

# About Central Management System State of Amir Temur

**Uljaeva Shohistahon, Doniyorov Alisher Khudoyberdievich, Gofurova Khilola, Inagamova Guzal Takhirovna, Isakulova Bakhtigul Khujamo**

*Abstract---This article analyzes the central management system state of Amir Temur. It describes the Devon system and its role in statehood. Also, researching on the existing ministries, their powers and functions in the statehood of Amir Temur. In total there were seven ministries in the period of Amir Temur. Four of them were engaged in central government and three directly involved the problems of provinces and dependent countries..*

**Keywords:** Amir Temur, statehood, Devon, management system, Dargokh.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Studying the central government of Amir Temur will help us to understand the statehood of that time. Although the importance of studying this subject is not fully understood in science.

Although there is no analyze as a separate subject to the theme about governing system central management of Amir Temur ruler, scientists briefly stopped on this [1].

In referred to as fundamental studies "Amir Temur in the world's history», was given opinion of B.Ahmedov titled as "Constituent policy of the state of Amir Temur" and A.R.Mukhammadjanov "State of Temur and Temurids" [2] and 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" [3] says that they divide government into two parts - Dargokh and Devon (ministry), what were their problems(tasks),briefly describes Suyurgatmish and Mahmudkhan. 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.

**Revised Manuscript Received on 03 September, 2019.**

**Dr.Prof. Uljaeva Shohistahon**, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and agricultural mechanization engineers, Тошкент, Uzbekistan.  
(Email: sh.uljayeva@tiame.uz)

**Dr.Prof.Doniyorov Alisher Khudoyberdievich**,Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies, Тошкент, Uzbekistan.

**Gofurova Khilola**, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and agricultural mechanization engineers, Тошкент, Uzbekistan.  
(Email: englishlanguage@e-tiame.uz)

**Inagamova Guzal Takhirovna**, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and agricultural mechanization engineers, Тошкент, Uzbekistan.  
(Email: englishlanguage@e-tiame.uz).

**Isakulova Bakhtigul Khujamo**, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and agricultural mechanization engineers, Тошкент, Uzbekistan.  
(Email: englishlanguage@tiame.uz)

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.

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 [4].

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 [5]. 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.

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.[6] 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[7].

### RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

As writes Azamat Ziyu "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"[8].

Devonbegi had taken the control on (above) high institutions given the corresponding to 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, 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[9].

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

Azamat Ziyu 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"[10].

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.

According to the book "The rules (or councils) of Temur"[11], 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, sipoh (the chief of the soldiers) being the minister of other sipohs 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[12].

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[13].

The fourth-minister-leader of the country should know about all expenses, beginning from a stable to expenses of the execution of a palace[14].

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 costs [15] 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 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 those 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 kuzzot" and "devoni mansab" (post). "Devoni adl" and "devoni kuzzot", 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[16].

### CONCLUSIONS

About "devoni mushrif" E. 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 institution[17].

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 Sipoh 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 kuzzot" 6 Devoni mushrif 7 Minister of foreign affairs.[18] These ministries obeyed to the orders od Devonbegi.

Azamat Ziyoy 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[19].

About foreign affairs Azamat Ziyoy 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

### REFERENCES

1. Manz 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. Jean Paul Rue. Tamerlan . – M.: Molodaya Gvardiya, 2004.– Pp.229-254; Franger Bert. Emir Timimur's governing chnges 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. - Pp.13-15; Prisak Omelian The form of the Emir Temur's reign // Emir Temur and his plice on history of world: The materials of International Conference. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1996. - Pp.15-16 and the others.

2. Governing the state. Emir Temur in the world history. -Tashkent, 2001. - Pp. 64-69 and the others.
3. A Azamat Ziyoy. The history of Uzbek statehood. From the Ancient time till the Russian attack. – Tashkent: Shark, 2000. - Pp.171-189.
4. M. Haider, "The Sovereign in the Timurid State (XIVth–XVth Centuries)," Turcica 8, 1976. - P. 62.
5. Emir Temur in the world history ... - P. 64-65.
6. Manz B.F.Structure and function ... - P. 107-109.
7. Appendix C. The formal administrative structure / Manz B. F.The rise and rule of Tamerlane ... - Pp. 167-175.
8. Azamat Ziyoy. The history of the Uzbek statehood ... - P. 177.
9. Tojikhonov U., A. Saidov The theory of legal culture. - Tashkent, 1998. T. 1. - Pp.176-179.
10. Azamat Ziyoy. Governing of the state at the period of Temur ... - Pp.12-13.
11. The Councils of Temur.....- P.107
12. At that place...
13. At that place...
14. At that place...
15. At that place...
16. Akhmedov B. The governing policy of Emir Temur. –Tashkent, 1996. - Pp. 12-13.
17. At that place...
18. Azamat Ziyoy. The Uzbek Statehood ...- P. 180.
19. 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. - Pp.5-56; Azamat Ziyoy. The history of Uzbek Statehood... - Pp.183-184; Mukhamadjanov R.A.. Temur and Temurids reign –Tashkent, 1996. -P. 27 and the others.