⁴² knew well science, geometry, the expert-creator of history of buildings; the builder-engineer. Unique and giant buildings are given by news about that that level and a science of that time. This expert also had taken a part in building Temur's activity.

Mukhaffachi¹⁴³ was a rank which was added to a name and he had executed all connected with palankin of the Padishah. If we take in attention that Temur was in palankin more than in a palace, from that it was possible to learn that Temur had many affairs. Cleaners cleaned and were responsible for accuracy of his room and a palace.

In a harem of the Padishah served "Khoja sarolar",¹⁴⁴ they were responsible for safety of harem women. And also they served to harem women.

Among palace workers were "chukhralar". They were from aristocrats and they were young guys.¹⁴⁵ They were personal guards of princes and were called "chukhraboshi".¹⁴⁶

A veil of Padishahs carried the servant "shukurchi"¹⁴⁷, he carried also an umbrella for the Padishah. He, of more time spent in circulations; therefore, it was possible to understand what kind of difficult work had chukhraboshi.

Supervisor weapon holder in a palace of the Padishah was called "kurchi". We thought that their service had the big importance in maintenance of safety of the court.

¹⁴¹ At that place

¹⁴² Mukhammadjanov A.R. Amir Temur and temurids ... - P. 121.

¹⁴³ Nizomiddin Shomiy. Zafarnoma.... - P.512-513.

¹⁴⁴ The same author. - P. 518; Fasikh Khavafi. Mujmali Fasikhi ... - P. 233.

¹⁴⁵ Abdurrazzoq Samarkandiy. Matlai Sa'dayn. ... - P.461; Shomiy. Zafarnoma ... - P. 519.

¹⁴⁶ B.Akhmedov. Remembering the Amir Temur ... - P.16.

¹⁴⁷ Shomiy. Zafarnoma ...- P. 520; Abdurrazzoq Samarkandiy. Matlai Sa'dayn ... - P.461.

The posts and ranks concerning to a local administration

In Timur's period of the master in cities as Isfahan, Shiraz, Yezd, Herat and Samarkand were available local devons and they were called «sokhibi devon». ¹⁴⁸We think that such devons had been organized in cities having the big importance. ¹⁴⁹

As writes B.Mants local devon had been combined from the Persian managing directors, but collecting of taxes was not included completely into their power. ¹⁵⁰

However about responsible term of devon, it was not enough data and devons were translated from one place to another. In local management "darugas"¹⁵¹ played the big role. They have performed responsible works as the convoy chief or as the regional or city mayor.

Darugas¹⁵² were generally borders appointed also to areas. Registration of the citizen, folding of the soldier, collecting of taxes also was finishing to a palace of the Padishah and work of supervision of local governors was responsibilities of them. Darugas in current circulations had carried out a problem as of the observer of an army.¹⁵³ And also management of areas, correct set activity in post stations, collecting of taxes were duties of them. ¹⁵⁴

¹⁴⁸ Appendix C. The formal administrative structure ... - P. 173-174.

¹⁴⁹ Appendix C. The formal administrative structure ... - P. 168.

¹⁵⁰ At that place...P.- 170

¹⁵¹ Fasikh Havafi. Mujmali Fasikhi ... - P. 64, 120, 136, 141, 167, 168 and the others

¹⁵² Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy. Zafamoma ... - P.148, 264 ; Abdurrazzoq Samarkandiy . Matlai Sa'dayn ... - P. 70, 90;

¹⁵³ Appendix C. The formal administrative structure ... - P.170.

¹⁵⁴ H Huckham H.. The master of seven constellations... - P. 67.

Darugas were responsible for agriculture restoration, city building or regenerative works.¹⁵⁵

So, darugas - managing directors of a local executive power were responsible persons on all problems of territories, they held the important place in statehood of timurids. On darugas the state was the big requirement and duties that inserted. In the book "Temur's Councils" if the citizen's thing either was stolen or another thing had been happened at departmental territory that managing directors paid, therefore this post was very responsible. On these posts inserted from aristocrats who had T-beam stamp.

Mukhassil¹⁵⁶ was from the most influential posts of the reign of Temur master. On these posts also inserted aristocrats who had T-beam stamp.¹⁵⁷ They contained with darugas conducted activity in the same row. Mukhassils were responsible for collecting from the dependent lands the tax "khiroj" and asked "omon".

Tamgachies¹⁵⁸ (printers) were responsible for collecting the taxes which had come through customs.¹⁵⁹

In each area was responsible the Amir of justice. They supervised justice of this territory. In Temur's period of the level of establishments of the power, customs services, managements tax and establishments of other local government could be learnt through analyses of these various posts and ranks of adaptation of activity.

In places financial credit and debit works were executed by bookkeepers, keepers of calculations were "mustavfiys".¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁵ Manz B.F. Structure and function.. - P.116; Appendix C. The formal administrative structure ... - P. 170.

¹⁵⁶ Fasikh Havafi. Mujmali Fasikhi ... -P.6, 107, 129, 133, 153, 207.

¹⁵⁷ The same author- P.115

¹⁵⁸ Fasikh Havafi. Mujmali Fasikhi... -P. 105.

¹⁵⁹ Appendix C. The formal administrative structure ... - P. 170

¹⁶⁰ Abdurrazzoq Samarkandiy. Matlai Sa'dayn ... - P. 457.

The chief of a fortress was called "kutvol".¹⁶¹ We think that they played the big role in defensive works. Long since on cities there were strong fortresses and their conquest was a difficult problem. At first these fortresses were under construction in the strategic defensive purposes. Kutvol had solved a problem of opening of the gate of a fortress. Keys from fortress gate also stood at kutvol. Therefore, on this post it was inserted people patriots, administrative, clever men.

In local management mukhtasibs¹⁶² also played the important role. They carried out rules of shariat, the prices for markets; others supervised also types of such things. Mukhtasibs supervised the spiritual works.

Local small arranged well engaged in works of the finance and agriculture managements were called emins (lexical value reliable people). They had power of supervision of the land, tax collecting, supervising these lands.¹⁶³

Decrees of the higher governors and announced to the people the important cases were called "herald".¹⁶⁴ They at markets, at mahallas both kishlaks, and broad masses called a chasm at the collected lands with a high voice. And it was a method of an exchange of the information peculiar in medieval statehood.

The distributor of water was called "juybon". They had powers at the circle of territories water division.

The chairman of makhalla, the chief of craft benches was called "kulu".

¹⁶¹ Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy. Zafarnoma ... - P.148; Abdurrazzoq Samarkandiy. Matlai Sa'dayn ... - P. 63.

¹⁶² Mukhammadjanov A.R. Timur and the temurids ... - P. 121

¹⁶³ Nizomiddin Shomiy. ... - P. 370; Abdurrazzoq Smarkandiy. Matlai Sa'dayn ... - P. 453.

¹⁶⁴ Abdurrazzoq Smarkandiy. Matlai Sa'dayn ... - P. 455.

According to the previous territorial site certain handicraftsmen lived in kishlaks and makhallas. Chairmen of makhalla had selected people who could be an example for all.

We think that rural mayors were called kalontars and they were considered as representatives of local authorities. They also were responsible for a socioeconomic life, peace well-being of the territory.

Posts and ranks concerning the power of court

The problem of Timur's period concerning court and right system were specialising, from these posts "qozi"¹⁶⁵ (judge) were from the most influential posts. Qoziis played the important role in adaptation of court, the state right. They played the important role in relations of the citizen and the state, in realization of propensities of public justice. Qoziis had the big influence of maintenance force of legality of the state. In this period they tried to discover legal balance showing the epoch left huge qoziis as a possessing science and ability.

Chagatajsky masters and the official examining inconsistent in the law were called "yarguchi". He conducted activity in court of the higher tribunal.

Qoziis before all equality, justice certainly followed laws and demanded from them to let out natural and fair decisions.

¹⁶⁵ Fasikh Khavafi. Mujmali Fasikhi ... – P. 37, 44, 56, 83, 90, 154, 160, 163, 197.

If also one of the parties was dissatisfied the put out decision of qozi or a sentence the state chiefs had right to give the appeal by qozikalon¹⁶⁶(chief qozi). It means that on the whole country activity supervision of qoziis assigned by qozikalon.

