

THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND MILITARY STRUCTURE OF THE AMIR TEMUR EMPIRE

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Annotation: *This article briefly describes the administrative system and military structure of the Amir Temur empire.*

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Royal rule. In state building, the great Amir Temur made extensive use of the past state experience and procedures of Uzbekistan. Based on the demands and needs of his time, he improved state administration, giving it a new role and content. Although the structural structure of the state was based on military-political orders, it was intended to ensure the development of society and the interests of all social classes.

During the reign of Amir Temur, state administration consisted of two departments - the dargah and the ministry (devan). The dargah was headed by the Supreme Ruler himself. The executive branch - the devan was headed by the devanbey (prime minister). The devan included the minister of war, the minister of property and taxation, and the minister of palace expenses - the minister of finance. In addition, there were three more ministers who were engaged in the management of borders and dependent countries, and they reported to the devanbey.

Shaykhulislam, Qazikalon, sadri azam, dodkhoh, yasavul, muhassil, tavochi, muhtasib and other officials served in the central government system.

The chief hajib, treasurer, khans, koshchi, bakovul, secretaries, engravers, musicians, waiters were on duty in the dargah.

Amir Temur gave the lands under the jurisdiction of the huge kingdom to his sons, grandsons and the amirs who had served in the form of dowries and managed them through them. Shortly before his death, Amir Temur divided all the provinces and countries under his control, except for Transoxiana, among his sons and grandsons as follows: Azerbaijan, Western Iran, Iraq, Armenia, Georgia - to Mirza Umar ibn Miranshah, Persia - to Pir Muhammad ibn Umar Sheikh, Khorasan, Mazandaran, Ray and Seistan - to Shahrukh Mirza, Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavid gave the territory from Kabul and Kandahar to Northern India, along with the Indus River basin - to Pir Muhammad Jahangir, Tashkent, Sairam, Utrar and Ashpara to the Chinese border - to Ulugbek, and Fergana, Taraz to Khotan, that is, the southwest of East Turkestan - to Ibrahim Sultan.

Although the uluses were subordinate to the central government, they had a certain independence. The rulers of the uluses had a separate state office and army. Their subordination to the central government consisted of sending part of the tribute to Samarkand and participating in the military campaigns of the supreme ruler with his army or sending the required soldiers.



Army structure. Amir Temur relied mainly on the army in his domestic and foreign policy. That is why he paid great attention to the selection and training of army leaders, military units and their placement, the armament of servants and soldiers, and internal discipline.

Amir Temur's army consisted of military units formed on the basis of military units of ten. The army was divided into units of ten thousand, thousand, hundred and ail. Amir Temur established military positions such as the district aga to manage an army of ten thousand, mirihazara for thousand units, zhosunbos for hundreds, and ailbos for tens. Their rights and monthly salaries are determined according to their rank. Rewards are also determined for the emir who showed bravery in battles and won. An emir who defeated an army, conquered a country or region was awarded the rank of bravery, the right to free entry into state councils, and the viceroy of a region.

Officials with the rank of tavoch were engaged in the collection of military units from the regions.

Amir Temur established strict military discipline in his army. It was considered farz (fard) for each officer (the head of the unit or the head of the clan) to know the methods of fighting well. An ordinary servant was obliged to strictly follow the rules, be ruthless and courageous in battle, treat the enemy who wanted peace with him gently, and be fair.

During a military campaign, messengers, a detachment of yasovul from among them, and then the manglai - the vanguard unit, went ahead. Between the manglai and the main parts of the army, the commander's headquarters and the reserve units around it were located, which were called "izofa". The main combat units of Amir Temur's army consisted of the center, right - burangor and left - juwangor wings. In front of each wing there was one additional guard manglai - vanguard, and on the flanks there was one guard military formation - kanbul. Thus, the army consisted of seven parts - hands. Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi writes that Amir Temur was the first to introduce the order of dividing the army into seven hands - parts. These hands acted independently in battles and obeyed only the army commander.

Amir Temur used new military methods of warfare.

During Amir Temur's lifetime, a special work was created dedicated to his military art and style of state management, which became famous under the name "Temur's Regulations". It determined who to rely on in governing the state, the system (direction) and duties of the crown and throne holders, and the procedure for appointing ministers and army chiefs.

Amir Temur had a deep knowledge of the history of the Turks, Arabs and Iranians.

Amir Temur's words "... I carried out nine parts of state affairs with councils, measures and consultations, and the remaining part with the sword", "Strength is in justice" testify to his wisdom and justice in governing the country.

Thus, Sahibkiran Amir Temur created a unique method in the field of state management and military affairs, and amazed the world with the state he built on this basis.

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