The History of The Development of The Foundations of Public Administrations of Amir Temur. "Temur Tuzuklari" as The Basis Of Statehood

Abduljabbarova Musallam Lapasovna
Candidate of Pedagogy, Associate Professor of the Department of Pedagogy and Psychology of the State Institute of Arts and Culture of Uzbekistan

Davlatov Oybek Ganievich (PhD),
Associate Professor of the Department of Pedagogy and Psychology, State Institute of Arts and Culture of Uzbekistan

Sultanov Komiljon Aslonovich
Applicant for the Republican Center for Spirituality and Enlightenment

Abstract

The excellence of public administration, established by Amir Temur, and his commitment to the principles of justice, consultations of scientists with each decision of the ruler, the benefits and harms of work, unity of opinion, vigilance, caution are accepted in accordance with the principles and specifications. The unconditional implementation of the decisions of the ruler shows that the rules for the selection, training and appointment of officials, formed on the basis of thousands of years of experience and traditions of those times, are embodied in the theoretical views on governance in states that have made a name for themselves in history.

Keywords: Amir Temur, public administration, Temur tuzuklari, Amir Timur, national statehood, science and education, Timur’s code, social justice, deliberation, entrepreneurship.

Introduction

In our country, from the first days of independence, a large-scale work was carried out to create specific principles of national statehood, harmonizing with the traditions of the advanced countries of the world, and “a radical change in the situation has become one of the most urgent and decisive tasks in our country.

In this regard, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov noted the importance of changing the direction of development by Uzbekistan. The new path and model of the economy should be based on the centuries-old experience of developed countries, based on market relations, as well as on the national, historical heritage, lifestyle, traditions and mentality of the people of Uzbekistan.

It should be noted that as a result of reforms based on the conceptual development program of the republic, an "Uzbek model" of development has been formed in the country, a legal basis has been created to guarantee the rights and freedoms of citizens. Reforms of liberalization of public administration have radically changed the criteria for the selection and training of leading personnel in the country, and also their content.

According to IA Karimov, over the years of independence, "the issue of training a new generation of personnel educated in the spirit of national and universal values, capable of solving complex and large-scale tasks of modernizing our country and building a modern democratic society, is of fundamental and decisive importance."

At the same time, in addition to studying the world experience in the process of reforming the system for the selection and training of leading personnel in the country, in this regard, we paid special attention to the effective use of inherited national values and traditions. Since gaining independence, great success has been achieved in this area, unique national experience in the selection and training of management personnel has been accumulated, which is now recognized by the international community.

However, there are still some problems in the process of organizing and improving management in the economic, socio-political, legal and cultural spheres in the country, as well as in the selection and training of leadership for various areas of management. Their scientific research has not yet been generalized.
Main part

One of the most outstanding periods in the history of the statehood of Uzbekistan is associated with the name and outstanding transformations of the great son of the Uzbek people Amir Temur (1336-1405), a world famous statesman and commander. In the history of the formation and development of Uzbekistan, the period of Amir Temur and the Temurids occupies a special place.

Researchers note the presence of many historical works, which are the primary sources in the coverage of the history of Central Asia and the countries of the Middle East during the times of Temur and Temurids, dating back to the XIV-XV centuries. The main merit of Amir Temur to the peoples of Central Asia was that he put an end to feudal fragmentation and internecine wars in the country, freed Movarounnahr from the oppression of the Mongols and, uniting its population, laid the foundation for a centralized strong feudal state, established peace and made every effort to further development of the country. The state created by Amir Temur relied on all social strata that existed at that time and was governed on the basis of legality.\(^1\)

Contemporaries describe Amir Temur as a wise statesman who loved history, literature, science and art, who did everything for their development and prosperity, coordinating all his actions with scientists and sages. He left a great spiritual legacy, the significance of which can hardly be overestimated. The work "Code of Timur" ("Temur tuzuklari"), the author of which is Amir Temur himself, a set of rules, which is a valuable historical document, is a political parting word. Highly appreciating the significance of this historical monument, the scientist Langle states: “Temur passed on to his successor, together with the empire, a gift that was even more precious - the art of preserving it».\(^2\)

The historical legacy left as an edification to descendants by Amir Temur, its study and the possibility of practical application, serve as a guiding star and moral support helping to withstand the difficulties of reforms in the economy and socio-political life that have taken place in Uzbekistan in recent years. Amir Temur remained in history as a great creator, patron of science and culture. He showed great initiative and dedication in the restoration of the destroyed as a result of many years of feudal fragmentation and turmoil of the national economy, in the restructuring of cities.

