

COMMUNITY SECURITY IN TEMUR'S LAWS COLLECTION

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ANNOTATION:

The article tells about the work done by Amir Temur to ensure public safety in the country, that is to say the role of the administrative (cabinet, ministries, governors, etc.) and financial system in ensuring public safety, socio-political and economic stability, the rule of law, and social justice were also highlighted.

Keywords: Sahibkiran, Amir Temur, Temur's laws collection, public security, public administration, public order, civil security, National Guard, ko'rchi, shikhna, mirshabboshi.

INTRODUCTION:

In order to ensure the effective implementation of the mechanisms for ensuring public safety in our country, a lot of work is being done in the field of coordinated mobilization of forces and means of local government and public structures, as well as crime prevention and crime control.

Participate in maintaining public order and safety, including during public events, rallies, meetings, demonstrations and in crowded places, as well as in preventing natural and man-made emergencies, ensuring the safety of protected persons and preventing crime. One of the main tasks of the National Guard is to participate in patrolling public places in settlements in order to capture, identify and suppress them.

Today, one of the main tasks of the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan is to assist in maintaining public order and security. Within the framework of this task, complex activities are organized and implemented in cooperation with law enforcement agencies, local self-government bodies and public organizations. In addition to maintaining public order and ensuring public safety, joint patrols provide assistance to the population when needed. In addition to patrolling, the National Guard and the National Guard have been working together to ensure public order and safety during public, cultural and sporting events in Tashkent and regional centers.

At the enlarged meeting of the Security Council of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev, special attention will be paid to the formation of the spirit of military patriotism among the youth and it was noted that soldiers should be proud of the glorious history of our country, the lives and courage of the great heroes, commanders and commanders who lived in our homeland.

The head of state stressed that before taking the oath of allegiance, soldiers must pass a test on the history of Uzbekistan and the "Temur's laws collection". Giving advanced military units the names of our great commanders, the skilful commander instructed to create scientific research, art books, and movies about our ancestors.

As the President noted, the ideas and views expressed in Amir Temur's invaluable

guide to understanding the secrets of life, "Temur's laws collection" is important not only for his time, but also for present and future generations. Therefore, this great and unique figure was characterized by far-sightedness in all matters, the interests of the country, the welfare of the people".

In particular, the Timurid state cannot be studied in isolation from the norms of justice, legal norms and legal norms. After all, the rule of law as the defining feature of the great Timurid state formed its legal basis, and Amir Temur led the state as a potential lawyer, jurist and scholar of his time. In addition, Amir Temur's ideas are based not only on the protection of human rights, but also on the rule of law in the care of the people and their security.

Amir Temur advocated understanding, equality and the interests of the people in ensuring public safety. He asked the leader to know the mood and inner feelings of the team he led. That is why he wrote to the people of each country: "I have appointed people who are in harmony with their clients, their nature, and who they want to be their rulers". Amir Temur's experience in the field of human psyche, as mentioned above, greatly contributed to the governance of the country, which he considered the source of peace and prosperity of the people.

"As the Almighty God has placed the will of the nations in our grip of power and subjugated all the lands and waters of the world to our command, knowing the distant and the near, the strong and the weak, the poor and the noble, the great and the small, all in the shadow of our blessings. To make it possible for us to see differently, for everyone to enjoy the products of this great state, depending on their position". By this, Sahibkiran may have meant the preservation of the peace and tranquility of the peoples living in the various parts of the whole kingdom, and the non-oppression of their inhabitants, and the equal treatment of all peoples.

Amir Temur paid great attention to the armies of the countries that entered the territory of his state, presented them with various gifts and enlisted them in the army. Sufficient conditions have been created for them to improve their military skills and to receive regular military and physical training. Of course, it is not difficult to understand that the purpose of this was to ensure that they perform their duties conscientiously and conscientiously in ensuring internal and external security in the country.

In ensuring public safety, the administrative system of the state (offices, ministries, governors, etc.) works regularly, the financial system - taxes, replenishes the state treasury with money, wealth, socio-political and economic stability in the country, the citizen is relatively prosperous, and the law Social justice began to prevail on a large scale. In other words, the slogan "Rosti – rusti" (Power is in justice) was raised to the level of public policy. From the same period the foundation of the whole Turkestan nation, not only of the great state of Amir Temur was laid.

