

# Intelligence – Military Security of Amir Temur Saltanat an Important Tool in Providing (Retrospective Analysis)

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**Abstract:** This article comparatively analyzes the role and importance of the internal intelligence service in ensuring military security during the reign of Amir Temur, its official activities and functional responsibilities, as well as the organizational structure of the internal intelligence service and is highlighted on the basis of historical sources.

**Key words:** Internal intelligence, ambassador, merchant, qalandar, dervish.

At the current stage of the development of new Uzbekistan, it is very important to continuously carry out reforms in the military sphere along with social, economic and political factors. In this regard, President of Uzbekistan, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Sh.M. Mirziyoyev: "Development of military science in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, organization of systematic fundamental research on the history of our national military art, study of risks and threats to international, regional and national security in the military sphere, national Armed Forces and military scientific justification of the main directions of art development, as well as training of qualified military-scientific personnel in the higher military educational institutions of our country" [1] defined the mission and strategic goals based on Today, in our country, great attention is paid to the military sector. Many laws and decisions are being made to explore and put into practice our rich military heritage of the past. In particular, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev's Decree No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022, "In-depth study and wide promotion of the rich scientific heritage of our great ancestors" [2, p. 35.] to study the rich military-scientific heritage of our great ancestors and it is considered desirable to promote them widely in the army in practice.

"Zafarnama" by the great historians Nizamuddin Shami, Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, Ibn Arabshah's "History of Amir Temur", Rui said that the great commander and statesman of his time, Sahibgiron Amir Temur, spent his whole life in ensuring the security of the kingdom and involved every field in this matter. González de Clavijo "History of the Great Amir Timur (1403-1406)", Ghiyosiddin It is described in Ali's "Diary of Ghazzovati India (Indian Travel Days)" and a number of other historical works and is widely studied to this day. Amir Temur in order to ensure the security of the kingdom - Iran, Turan, Maghreb, Sham, Egypt, Iraqi Arab, Iraqi novice, Mozandaran, Gilon, Shirvan, Azerbaijan, Persia, Khurasan, Jeta Dashti, Dashti Kipchak, Khorezm, Khotan , Kabulistan, Bakhtarzamin, India, united the countries and established a centralized kingdom with a "safe zone".

Amir Temur managed to ensure the military security of the state by establishing a system for the independence of the kingdom, the freedom of the country, its territorial integrity and the free and prosperous life of its citizens, as well as the protection of their rights from external and internal dangers and threats. The state's use of all available areas that depend on the human factor to create a state of protection against internal threats and threats, and the introduction of these areas into the public under the guise of obtaining the necessary information and from these messages, in particular, about the military-political situation within the state it can be seen that he has a clear vision and has formed, developed and implemented his future plans.

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It is permissible to admit that Amir Temur paid great attention to the prevention of external and internal threats and their timely elimination in ensuring the territorial integrity and inviolability of the country. It is mainly in three rings in ensuring the security of the kingdom:

in the first ring - in other countries (in relation to occupying, dependent and other aggressive countries);

in the second ring - at the borders (reservoirs, pastures for cattle breeders, etc.);

implemented in the third ring - in the internal system of the country (villages, villages, districts, distance between cities, etc.) [4; pp. 150-160].

In order to protect the state from internal threats and threats, the creation of an internal intelligence service and ensuring the secrecy of its activities are important factors in order to keep abreast of the socio-economic, military-political situation in each nation, region, district, village and village. seen as one.

The Sultanate made extensive use of political, military, social, economic and other spheres in three rings to ensure its military security. At the same time, the state intelligence service can be divided into the following types according to the tasks of the sectors. These are:

in the first ring - external (agency) intelligence service,

in the second ring - counter (internal agency) intelligence service;

in the third ring - military intelligence services are introduced [4; pp. 150-160] is shown in Fig. 1.

It was necessary for the internal intelligence service to identify, search for and monitor the activities of the enemy's internal spies, spies and their intended activities, fight against them by providing them with false information, and stop their activities.

The internal intelligence service operated and was managed by the state to ensure the internal military security of the state. Amir Temur considered the internal intelligence service as an important tool as the foreign intelligence service, and under the guise of persons operating in the political, economic, military, social and other fields, intelligence of the anti-government force (enemy) within the state, roadblock robbers, tools to identify thieves and other groups that may appear and people who spread incitement against state policy, and deliver information about them to the Palace Cabinet formed and created a system.

Internal intelligence is established in order to maintain security, stability, and peace in the country, to keep abreast of the morale, mood, and condition of the troops. In addition, according to historical data, in special situations, Amir Temur sent "a thousand camels, a thousand camels and messengers on a thousand horses" were appointed [3; page 187.]. These spies were given gold, silver and copper badges (certificates) depending on their position. Anyone who has a payza is allowed to directly enter the presence of Amir Temur without obstacles.

Amir Temur mentions the following in his articles about the internal military-political situation of the state, the existence of its own internal enemies, the need to be aware of them in time and take necessary measures against them: "Which country if I conquered, I cherished the respectable people of that place; I bowed to the Sayyids, scholars, fuzalo and mashoyikhs, I respected them more. I gave them support, tasks, fixed their salaries, I treated the elders of that region as my brothers and sisters, and if there were young people and children, as my children. I died for the sake of these countries. I turned Raiyat to me. I kept everyone between fear and hope. I have also done good to the good people of every country, I have driven out the corrupt, corrupt and immoral people from my country. I assigned lowly and lowly people the work they deserve and did not allow them to exceed their limits. I respected the nobles and honorable people of every country and raised their ranks. I opened the door of justice in every country, I blocked the way of oppression and injustice" [2; page 137.]. Let's look again at Timur's decrees, "I ordered that thieves and robbers should be punished on the basis of "Yaso", and corrupt, perverting, corrupt people should be expelled from the country. Don't leave poor people in the provinces and cities" [2; page 138.].



