

Providing The Public Safety In Period Of Amir Temur

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Annotation. The article mentions public security during Amir Temur's period and the importance of law enforcement agencies. Also, the main purpose of the compulsory function in the embassy is to educate the public in the spirit of respect for the law and to prevent crime, to insist on the inevitability of punishment for the crimes committed by the people, thus keeping the peace and security of the state and society.

Key words. Drugs, boxes, guards, mujahideen, military officials, fugitives, prisons, justice, legal system.

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Studying the role of the law enforcement agencies in the Amir Temur State, as well as the role of the state in securing the state security plays an important role in our understanding of our state history. Particularly, the judicial-legal sphere is a compulsory apparatus of the Emirate of Amir Temur, which plays an important role in maintaining the power of the state and the rule of law.

According to the information, in each city, the palace of the city mayor - the prosecutor, the judiciary - the jury - the justice department - has been constructed and operated. These agencies were responsible for maintaining the country's law and order.

The region's efforts to maintain peace and stability were primarily the responsibility of the city mayor. There were also boxes for each town and village, which guarded the people's peace. If there is a loss or theft in the area, the baggage is liable and they are obliged to pay the lost property, such as stables. In addition, officers are assigned to deliver passengers safely from one location to another. If theft or murder were committed on the road, the responsibility was imposed on them [1].

The lambs were night guards, chiefs of search operations, and their staff - guards combined with certain areas to play an important role in securing peace and prosecution. Under the Shari'a, individuals who are responsible for controlling the

social order and preventing spiritual misconduct are called mohammad. They have been banned from scrambling on the markets and other offenses, and they have been punished by their authority. Officers of the internal affairs bodies are called corrupt, they are responsible for maintaining the state and society, and have played an important role in the disclosure of crimes. One of the law enforcement officials was called hawkers, they were military men and were responsible for maintaining peace in the city. During the era of Amir Temur, the so-called fears of those who guarded the weaponry of the state, control over where and why they were used, and guarded the palace [2].

Based on the above facts, it is possible to conclude that in the times of Amir Temur the law enforcement bodies are specialized. They are divided into day, night, and civilian and military units. In addition, each unit has quickly redirected its information to the center of the kingdom, secret issues were discussed in secret councils, secondary issues were discussed at open palace openings, measures were taken against the offenses.

In the era of Amir Temur, the two sides have been assigned to the legal procedures. As we have already said, the administrators of each area are responsible for this work. They were responsible for the security of the regions in which they live, as well as the peace of citizens. It is their authority to punish administrative offenses. If serious crimes are committed against the state or person, they are punished according to their actions.

The main purpose of the Compulsory Enforcement function in the Sultanate was to educate the public in the spirit of respect for the law and to prevent crime, to insist on the inevitability of punishment for the crimes committed by the people, thereby maintaining the peace and security of the state and society. In this era, it was important to identify truth in the disclosure of crimes and crimes. Amir Temur says in his Troubles: "I have ordered that everybody be punished by the slanderous words of every villager, slanderer and hurtful man, with the people of small and big towns. But if someone's fault is proven by the testimony of four men, let him be punished for his sins. " So, in order to avoid slander and slander in punishing the offender, he was carefully studied and relied on the testimony of four honest, honest four.

The "Riot" contains many rules on the administrative system. In particular, Sohbkiran prohibits khokimiyats from falsifying the population with any slanderous statements. Courts were of great importance in maintaining the compulsory power of Amir Temur. They have played a major role in preventing crimes against the state, society, and individual, as well as finding a just resolution of disputes. Penalties have been imposed on intentional or negligent conduct.

The courts were specialized in courts, and there were three types of courts. The first is the army judge. This judge considers criminal and disputed issues relating to military matters. The second is the Shari'ah rule. He has examined the

Shari'a crimes and disputes. Third, he sees secular civic and state-related issues, such as theft, financial and administrative allegations. The responsibilities of these judges are clearly defined. All information about the activities of the tribunals has been reported to the Devonian, personally to Saibkiron.

The jurisprudence of the Amir Temur era is based on the principle of legality and justice. The Amirzada Emir (born in 1383), Amirzada's granddaughter Amirzoda, emphasized the need for justice and law to be practiced in the countries he was granted. He said, "The boy can do this great thing so that he can be guaranteed justice, truth, sovereignty and patriotism, and follow his rules so that the universe is prosperous and that man end with peace; the righteous people display the diligence, the mufsid, the warriors, the criminals and the robbers, and the disbelievers in the support of the people and the pious and supporters of the people, the reparation of mosques and madrasas, it is necessary and necessary to eradicate the multiplication and ignorance of the rules of ignorance. Only then will the affairs of the country go straight, the position of sovereignty and the right direction will be stable "[3].