I cherished the dignitaries of the country I conquered; I paid homage to the sayyids, clerics, fuzalos and mashayikhs. I gave them jobs, assignments, and salaries, and I saw the elders of the region as my brothers, and the youth and children as my own children.

Amir Temur introduced laws and regulations to guide the people of different countries and to set salaries, to repair the tombs of saints and religious leaders, and to regulate waqf and vows. According to this law, the conquered state soldiers voluntarily took refuge, and Amir Temur made them navkars. The citizens of these countries are protected from evil events, executions, captivity. He protected their property and belongings from looting. The amount of booty and taxes taken from those countries was taken into account. Sayyids, ulama, mashayikh, fuzalo, akobirs are

revered. In particular, the emirs were required to work closely with the peasants and create conditions for them.

According to Sahibkiran, the ruler, whether small or large, should be aware of everything, which is a guarantee of peace and prosperity. Indifference, indifference, and entrusting the state to others can lead to the destruction of the people, the state, and even the leaders of the state.

Although Amir Temur held on to the reins of power from the beginning, he sought to divide power among his subjects, but to control them. From this, we can understand the tactics used by Amir Temur against the opposition forces inside the country.

Based on a number of historical sources, it can be concluded that during the reign of Amir Temur, law enforcement agencies were specialized. This is due to the fact that the bodies are divided into day, night and civil and military units, each body quickly conveys its information to the center of the kingdom, issues related to state secrets are discussed in secret councils, secondary issues in open councils of the palace, measures are taken against any violations. Sources confirm that during the reign of Amir Temur, bilateral law enforcement officials were appointed.

The administrators of each region were personally responsible for this, and were responsible for ensuring the security of the territories under their control and the peace and tranquility of the citizens. Punishment of minor administrative offenses was their responsibility. If serious crimes are committed against the state or the individual, they are tried by the appropriate courts and punished accordingly. The main purpose of the coercive function in the kingdom was to educate the public in the spirit of respect for the law and crime prevention, to inculcate in the minds of the people the inevitability of punishment for crimes committed, thereby maintaining peace and

order in the state and society. During this period, the discovery of the truth played an important role in the detection of offenses and crimes. Amir Temur made a special mention of this in his "Laws collection": Only if his guilt is proved by the testimony of four people, let him be punished according to his guilt. I ordered that in no city or village should people be taxed on life tax or house tax. No one of the soldiers should enter the house of the citizen by force and take away the horse of the citizen".

The study of the functions, powers and role of law enforcement agencies in the state of Amir Temur in ensuring state security is of great importance for a deeper understanding of the history of our statehood. In particular, the judiciary was the coercive apparatus of Amir Temur's empire, which played an important role in maintaining the power of the state and the rule of law.

According to the information, in each city the governor's palace - dorulimorat, the court office - kazikhana - the department of justice - dorul adolat was built and operated. These agencies were responsible for maintaining law and order in the country. The king was in charge of the administration of the state, and the judge, the sadr, the shayul of Islam, and the muhtasib supervised the observance of the Shari'ah rules. The king acted on the basis of yaso, tura and tuzuk.

Amir Temur has repeatedly said that justice is a priority in ensuring the public security of the country, and that justice should take precedence in everything.

"Another great thing about justice is that the king must be right about his people and be inclined to do well to them. Because the king's intentions and words have a strong influence on every sphere. If he intends justice, there will be blessings and peace among the people. May God protect him, if he intends to oppress, happiness and prosperity will disappear from the country,

and the peace and tranquility of the people will be undermined”.

In his memoirs, Clavijo wrote: “In Samarkand the law is very strong, no one can oppress one another without the king's order, only the king himself in some cases imposes sanctions. Wherever Sahibkiran moved, he would take the judges with him, and the people would listen to them. Judges were divided into different departments: one handled important and controversial matters, the other handled Sahibkiran's financial affairs, the third handled the affairs of the city and landowners, and the other handled the ambassadors' problems. Even when they went on a trip, these judges knew what they were doing.

