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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF AMIR TEMUR'S STATECRAFT LEGACY IN MODERN GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada Amir Temurning davlat boshqaruvi (statecraft) merosi va uning zamonaviy boshqaruv tizimlaridagi ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Amir Temur tomonidan yaratilgan markazlashgan davlat boshqaruvi, adolatli siyosiy tizim, intizomli harbiy tuzilma hamda diplomatik aloqalar tizimi bugungi kunda ham dolzarb ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyatga ega ekani asoslab beriladi. Tadqiqotda Temuriylar davlatchilik tajribasi zamonaviy davlat boshqaruvi, strategik rejalashtirish va samarali liderlik konsepsiyalari bilan qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, Amir Temurning tarixiy merosi global boshqaruv madaniyati va siyosiy tafakkur rivojiga qo'shgan hissasi yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Amir Temur, davlatchilik, boshqaruv tizimi, strategik rejalashtirish, liderlik, Markaziy Osiyo, siyosiy meros, davlat boshqaruvi, diplomatiya, tarixiy tajriba.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется значение государственного наследия (statecraft) Амира Темура и его роль в современных системах управления. Обосновывается, что созданная Амиром Темуром централизованная система государственного управления, справедливая политическая структура, дисциплинированная военная организация и развитая дипломатия сохраняют свою научно-практическую актуальность и в современную эпоху. Проводится сравнительный анализ опыта государственности эпохи Тимуридов с современными концепциями государственного управления, стратегического планирования и эффективного лидерства. Также раскрывается вклад исторического наследия Амира Темура в развитие глобальной культуры управления и политической мысли.

Ключевые слова: Амир Темур, государственность, система управления, стратегическое планирование, лидерство, Центральная Азия, политическое наследие, государственное управление, дипломатия, исторический опыт.

Abstract: This article examines the significance of Amir Temur's statecraft legacy and its relevance to modern governance systems. It highlights that the centralized administrative system, just political order, disciplined military structure, and developed diplomatic relations established by Amir Temur remain highly relevant in contemporary governance studies. The research provides a comparative analysis between Timurid statecraft and modern concepts of public administration, strategic planning, and effective leadership. Furthermore, it emphasizes the contribution of Amir Temur's historical legacy to the development of global governance culture and political thought.

Keywords: Amir Temur, statecraft, governance system, strategic planning, leadership, Central Asia, political legacy, public administration, diplomacy, historical experience.

During the period of Amir Temur and the Timurid dynasty, the growing interest in science significantly contributed to the overall development of spiritual culture, as well as the expansion of production and handicrafts. At the same time, rapid progress in irrigation systems, urban planning, and architecture stimulated the advancement of various scientific disciplines.

The political stability established by Amir Temur created favorable conditions for scholars, artisans, and intellectuals. Many people from Movarounnahr, who had been forced to leave their homeland during the Mongol invasion due to economic hardship and instability, returned to their

native lands as cities became centers of prosperity and security. Amir Temur also brought scholars, sayyids, sheikhs, artisans, and their families from conquered territories, provided them with care, and created appropriate conditions for their scientific and creative activity.

According to Hofiz-i Abru, Amir Temur highly respected scholars and righteous people, providing them with financial support, salaries, and necessary living conditions. He consistently emphasized that scholars should be honored in all public gatherings. This demonstrates that respect for knowledge and intellectuals was an essential principle of his governance system.

Ibn Arabshah also notes that Amir Temur showed great respect toward scholars and kept learned and noble individuals close to his court, considering them highly esteemed members of society. Historical sources confirm that Amir Temur himself was attentive to knowledge and valued the role of scholars in state affairs.

This approach is further reflected in *"Tuzuk-i Temur"*, where it is stated that Amir Temur placed sayyids, scholars, muhaddiths, historians, and other learned individuals in high positions and valued their advice in governance.

During the Timurid period, Samarkand became one of the major centers of science, culture, and literature. This development was not accidental, as it was built upon earlier intellectual traditions. The city continued its scholarly legacy in the 14th–16th centuries, attracting poets, scientists, philosophers, and Sufi thinkers to the Timurid court.

Amir Temur regularly consulted scholars, jurists, astrologers, and religious leaders in matters of state governance. According to *Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnama"*, such consultations played an important role in decision-making processes within the empire.