In the state of Muslims actions of proceeding were carried out in trial qoziis and they shared in Sheriyat court, Citizens' court and military court.

Azamat Ziyoy says: "The Justice that is court - legal system shared on three Ministry of Justice was engaged in with worldly affairs. Military court operated a separate image".¹⁶⁷

B.Ahmedov thinks that dealing with wordly problems is called «akhdosi qozi". Qozi engaged as Sheriyat are called" Qozi Sheriyat ». Qozi dealing with military problems between soldiers is called" Qozi soldier".¹⁶⁸

Studying Temur's reign, we see that ongovernment'sposts worked influential people and they had works. One of such people were called "asaslar".¹⁶⁹

They worked to protect in the evenings the world for people. Engaged people were called as complaints "dodgoh".¹⁷⁰

The tax collector was called" yasokiy" or" sarboz ".¹⁷¹ From them it was required business and justice, the adaptation to the state interests.

The police establishment was called yasaklik.¹⁷² They were responsible for decipline, to a public order and had power to supervise them.

¹⁶⁶ Tojikhonov U., Saidov A. The concepts of Jurisprudence ... - B. 178.

¹⁶⁷ Azamat Ziyoy. The history of the Uzbek statehood ... - P.180-181.

¹⁶⁸ Akhmedov B. The governing policy of Amir Temur ... - P.16

¹⁶⁹ Abdurrazzoq Samarkandiy. Matlai Sa'dayn. ... - P.453; Karomatov H. The given work ... - P.506.

¹⁷⁰ Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy Zafarnoma ... - P. 172

¹⁷¹ Abdurrazzoq Samarkandiy. Matlai Sa'dayn... - B.455.

¹⁷² Khuseyn Bayqaro. Risola ... - P. 21-22.

Night bodyguards were called "pos" or "guard".¹⁷³ They were responsible for the world of citizens. This different information on posts shows that they had certain problems.

Posts and ranks concerning to religious administration

In Temur's period, if we take importance of Islam, religious posts and ranks played the big importance. Amir Temur used Islamic ideology as the force of connection. Therefore, in the state had paid the big attention to religious management.

The Muslim leader at reign was called "sheikh-ul-Islam". Alisher Navoi "Sheikh-ul-Islam"¹⁷⁴ makes heads of Muslims and instructions on Islamic prospering. Such person should be the keeper of Islam and wise.

"Sheikhul-Islam" was concerned all indulgence. He knew Islam in perfection.¹⁷⁵

From the greatest religious posts the palace had "a'lam" (lawyer). This higher post was inserted selectively strongly knowing scientific laws of theology and Sheriyat. They were advisers to the main governor in problems concerning to Sheriyat laws.¹⁷⁶

¹⁷³ Alisher Navoi. Mahbub ul-qulub. 15 pieces of Books - Tashkent: 1966. T.XIII . - P.17.

¹⁷⁴ At that place.

¹⁷⁵ Amir Temur in on history of World ... - P. 65.

¹⁷⁶ Akhmedov B. The governing policy of state of Amir Temur ... - P.14.

The supervisor of the prices on markets, performance by Muslims of rules of Shariat, and the higher official person was called "mukhtasib".¹⁷⁷ Basically they were responsible for moral affairs.

In the period Temur, the descendants of prophet Muhammed were considered as sayyids and had the big authority. They took the big place in a country life. Great Temur gave them the big material gifts.

The subordinated officials to mukhtasibs were called "ikhtisob akhli". They engaged with the problems in Sheriyat bases assigned to keep a public order and debauchery forestalling. He assigned to stand against cheating binge and against various negative illnesses. Mukhtasibs had retaliatory power to punish those which did something against the rights of the country in corresponding positions.

"Sadr"¹⁷⁸ conducted important issues connected with vaqfs of the lands. These officials had been occupied with expenses of land which had presented the enterprises, mosques and other establishments. They submitted to "sadri a'zam". Sadri a'zam¹⁷⁹ - they set land to sayyids and to religious figures as a suyurgol. And also it was considered as the high-ranking official which knew a theology and Sheriyat science and from time to time gave reports about vaqfs.

In Temur's period with works the explanation and classification of the Muslim right were engaged "fakikhs". They in the first conducted researchers leaning to products of Muslims and leaning to the Koran.

¹⁷⁷Mukhammadjonov A.R. Temur and temurids reign ... - P. 121.

¹⁷⁸ Amir Temur in the world history ... - P. 65; Akhmedov B. Remembering Amir Temur ... - P. 15.

¹⁷⁹ At that place

The Imam khatib ¹⁸⁰affairs of a mosque, training namaz operated, etc. They called the population in good with various appeals. These appeals had been well organised on Friday, after namaz".

Voizis had the oratorical abilities, resulted impression, the big influence to the people.

Teacher's which taught lessons from religious and worldly sciences at medrese were called "mudarrisses". ¹⁸¹They played the big role in increase of literacy and a population of an inner world. The authority of mudarrisses among the people was great. In this period sheikhs and their descendants accepted as the most authoritative.

Doing conclusions, Amir Temur in state management aspired to put aristocrats. For example, barlases, yasuries, jalays, sulduzs, ulus, apardiy, tribes,arlots, masters Khuttalon had the big political position. In a palace of Muslims, there were important posts as mukhassil, daruga, tavachi, atalik, parvanachi, kukaltosh, chief cook, Amir justice, mukhtasib, the secretary, bakhshiy, mirob, the engineer and the others. And they played the big role at sanguineous business of machinery of state.

Qoziy, dodhokh, asalar, yasokiy, yasaklik - these posts played the big role in court system, owned force of the big influence in maintenance of laws and their execution of the country.

The Sheikh-ul-Islam, the lawyer, mukhtasib, the official, fakikh, the imam khatib, Karan reader, mudarris - these religious posts and ranks played the important role in formation of divine concepts of the country.

¹⁸⁰ Fasikh Havafi. Mujmali Fasikhi ... -P.13, 62, 79, 209, 210, 226.

¹⁸¹ Fasikh Havafi. Mujmali Fasikhi ... -P.51, 202, 210, 245.

In general, Amir Temur's available posts and ranks in reigns played the big role in strengthening of machinery of state.

Doing a conclusion, we have learnt that system of bodies of the central and local government, conformity system of bodies of a rank, a proportion well storing jammed. The above-stated posts and ranks show creations of a perfect management system during this period, deserved by maintenance of their well-being of protection of the state prosperity and citizens of this system. In this period each official had a debt and powers. Officials who conducted activity in Temur's period in the government played the big role in the decision internal and external problems.

A Conclusion to the head I

At this head the system of the central and local management, meetings, and its place in statehood analyzed, posts and ranks in Temur's reign of the master.

From analyses of researches it is possible to tell that organized the central and local system in the state, maintenance force of the monarchical power, maintenance of execution of laws, and also execution of the purposes of laws had importance.

In a palace there were posts as Devonbegi, the minister and other ranks and had in them an executive power.

Temur had divided the reign into four ulus, appointed the sons and grandsons as governors.

The master as Mongols in management, state administration had divided it into areas, areas. And also, to areas and areas princes and military leader's temurids commanded basically.

Muslims basically appointed scientific, brave military men proved to be on wars in areas and country areas.

Participation of military aristocrats in management shows that a feudal step the Middle Ages developed. In it the harmony of the civil power was created the military man.

Temur the master appointed for the sons of those people which were heated on the state works, aspired to maintenance of disinterested management at administrative territories, true, administrative, scientific work were done.

In Temur's period of the master of work of local management were well organized. Each area, regions, there was a commandant.

In reign management it is necessary to tell that collectives and local aksakals played the big role. To management had been given attention to national customs and took attention opinion of aksakals in collecting of taxes, protection of makhallya, material maintenance and others. From these it is possible to tell that Temur's reign of the master joints of bodies of the local and central power had united in the unique centre.

The big attention from the solemn formed rules to a wedding gift of grandees was given.

In management of reign of the politician, morals, ethic and aesthetic possibilities had adapted.

In a control system of the country meetings had the big importance. In all problems concerning to the most important problems of the country were

solved. In meetings sometimes to local national representatives it was granted the rights of any person in selective situations.