They would hear the complaints of those who came to them in three tents, then they would go to Sahibkiran and report on what they had done, and then they would return to their places, judging four or six cases at a time. , they would record the finished document in a notebook next to them and make a mark on it, and then pass the document to the chief sitting at the top. There the document was examined one by one, with three or four ink seals, and finally the king's seal between them. The word "truth" is written in letters on the king's seal, and there is a three-circle symbol under the word. Therefore, each consultant had his own handwriting and notebook. The princes carried out the order as soon as they saw the document sealed by the king”

Amir Temur also paid great attention to internal security in the kingdom, and was responsible for maintaining peace and stability in the regions, as well as the city governor - the doruga. In addition, each city and village was assigned a kutvols, which guarded the peace of the people. If anything is lost or stolen in the area, the kutvols are responsible for paying for the lost goods, such as medicines.

That is why it is necessary to keep three things secret in order to ensure internal security:

- “The first journey, that is, not to tell anyone but the purpose of the journey, because the enemies are now and ready everywhere;
- The second is that there is no need to warn the sect, that is, others of one's religion, that there are too many slanderers and jealousies;
- The third gold, that is, the property, must be kept secret, because the people of taste are ignorant, so it is better to keep every secret, because the mahram of the secret is less than anything in the world”.

“Let every city and village be blessed kutvol, that the army guard the people, and that whoever steals anything be held responsible. I also ordered that observers and officers be appointed on the road, who would guard the roads, escort passengers, merchants, and strangers, and deliver their property and other things from place to place. If someone is lost on the road, killed or otherwise injured, they should be held responsible”.

“Bad people are two groups, one must be repelled, that is, they must be eliminated from the region, and the other must be banned, that is, they must be banned from talking to them. However, repelling thieves and robbers is a condition for the people of power, and it will benefit the Muslims. The enemies must be punished, they must always be kept in politics, the wicked and corrupt must be humiliated, the thieves and robbers must be harmed in the province and on the roads, so that the foreigners may survive and the merchants may come and go in different parts of the country goods and fabrics, various dishes arise from their arrival, and the people benefit from it”.

Asases were night watchmen, search chiefs, and their officers, who were attached to certain areas and played an important role in ensuring the peace of the people and opening criminal cases.

Those in charge of enforcing Shari'a law and order and preventing moral errors were

called muhtasibs, who prevented the weighing of petrol scales in the markets and petty offenses, and imposed punishments based on their authority.

According to historical sources, the "sokchi", "korovul", "chokar", "shihna", "yasovul", "kokaldosh", "muhtasib", "posbonboshi", "sarboz", "mirshabboshi" and "mirshab" are the rulers. He guarded settlements, castles, and other structures, maintained public order and peace in villages and towns, ensured the safety of the population, fought crime, and punished the perpetrators.

During the reign of Amir Temur, law enforcement officials were known as "yasoglik", who were responsible for maintaining peace in the state and society and played an important role in solving crimes. In addition, one of the law enforcement officers, the "shihnas," were military officials responsible for maintaining security in the cities.

During the reign of Amir Temur, the "kurchi" guarded the state's weapons, controlled where and why they were used, and guarded the royal palace. These historic responsibilities can be compared to the large-scale activities currently underway in the country.

"During this period, criminal and criminal cases were handled in accordance with Sharia law, and the mirshabboshis were responsible for the peace and tranquility of the population. The mirshabs patrolled the towns and villages day and night, maintaining order in public places, markets, and streets. "They are also responsible for enforcing the sentences imposed by the kozi".

"In order to build a state based on the protection of the interests of its citizens, first of all, it must have high moral qualities, be sensitive, sensitive, quick-witted, able to achieve its goals in any situation, resolve conflicts and shortcomings, understand the human psyche, be strong-willed and a strong

man with the knowledge of management was required to rule the state. Amir Temur saw the leader as the main mediator in the realization of the goals set by the state and the people. He writes that when a good ruler comes to power, "the corrupt people around him abandon their appetites and follow the path of obedience".