Amir Temur was required to have information about them in order to protect them from malicious and ineffective forces in the state and to fight against them. To achieve this, he creates a number of internal intelligence tools, among them, it is possible to include informers before the governors, community (market, machit) mirshabs, merchants, sayyids, and others. The activity of these persons is considered very important in ensuring the internal security of the state, and it can be observed that a system of notification of every incident and incident occurring within the state has been formed.

One of the main goals of the organization of internal intelligence is to obtain accurate information about the general internal situation (the enemy) in the country, based on this information, it is possible to conduct the right policy and make the necessary decisions in a timely manner. marked with lish. Implementation of the law and order rules established within the state, bad mood among the raiyat towards the government, their attitude towards the king or the rich, emirs, ulus, region, city, village daruga (hokim), tribal and clan chiefs, taxes the conduct of the collectors and all other officials, their relations with the population, and all information about the prices in the markets were considered very important. This information was also delivered to the Palace of Samarkand.

Counterintelligence is considered an important tool in ensuring the internal security of the state, and even now it is very developed in almost all countries, especially in the leading countries of the world, including the USA, the Russian Federation, England and the People's Republic of China.

In his decrees, "I ordered that in every place, region, city, and army, they should appoint writers of daily events, so that they would inform me about the behavior of governors, raiyats, soldiers, their own army and foreign army. Property that came in and out, foreigners who came in and went out, caravans from different countries, neighboring kings, news about their words and deeds, and scholars from faraway lands who faced my gallows. , let them write down the words about fuzalo correctly" [2; page 139.].

Amir Temur conquered many countries and appointed special officials - chroniclers in every region, city, district and village of all subordinate countries. Their task is to find, collect, study all the events and incidents that have happened and are happening in that area and send them to the Palace Divan in the capital Samarkand, along with giving information about it to their doctor. Reporting deadlines were set, and they were responsible for delivering daily, weekly, and monthly data to the central office in the form of reports.

Within the state, the delivery of information to the cabinet, the exchange of information is systematically organized and regulated in a unique way. Among each province, city and village, depending on the number of inhabitants, horses were kept in readiness for running. It is planned that these horses will be used by ambassadors or runners who are going to Amir Temur. Because it was considered important to deliver the message to Amir Temur, i.e., to the Samarkand Divan, without stopping and quickly.

According to the Spanish ambassador Rui González de Clavijo, "... they were brought from the palace horses. Starting from here, royal horses have been prepared for visitors to Sahibqiran Iqbal, and these horses can be used day and night on the roads. In this place, a hundred, in another place, two hundred and fifty, and in another place, two hundred such swift horses were prepared until they reached the city of Samarkand" or "... In addition, the ambassadors changed their horses every day in order to speed up their journey. Because by order of Sahibgiron, one hundred horses and two hundred horses were prepared at the end of the road every day until reaching the city of Samarkand. ... When an ambassador coming to Sahibqiran or a courier bringing news arrives here, the horsemen will quickly change his horse", another example is "Not only the road on which the ambassadors walked, but all the lands belonging to Sahibqiran are provided with such a means of communication and in this way, the Owner receives information from all points of the lands belonging to him very quickly" [9; pp. 96-97], "a station of horse thieves" was established in the kingdom for the non-stop, fast movement of ambassadors and guests, and information carriers, and conditions were created for the exchange of messages.



Professor R.S. Samarov we see that Amir Temur paid special attention to the means of intelligence aimed at ensuring the internal security of the state. In the scientific work "Military Art of Master Amir Temur" he makes the following point: "At the same time, strict control over persons from abroad was established. There were also police (mirshabs) who dealt with crimes. According to the constitution, this police was supposed to ensure the safety of caravan routes, catch thieves and intruders, and fight against those who violated Sharia laws. The commanders were the leaders of this police force. With this, we can see how important the protection of rights was in Amir Temur's state [3; page 189.]. Amir Temur emphasizes that internal intelligence tools are not only used in one way, but in all areas, more precisely, in areas where the enemy can direct his spies.

In this regard, the famous historian Ibn Arabshah said, "Temur spread his spies in all parts of his lands, and placed spies in the rest of his possessions. Among them (spies), one of his officials was Amir Otlamish, and another was the poor jurist Mas'ud al-Kukhjani - he was the eye of the companions of Timur's court. With this, Amir left valuable information about Temur's measures to ensure state military security. According to him, we see that an internal intelligence agency (spies) was established to ensure internal security and information exchange was put into practice in one system. In order to ensure internal security, the internal intelligence service carried out spies in all areas in all uluses, regions, cities, districts, villages and hamlets in the following forms (today - intelligence agencies), in particular:

in the political sphere - city council and reporters;

in the social sphere - sayyids, kutvols;

in the military field - korboshi and mirshabs;

in the economic sphere - traders and tourists.

Types of intelligence officers in the military field: special observer - called "spy", "listener", "secret" and "informer". With the help of intelligence agencies, it created a database, that is, the "Uniform Information Field". The entrepreneur personally carried out activities of intelligence agencies, continuously monitoring, managing and financially stimulating them.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the XIV-XV centuries, Amir Temur's kingdom had a huge territory and as the main factor for the stability of peace in this large area, the "unified information field" was created based on the results of the internal intelligence tools of the kingdom established by Amir Temur covering all areas. " can be justified by its existence.

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