Even on these higher concourses according to national inquiry taxes sometimes decreased. Government officials, military leaders, scientific, great and skilled people were participated in meetings also they appointed assessors to officials.

They served maintenance of interrelation of the central power, execution of laws, justice and government installations. In that period though this political institute was representation made local governors from it, was possible to understand that through local governors of aspiration protection territory and national interests.

There were posts and ranks at reign. Because Temur was not from family Chingizkhan, that's why he named himself as "amir" an ohm and lifted one of descendant of Chingizhan the khan. However he did not limit the power, tried to discover moment to change the accepted decisions government officials and to participate acceptance of new decisions and conceivable.

After Amir Temur, a large post was 'Devonbegi'. Sometimes it was called as "great as the minister".¹⁸² He was the chief of the great Cabinet and played the important role in the state works.

In the central power there were posts as yarguchi, the treasurer (khosin), the secretary shiqovul, tavachi, arzbegi, kushbegi, tarxon, nuyon, otalik, parvanachi, bakhshiy, bitikchi, the secretary and etc.

In each area there was a head of department of justice, the auditor execution of laws seriate, the commandant of a fortress, the herald, mustaviy¹⁸³ and others more a post and a rank.

¹⁸² The same author- p-15

It is possible to do a conclusion that the central and local management of reign of Temur of the master was strongly organized; this system was important task of the purpose and realization of the state.

II Chapter.

The Court of the state of the ruler Temur – the right, the defense and the military system

1. 1. The judicial-legal system – the ruler Temur's states

In training Temur's state of the master the organized judicial-legal system has importance in training more deeply history. The judicial-legal area of Muslims was the obligatory device. Certainly it owned force of the big influence of protection of stability of the law of the state.

According to with information, in each city a shed of the mayor of a city - "dorulmorat", "kozikhona" - justice - management "doruladolat". These establishments buildings were under the construction establishments, were considered responsible in protection of a legal order of the country.

At local administrative territories of work of protection of the world and firmness at first made responsible to mayors of cities. And also to each city and settlement appointed commandants, protected the people's peace,

¹⁸³ Abdurrazzoq Samarkandiy Matlai Sa'dayn ... - p.457

they were responsible for the stolen and gone goods of this territory. To deliver people from one place to the second officers were appointed. If in road there was a larceny, murders or the crime responsibility was charged on officers.¹⁸⁴

Asas were sentries in the evenings, chiefs of search, worked sharing maintenance of the peace of citizens and held the important place in opening of criminal cases.

Supervisors of a basis of Sheriyat and spiritual errors of public structure were called "mukhtasibs".

And they supervised also markets. The official of bodies' interior affairs was called "yasaklik" and they were responsible for protection of the world of a society.

As protectors the rights of the city were called "shikhnalar" and they were military managing directors.

In Temur's period of the master there was also a post "kurchi", they protected the state weapons, and they supervised arms of the state and protected a palace of the pad shah.

Leaning to the top arguments, it is possible to tell that in Temur's period of the master was fair and protection bodies were specializing.

They were divided day, night, and also civil and military isolated divisions. And also each right the guarding body its information delivered quickly to the reign centre, the connected problems the state secret were considered in confidential meetings, minor problems were considered palace meetings, and also shown to crimes punishments were applied.

¹⁸⁴ Councils of Timur... - P.- 119

In Temur's period of the master responsible people were appointed bilateral. According to the below told, managing directors of each territory were responsible. They answered maintenance of the world and calmness, safety of citizens of heading administrative territories. Administrative punishments of small crimes entered into their power. If there were crimes against the state, persons, during lives or health, they were considered in corresponding posts of qozi, and also according to speaking acts the penalty was appointed.

The main objective organizations compulsory functions of the state of Temur of the master were people education in valid spirit of the people. And also there was a protection of peace calmness of the state and a society.

In this period in opening of crimes importance had a crime and truth finding-out.

In the book "Temur's Councils" about it is separately told, "I ordered not to punish the big and small urban population with slanderous words of the deformed people. If be as soon as someone will testify four persons and to prove about it, accordingly will be punished let a sin». Thus, do not punish for a crime, not having studied completely.

In "Temur's Councils" meets plentiful rules about a management system. Including, Temur forbids fining the population looking on slanderous conversations of other people. To Temur had helped courts with storage compulsory force of the state. They played the big role in forestalling of a fair outcome of conflicts against the turned crimes.

Looking at level of crimes appointed penalties. Courts at reign were specializing qozies in three kinds. The first qozi (judge) was a qozi of an army. This post of qozi considered military problems concerning to a crime and

conflicts. The Second - qozi of Sheriyat. It considered a crime and conflicts connected with Sheriyat.

The third post of qozi considered civil and state problems. For example, it considered problems and conflicts concerning to stolen, affairs financial belonging and to administrative areas. Had consistently planned distinct and separate problems given everyone these posts of qozi.

Activity of courts jammed, and reported without interruption personally to Temur. Court in Temur's period was based legality and propensity of justice.

In the decree addressed to grandson of Temur - Omar (was born 1383) be written that the countries donated to owe it justice and all should observe laws. In it was written: "That pad shahs, the mayor, area, masters the grandee and above mentioned the most expensive child the owner of a throne of reign, the name of known people and the owner of areas of the above-stated country, influential the mayor, and also worthy governors, knowing about the important works and in all requirements of the country to completely address to him and his naibs.¹⁸⁵

And also, in the decree it is noticed, that it is necessary to observe to laws necessarily. Let my son will make this work so, that justice, correctness; sovereignties will be guaranteed, and also let he observes to rules, that as a result there will be a comfort of mankind and the world.

Let just human will increase fair people, piety and fidelity will support mosques and madrasas under repair and will multiply good residences. Showing diligence, mufsids, hooligans, criminals and pirates, and also

¹⁸⁵ Nizomiddin Shomiy Zafarnoma ...P.-385

multiplication of inconsistent affairs to Sheriyat and ignorance need to be deleted. Only country affairs in that case will go exactly.¹⁸⁶

And also in the decree discretion in problems seriously and vigilance is marked separately: " From this desire that everyone if someone knows, let will be quiet to deliver to us that we with most have begun, we will solve this problem and if it will be necessary to make reforms to its connected every your statements ".¹⁸⁷

It is visible; that Muslims addressed rather decently in the field of justice and stability of the law, the penalties made to a crime existed precisely. Sources testify that such rules existed not only in the country, but also in international relations.

About it Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy: "To Amir Temur in areas there were only one pad shahs, and among the people there were many problems. Roads had been forgotten by thieves and pirates. And other Muslims could not go distant road in any way. Temur had made roads such, that if one person took a jug with gold or silver and any time with any road went, and no person could get accustomed at all to it".¹⁸⁸

Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy had told, that with anybody addressed, was not fair with whom that, even small the child could go with money easy in such to the country. At this country all things were established fairly. He thinks that if Temur did not conduct such exacting policy, such peace position did not exist in the country. So, against violence of the state we should use force.

Only in that case it is possible to reach justice and stability of the law. In this place we wish to tell still something of that had told Sharaffiddin Ali

¹⁸⁶ The same book ...P.-385

¹⁸⁷ The same book ...-P.-371

¹⁸⁸ Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy Zafarnoma ...-P.-292

Yazdiy: «Then there was time of descendant Mohammed Muzaffar and everyone was the mayor in one area. The hutba was read to a name to these mayors.

And, however, they were relatives, always each other intended, were enemies. And if who that approaches to another, him killed, or had made blind. And in the same period the country became Temur's possession of the master. And all managing directors had come to Temur to protest about happened and had told to him: "All hopes from you, do not give throne to Muzaffar if once again Muzaffar dominates then poor people will be killed». Amir Temur ordered to catch Muzaffar in 6.03.1393 year.¹⁸⁹

The master in his book "Temur's Councils": "I so protected authority of the state, which nobody could interfere».¹⁹⁰

He tried to balance detention in the country and ordered to Amirs, to officials in executions of decrees not to discriminate the people. In Temur's state larceny, violence, drinking the wine, fornication and to other crimes were appointed a heavy penalty. Scientific academician I.Muminov so has told about it: «As Abusing the post, bribing actions is clear from correspondences, in the country from time to time passed through interrogations and audits, drunkenness were considered as heavy sins, and the admitted people of such sins were strongly punished ".¹⁹¹

According to it medieval cutting of a finger, a hand, a nose, ears and blinding of an eye mile, beating by a lash and with whips also is peculiar to traditions, to dishonor, and was applied other retaliatory kinds of punishment.