Today, the merits of the glorious son of the Uzbek people are highly appreciated all over the world. Thanks to the initiative of the First President Islam Karimov, in the years of independence, a large-scale work was done on a deep study of history, an objective assessment of the life of Amir Temur was given. Paying tribute to the great ancestor. Speaking at a joint meeting of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis on December 14, 2016, the President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasizes that the words of our great ancestor Amir Temur, filled with deep meaning, "Let justice be our companion and guide in every matter!" must firmly enter the life of each of us. Which is what is happening now. An example of this is the created people's receptions, whose task is to further confirm this criterion in our life, as advocated by the great ancestor, to which the head of our state is calling today.\(^3\)

The excellence of public administration created by Sahibkiran Amir Temur and his adherence to the principles of justice, every decision of the ruler is based on consultations with scientists, the benefits and harms of work, frivolous, bad, dangerous, unity of opinion, vigilance, caution, adopted in accordance with a number of principles and

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1 Муминов И. Роль и место Амир Темура в истории Средней Азии. Ташкент. Фан, 1968.
specifications. The unconditional implementation of the ruler's decisions shows that the system of selection, training and appointment of officials in states, formed on the basis of thousands of years of experience and traditions of those times, is embodied in theoretical views on governance in states that have made a name for themselves in history.

Based on Amir Temur's own experience in building a centralized state, perfect theoretical rules, principles, procedures and practices were created for managing the state and society. The state of Amir Timur, the greatest of its time, was governed by the principles of social justice, because Sakhibkiran paid special attention to development a country in which science occupied a special place. Temur ensured the rule of law in the country. In his time, everyone — the vizier, the amir, the merchant, and the common man — were equal before the law. The calmness and order established in the country created the basis for the development of agriculture, handicrafts, trade, science and culture.

In a short time Movarounnahr and Turkestan turned into a country with developed science and culture.

The twelve criteria created by Amiram Temur are interpreted as the main criteria for the appointment or election of a leader to office. Amir Temur puts forward these qualities, as required by high-ranking leaders, but, describing the events of his life, he notes that these requirements and criteria were also necessary for all types of officials under his control. The Code also contains rules and procedures for behavior leaders from the lowest to the highest positions in public administration. That is why "Temur's Code" is called "code" - statutes. The code specifies the requirements for all positions, from the citizen to the chief Vezir "prime minister), their work schedule, salary, types of incentives, distribution of tasks and responsibilities, personal qualities and characteristics required by the industry, their protection, protection procedures, types of punishments, relations arising in the management hierarchy. the issues of harmonizing these rules with the interests of the state are included in a special system, programs that have been brought into the status of a law, and instructions for their practical application. Using the description. The Code is structured into 36 rules for the implementation of the public administration process and 4 points (slogans, 12 general principles, 12 categories, 12 basic requirements), which have their own content and essence.

Having created a centralized state, Amir Temur laid the foundation for the development of the system of maintaining the troops, military affairs, and intelligence. Only abroad today, in almost 50 countries, scholars of the subject matter reveal new facets of an outstanding personality and his descendants.

According to the edifications of the Temur Code, his state was based on 12 classes: the descendants of the prophet, scientists, heads of communities (sheikhs); intelligentsia; godly people; emirs and military leaders; troops and people; sages and state advisers; viziers (ministers) and secretaries (educated officials); doctors, astrologers and geometers (architects); historians; authors of chronicles and chronicles; spiritual elders-dervishes and experts in the science of God (theologians); gunsmiths; travelers, merchants and caravan leaders (sorbon)

Amir Temur, noting the basic principles and criteria for the selection of government officials in the Code, notes that the following basis is based on decisions: justice; adherence to the structure; counseling and advice; strict decision making, entrepreneurship, vigilance and caution; patience; enthusiasm.

In addition to the fact that Amir Temur perceives these values of public administration as the principles of his dominant activities, he requires officials at all levels under his authority to strictly follow them. From the point of view of the science of public administration, these requirements were accepted as basic principles not only in public administration processes, but also in the selection of leaders and officials for public administration.