The Timurid era also witnessed remarkable development in mathematics and astronomy. This scientific progress reached its peak with the establishment of the Ulugh Beg scientific school in Samarkand. Scholars such as Qazizada Rumi, Ghiyath al-Din Jamshid al-Kashi, and Ali Qushji made significant contributions to astronomy and mathematics under Ulugh Beg's patronage.

Ulugh Beg himself (1394–1449), a statesman and scientist, established one of the world's most advanced observatories in Samarkand. His work *"Zij-i Sultani"* became one of the most accurate astronomical tables of the medieval period and remained influential for centuries.

Thus, the Timurid legacy, rooted in Amir Temur's governance system, demonstrates a strong connection between political stability, scientific development, and cultural prosperity. This historical experience provides valuable insights for modern governance systems, particularly in the areas of knowledge-based leadership, state–science cooperation, and cultural development.

Salahiddin Musa ibn Muhammad ar-Rumi Qazizada (1364–1436) was a prominent mathematician who worked at the Ulugh Beg scientific school. He was born in Rum (present-day Bursa, Turkey) and later lived and conducted his scientific activity in Samarkand. For his outstanding contributions to science, he was honored with the title "Plato of his time." His mathematical works include *"Treatise on Arithmetic," "Commentaries on the Elements of Euclid,"* where he attempted to prove Euclid's fifth postulate, *"Treatise on Sine,"* and *"Treatise on the Quarter of the Sine."* These works demonstrate significant advances in algebra and trigonometry, particularly in the study of trigonometric functions and geometric analysis. His scientific legacy was closely connected with the works of Jamshid al-Kashi.

Ghiyath al-Din Jamshid ibn Mas'ud al-Kashi (1385–1429) was a distinguished mathematician and astronomer who collaborated with Qazizada al-Rumi at the Ulugh Beg observatory in Samarkand. Born in Kashan (Iran), he arrived in Samarkand in 1417 and spent the rest of his life there. Among his major works is *"The Key to Arithmetic" (Miftah al-Hisab, 1427)*, which served as a fundamental textbook of mathematics and introduced significant innovations, including refined

methods for extracting roots, development of decimal fractions, and improved computational techniques far ahead of his time.

In his work *"Treatise on the Circle,"* al-Kashi calculated the value of π to 17 decimal places, achieving a level of precision unmatched in his era and not surpassed in Europe until centuries later. He also contributed to trigonometry, numerical analysis, and astronomical measurement techniques, even designing instruments for observing planetary motion.

The scientific achievements of scholars such as Qazizada al-Rumi and al-Kashi demonstrate that the Timurid Renaissance, supported by Amir Temur's strong political foundation, created favorable conditions for intellectual development. Amir Temur's governance system emphasized the importance of scholars in state administration. Historical accounts describe how he consulted scientists and intellectuals in matters of justice, governance, and social order, stressing that scientific knowledge should guide political decision-making.

During state councils, Amir Temur repeatedly highlighted the importance of scholars in establishing justice, maintaining discipline, and ensuring social stability. He viewed intellectuals not only as advisors but also as essential participants in governance processes. This approach reflects an early model of knowledge-based governance, where scientific reasoning and intellectual discourse contribute to state administration.

Modern interpretations of Amir Temur's statecraft legacy show that his governance model was deeply connected with the promotion of science, culture, and education. The Timurid era, especially under Ulugh Beg, became a symbol of scientific advancement, institutional learning, and state-supported intellectual activity.

In the contemporary context, this historical experience is highly relevant. Today's governance systems increasingly rely on knowledge-based leadership, innovation, and intellectual capital. The Timurid model demonstrates that political stability combined with strong support for science and education creates conditions for sustainable development and cultural progress.

Following Uzbekistan's independence, the scientific and cultural heritage of the Timurid period has been re-evaluated and widely promoted. The 600th anniversary of Mirzo Ulugh Beg, celebrated in 1994 under the initiative of the First President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, reflects this renewed recognition. Numerous institutions, including the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugh Beg, continue to preserve and develop this scientific legacy.

Thus, Amir Temur's statecraft legacy remains a significant historical foundation for understanding the relationship between governance, science, and cultural development in both historical and modern contexts.

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