¹⁸⁹ Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy Zafarnoma ...-P.154

¹⁹⁰ Mominov I.M. Three books .: Fan, 1969. 1st book. - P.434-435

¹⁹¹ At that place.

From "Temur's Councils" we understand that independent crimes to Sheriyat laws were called "Yasak", and looking to laws penalties was given.¹⁹²

Hilda Huckham has given data, which preliminary to laws it agrees with heavy crimes penalties, on an example were applied, the thief of one horse to get rid of a penalty should hand over nine more horses.¹⁹³

Limestone should inform continuously in written form. If limestone hides any an act, or give false news fingers of limestone were cut. If bulletins give false news or slander or self-interest had written boxes the writing executed. News, day after day, weeks, were by the month delivered to Temur.

To provide safety of caravan roads Temur has passed various laws. If at caravan roads select any goods then the mayor of this city should pay to the owner of these goods twice, and Temur's treasury five times more.¹⁹⁴

Basically the Middle Ages customs there were various retaliatory methods of reign.

Penalty of blinding of an eye was called "stretching miles in an eye". And this tool was similar in the big bent needle of sewing together of bags and with this tool was carried out "stretching miles in an eye".¹⁹⁵ This needle pinned, also had rubbed in an eye.

The made people of heavy crimes cut a head or were put on gallows. Executors a penalty of weight stones, spiritual sins were called "Ikhtisob akhli" and they operated "mukhtasibs".

Mukhtasib had given the following penalty: one of athletes of mukhtasib had put the originator ("mujrim") and on a back, the second athlete had lowered trousers of the originator, the third punished with lashes in quantity as

¹⁹² Councils of Timur ...-P-84

¹⁹³ H.Huckham. The master of seven constellations... - P. 165.

¹⁹⁴ H.Huckham. The master of seven constellations... - P. 165.

¹⁹⁵ Abdurrazzoq Samarkandiy Matlai Sa'dayn ...-P.457

the chairman had told. After that the criminal, gathering it, had made bow to mukhtasib repenting, and thanked him that the eye had opened. The regret and gratitude were one of important to conditions, in not performance of a condition the probability of a penalty was continuation.¹⁹⁶

In Temur's state of the master brave, courageous, skilful people stood top-level and businessmen respected, and was created also by it ease about the former penalty.¹⁹⁷

Temur said that "If proved a penalty of the brave person and it fined, let would not punish it with lashes. In the book" Temur's Councils "it is told that when it is proved a sin of one person let once punish, it to mean that if it fined let do not beat, and if beat let do not fine".¹⁹⁸

Not observing a legal laws and crimes by officials' penalty appointment was supervised separately.

Acts of officials were carefully studied, and according to it the penalty was appointed. If the rural aksakal or had less than level to the person will tyrannize, according to that oppression, looking, to position of the person fined.

If daruga and the mayor of a city tyrannizes the people, would deprive from everything it according to this act was mercilessly punished. This penalty had reached, to mortal executing.

Bribing the government officials and other crimes were considered from the most dangerous crimes. Today's days are called as saboteurs and engaged as corruption.

¹⁹⁶ Khuseyn baykaro Risola -...P..35

¹⁹⁷ Councils of Timur...- P.94

¹⁹⁸ Mamatov on "Councils of Timur" The concepts of the State and legality... - P.18.

Such crimes were considered as antistatic crimes and it appointed firm penalties.

Compulsory function of the state was to destroy them and to adapt the state firmness.

Compulsory educational force of the device in Temur's period was that, penalties were executed frankly before the people in the former areas.

Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy says, that Amir Temur when was in Samarqand gave councils Shokhruh Mirzo. He spoke (submitted) about collectors of khiroj so: "Beating or whipping, it is impossible to take khiroj,¹⁹⁹ and the prevention and intimidation it is necessary to take. Which mayor orders less influential than beating, it is not necessary to be the mayor."²⁰⁰

Amir Temur had told: "I have satisfied with Justice People. People with no sin and sinful people let out sentences sympathy of the validity. To citizens and to workers had rendered mercy, distributed gifts to soldiers and was against the despot".

To the son Shohruh Mirzo Temur sufficed oppressed spoke: "If you know, live do not leave that who it does tyrannizing "Even had told below-mentioned words:" Today Iran and Tyrone in the person there was no also a force to be the opponent. I have a hope Pomade despots I did more shortly. And in my period was nothing weak, if it has a fidelity why it was not true to me. If so will be at Muslims always there will be problems"²⁰¹

Muslims held citizens between fear and hopes; he considered this thing as necessity. And we consider that it is the rights and citizens. From it is clear

¹⁹⁹ Sharafiddin Ali yazdiy Zafarnoma ...-P.172

²⁰⁰ The same book ...- P.296

²⁰¹ Councils of Timur...- P.91

that maintenance of laws and their execution engenders sensations of responsibility.

To the established laws at first, Muslims himself observed, and he demanded from the citizens. If someone does not observe laws, it punished strongly.

Son Mironshoha Khalil Sultan was brave, courageous, responsible and the businessman, in the future he could become the governor of the state. However, against the rights of the entire plan his one movement let out him as slipper. Khalil Sultan, because of a not sheriated marriage on servant Sajfiddina Shodmulk Aha he earns to himself a heavy penalty. Then he was released, but belief to him any more was not. Because of that he had deprived from power management. In large numbers it is possible to result such examples from history.

L.Keren said these words: “After returning of the master from circulation, Temur dived for work at once. Knowing his cruelty, officials and soldiers stood shivering.” He attentively having heard annotated passing about increasing of the prices, of originators, and the dealers suspended on the gallows. Distributed clothes and the foodstuffs to orphans and widows, and citizens and were released for three years from all taxes.²⁰²

«Established laws at first Muslims himself observed, and he demanded it from citizens. If someone did not observe laws, he punished them strongly. Son Mironshoha Khalil Sultan was brave, courageous, and responsible and the businessman, in the future it could becomes the governor of the state. However against the rights of the entire plan let out its one movement made him a as a slipper. Khalil Sultan, because of a not sheriated marriage on servant

²⁰² L.Kheren The reign of Timur ...- P. 80.

Sajfiddina Shodmulk Aha he earns to itself (himself) a heavy penalty. Then it was released, but belief to it any more was not. Because of it, he had deprived from power management. Помню it is possible to result such examples from history. L. Keren makes comments on punishments of Amir Temur to happened crimes in Konigile, leaning on the information product Rui Gonsales de Klavokho: "the pleasure on pleasure of crowd when declared was added that had made justice.

At last, they have stopped laughs. Intervals of tents executioners had embroidered some gallows. Sentences of Muslims were severe and were executed immediately. From the very beginning it has started to punish the prime minister of the minister: When Temur, was in circulations far time and administering reign by a negligence at once hanged on the gallows.

Raised stately officials hung up for the stolen means both hiding plunders public funds and horses were hung up a number after them. After that the turn to dealers and businessmen who too raised the prices of the goods came. They had chopped off a head and some the distance real estate in withdrawal."²⁰³

So, such iron laws, retaliatory methods of machinery of state and the society middle provided proportionality.

On financial affairs the made crimes so punished:

1. Counted treasurers of the country - financial ministers, having changed in financial works, took appropriating. At first they demanded check;
2. If the quantity, appropriating taking means, was exactly corresponding Ulufa, the above-stated means to it was given as a gift;

²⁰³ R.G. Klavikho. The journey to Samarkand Diary (1403-1406 years). – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2010. – Pp. 174-175; Keren. Amir Temur's reign ... - P. 151-152.

3. If, appropriating will be two times of more salary superfluous have kept from the salary;

4. If it is three times of more salary then took in quality presenting in reign treasury.

Runaway and cowardice from fights was considered as a crime. Therefore Muslims - the soldier battled to enthusiasm and boldness.