According to Amir Temur, no official can perfectly function at the level set for him. An official develops his
skills by solving various problems arising in his work, which takes a lot of time. However, in order to be selected for a career, a candidate must have qualities, attributes and characteristics that meet the requirements set out in the Code. Otherwise, the official can either make many mistakes or deviate from the criteria that guide his activities and fail to achieve the main goal. It follows that the degree to which the above basic firmness or compliance with the criteria ultimately reflects how the leader shapes his or her character and determines his or her place in the management system.

Thus, only candidates who meet the high requirements for high-ranking leaders can apply for the places of organizer and leader in the system of state power.

The basic requirements and principles for selecting managers, embodied in the Code, serve as a kind of basis for the development of work experience and professional skills that managers acquire in their work. According to Amir Temur, leadership is a process in which the issues that the leader must decide do not always meet all the requirements and rules of management. Rather, it approaches the general requirements and criteria of management efficiency. In other words, the leader will have to adapt their activities to the developed criteria that they must meet. The requirements and criteria established for the leader may be common to everyone, but they must take into account the complexity and diversity of the teams they lead.

In his "Code" Amir Timur rightly noted that the following twelve qualities are important in government.

In his opinion, the ruler, firstly, must have his word, secondly, be fair, thirdly, personally express the last decision on each issue, fourthly, be persistent in his decision, fifthly, fulfill his the decision, sixth, not to delegate the affairs of government to others, seventh, to be able to listen to the opinion of the majority, eighth, to do business, slowly with conclusions, ninth, to keep subjects and troops between hope and fear, tenth , to do everything at your own discretion, as well as not make anyone your partner and keep state affairs in the strictest confidence, punishing others to keep secrets to themselves.7

According to the Code, Amir Temur, in his management experience, raised the following rules to the level of general principles that are conditioned by the observance of all leaders:

1. Strengthening the faith and trust of citizens in society, developing the spirit of healthy spiritual growth, which is the common property of people, removing any obstacles for it, spiritual depravity, deviation from it and constant cleansing of social evils;
2. In-depth knowledge of the nature and condition of various categories and classes of citizens, the organization of a governance system with the broad participation of these categories and classes, as well as the introduction of incentives into the public administration system based on the level of services provided by these categories, classes and citizens. develop from within so that the public administration system is closely linked to it;
3. In the process of governing the state and society, councils (kengash), consultations are held, entrepreneurship is organized, while it is necessary to be vigilant, understanding, compromise, attention to the timeliness of each case, the possibility of various exceptions common to both supporters and opponents. find a language;
4. It is necessary to conduct public administration on the basis of state laws and at the same time to support management activities based on a system of state laws, to form a high reputation of state leadership, to prevent its discrediting and inefficiency as a result of any influence or interference;
5. In the leadership process, excellent financial support from government and civil servants is important, prevention of various defects and inconveniences that may arise as a result of incentives, training and supervision in accordance with basic requirements and criteria, protection and maintenance of strict discipline and order among leaders to know that the interests of the state and society take precedence over the interests of private welfare ;
6. In the management of the state and society, it is necessary to carry out the formation of complete trust in the leader and leadership, strict control over the correctness of the adoption of the law on various shortcomings and

negative features, the allocation of funds from the state treasury for charity and the strengthening of the welfare of citizens, take the most decisive measures against injustice, show generosity to those who cause harm and hostility at the state level, and try to steer them in the right direction. Business trust in the army, people and leadership, to gain respect and fear, and be vigilant in relation;

7. It is important to improve the supply of well-known and educated people in the field of science and education, to create and evaluate employment opportunities for them, their constant use in planning, organizing, developing and managing public affairs, not to listen to their words and keep society clean of them;

8. It is necessary to strive with all strength and reason in the organization or implementation of state and public affairs, to seek and complete measures for the legal completion of useful work, not to participate in any work in anger, not to rush, constantly innovate in public administration and other areas, or study and memorize historical sources, make the most of them in accordance with the period, time and conditions;

9. Constant awareness of the state of the citizen (including the economic and social well-being of citizens), awareness of the customs, character and characteristics of different nationalities or ethnic groups (tribe, region, region, city, etc.) is important; establishing positive and lasting relationships with leaders;