The decree also emphasizes the need for a serious and vigilant approach: "It is important to understand that if everyone knows something safe, our supply will reach our palace, everything depends on him, if he neglects to reach us, let him open it with confidence and confidence. "[4] It is evident that Amir Temur was guided by the principle of justice and the rule of law in the field of law enforcement, the inevitability of punishment for the committed crime.

These guidelines bear witness to the fact that not only in the country, but also in international relations. Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi said: "Before the Sahaba, there was a king in each of the regions of the world, and there was a great deal of concern among the Muslims in their opposition and debate. And there would not be any amin or aman. And the roads were bound to the thieves and robbers. And no Muslim could ever arrive. He rescued the provinces from the tyranny of the oppressors and made a donation of good. And now, just as if someone had touched a bowl of gold or a silver coin and went to Boxtardin Huawar in the desert, no one could stand upright. However, he did not have the authority to do so, but if he did not do so, he would not find the world ruled. "[5] Thus, he states that nobody has been subjected to violence in the empire, and that justice and rule of law are at stake, even to the lonely boy's property.

Amir Temur has been heavily punished for theft, violence, drinking, fornication and other crimes. Academician I.Muminov also stated in this regard: "The Sahibkiron correspondence has been understood that the Sultanate has occasionally interrogated and inspected. Misuse of power, bribery, drunkenness, domestic violence is a grave sin, and those who allow it are severely punished. "[6]

Sahibkiran introduced various laws to ensure security on the caravan routes. On the caravan road someone was attacked and his property was taken away, the

ruler of the landowner paid a fine of twice the amount of lost property and paid five times to Amir Temur's treasury because he could not control it [7].

Amir Temur's courageous, entrepreneurial and entrepreneurial people are highly esteemed, and there is a lot of relief from punishment. Sahibqiran said: "If a man is guilty of a sin, he should be punished." [8]

Whenever the offense is proven in the Tortulates, only one penalty can be imposed on him, if the penalty is not damaged or scourged, no penalties shall be imposed, ie the principle of "one offense of one offense." The administrative offenses and the penal offenses committed by officials are subject to special control. Concealed by Constituents. He was punished for the kind of crime committed by officials - negligence or slander, and was punished accordingly. If the village elder and the city's rulers oppress the smaller world, they are punished according to the conditions of each person, that is, the social life of the citizens.

The educative power of the Amir Temur and the Temurids' compulsory apparatus is that the penalties are not hidden from the people, but openly marketed and crowded squares. Not only law enforcement bodies or state-run offices, but also all citizens were responsible for security. Even formal and other ceremonies required everyone to be alert, aware of the palace, the place, and other places [10]. In order to provide security, he was required to enter the army, the commanders, the commanders, the captain, the centurion, and the tenants, and to attend some rituals with ropes, boots, saddles, swords, swords and swords. In order to overcome the danger of war in the region, Amir Temur considered, first of all, the issue of guarding the palace and the temple.

Amir Temur instructed the four cavalry fighters to pull back the army and the army. They walked and fought in the army at four farsangs. If a warrior can see that one of them is killed or wounded, it is his responsibility to do so.

So, as we conclude, first, the Sahibkiran has assigned a special pogrom to the army and army. The guardianship of the Jordan, his guardianship was entrusted to him. Secondly, the boxes were engaged in taxation from people who were engaged in trade around the gallows during military operations. If one of the villagers was kidnapped, they were brought to justice. Thirdly, a third of the four fighter jets identified for the security services are assigned to guard the border. About two-thirds of the army is always in the kingdom.

Thus, in the reigns of special training, the headquarters of the state, the governing body, the borders, and in general the sovereignty. The rules of mobilizing the army have also been developed when there is a major threat to the country. Amir Temur has been able to maintain peace and stability in the country by improving the defense of the country in the midst of a dangerous, medieval era.

In our opinion, the use of such methods of punishment in securing a peaceful life in the medieval ages, which is fundamentally different from the present one, is at risk of wars. Because these penalties were used in many countries at the time.

Sahibkiran also ruled the country according to the traditions of his time. Its main task was to ensure the rule of law in the country. Of course, these factors are the basis for our conclusion that the embassy is specializing in security services.

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