In Temur's reign spiritual retaliatory methods have yielded good result. In treachery Temur's reigns was considered as the heaviest crime. Agreeing with any the soldier if the owner will betray, will be false, such soldier was charged to the enemy hand.

If one of soldiers or masters unites to a system of the opponent were sent away from the country and to them have not given a place from the native land.

From the top information it is visible that, Temur conducted a policy having based positions of justice and a humanistic principle of legality at retaliatory appointment.²⁰⁴

If one of Temur's sons in pretentiousness leaves the people that will receive the authorities it has not been permitted chaining physical injury finishing. He has given them a penalty fairly.

In Temur's state a crime and retaliatory problems of soldiers has hardened. If one of soldiers oppresses somebody serving in it, it was handed over to the oppressed employee and this employee has given it a penalty itself.

To shirk the man scraping away a beard of a man with powder on the person was considered an identical penalty with death.

²⁰⁴ At that place

The top thoughts, having based arguments it is possible to do a conclusion, that in the period of Muslims in the told retaliatory methods observed to justice rules. In them it was provided stability of the law, equality of the law with everything, allocating art.²⁰⁵

Right protection structure there was a distinct appointed problem and directions. The studying western scientist of a crime and to it the set retaliatory methods in period Herman Vambery has drawn such conclusion “Having put Temur on one build with Chingizkhan and to call its savage, the despot and the pirate two times wrongly.”²⁰⁶

At first, he was the Asian leader. He used victorious soldiers and weapons as it is necessity. In particular affairs and its activity, one can count a sin it’s his enemies if will look more deeply, occurred the retaliatory form to a crime. However, that a penalty was severe, but fair.

Absolutely differing from now on, during time the Middle Ages of military danger to provide a peace life, we think, that application of retaliatory methods correctly, because such retaliatory methods were applied in other countries also at that time.

Muslims according to traditions of the period conducted the government. Legal system of legality of judicial reign of Temur was based justice, and had organised the important force of the state. Doing a conclusion it is possible to tell, that judicial-legal system of reign of Temur has executed one of the primary goals of maintenance of stability of the law.

We think that the judicial-legal system and lawful bases had given a push system in progress of the state of Temur ruler.

²⁰⁵ At that place

²⁰⁶ Herman Vambery. Bukhara or Maverannah’s history ... – P. 18.

2. 2. Defense and military system of the state of Temur

In Temur's state of the master drawing up the state defense of reign was considered as the most important problem. We have separately underlined, that that period was the military man feudalism, the period of attacks. Therefore on each instant there was a probability of occurrence of international conflicts, the period demanded necessity, having brought defense strengthening.

Such difficult condition demanded the master of the country Temur strong defense.

And in that period, were internal both external threats and danger on state calmness. The master occurrence of internal danger at first aspired to destroy. Such danger relatives could bring the power of aspiring officials, prosperous aristocrats, and representative's royalty families.

In the book "Temur's Councils" the information on possible causes of infringement of the world in the country so is given: " I ordered, that if someone from my sons to come to the head of the government will make something, ²⁰⁷let nobody mocks will touch it. But while he will not refuse the purpose, let it hold captive ». ²⁰⁸

He had always given the chance to the rebel to consider all and had always solved all problems peacefully.

If someone from grandsons or nephews revolts against the state then the real estate was selected and leads up its position of asceticism.

²⁰⁷ Councils of Timur... - P.- 91.

²⁰⁸ Councils of Timur... - P- 120.

If we will take in attention of requirements of the medieval requirement and trust, probably to comprehend that these action have deserved protection of firmness of the country.

Not only safety protection, but also structure of protection of the right too, and also all citizens were responsible. Even official or other ceremonies of a palace demanded to be cautious. For maintenance of safety soldiers, masters, decimans, hundredimans²⁰⁹ and foremen put on boots, klobuk, a cap, armyak and they should ascend with a dagger.

In regions to prevent danger Amir Temur in the first turn considered important protection of a palace and devon.

To protect a palace and devon reigns stood 12000 soldiers near palaces, sofas arms and surrounding from different directions. In one night of thousand persons protected front lines and back the palace and sofa parties. In each soldier there was an appointed territory for protection, and they protected turn.

Ten saber the foreman, hundred saber hundrediman ²¹⁰commanded, thousands the saber commanded thousandman. Such guards checked not only a palace and a sofa, and can be, attentively checked vicinities. Even these twelve thousand guards among themselves talked in confidential language. And these factors shows, that in reign well worked security service.

In Temur's state of the master in the military moment have organized a separate army for security service to protect has appeared. In the military moment from twelve thousand Amirs, thousandmen, hudredimen and foremen everyone was ready to protect the governor.

²⁰⁹ The same book ... - P. 106.

²¹⁰ At that place

These of twelve thousand soldiers shared on four armies and one part barongor (the right wing), other part javongor (the left wing), one more part ahead of an army and the fourth behind an army.

These four parts protected serially in the distance a floor of farsang from each other.²¹¹

These four soldiers appointed for themselves avant-guard. These things prove that in Temur's state all was specialized. It appointed separate kutvol for soldiers and an army.

To it was charged protecting armies, affairs safeguarding responsibility. Besides, kutvols with engaged in trade during military circulations levied taxes.

If there will be stolen a subject of one person from an army, they were tightened in responsibility. Amir Temur to strengthen army protection ordered to prepare four protectors. They going to distances four farsangs from an army protected them. If protectors will see, that from an army someone had been killed or wounded, then they undertook work.

Security service four patrons were appointed to protect three whole one their borders.²¹² Two whole of three troops of protection constantly stood ready for reign affairs.²¹³

So, in Temur's reign passing thousand people from special preparation protected the state main office building, an army, in general borders reign. And also, when the big danger to the country will be born, have developed an army direction.

²¹¹ Councils of Temur ...- P.106.

²¹² At that place

²¹³ At that place

Defensive affairs of the state of Temur of the master were carried out with economic, political, diplomatic and military means. He in the period owned strong military force. Presence of such force has given the chance to it of forestalling of disorder and aggression of the Asian region. The purpose from it was strengthening of defense, armed forces and constant perfection of frontiers, a military science, improvement of professional skill of armed forces and realization of defense of citizens. Such outcome of problems has shown positive bases of statehood.

In the period temurids, especially in periods Shokhrukh Mirzo, Ulugbek Mirzo, Amirzade Umar, Hussein Bajkaro the state protection was well ordered, however emptying of a throne among temurids had brought to reign easing. And it has created soil to circulations Maverannakhr by shayboniys.

According to it, from Maverannakhr they had sent spies to other states, and they had informed from occurring cases. Muslims found out the purposes of the entered people in the country from fugitive, from the appointed responsible people to roads and work.

These actions had deserved as mortgaging the regional world.

As is known, Muslims created perfect military system, and this military system served as the important program for the state chiefs, leaders. It became known because had organised made a new army forces, than in period Chingizkhan.

Muslims together in geopolitics owned maintenance of the world and firmness of the state a high position. In the Soviet period contrary to the name Temur "the robber, the aggressor" some scientific distances gave him very high value.

Including, and. J.Yakubovsky "Military history considers, that Temur the greatest military leader on the average Asia. Its military art in two directions - reorganization of army parts, military chief and captaining ".²¹⁴

Actually, he gave attention to material supplying, fighting methods, to the smallest parts and army at military area and created perfect military system. Through this system it has carried out laid down aims.

In centuries of a policy of the most progressing states aspired to train military system of the master.²¹⁵

It was considered as requirement and necessity for decisions of problems of territories, firmness of treasury how to organize troops, protection etc. Till this period in military institutions at the most developing countries of the world military art of the state of Temur of the master is studied. Leaning military force of Amir Tumor, it is necessary to tell that, it had carried out forestalling of regional disorder, internal and external danger, protection oppressed, firmness installation, achievement of stability of the law Islam restoration, integration acceleration of processes, application of universal ideas, supervision of positions etc.