10. It is necessary to encourage public figures in the country (including Islamic scholars, scientists, poets, talented people who have grown up and are able to rule the masses), involve them in government and civil affairs, severely punish their negative traits, non-discrimination, treat all nations the same;

11. It is necessary to take into account the previous services for the protection, encouragement or punishment of comrades and assistants who have close views on the ruler in governing the state and society in which he stands, so as not to be neglected, strive for a compromise in any situation;

12. It is necessary to avoid violation of the law among state forces (army, special services, security guards, local law enforcement agencies, spies), a serious obstacle to the emergence of disciplinary cases, the establishment of their perfect state support, constant monitoring of its strict order, continuity.

These twelve rules, developed by Amir Temur, have risen to the level of basic principles required of all officials and employees of the public administration system. In addition, Amir Temur made it a habit to check whether his subordinates or candidates have a number of personal qualities and characteristics. Justice. Amir Temur also consolidated this principle in the press (Mukhri) of his state, raising it to the level of the most important and fundamental quality in the selection and management of offices. Amir Temur analyzes the activities of each government official, first of all, from the point of view of fairness and applies the principle of fairness as one of the main requirements when appointing candidates for positions. ... Confidence. Amir Temur paid special attention to this quality in government officials and repeatedly emphasized its importance in public administration. When Amir Temur talks about faith, he means, first of all, religious faith and purity in it.

The strength of Amir Temur's government was that he divided the main ideas of the state, development programs, plans for the prosperity of the country, the well-being of people into separate parts and tied them to serving certain people and discipline was required. The rules of state and public administration, appointment and selection of civil servants, developed by Amir Temur, are based on a combination of theory and practice in this area. Amir Timur associates the measure not to go astray when choosing a leader for a public office with the issue of complete social, economic, political, legal and moral protection of the candidate for the position. It is required that each leader has qualities suitable for a particular career. For example, a Vezir (minister) must have qualities such as originality, cleanliness; rationality; awareness of the state of people, courtesy to them; patience and peacefulness. Thus, Vezir will be given the will of the hip and raiat (the military and the people), and he will be given four more privileges: trust, attention, will and talent.
Summing up, Amir Temur repeatedly stressed that he strove to carry out all the work on the basis of laws, which later became known as "Tuzuklar", but considered the above principles of state administration to be his main slogan.

All the rules and laws arising from "Temur tuzuklari" are developed on the basis of these basic principles. Amir Temur determines the rules and directions of management according to the basic principles, on the basis of which general provisions about each industry are developed in the structure. Making decisions in accordance with it, since political processes in the state are changeable, a similar feature is decision making.

As a result, there is a need for the frequent introduction of innovations in state and public laws. But when reconciling the newly introduced rules with laws close to them, it is warned that it is not allowed for other laws to lose their meaning.

With this approach, Amir Temur was the first among the countries of Central Asia, the Middle and Near East to establish the practice of managing state power on the basis of omusiy laonunlar (Constitutional laws).

The application of criteria related to state and public administration, as well as the selection of officials embodied in "tuzuklar", bore fruit in the state of Amir Temur. The state in which Amir Temur ruled was recognized as the strongest state not only in the East, but and in the West at that time.

In the public administration of Amir Temur, state plans, programs, ideas, their main direction, main criteria, basic principles and directions that must be observed, as well as the requirements for leaders implementing public policy, and their discipline, rules, First, differ from each other. from each other, and secondly, they are all closely interconnected with each other and are coordinated in unity to an indissoluble degree.

In the theoretical legacy of Amir Temur on managing the state and society, four fundamental criteria are important, which for the most part determine the main qualities of a leader. These criteria include: manager's dedication; provision and protection of the head; requirements for managers in the statutes of the order, strict disciplinary discipline; encouragement and punishment of the leader.

Amir Temur in these four main criteria is extremely demanding of the leaders, as a result of compliance with these criteria, he created a large centralized state on one of the largest continents of the world, and also formed a strong and effective system of public administration.

The most important value of "Temur Tuzuklari" was also in the fact that he was able to create a clear position and leadership, allowing to quickly introduce into practice the selection of management personnel, appointment to positions, organization of their activities and control over the order of work.