Of course, Amir Temur's instructions as the rule of law and a just king as head of state have not lost their relevance. It should be noted that in today's peaceful and peaceful country, a lot of good work is being done and the legal framework for this is being improved.

The just principles of the state and law applied during the reign of Amir Temur are the best auxiliary force in today's conditions of independence, and at the same time, it serves to raise the political, moral and legal culture of the individual in society.

Addressing the heirs to the throne, Amir Temur said: "Let my happy children who conquer the lands and my mighty grandchildren who rule the world know that in the sight of God I hope that many of my children and descendants will sit on the throne and rule the countries. Therefore, I have written down the establishment of the kingdom and the statehood in a number of rules, so that each of my children and descendants may act in accordance with it, and may the grace of God be upon him through hard work, many military campaigns, and wars. May they preserve the state and the kingdom that I have gained through my love and friendship for the honor of the nation, the glorious generation of His Holiness and his dear companions".

Continuing the above-mentioned idea, Amir Temur said: "Let my heirs use these rules as a guide in the management of their kingdom, so that the state and the kingdom that reach them from me will be free from harm and decline. Now my famous and happy children, my talented grandchildren who are conquering the countries, guide me and I have achieved the

rank of king by taking twelve things as my motto. With the help of these twelve things, I conquered lands, ruled my kingdom, and adorned the throne. Let them follow this rule. Let them take care of my state and their kingdom and themselves”.

During the reign of Amir Temur, the state was based on 12 social classes and categories, and its fate was decided by three things: the king, the treasurer and the soldier. Amir Temur ruled his vast kingdom over his children. With the exception of Movarounnahr, all the provinces and countries under his control were partially independent and were ruled by the sons and grandsons of Amir Temur.

“Laws collection” also contains important information about ministers, amirs and governors. The book states: “Ministers are the pillars of the kingdom. They always consider the prosperity of the country, the peace of the people, the unity of the army, the wealth of the treasury. The state spares no effort to prevent shortcomings in the discovery of the affairs of the kingdom, and to return to the kingdom the things that are harmful.

During the reign of Amir Temur, the issue of internal security and the fight against crime were in the state's attention. During this period, the police were responsible for peace and tranquility. They were on duty around the clock in towns and villages, maintaining order in public places, markets and streets, and enforcing the sentences imposed by kozis.

It is known that the Uzbek people have long condemned the theft of other people's property. If convicted of rare scales, theft, adultery and other similar crimes, he was punished by demonstration among the population. It also served a specific prevention function, leading to a reduction in crime.

This means that thousands of specially trained people in the kingdom guarded the state's main administrative building, the army, the borders, and the kingdom in general. There

are also rules for mobilizing the army in the event of a major threat to the country. It is understandable that Amir Temur managed to maintain peace and stability in the country by improving the country's defense in the dangerous middle Ages. It can be said that justice and the rule of law have greatly contributed to the provision of public security in the Sahibkiran kingdom.

In conclusion, "Temur's laws collection" is not only a biography of Amir Temur, but also a well-studied political and legal history of Movarounnahr. In addition, it is a valuable source for studying the centralized state structure founded by Amir Temur, its governance, army composition and military strategy, diplomatic relations with other countries, and other scientific issues.

The great contribution of Amir Temur to the centralized management of the whole state should be emphasized in the following conclusions:

First of all, "Temur's laws collection" are an invaluable source of evidence that our people have a long history of statehood and legislative traditions.

Secondly, the mechanism of Amir Temur's state is the basis of a well-established tradition and Sharia law that ensures internal order and discipline.

Thirdly, it is a new expression of the values formed in the Eastern countries, which were in force in the state of Amir Temur, which served to ensure the rule of the country in accordance with the rules (laws).

Fourthly, it has managed to keep people optimistic by ensuring that they are not discouraged and that they are safe and optimistic about the future. Here we see that Amir Temur demanded that people learn to live in accordance with accepted social rules, not to

make mistakes, to be ready to answer for their sins before the law, to be vigilant and careful.

Fifthly, Amir Temur knew that laws and ensuring their implementation determine the respect of the people for the state. In this way, it is possible to understand that Sahibkiran sought to strengthen the prestige of the kingdom he had built, to ensure harmony between society and the state.

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