In the book "Temur's Councils" If in one country will amplify oppression and a gossip to destroy these things and to establish justice it is necessary to begin an attack to this country ".²¹⁶

As it is known, Muslims as Chingizkhan, operated an army, dividing on tens, decimen and thousandmen. To facilitate managements, to strengthen discipline, to provide high-speed movement, in the necessary moment to make

²¹⁴ History of Uzbek SSR. -Tashkent: Fan, 1967. T.1. - P.453.

²¹⁵ Ivanov M. Two great Warlords Chingizkhan and Amir Temur. -Tashkent: Khazina, 1994; Roslyakov A.A. Military art of Kazakstan and the Middle Asia in VI-XV centuries // Scientific writings – Ashkhabad: TyrkMGU, 1962. Grad.21; Dadaboyev Kh. Amir Temur's military abilities. - Tashkent: Yozuvchi, 1996. – 96 and the others

²¹⁶ Councils of Timur.....P.- 115

a system of an army demanded from it the big force. According to information scattered thousand army of the master in a categorical order in a moment could, will be constructed. The following belief of enemies left them in a shock «to construct such army long time is required».

To Temur's army three hundred thirteen clever, brave, fearless, administrative, cautious Amirs commanded, younger they submitted to the senior. There were hundred decimen hundred hundredmen, hundred foremen of three hundred thirteen masters²¹⁷.

And also, the general manager of area commanded to an army. In the fighting moment the Amir ul-umaro to masters, Amirs for thousand, thousandmen, for hundred, hundredmen to foremen, certainly submitted. In the book "Muizz al-ansab" it was written that in Temur's reign of master Yodgor Barlas, Murad Barlas, La'l Barlas, Khudaydod Khusayniy, Mirka Barlas, Sheikh Ali, Argun Barlas, Tavakkul Barlas, Chin Barlas, Muzrab Barlas, Kazan Temur, Tagay Bug Barlas, Mohammed Darvesh Barlas, Rustam Tagay Buga Barlas, Sheikh Mohammed Bajan Sulduz, Giyasiddin Tarkhan, Sulayman Duglat²¹⁸ and other Amirs were.

To each Amir separately appointed assistants, and they were called "candidates Amirates". If one of heads of fight dies not to create absent-mindedness on war, these candidates had seized a place of the Amir. To own level of Amirate was considered honorable and swell difficulty. They knew secrets of fight, breaking the opponent, business to leave from position quickly, etc²¹⁹.

²¹⁷ Councils of Timur ... - P. 98-99.

²¹⁸ Muizz-al-ansab ... P. 117.

²¹⁹ Councils of Timur ... - P. 98.

From forty tribes twelve of them were given special, plugs. They were barlasses, tarkhans, argins, jalayirs, tulkiches, duldays, mongols, suldusses, tugays, kipchaks, arlots and Tatars.²²⁰

Not reaching plugs, other chiefs of twenty eight tribes had in smaller level Amirates. Every tribe owned the makam and the rights. Made the big contribution large to the state and Peter I (1672 - 1725) remind empire to rotation of Russia a method of raisings of posts, on twelve levels, probably, had deserved a basis to it.

To the ordinary soldier who had shown boldness in fights, had been given a rank of bravery. In an army of Amir Temur were Shah Malik Barlas, Bahlul Barlas, Darvish Buga, Ismail Barlas, Khuseyn Malik Kavchin, Khamza, Ramadan khodja, Sherzod, Sherali Barlas²²¹ and other athletes. To shown soldiers in fights of the big firmness had been given the level of the foreman. If this soldier showed second time the big firmness he was been lifted as a hundredman. If it the third time showed boldness, to him had been given a position rank of a thousandman.²²²

In position thousandman if he would break the most part troops of the thousand troops he was been appointed as the first master (Amir). Level of the first Amir was considered as the higher the military man post. Such a rise on the second level, the third level, the fourth level, the fifth level, the sixth level, the seventh level, the eighth level, the ninth level, the tenth level, the eleventh level, and in the end on a post of the second master. The first master did leadership on thousand the armies, the second master on two thousand armies, the third master on two thousand armies, the fourth master on three thousand

²²⁰ Councils of Timur ... - P. 109.

²²¹ Muizz- al- ansab ... - P. 119

²²² Jean-Paul Rue ... P. 241.

armies etc.²²³ Looking level of masters, were appointed naibs to each other. For example, the first master was considered to be a naib of the second master, second third etc.

And also, four were appointed as beklarbegi, these levels, probably, most the higher of military men levels.

The master of the twelfth degree was a naib of "the Amir ul-umaro".²²⁴ The Amir-ul umaro was the commander-in-chief of an army, was considered as a naib of Temur.²²⁵ If in wars with the Amir ul-umaro in wars something happened, the assistant had seized his place.

The Amir ul-umaro if entered into fight from twelve thousand armies he was the main thing the commander in an army. Shown in fights heroism undertook feasible military public protection.

Each military official, there was a specific target. If one of soldiers proved to be taking throwing bravery, to him was given a chumok, a belt with jewels, utoga, a sword with a crane belt and one horse.²²⁶

If one of masters (Amirs) won any country, he was awarded by three things:

1. Honorable exclamation
2. A banner
3. Kettledrum.

Honorable exclamation was the certificate of honor, his name was annunciated to the whole army and his precious banner was considered as his separate sign.

And the authority of an army had shown him and strengthened boldness of an army. Seizing a special drum, kettledrum in sessions showed a respect.

²²³ Councils of Timur ... - P. 99.

²²⁴ Fasikh Khavafi. Mujmali Fasikhi ... - P.41, 79, 98, 134, 177.

²²⁵ The same book ...-P. 125.

²²⁶ Councils of Timur...-P.102.

And also, if the master wins the pad shah of the opponent or his son about it his honourable proclaimed, awarded jewels and to him, charged the people and border of areas.

Awards were different. It was caused importance of the executed work, sometimes to masters charged territory for term three years or others of term.²²⁷

We in a course of military system of Amir Temur understand research, that military posts expressed the government.

In history in many states as Akhmanies, Greek-Macedonian, imperial Russia and posts and ranks of other countries had seized military men.

In Temur's period this method was improved. From hundred thirteen real men of masters uniting all to himself caused gains of his successes in the future.

In the Middle Ages when military danger was strong Temur's knowledge to store the army from absent-mindedness to direct to one purpose of their desire, words and movements proves, that it conducted the perfect military policy.

"His army was immeasurable, in it Mongols with Iranians, the former city nomad with a Turk, the Moslem admirer, the Christian to the Buddhist battled in a uniform army and they talked in different languages", writes L.Keren.²²⁸

And also, distances to everyone to military officials distinguishing from each other military equipment. In the adviser "Performance big kettledrum and the banner" is the data, what ranks have given to soldiers, looking their level.

L.Keren "Everyone a command Temur's army was the separate color spear, a chain amour and soldiers of this command put on in the same color a

²²⁷ The same book ...-P.104.

²²⁸ L. Kheren . Amir Temur's reign ...- Pp.116-117.

quiver, a belt, a guard, saddle, a cape, a belt, the reservation etc. There were white, green, violet and red commands.²²⁹

Scientist H.Dadaboev too writes: "In Temur's army there were peculiar harmonious signs. The army from quantity has been organized precisely and strongly, its military discipline was in perfection, was armed by front lines weapons, technicians. Each part it was divided from each other by different colors of clothes, arms, banners, even horses. Commands were divided some parts: the pedestrian, the fencer, the horseman etc."²³⁰

We think that, therefore they had distinctions. Perhaps, to operate them to Temur it was necessary distinctions. So, Amir Temur developed the military divisions and their rules.

The military leader M.Ivanin has told: «Still nobody had such constructed, strong, serial army to direct correctly it".²³¹

Hilda Huckham also has told that, in moving about one place in other place, Temur's army observed bases of categorical rules. According to it, in the army beginning there was an advanced part, behind the advanced part there was a horseman and group of infantrymen, behind them corresponding things and economy of the pad shah. In vehicles there were exchequer things, brilliants, clothes, the weapon, and other things. They were protected chagatays by an army. In them had gone down the big riches, there was a danger of an attack because of these riches and never there was a case when these riches had got to other hands.