Also "Temur's Code" served as the basis for building a strong and lasting state. Therefore, in the last quarter of the 14th - early 15th centuries, in the era that followed the Roman Empire, no state has formed such a powerful, talented and strong political elite as in the state of Amir Temur.

And Amir Temur himself, who at one time claimed that he belongs to Islam, dismissed various heretical groups and gangs that appeared in the country and introduced the Sharia rules established by Islamic scholars as the laws of Muslim civil discipline. ... At a time when the secular state was governed in accordance with Sharia norms, there was a great need for knowledgeable and reliable officials in both areas. Most of the leaders of the internal government were elected from among religious representatives. This is another requirement of Amir Temur to high-ranking officials who, in his opinion, regardless of the type of position, sought to find out whether those who aspire to leadership have qualities and characteristics that meet this requirement. Amir Temur emphasized that glory can be achieved not only by heroism in battles, but also by the development of villages and cities, he showed that the costs of their construction should mainly be borne by the state.

According to Amir Temur, an educated person can solve the problem of a thousand ignorant people or a whole army. Hence, a leader must be gifted with more than one knowledge. If the leader is creative, people and society will gather there, people will flee from ruin, and such a place will not prosper. If the leader is not aware, then the people of knowledge will leave. People of knowledge are the guides of humanity, and if the leader does not pay
attention to them, he will soon face popular discontent under the influence of knowledgeable people. ...

"Code" defines the managerial status of the head, first of all, the task of the general manager to study the head and employees under his control. Any team consists of people of different types, characters, temperaments. Accordingly, the management styles and goals of their leaders should also be varied. According to Amir Temur, one of the most important things a leader should know is to classify his subordinates according to their goals, interests, knowledge and entrepreneurship, working methods, requirements and needs. But the leader should not follow the path of seeing one of these categories as high and the other as low, but should distribute work to each category according to his requirements, acting on the basis of refraining from assigning tasks at a higher level. In addition, the classification should be based on knowledge and intelligence, experience and entrepreneurship, and not on the basis of attitudes and personal dedication.

According to the Code, if a person does not carry out leadership activities based on twelve basic criteria and principles, and also divides the population into twelve categories, he loses his leadership position. ... At the same time, for officials applying for the position of a manager or carrying out managerial activities, the following rational criteria have been established in modern conditions of activity:

1. The leader must have high professionalism and efficiency, exactingness, based on fairness.
2. The leader should have trusted persons to advise on important issues, the leader should pay attention or listen only to the opinion of the team and professionals.
3. The leader has the unconditional right to give orders, instructions, instructions. The decision should be up to the leader.
4. The verdict, decision, order, order of the head must be executed. Whatever the offer, it cannot be suspended, modified or otherwise imposed by anyone. The leader must strictly control the exact execution of his decision, take strict measures against those who violate the well-coordinated work of the team.
5. The leader must know his team well and rely on an asset in his activities. The policy of the leader must be reliable, his words and judgments are serious. The seriousness and strength of a leader is often critical.
6. A true leader of his team should have to correct mistakes and shortcomings in work, this increases the respect of the team for the leader.
7. A leader should not discriminate against people financially, economically, socially, and morally.

Output
At the same time, along with the study of world experience in the process of reforming the system of selection and training of leading personnel in the country, in this matter, we paid great attention to the effective use of national values and traditions. Since independence, great success has been achieved in this area, a unique national experience in the selection and training of management personnel has been accumulated, which is now recognized by the international community.

However, in the process of organizing and improving management in the economic, socio-political, legal and cultural spheres, as well as in the selection and training of management personnel for various spheres of government in the country, some problems still arise.

It should be noted that Amir Temur was extremely demanding of the officials of his state, knew how to formulate a system of a number of criteria and requirements for their appointment to an office, these requirements, criteria, procedures, rules and laws were applied in an encyclopedic manner and applied in practice.

It should be noted that in the XIV-XV centuries theory and practice were not so integrated in any other country.

In Timur's Code, he formed a clear system of rules and guidelines for the selection, appointment, organization of activities and control over the order of work, which can be quickly
implemented in practice. At the same time, the statutory provisions in the Temur Code laid the foundation for building a strong and durable state, maintaining its stability.

References