



FEATURES MAINTENANCE MILITARY SECURITY IN AMIR TEMURA'S STATE

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19917846>

Annotation: Given scientific to article security in Amir Temura's state is opened features of a control system by armies and maintenance.

Keywords: security, the military man power, territorial integrity, the information, danger and threats, cunning, defensive works, strategic values, border.

In today's globalization environment, various political conflicts, economic crises and armed conflicts occurring in one region of the world are spreading very quickly to another region of the world. As a result, the number of regional conflicts of national, ethnic, religious, territorial, political and military significance is increasing, and the dangers and threats to regional security are increasing. In this context, the study of the views of our great grandfather Amir Temur on ensuring the military security of the state remains relevant today.

Our grandfather Sahibkiran Amir Temur, a great commander and statesman of his time, paid great attention to ensuring security in his kingdom and took a number of measures to ensure the security of his kingdom from internal and external threats. He was always aware of the events and incidents taking place in the surrounding regions of the kingdom, the socio-political activities of his neighbors, their military potential, the living conditions of their people, etc.

In order to obtain information in a timely manner, he used all the means and means available to him, based on the possibilities, conditions and circumstances of that time. Accordingly, he established the following intelligence agencies. He learned about these through units consisting of light cavalry, through trade caravans operating secretly under the pretext of trade, ambassadors, dervishes and other people. He provided these spies with certificates made of gold, silver and copper, depending on their position.¹ His identity and the reliability of the information he brought were clear through the documents.

In fact, if we pay attention to the regulations of Amir Temur, we can get information about the security measures taken in accordance with the requirements of the time. In this regard, Amir Temur's regulation on maintaining discipline in the kingdom by punishing sons, grandsons, relatives, emirs and ministers (in cases of violating existing laws and regulations) is particularly noteworthy.²

"I have ordered," says Amir Temur, "that if any of my sons raises his head and claims the throne ... he should be held captive until he renounces his claim. If any of my grandchildren or relatives rise up against me, he should be made a dervish," that is, his property should be confiscated. Amir Temur ordered that if his emirs, ministers, and a number of other categories of individuals commit similar acts, he should be punished in various ways. Amir Temur also

¹ Payszalar haqida avvalgi bo'limlarda ma'lumotlar berilgan. - 2021. - №2 (11). - B. 7.

² Temur tuzuklari. - T.: Sharq, 2005. - 87-88 b.

emphasizes: "I have ordered that the sepoys, emirs, thousand-headed, hundred-headed and ten-headed should not appear in the divankhona or at the banquets without hats, boots, sandals, a coat with a collar, a dagger, or a sword. Twelve thousand soldiers with swords should stand in the palace with all their weapons and armor in times of war and peace, on the right and left, behind and in front of the divankhona (to guard)." Similarly, special groups were appointed to guard the armies and borders.

Amir Temur also wrote in his decrees that after conquering the Turanian country and ascending the throne of Samarkand, he had special relations with his friends and enemies in order to maintain peace. Amir Temur also writes: "Let them appoint daily writers (khabarnavis) in every place, province, city and army, so that they may inform me about the actions of the governors, the people, the soldiers, their own army and the actions of foreign armies. Let them accurately write down for me the news of the goods coming in and going out from the surrounding area, the foreigners who came in and went out, the caravans coming from every country and the news about the ruler, the neighboring kings, their speeches, their deeds, and the words of the scholars and fuzalo who came to my court from distant lands."³

Amir Temur achieved the military security of the state by protecting the independence of the kingdom, its territorial integrity and the well-being of its citizens, their rights and freedoms from external and internal dangers and threats.

It is worth recognizing that Amir Temur paid great attention to preventing external and internal dangers and eliminating them in a timely manner in ensuring the territorial integrity and inviolability of the country. In our opinion, Amir Temur ensured the military security of the kingdom mainly in three circles:

the first circle - in relation to other countries (in relation to occupiers, dependent and other aggressor states);

in the second circle - on the borders (vital objects:
reservoirs, territories for livestock farming, roads, etc.);

in the third circle - in the internal system of the country (distances between districts, cities, etc.).

The security of the army management system was ensured in the above circles in political, economic, social, military and other areas.

