



LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE STUDY OF THE WORK "THE LAWS OF TIMUR"

Salahiddinov Javahir Bakhtiyar ugli

Karakalpak State University student of jurisprudence

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: September 6 th 2022 Accepted: October 6 th 2022 Published: November 4 th 2022	The article reflects on the legal basis of the work of Timur's structures. It presents the source characteristics of legal concepts in the management of the important foundations of statehood. In the statehood of Amir Timur, the criterion of the idea of building a fair society is determined.
Keywords: Amir Temur, "Malfuzoti Temuri", "Voqeati Temuri", «Tuzuklari Temur», Kokan Khan Muhammad Alikhan, Bukhara Emir Abdullahad Khan	

INTRODUCTION. Amir Temur said in his teachings: «With justice and honesty, I have pleased God's servants with me. I have mercy on both the guilty and the innocent, and I have passed judgment on the matter of truth. I gained a place in people's hearts with charity work. «After I proved the material and physical harm caused by the oppressors, discussed them among people in accordance with the Sharia and did not transfer the oppression of one sinner to another,» he wrote. The work contains the theoretical and practical opinions of Hazrat Sahibqiran about the construction of the state and the army. Other names: «Malfuzoti Temuri» («What Temur said»), «Voqeati Temuri» («Events related to Timur's life»). Before moving on to the details of «Temur's rules», let's dwell on another good work done on this work in recent days.

METHODS. and styleOn the occasion of the 675th anniversary of the master's birth, the staff of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruni published a new edition of «Timur's rules». It is gratifying that Islam Abdug'anievich Karimov, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, wrote the foreword to this publication. At the beginning of this speech, Islam Karimov praised the work and said that the new high-quality publication of the book «Temur Tuzuklari» in our country in our native language is, without a doubt, a unique important event in our cultural life. I sincerely congratulate all readers who are interested in our ancient and rich, passionate history, unique heritage, and ancient values with this joyful event, and wish that this unique work will remain a constant companion in their lives. First of all, the reasons and factors related to the creation of the work are given in connection with Amir Temur in this way: «An idea flashed like fire in the master's mind. He should leave such instructions to his children. It should be written in such a way that the person who reads it will be as experienced and cautious as he is. In this way, in 1390 in Tashkent, the idea of creating the famous

Temur tuzuklar was born. «Tuzuklari Temur» is a historical and legal work consisting of two parts, 56 clauses, in which the author's point of view on state structure and country management is described. Many rulers of the East used this work during their careers and gave it high praise. For example, Baburizada Shah Jahan (1628-1657), Kokan Khan Muhammad Alikhan (1821-1842), Bukhara Emir Abdullahad Khan (1885-1910) copied passages from «Tuzukot» and used them in their activities. In the first part of the «Tuzuklari Temur», the life of Amir Temur from the age of seven until his death (February 1342-1405) and his socio-political acquisition of central power in Movarunnahr, ending social disunity and establishing a centralized state, conquering neighboring countries and countries, such as Iran and The conquest of Afghanistan, the conquest of Tokhtamysh Khan by the Golden Horde, and finally the military campaigns of the world warlord to Azerbaijan, Turkey and India are concisely described.

RESULTS. The second part consists of special wills and Pandu's admonitions addressed to the successors of the Sahibqiran. It talks about who to rely on in the management of the state, the duties and responsibilities of the holders of the throne, the duties and responsibilities of the ministers and commanders of the army, the order of awards for special services rendered by emirs and other officials to the throne, etc. There are two different opinions among historical scholars about the author of the work, i.e. who wrote the «Tuzuklari Temur». There are only two historians in the world: English scientist G. Brown and Russian scientist V. V. Bartold «Tuzuklari Temur» was not written by Amir Temur, and it is not an original work. Therefore, they wrote that it has no scientific value. However, most of the world's orientalists, scholars who are connoisseurs of manuscripts written in Arabic and Persian languages: N. D. Mikluho-Maclay, Ch. A. Storey, Davy, White, G. Wamberi, Sh. Somi and others openly say that Amir Temur wrote the work with his own ashes. Mir Abu Talib



al-Husaini al-Turbati, who was well-versed in «Tuzuklari Timur» and translated it into Persian in the 17th century, testified that the original of the work was written in the old Uzbek (Turkish) language, and he saw its original copy in the library of Ja'far Pasha, the viceroy of Turkey in Yemen, and translated it into Persian. He translated it and presented it to the king of India Baburi Shah Jahan (1628-1657) on his return to his homeland (Herat) in 1637. The work has been translated and published in many world languages, including English, French, Russian and modern Uzbek. All the translations are based on the Persian translation of this Mir Abu Talibat-Turbati. Because its original Uzbek copy has not been preserved. The current Uzbek edition of «Temur's Laws» (translated by Alikhan Tora Soguni) was published in 1967 in the pages of «Guliston» magazine and in 1991 in «Gafur Gulom» publishing house. The second Uzbek edition with French and English translations was published in 1996, and the Russian edition (with Persian text) was published by the same publisher in 1999. Among these publications, it is possible to include «Temur Tuzuklari» published by the above-mentioned Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Federation (A. Ahmedov, 2011).

DISCUSSION. Ibn Arabshah said that Amir Timur, being always alert and aware, never forgot that there were enemies working in his kingdom and among the commanders of his relatives. Bitter experience, lessons and painful separations have taught him this. In «Tuzuklari Timur» Sahibgiron gives an interesting example of internal intelligence in one of his teachings: Let the king be aware and vigilant of the people of the assembly, they often find fault and throw him out. They inform ministers and emirs about the king's words and deeds. For example, a similar incident happened with me, when all our interlocutors in my special meeting turned out to be spies of my ministers and emirs. Amir Temur explained the great importance of intelligence and counter-intelligence to the generations with concrete life examples in his works: They destroyed their devotees in the state work with various tricks. Because Amir Husayn tricked one of my ministers and made a statement trying to turn the two arms of my state, Amir Idiku Temur and Temur Joku, against me. I sensed his treachery with my intuition, so I didn't hear everything they said about him. So, we have the right to believe that «Timur Laws», which served as the main program in the administration of power by statesmen during the reign of the Timurids, are of special importance in strengthening the legal foundations of our national statehood even today.

REFERENCES:

1. Choriev A.H. Spirituality of entrepreneurs// - Generation of the new century! Tashkent-2017. 7 pages.
2. Karimov I.A. A classic example of the history of our national statehood // Situation, April 14, 2011 #15 (289). Pages 1-3.
3. Hamdam Sadikov. Amir Temur Sultanate security service, APT Flex - Tashkent, 2010, 11 pages.