²²⁹ At that place

²³⁰ Dadaboyev Kh. Amir Temur's military skills // Amir Temur and his place in history of world: The materials of International Conference. –T.: Uzbekistan, 1996. - P. 28-29.

²³¹ Ivanin M. The Great Two Warlords ... - P. 240.

After vehicles of fighters, nomadic families walked with the cattle. In the peace moments they continued usual home life. In the hot moments of air, they, in the afternoon having a rest, caught various cattle in steppes at night.

For nomads dealers and handicraftsmen moved. In the peace moment they were engaged in forge works, trades of baker and other trades.²³² The stopped earth of an army was considered boiling as a place present life. Here served to provide markets, skilful, arb voices, portable baths, a portable mosque and other services for military men.

In this period distribution of the salary to armies was based to certain rules. Muslims had given the big attention of material maintenance and had achieved their maintenance. The reason of it, that the soldier should spend the life well. Otherwise, he in vital movement should not potter another matters. In a consequence, he had brought to easing of other factors.

To data "Temur's Councils" to the ordinary soldier with a condition of performance of the problems in excellent level have given the salary in the price of the saddled horse. The salary of athletes was in quantity from two horses to four. The salary of foremen it was appointed ten times more from ordinary soldiers. So, to him had given salaries at ten horse estimations. The salary of hundredmen in comparison by foremen was two times more. And the salary of thousand men was three times more than hundredmen. Hard tasks in responsibility of thousandmen were considered from the most higher military posts. Their quantity in system of military men was not too much. To lift to their rank they should break armies of the enemy and add the big contribution. According to it the salary of thousandmen appointed at sixty horse estimations

²³² Huckham H. The master of seven constellations... - P. 61-63.

The salary of everyone at first had declared completely to Temur, and soldiers were charged "with the label about salary reception". To it a label had written down quantity of the set means.²³³

Accessories of soldier's eighteen ordinary soldiers dragged themselves veils. Each soldier had two horses, one rainbow, one sword, a saw, awl, an axe, ten needles, one bag of a backpack from a skin etc.²³⁴

Ordinary pedestrians with themselves dragged throwing, one rainbow, an arrow and onions. Everyone five took from athletes one veil. Each of them had been ordered to take with himself the ordinary iron chain amour, one sword, saadaka, a metal helmet, an arrow, onions and five horses.²³⁵

Each of foremen should take one veil, ten horses, a sword, saadaka, an arrow, an arch, spears, an iron scarf, zirkh and a metal helmet.

Each of thousandmen should take one veil, one umbrella, the weapon javshan, an arch, a mace, a sword, saadak should drag himself, an arrow and onions.²³⁶

And also in the book "Temur's Councils" there were information on battle rules. All were given about battle, army input in the military area, construction of an army and if the number of opponents is less than 12000 as it was written in "Temur's Councils" as there should be fighting styles etc.

If from opponents of 12000 people entered into fight the Amir ul-umaro would be the commander-in-chief. The Amir ul-umaro accompanied twelve thousand horsemen at tribe and areas. Also, thousandmen, hundredmen and foremen supported this battle.²³⁷

²³³ The same book...-P.89.

²³⁴ The same book ...-P- 106.

²³⁵ The same book ...-P. 105- 106.

²³⁶ At that place

²³⁷ The same book ...-P- 125.

In such fight an army shared on nine parts as follows: one part in a hand, in avant-guard three parts, in protection one part, avant-guard of an army had taken place forward of an army, the servant in beck and call.

And also, the big attention had been given to a fight choice. Before undertaking of war troops put in a system and shared on a part. Heads of horses of troops should in a direction of the purpose and screwing up to the right or to the left it was forbidden.²³⁸

In fight the commander-in-chief that was the leader, with vigilance should involve an army in strong movement. Successful end of fight was caused with a correct direction of soldiers of the leader. Muslims appointed the inspector for the main leader of an army, and to it had personally handed over "a victory award". And if the leader made a mistake in fight, the inspector of the leader showed "a victory award" to soldiers and appointed other leader.²³⁹ Timur's army before battle undertaking always on a high voice was sung by glorification, religious songs and filled with a panic voice kettledrums and other tool "nafir". Thus began war.

Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy had given above remmebered data.²⁴⁰

End an army was caused on the leader of fight. The leader should not do haste, as far as possible he should take advantage correctly of a case if it is compelled to enter to battle, as far as possible should aspire to keep himself live, stipulated should not touch not the possible had put.

If the troops of the opponent were more than 12000 horsemen and less than 40000 horsemen then sons or Timur's grandsons ordered troops. In such war to it two main things of bek, the Amir main armies were ready, the

²³⁸ The same book ...-P.126.

²³⁹ At that place

²⁴⁰ Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy.Zafarnoma...-P.108.

Amir of the people and the Amir of area, and also, is not less than forty thousand soldiers. Parts of the soldier knew that Temur the master was ready for war.

Temur understood that, reminding an army of the presence, they took from Temur spiritual force. In such battle when Muslims looked a veil troops standing on a terrestrial height, soldiers shared on "12 division of soldiers" and to everyone one of Amirs of the people were appointed commanders-in-chief. According to the military techniques of that period, switchmen, spear bringers, sword-bearers, petrol-bringers and other military groups, operated, looking at fighting methods and had paid attention on an input of group of the enemy party.

From forty thousand soldiers, had organized a part from fourteen soldiers and had still organized separate an army corresponding to the commander-in-chief, and (rumble) was called as "sack". The avant-guard shared on three and one of them was called "a command of avant-guards". Thus, ahead of division of barongors he organized three more divisions; they were called as servants on beck and call.

These three parts from servants on beck and call were called to front lines of a part of an army. And had organized three more divisions of soldiers and put ahead javongor, called as shiqovul. These three divisions were called as front lines of shiqovul. After that from athletes tested, skilled spear bringers, fencers, switchmen had organized the main advanced parts.

To not undertakings of war of the opponent the leader did not hurry up to come into battles. They properly studied fighting ways of the opponent as they stood in the fighting area, introductory and deviation the moments of the opponent. Temur's army did not run behind an army of the opponent which had

receded back, because the other big army of the opponent could wait for possibility. War had begun at first main advanced parts, then the servant on beck and call the advanced. Behind them the second part of servants on beck and call rushed. And in that case of a victory would not be, and then barongor and a front line of javongor rushed. After that the first part of barongor, the second part of javongor had begun fight. After that the second part of barongor and the first part of javongor rushed to fight.²⁴¹

And after that the victory would not be, the commander-in-chief with the soldiers had begun fight and operated gradually in flashing position. Swords of military athletes played also arrows were shone. If with these a victory would not achieve, the leader strengthened war and expected Temur's support.²⁴²

If the enemy party had more than forty thousand horsemen would come into fight Temur himself operated them. The main things of beks, masters, hundredmen, thousandmen, foremen, athletes and other soldiers had united in one banner, and waited the decree of Amir Temur. In the book "Temur's Councils" about it was given perfect information.²⁴³ Therefore we completely will not discuss this theme; however it is obvious, that Muslims has lifted military system of the state in art level.

Because in all periods military force appointed force of international political prestige. The state carried out reforms and Temur's current speaking rules of the master, through insertion on direct road successful execution military system caused to his further strong action by congenital military ability on this system.

²⁴¹ The same book. - P.129-130.

²⁴² At that place.

²⁴³ The same book ...-P.131-133.

The scientist of the USA Richard Nelson has told: "In Temur's fighting moment on the most necessary moment there was a cash delightful property of arrival at a necessary place. It had given to him possibility of supervision of acceptance and their performance of timely rational decisions. On the falcon Temur's personal participation on its fighting area in the heaviest sighs had given the force to an army, generally having rescued defeats."

Temur with distinction other military leaders was the sample for the soldiers. He on the heaviest position had entered into war and necessarily inspired an army.

Muslims could be the close friend, and in the necessary moment became to the head. In his actions was available speed, meeting, privacy, not to yield position and applications of direct action.

Temur simultaneously could make circulations to some earths, and declared them, and the business, his army appeared in other thresholds of cities. Not contained his movements, historian Arabshah named it "disaster and misfortune", and his armies "grasshoppers". He so described Temur's circulation by a name "Lur": «After the business end, it specified a structure of locks to the army to gather in Samarkand.

