

AMIR TEMUR'S CODES



Content

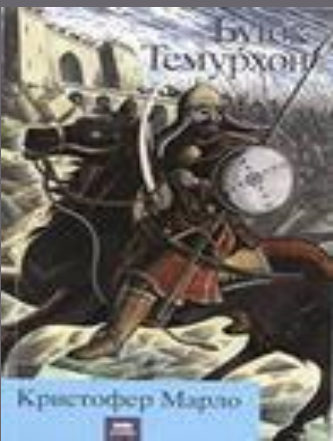
Temur's code of law- is the main compiled laws of state and social management

Importance of Temur's code of law

Principle “force in justice” and its content



Timur (8 April 1336 – 18 February 1405), historically known as Tamerlane, was a Turkic ruler who conquered West, South and Central Asia and founded the Timurid dynasty. He was the grandfather of Ulugh Beg, who ruled Central Asia from 1411 to 1449, and the great-great-great-grandfather of Babur, founder of the Mughal Empire, which ruled South Asia for centuries



1. Temur's code of law- is the main compiled laws of state and social management

- During the lifetime of Amir Temur about public administration the special composition known under the name "Temur's code" was written. Written in the old Uzbek language, it remained up to now only in the Persian transfer of the XVII century. This most valuable historical source of the Middle Ages consists of two parts. There is Amir Temur's autobiography and the events connected with his life, views of this outstanding statesman and the commander on military art, the device and state of the country government .
- In "Codes" much attention is paid to the main support of the state: to officials and military leaders, up to the ordinary soldier. The rights and duties of everything are defined, beginning from the sovereign and finishing the simple soldier. The governor "has to elect incorruptible and benevolent vizire" .. *Viziers under the direction of a Divan-begi were responsible for the general provision of citizens and army, for a financial condition of the country and activity of public institutions*
Are accurately defined in "Codes" of the right and a duty of emirs. Emirs as well as viziers, have to be from noble families, possess such qualities as an insight, bravery, enterprise, care and thrift, to run business, having comprehensively thought over consequences of each step.

As it is told in "Codes", the law for all — both for the vizier and for the emir, and for simple citizens — was identical. Sources testify that Amir Temur was well informed in jurisprudence, knew history, geography, philosophy and poetry. At the same time Temur fixed the law of the right of soldiers and the simple people. Temur's "codes" are the valuable code of laws about government and army, the country and society from which it is visible on the basis of what he created the centralized, operated mighty feudal state.



"Code" consisted of two parts:

All issued Amir Temur decrees

All military strategy and tactical plans of gains of Amir Temur

It was written in Turkic (chagataysky) language. In 17c. it is translated on the farce. At the end of 19 century it was translated into Russian.



2. Importance of Timur's code of law

The state shared on uluses, at the head of which –were grandsons and sons. Executive power – "Devon buzrug" – 7 departments and 7 vizires– over them the main viewfinder.

At the head of areas, the cities – hakims. Special department where inhabitants sent the complaints – chief Azbegi.

Temur's "code" contains data on military campaigns and the set of rules on government. In it A.T. gives the accurate characteristic of the state, defines the rights and duties of the officials working both in central office, and on places.

The system of public administration at Timur was following: there was the central management with the office – Devon buzrug. In it is mute 7 ministers with certain duties consisted.

As it is written down in "Code", state prosperity in many respects depends on activity of viziers therefore they have to be moral people pure and possess the following qualities: nobility and greatness, mind and insight, awareness on position of army and citizens, ability to manage with them, tolerance and peacefulness.