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## The Historical Place Of Amir Temur In Public Administration

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### ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the role of Amir Temur in public administration, the establishment of a centralized state, his work on the path of creativity and beautification with the help of scientific works of local and foreign scholars.

### KEYWORDS

Amir Temur, public administration, justice, centralized state, creative work, rule of law.

### INTRODUCTION

A free man strives for goodness and beauty. A free man lives with a sense of justice, looks at the world with a pure heart. Amir Temur, who liberated the country from a century and a half of oppression and took the reins of power, began his first step with creativity. A

civilized and just ruler like Amir Temur, who summoned

Muarrikh Nizamiddin Shami in his time and asked him to tell the story of his life in such a way as to be a true writer, close to the vernacular, can be read and understood by ordinary people.

## METHODS

The Persian poet Abdullah Khatifi dreamed of writing “Khamisa” and finished three books. When the fourth one came to “Iskandarnoma”, he changed his mind and finished the epic “Temurnoma”. “Instead of repeating the legend of Alexander, I finished the epic about the greatest king in the world”, he said. This one example alone is enough to disprove all the slanders against our ancestor during the Soviet era. Poet Edgar Allan Poe, an American master of eloquence, is deeply devoted to Temurbek and the story is true. That is more than two hundred years.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Italian writers Bertrando Mignanelli (1370-1455), Francesco Brachcolini (1380-1459), and the French thinker Jean Bodin (1530-1590) created works about this breed. In 1590, Christopher Marlowe (1564-1593) published *The Great Timur* in England, and this play has not yet appeared on the stage of London theaters. In 1706, Alessandro Scarletti's (1660-1725) play “The Great Timur” was staged in Rome, and in 1722, Leonardo Leo's (1694-1744) opera was staged.

The opera “Temurbek” by Georg Friedrich Handel (1685-1759) from Germany is also a unique interpretation of his fame. There are many such examples. Amir Temur was not limited to liberating the country from Mongol oppression, expanding the country's territory and increasing the power of the army. In consultation with eminent scientists and fuzalas, he began to revive science, urban planning, agriculture, handicrafts and other fields. Amir Temur paid tribute to talented people. Wherever he had a talent that stood

out, stood out, or could see for himself and he took it under his wing. He created the conditions for his creation and provided him with sufficient funds. In this way, the country has become a breeding ground for talent. His service to the famous Arab historian and thinker Ibn Khaldun and the Persian poet Hafiz Shirazi is still epic in many languages. It is known from history that Sahibkiran rebuilt the tomb of the poet Mahmud Shabustari in the conquest of Azerbaijan and gave more than a pound (about 20 kilograms) of gold to his villagers. When Temurbek studied at the Kesh madrasah, he loved to read and memorize the poems of this poet, which he included in the “Gulshani roz” divan. That is why, when he entered the village thirty years later, he paid tribute to the memory of Shabustari. Amir Temur also invited scholars and fuzalas to the council he convened in 1403 in the city of Boylakan in the Caucasus, and asked them for advice on the construction of public buildings and structures for the good of the great kingdom.

The creative work of the Sahibkiran in Khorasan in 1381, who did not want to waste even a penny of land for landscaping, is also commendable. Amir Temur, who stopped in the Murgab valley, ordered all his commanders to irrigate these lands. Hafiz Abru's “Geography” lists the names of the ariks they dug: Dilkusho ariga, Ganrayun ariga, Darband, Ganjxona arish, Umar Tobon bee, Ok Bugo bee, Kutlug Temur bee, Shokh Jondor bee, Kelachi bee, Kutlug woman bee, Mengli hoja bee, Ali Malik bee. The same can be said about the creative work of Amir Temur in Azerbaijan. His beautification works in Karabakh are known from history. The canal built in Boylakon has made a significant contribution to the development of local

farms. The canal begins at the place called Kushk and Jonkopri, on the river Arape and ends at Sarjabil near Boylakon, near the tomb of Pirkamar. Its length was 60-70 kilometers. In addition, he rebuilt the walls of the city of Boylakon: it was 240 cubits long, 11 cubits wide and 15 cubits high. A ditch 30 cubits wide and 20 cubits deep was dug along the wall (this city was destroyed during the Mongols). He said, "I have taken a brick from somewhere and replaced it with ten bricks. If I cut down a tree, I planted ten saplings instead".