Amir Temur always severely punished those who did not provide reliable information. He said that they should come to him and report the news of different countries, borders, the goals and intentions of neighboring rulers, so that we could take measures and do our best before any incident or disaster occurs, and he cites many examples from the events that occurred during his career as proof. This information in the decrees of Amir Temur is also confirmed by the Arab historian Ibn Arabshah in his time. From this information, one can learn how much Amir Temur cared for the peace of his state in his policy and how he worked tirelessly throughout his life for security. Ibn Arabshah provided valuable information about Amir Temur's work on security.

"Temur was a man of unparalleled character, deep thinking, the sea of his thoughts was unfathomable, and the mountain of his thoughts could not be reached by either plain or rough terrain. He had spread his spies in all directions of his lands, and had placed spies in the rest of his possessions. Among them (spies), one of his officials was the emir Atlamish, and another

³ Temur tuzuklari. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2005. – 102-103, 109-110, 117-118 b.

was the poor jurist Mas'ud al-Kuhjani - he was the eye of the companions of Timur's court. One of them (spies) was in Cairo, in Muizia, and the other was in Damascus, in one of the Sufis of Shamisaya. One of them was a merchant, the other was a large merchant, a bad-tempered wrestler and a debauchee, a tyrant, a tyrant and a craftsman, an astrologer and a man of his own nature, a talker The wandering dervishes, the sailors and the travelers on land, the graceful bag makers, the charming shoemakers, the cunning and cunning old women like Dalla, were experienced, they traveled from east to west in search of knowledge, they reached perfection in the realm of deceit in the path of their goal, they grew up between water and fire, straightness and crookedness with their subtle deceit and genius, they surpassed Sasan and Abu Zayd in cunning and deceit, they even outwitted Ibn Sina in their wisdom and debate, when their actions (when they thought) had the opposite effect, they silenced the Greeks with their eloquence, they united two opponents together and united two enemies together ⁴.

As a result, they (spies) would convey the events and news of them to Timur and tell him about the things they preferred. They would mention to him about their weights, prices and varieties, and describe the places and cities. They would draw pictures of their flat and uneven terrain, and show the locations of their houses and lands, including whether those places were close or far, narrow or wide, in which neighborhood, west or east, the names of cities and villages, the names of places and refuges, the people and leaders of each place, the emirs, the great, the virtues, the honorable, the rich and the poor, the names and nicknames, the fame and lineage of each of them, their profession and (their) means. As a result, Timur, seeing these (things) clearly with his mind, used his imagination to rule over foreign lands from his own lands.

If he landed in a city and talked to one of the city's nobles, he would immediately begin to inquire about so-and-so, how such and such an event happened at such and such a time with such and such a person and what led to that event, and how they acted when a dispute arose between so-and-so and so-and-so. Then the thought would strike the interlocutor that Timur was present at the time these events occurred.

Often Timur would throw confusing questions at his interlocutor, recounting (to them) the details of the discussions and correspondence that had taken place between them (as if they were real). They imagined that Timur knew about the events that had taken place beforehand, or at least that he knew all this information through his scholars. For this reason, some people thought that Timur lived in Solaria, while some gossips even said that they saw him among the poor of Shamisaya.⁵

In addition to implementing security measures in the territories of his empire with the help of trusted people he appointed, Amir Temur did not rest on his laurels, but also took other measures when there were still forces threatening him around him. That is, during his military campaigns, he built defensive structures - fortresses, watchtowers, etc., in order to protect the borders of the state from sudden attacks by his opponents from outside. The reconstruction of such fortress cities, such as the Shahrukhiya monument in the Tashkent region, which has been partially excavated by archaeologists, and the cities such as Boylakon in distant Iranian lands, is evidence of our opinion.

⁴ Ibn Arabshox. Amir Temur tarixi. – Toshkent: Mehnat, 1992. – 71-72 b.

⁵ O'sha yerda.



It is clear from the above information that although Amir Temur, according to the requirements of that time, had detailed information about the place before traveling to many countries, he also built and repaired defensive structures of strategic importance for security purposes in the territories of his state and in the lands he took under his control. In this regard, Amir Temur's admonitions, "Before entering a place, think of ways out of it," are very appropriate.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the reign of Sahibkiran Amir Temur, military security was organized under a clear system, in the form of a hierarchy. We can also understand from the above information that this system does not differ sharply from the provision of a complex of non-military measures of an economic, political-diplomatic, intelligence, ideological, etc. nature in ensuring military security in today's modern conditions.

In Amir Temur's system of ensuring military security, the main role was assigned to the state's power structures, and first of all, to the armed forces. It was they who were considered the main guarantor of protecting the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity by the state in conditions when all other methods of preventing war were exhausted.

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