

SOCIAL - PHILOSOPHICAL IDEAS IN "ROOT LAWS".

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Abstract: *During his lifetime, Amir Temur dreamed of having honest leaders in power, and he fulfilled this dream. According to the regulations, it is necessary not to excessively praise, honor and humiliate the people appointed as leaders. First of all, people with low vision and ignorance should not be appointed to ministerial posts.*

Key words: *Power, justice, leadership, career, management, equality.*

Philosophical issues are important in "Tuzuklari Temur".

The value of this work is enormous. Sometimes it was called "What Temur said", "Memories about Temur", "Tuzuki Temuri". The work was originally written in the old Uzbek (Chigatay-Turkic) language, and was written by oriental scholars, including N.D. Mikluho-Maklay, Ch. Ryo, H. Ete, Ch. A. According to historians, a copy of it was kept in the library of the Yemeni ruler Ja'far king until the 17th century. Now this work has been translated into many languages of the world: English, French, Persian, Urdu, Russian and Uzbek. The translation into the current Uzbek language was done by the late Alikhantora Soguni, a Persian and Arabic language scholar. Oriental scholar Habibullo Karomatov made a significant contribution to it and published it as a book.

It should be noted that there were disputes about whether "Tuzuklar" was written by Amir Temur or not. In particular, English orientalist E.G. Brown and Russian orientalist V.V. Barthold doubt that "Tuzuklar" was written by Amir Temur. However, according to academician B. Akhmedov, when he carefully studied the work and analyzed the works dedicated to Amir Temur at that time, he found that the above claims are groundless when compared to "Zafarnoma" by Nizamiddin Shami and Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi. will be known. The English orientalist A. Storey is of the same opinion and openly says that "Tuzuklar" was written by Amir Temur. Therefore, it should be said that it is unreasonable to doubt that a person who appreciated the science and science of his time, made a great contribution to the development of society and ensured its development, can write a work.

"Tuzuklari Temur" is a well-known work. His manuscript copies are in the libraries of many countries of the world, including: India, Iran, England, Denmark, France, Russia, Germany, Armenia, Uzbekistan. This work is mainly about the biography, life, state and army of Amir Temur, as well as the social, political and spiritual conditions of that time.

It is an important political, economic, military and philosophical guide left for generations. The work contains important information from 1342-1405. Most of this information is aimed at clarifying the spiritual and philosophical qualities of a person and applying them to life. It consists of two articles: in the first one, it consists of the creation and strengthening of the world's own state, the formation of a powerful army, laws and plans, and in the second article, it is about the councils and the actions that have been taken to establish a strong feudal state.

It can be seen from the work of Amir Temur that he paid more attention to the moral qualities of the people he chose and appointed. Among other things, according to Sahibgiron, ministers should have 4 qualities:

1. Nobleness, pure breeding and grandeur;
2. Being able to see a lot, make quick conclusions, intelligence;
3. Humane, who knows the condition of the people, soldiers and can show care;
4. Enduring, patient, courteous, gentle.

We see that these moral qualities were highly valued by Amir Temur and followed.

Throughout his life, he dreamed of having honest leaders in power, and he fulfilled this dream. According to the regulations, it is necessary not to excessively praise, honor and humiliate the people appointed as leaders. First of all, you should not appoint people with low vision, ignorance and low status to ministerial positions. Amir Temur emphasizes that: "Any minister who speaks gossip, listens to falsehoods, oppresses, loses people he does not like, should be removed from the ministry. People of low birth and breed, envious, grudges, and black volunteers should not be given the position of minister, (because) if a corrupt, black volunteer, low breed, person becomes a minister, the state and the kingdom will soon suffer." Amir Temur especially hated those who were greedy, conceited and stingy, who thought about their own interests, who were given to wealth, who forgot their closest people and behaved stubbornly towards them. It is said in the "Tuzuk" about this: "If a soldier forgets his duty and loyalty and turns his back on his master during service, I consider him to be my worst enemy. For example, during the war with Tokhtamysh Khan, his emirs wrote me various reports and complaints, and forgot the salt price given by their ruler, that is, my enemy, Tokhtamysh Khan, put loyalty and rights aside. I cursed them for coming to me to seek refuge, I said to myself, "When they do not obey their will, I thought. It should be said that these thoughts can only be expressed by a person with high spirituality and high morals. Amir Temur gained respect among all classes of the people through these qualities. For example, in "Tuzuk" there are such thoughts about this: "Because of my kindness and compassion, I received the mercy of even the lowest class people, even the gados. I tried with all my efforts to make the situation of people of this class easier."

It would not be wrong to say that the philosophical ideas in "Tuzuklari Timur" are related to the human being and human morals, because Jahungir himself was a very humble person. He named all the madrasas, mausoleums, castles, gardens, and mosques built in his time, not by his name, but by the names of Islamic leaders, his relatives, and his sons and daughters. gave their names.

Amir Temur's children also got involved in the affairs of the government. Many thousands of troops were given to them and they were appointed as heads of different regions. They worked in consultation with their father. If necessary, together with their father, they brought their troops and went into battle and respected their father's kingdom and state. When the children stepped on the wrong path, the father punished and reprimanded them. Amir Temur's personal activity can serve as an example for all people in various fields. This process is especially evident in the person's relationship with people, country, people, family and friends. Amir Temur, even before he came to the top of the state, had the qualities of thinking about the homeland, not being indifferent to the development of the homeland, striving to prevent oppression and looting by the enemies.

Sometimes they thought about the "bloodthirstiness" of Amir Temur. In our opinion, this is completely inappropriate. In fact, Amir Temur, while working with justice, was really intolerant of people who destroy this justice and do not consider the interests of the society. It is not surprising that Rui González de Clavijo's story was the reason behind this idea.

Amir Temur was on a trip to the east of Turkey during his "Five-year campaign". During this trip, while passing to Syria, he came across a people called "White Tatars" who were nomads in the land between Syria and Turkey. Suddenly the battle started, the Tatars were defeated and captured. As a result, they were moved to the Damgan province in the north of Iran, and it is planned to improve these lands with their help, because the population of that place was small. However, after the White Tatars arrived there, they did not obey as before. They unite and gradually start to return to the west, that is, to their own land. They loot cities and villages along the way. They turn it into ruins. As a result, Amir Temur's troops got angry and massacred the White Tatars. True, thousands of people will die in this battle, but it was not without reason! So, being called a bloodthirsty is just an unfounded myth. If we study Amir Temur in comparison with other generals, Napoleon, Hitler, Stalin, Frunze, then how can we evaluate the horrors they did!

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