We see the same thing in their views on Uganich. Some people still think this is wrong. However, Abulgozi Bahodirkhan in his work "Shajarai Turk" wrote [1, p.40]: That is why Urgench became a desert"[1, p.43]. Ali Yazdi writes in his book "Zafarnoma" that "creativity was innate in him" and referring to the events of Khorezm: He saw the neighborhood of surrounded it and prospered. Today (in the 1920s) Khorezm is the most prosperous place" he said. The Oksaray, built on his initiative and under his auspices in Kesh (now Shakhrisabz), was the most magnificent building of its time. It should be noted that there are not one, but three Oksaray in our country. According to historian Pulat Zokhidov, Amir Temur built the first Oksaray in the summer of 1379 near Kokna Urgench, in front of the city fortress.

We read from Nizamiddin Shami: "Amir Sahibkiran ordered the reconstruction of a large building for his own honor, which was soon completed". The palace was built by architects and masters from Khorezm sent by Amir Temur. But it is still this architectural monument in Khorezm no major research has been done on if some of our historians interpret it as a stone castle or a caravanserai.

We think that if the history of the Oksaray, built by Amir Temur in Old Urgench, is studied and placed in a large album it will be a great gift for today's generation. The second Oksaray - the building built in Samarkand, near the mausoleum of Amir Temur, is also distinguished by its beauty and elegance. The construction of the Oksaray in Shahrisabz began in the spring of 1380 on the square in the north-east of the city. According to the construction of the building, our master architects, as well as modern masters from other countries are involved. In particular, the name of the Iranian Muhammad Yusuf Tabrizi is preserved among them. It is said that Sayyid Baraka, the pir of Amir Temur, gave a fatwa for the construction work, and the first GISHT was laid by Sahibkiran himself.

Historian Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi wrote in his book "Zafarnoma" about the beginning of the construction of the Oksaray [2, p.54]: Great preparations have been made before the construction of the huge palace all the conditions have been created for architects and craftsmen. I pay close attention to the quality of each brick and tile. The surface of the building is coated with tiles made of various minerals. On both sides of the building, the verses of the Qur'an are inscribed in gold. Due to the need to cook the tiles with the holy words on the fire, the letters were prepared in separate jars and glued with special joints. The towers of the Oksaray are inscribed in Kufic script in large Arabic letters, in the style of a mosaic, with the text "Sultan - Allah is the shadow of the earth". On the southern walls of the building there is a text: "My trust is in the Creator (God), my trust is in the Spirit (God)". At the top of the large and shallow porch on the east porch of the western shokhustun, on the edge of the large

porch, are inscribed the words: The threshold of the Oksaroy was wide, and the length of the service horns was 22.5 meters. The height of the front roof was 60 meters, and the dome behind it was about 50 meters. This means that the total height of the building reached 110 meters, which is equivalent to the current 40-storey building. The building is historically a long, rectangular building with a yard width of 120-125 meters and a length of 240-250 meters. According to the Spanish ambassador Clavijo, the building is divided into three parts, consisting of an administrative building, a reception hall and a courtyard. The ambassador wrote: "The next day, on Friday (August 29, 1404), the ambassadors were taken to a large palace built by order of the king. The entrance to the palace is very long and the gate is very high. At the entrance, on the right and left, there are brick arches decorated with tiles and various patterns. At the bottom of the arches are rooms without doors, the level of which is covered with tiles. Bukoplama was made so that when the king came to the palace, people would sit here. After the big gate there is another gate. It is followed by a courtyard lined with whiteboards and richly decorated timbers. In the middle of the courtyard was a large pool, three hundred feet wide. Through the courtyard passes the largest building of the palace.

At the entrance to the building also a very large and high door, which is skillfully decorated with gold, pearls and tiles. In the middle of the wall above the door is an image of a lion reflected in the scale of sunlight. Similar images are drawn on the edges of the door. This is the entrance to the rectangular lobby through the door. The walls of the reception hall are skillfully decorated with

gold, pearls and tiles, over which golden water is poured, where the ambassadors are taken upstairs. There are so many rooms here that it is impossible to describe them all at once".