Then for them, specified to their preparation the special caps invented by himself. Temur had not told their passage to certain places. These caps for them were a conventional sign. Temur at all parties of the earths had put in advance guards. Then from Samarkand, extended a rumor, he went to Khojand, Jand and the Turkish earths. He ran into the following cities and not passing day and night, he quickly fled and ran as Dzhigits, and also, in each sitting

down place had left the tired thoroughbred camels. At last he had appeared in Lur ». ²⁴⁴

Hilda Huckham had told that Temur was the military genius, the diplomat the master, amazed the enemies with various cunning, unexpected cases.

After arrival to the power argument that Temur not once had not played in large fights shows his military art. ²⁴⁵

R.Nelson has told: " Temur's to safe purpose shows that he was the genius. He even had invented chessboards multiplied by two. From it his purpose was extension of term of game. And it proves that strategy of the purposes of Temur was impossible to think in separateness, and he didn't tangle the process of one aiming, with other process. In a structure of an army Temur had adapted military art and thus he created strong military system of the state.

As is known, Muslims had brought the important changes in military system. In a fighting method he had brought for the first time division of an army to seven parts. For example, Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy said about it: "In area" Till noon had reached Tokhtamishkhan. But, Temur so had constructed an army that else no pad shah could make. In figure seven were such advantage, that Temur's relatives knew about it ". ²⁴⁶

Explorer V.N.Mahmudov has underlined that an internal part of army of Temur though was close to system Chingizhan, Temur's army had no national character, and the basic part of his army had made the peasant, bushes,

²⁴⁴ Ibn Arabshakh. The story of Amir Temur. I-book. ... - P. 128.

²⁴⁵ Huckham H. The master of seven constellations ... - P. 13.

²⁴⁶ Makhmudov V.N. The Amir Temur's skills on military field // Amir Temur and his place in history of world: The materials of International Conference. –T.: Uzbekistan, 1996.. - P. 28.

cattlemen, skilful soldiers and horsemen. East history primarily, Temur's army used bilious throwers, for mountain areas had organised special parts of pedestrians.²⁴⁷

Jean Pol Rue analyzed the relation in fight Ankara of Bayazit Yildirim with Amir Temur. Army of Osman had not been strong connected to the military man to the chief. Though Bayazit had made circulation to Europe, he did not comprehend a scene of fighting military movements as Temur.²⁴⁸

Temur corresponding to Knights Rhodes the earth creed nations "salbchi" had seized the name "Smirnani" in a current of two weeks, and Bayazit in a current of twelve years could not grasp this earth. It shows that Temur's military talent was more on some time than Bayazit.²⁴⁹

Jean-Paul Rue told that Temur had won the mighty states of that period as Osmanli Turks, Egypt, Golden Horde and expanded imperial borders. «He received congratulations, from the European kings, including, from the King of France CharlesVI, the King of England Henry IV and they mentioned Temur as the characteristic arbitrator on a world scale.²⁵⁰

Temur's armies in free times were engaged in building activity. In one Caucasus end in one month of the city of Bajlakona per 1403 argument ours to data.²⁵¹

About V.V. this city Bartold in detail told. In Bajlakona it was dug out the channel with length of 60-70 kilometers, width of 10 meters and depth of 4

²⁴⁷ Mukhammadjanov A.R. XIV century's end and from the histories of irrigation and land ownership XV / Amir Temur and his place in history of world: The materials of International Conference. –T.: Uzbekistan, 1996.. - P. 44-45.

²⁴⁸ Jean-Paul Rue, Tamerlan ... – P. 114.

²⁴⁹ The same author...-P- 118.

²⁵⁰ At that place

²⁵¹ Bartold V.V. The history of Turkistan / Comp. – M., 1963. T. II. Ч.I. –P. 745.

meters²⁵², named it as "River Barlas". Its waters had reached to Bajlakona and the ships in this channel floated freely.²⁵³

H. Dadaboev told: "Temur having passed from a lateral face of the master of the opponent had organized a part of Kanbul to give blow with right and from the back party."²⁵⁴ Temur's one more distinctive party is that he strengthened councils before to make the decision. In his army were diggers of fortress walls, naftandazs and other various regional parts.

The made researches, it is possible to come to conclusion, that military system of the state of Temur, at first, was carried out, looking at safety of the country, justice, firmness of strengthening of the state, forestalling of separation and disorder of military system, to the most important of maintenance of legality of the state.

In the reign, having finished separation, conducted fair fights, and on pure Islamic ideas had made circulations. In turn, these circulations had deserved acceleration of processes international integration.

And also, together maintenance with adaptation of an army he considered military system as achievement means put the, aiming and problems. Temur considered that to property, treasury and armies as the state support, and preservations of their proportionality considered main as the factor of the state progress.

Perfect organization of military system had carried out a basic problem in executions internal and state foreign affairs. With the organized military force at reign he in region had carried out the purposes of maintenance of firmness and safety. A unique heritage and traditions on the military man of

²⁵² Fasikh Khavafi. Mujmali Fasikhi ... -P. 123.

²⁵³ Dadaboyev Kh. Amir Temur's skills on military field ... - P. 28.

²⁵⁴ At that place

area proceeded and in the period of temurids, but they conducted military activity more. Shokhrukh Mirzo, Mirzo Ulugbek, Hussein Bajkaro though aspired to strengthen military sphere, in history of such military leader and the leader as Temur did not leave them, and in general after xv centuries in the world military man of area anybody conducted such perfect activity.

Conclusion under Chapter II

To the above-stated chapter analyzed system of defense and court system.

As is known from results of researches Amir Temur for maintenance of the law of stability leant system of court of the state.

In reign had given the big attention not on crime penalties, and to their forestalling. The big buildings, mayors of the people and administrative bodies too conducted activity on a course of this purpose. In reign there were the spheres which are engaged in with affairs казий, Sheriyat and military affairs. They have examined the conflict and crimes on the directions. To report and check activity of qozi, in everyone area and a city appointed the Amir of justice.

In laws observed inevitability of a penalty to the made crimes. Have facilitated a penalty for those, authoritative, self-denying people who brought benefit to the state. In the state of Amir Temur saboteurs, treachery, bribing and others were considered as heavy crimes, and such movements were punished ruthlessly. To criminals of a distance of fair penalties, and such disciplines had brought to a state order.

In reign, in each city were available justice department (dorul adolat) and qozi. Temur's reigns was based legality and justice system, in preservation compulsory force of the state they had importance. Activity of qozi supervised from the main thing central qozi.

And also, establishments of protection of the rights, were assigned a specialization, they played the important role in supervision of military affairs and in crime opening.

Doing a conclusion it is possible to tell, that court system in maintenance of stability of the law executed the primary goal. Temur created the strongest defensive system in that period eliminated internal and external dangers of reign. In this period to protect a palace of the master, the country's divan was organized by special divisions.

Temur in order to store regional firmness, strengthened military sphere formed military policy at the country had deserved the big force to store the state world of reign, firmness and unity.

And we can tell: «Amir Temur had created the most advanced military system of that period ". Muslims improved military system with economic, military art and diplomatic area.

The Middle Ages when military danger were strong, separate attention to military system, created soil of conducting the vigorous activity and growth of authority of Temur. The middle Ages when strong people were extraction of weak people in world and well-being Temur's Asian region of maintenance are considered great a merit.

He well understood, that satiety of the people has brought to filling of treasury and durability of execution had brought fighting spirit of the soldier. Therefore he had provided satiety of the people.

Temur operated an army, dividing it on foremen, hundredmen, thousandmen and etc. And also, he had paid attention, on battle methods looking army number, army encouragement, appointment the salary and to other spheres.

He enriched bases the military men of area in a new fashion. Temur had compared an army to a body of the athlete and an army part on its bodies, and knew when to use what bodies.

Each division of the army had overalls; the weapon, colors and this position had helped him to a direction, a special sign. Portability at Temur's army, their mutual organic dependence, submission each other was the perfect developed system.

At the heart of the top opinions, it is possible to come to conclusion that military and defensive system served as realization of strategic targets of the state and forestalling of separation, disorder, maintenance of firmness of justice of regional safety.

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