From this it is clear that the rumors that the Oksaroy is a thousand-room building are close to the truth. According to Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, in the middle of the courtyard there is a swimming pool, a large room with a dome in the net, a small room for counselors, luxurious arched pavilions, a harem and the emir's room inside. On the roof of the office was an image of a lion and the sun, as well as a three-ring emblem of the state of Amir Temur. The inside and sides of the dome, the towers in the corners are decorated with shield-shaped entrances made of tiles. The castle is called the Oksaroy because it looks and shines at night. On top of the palace, water was brought from the Takhtakrracha Pass through very hard pipes made of a mixture of copper, lead and tin, and a fountain was built. The first dome had blue windows, and from here the surroundings stood out like palms. According to the elders of Shahrisabz, Amir Temur ascended to a height of 70 meters on a "smooth throne" [3, p.65]. "Our ancestor Alisher Navoi also wrote: "Bermagay el chekarga tabu ravon. This crop of apples is "smooth throne", which is exactly the current elevators. This means that Amir Temur may have ascended to a room under a dome with a fountain in a box made by the masters of that time, that is, on a "smooth throne". He received ambassadors at the Oksaroy, celebrated Eid and Navruz, and organized folk festivals. The Oksaroy was destroyed in 1868 during the Russian invasion. Ali Yazdi writes: "... Let the owner know the building ...". This confirms that Amir Temur was a truly creative person, who considered it

a noble goal to improve and build beautiful buildings, no matter what the task of the earth. Foreigners were also amazed by the famous gardens built by Amir Temur around the city of Samarkand.

The Spanish ambassador, Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, writes of the Dilkusho Garden alone: “The Sahibkiran Garden is entered through high and majestic gates, which are made of brick, decorated with porcelain tiles, and the golden tiles are watered with golden water”. The towers in the corners adorned the garden. In the middle of the garden was an alley, a three-story mansion, and a palace, the walls of which were decorated with tiles, and the ceilings with ornaments. In the upper part of the garden there were beautiful pools of from each other. During this period, the art of pottery flourished. Weaving was also highly developed. The production of several types of quality fabrics on different looms is a proof of our opinion. At that time, red paint was very popular. The paint contains hot water, acetic acid and a substance derived from the wingless red insect. Considering that only one gram of dye was obtained from 175 red insects, we feel the extreme complexity of this work. It can be assumed that there were special laboratories where such insects were grown. The information about the world-famous Samarkand papers is of special interest. In the production of sheep, first of all, the health of the population is taken into account, as the dyes are made from natural raw materials. There is a serious reason for the production of “pea paper”, and for good reason.

According to Sultanali Mashhadi, the paper was made white, but to give it a yellow color to protect the eyes. That is, saffron, henna and a few drops of ink are added to the raw

material from which the paper is made. Carpet production and decoration with various patterns and colors have also reached a high level of art. During the holidays, residents decorated their walls with various carpets and fabrics. The bakers created exhibitions that came from all over the country, and in the bazaars, magicians, puppet masters, puppet masters demonstrated their art, raised the mood of the people and added meaning to their lives. Interesting information about them is given in the works of Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, Ibn Arab-Shah, Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo and other historians. In Soviet times, our past is portrayed only in the harmony of heavy melodies, which for many gave the impression that our ancestors were crushed under the stones of grief. The ideology of the dictatorial regime demanded it.

We are trying to portray our original history and reveal the role of Amir Temur in governing the state, so that today's youth approach everything wisely. Until now, some intellectuals think that madrasah education is limited to religious sciences only. Let us turn to history: Mirzo Ulugbek, the grandson of Sahibkiran, built madrasahs in Samarkand, Bukhara, Gijduvan, Chaghaniyon, and in the present-day city of Denau. It is known from history that he taught students in Samarkand madrasahs. Well, Mirzo Ulugbek, Ali, when the madrasahs did not teach mathematics (mathematics), handasa (geometry), science (astronomy), medicine (medicine), history, geography, science (poetry) in the universities of that time, along with theology? Kushchi, did Giyosiddin Jamshid Kashi grow up?! Or would the Ulugbek Observatory be built in Samarkand?! The astronomical instruments used in it, how accurately Mirzo Ulugbek proved the location of 1018 stars and recorded



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“Ziji Koragoniy” still amazes scientists around the world.

### CONCLUSION

Amir Temur respected and supported talented people in governing the country. Where there is a talent that is visible, articulate, or visible to him, he has taken it under his auspices. He created the conditions for his creation and provided him with sufficient funds. Thus, the country has become a breeding ground for talents. Among the patterns of the Oksaroy roof, one of the most beautiful monuments in the world, Sahibkiran wrote: “If you have any doubts about our strength, look at the buildings we have built”. In the same sense, we invite anyone who has any doubts about the great future of our country to be our guest and witness the creative work being done. After all, creativity is a great legacy left to us by our ancestors.

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