

VIEWS OF AMIR TEMUR IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE

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ABSTRACT:

Amir Temur's economic views played an important role in the economic development of the East. Amir Temur created opportunities for all people to work.

Keywords: economy, politics, spirituality, enlightenment, "Tuzuklari Timur", philosopher.

INTRODUCTION

During his reign, Amir Temur (1370-1405) established a great state uniting the territories of Movaraunnahr, Khwarezm, Khurosan, India, Anatolia, Qafqaz, Syria and Iraq. We pay attention to the main areas of economic life in the Timur state. During his reign, Temür placed great emphasis on urban regeneration, old urban renewal, and expansion. In cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Fergana, Andijan, Herat, Mashhad, Isfahan, Tabriz, Sheraz, Damascus, new projects in the field of architecture, agriculture, horticulture and water were implemented.

Amir Temur's state had an important place in the trade route. It was located along a trade route connecting Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Afghanistan and India. International trade was mainly conducted with gold, silver, satin, adras, silk, cotton, jewelry, oil, fruit, grain and other products. The economy and trade of the state was also connected by the Silk Road to China, India, Syria, Egypt, Anatolia and Europe.

Agriculture was widespread in the Emir Temür state. The villagers were mainly farmers and ranchers. In agriculture, the main products were wheat, barley, cotton, fruits. Livestock production included meat, milk, butter, shirchoy, and silver.

Industry was also developed in the Emir Temür state. Mainly textile, metallurgy, handicrafts, iron making, jewellery, paper making and other occupations had developed. Products produced in this area were sent to trade and increased revenue from the state bujet.

The economic life of the Emir Temür state has contributed significantly to the political, cultural and scientific development of the state. The economic successes of the state have survived to this day as a great cultural heritage of the Timur state.

The legacy left by The Great Commander Amir Temur, among Eastern thinkers, philosophers, is also of great spiritual and educational influence on the person of today, understanding the meaning of this, imagining it is the patriotic duty of every citizen. The

Emir made extensive use of important guidelines, economic ideas, views, visions in the socio-political, economic activities of Temür and temüri not only in the countries of the East, but also throughout Europe. In the development of Eastern Economic Thought, the ideas, views and thinking of our great-grandfather, sahibqiron Amir Timur, the rule, order, method, habits and laws developed by a person, implemented and applied in economic-social life, have an incomparable great historical significance in the economic policy of that time. The special grandeur of these economic views and ideas is above all that they were manifested not so much as abstract, imaginary, but from real historical progress. This is why, despite the fact that more than 686 years have passed, still does not lose its practical-vital significance. Of course, it is known from history that over the course of the periods they evolved and improved. The economic policy of Amir Temur is comprehensively stated in the "Temur Tuzuk", the "Baburnomas" of Babur, and most other historical sources on Amir Temur, the temurians. In them, the rules, principles, guidance of the peasant to rule the country, develop it are expressed. The works outlined a system of valuable economic recommendations, ideas, views, guidance on the Organization, Stabilization, regulation, promotion of the country's economy. Amir Temur provided all the people with good opportunities to teach kasbhunar, provide employment, engage in agriculture, handicrafts and commercial work. The fact that the "tuzuks" "made recommendations that" the people of the profession and the enlightenment should be given a share of dynastic enterprises", based on this investment that "the poor-Miskin who have power on the wrist should behave in accordance with their condition and profession" once again suggests that he was a worthy, caring King to his people. Fate dictates that "merchants whose capital has gone out of reach will be given enough gold from the Treasury to recover their investment", as evidenced by the economic policy pursued to improve prosperity in the country. The main economic importance of Agriculture in the Emir Temür dynasty is to know that the Sahibqiron decrees for the development of Agriculture: "whichever of the peasants and the raiyat is unable to farm, let him prepare the necessary seeds and tools for cultivation". Such humane ideas and policies are rarely found in historical sources. Temur teran realized that agriculture was the main source of income for the people of the vast country, the reckless Gypsies and servants. Amir Temur, feeling that the peaceful and peaceful coexistence of the population, the whole of the families are very dependent on the issue of uyjoy, decrees that "if the uyimorat of one of the citizens is broken and unable to fix, deliver the necessary equipment and help him". The above decrees and the rules and directions of economic policy indicate that economic education was established and implemented on a state scale in those times. These principles serve as an important step and lesson, historical guide for us in the process of strengthening the independence of the Republic even in the present period, building a socially oriented market economy. The most important thing is that such an economic policy of Amir Temur was implemented 300-400 years earlier than in Western countries. Amir Temur pursued the tax policy by comprehensively studying the laws and regulations collected in previous periods and following the recommendations of the

Islamic religion, as well as based on the nature of his time. The land tax levied by the state in the countries of the middle and Middle East, including Central Asia, was called khiraj. The acquisition of khiraj was originally used as a synonym for the term "jizya" in the territories of the arab caliphates, and was levied on Muslims who had land-water in addition to the non-Muslim population. Muslim law scholars have divided hiroj according to "Hiroj-musaha" (levied on the unit of land area) and "Hiroj-muhasama" (levied on the volume of one-fourth, one-third, or one-second of the crop, depending on the quality of the land and irrigation methods). Hiroj (taxation) levying had been introduced by the Arabs in Central Asia in the 7th century. Each province was assigned a sarkor, a devonbegi and a secretary to gather hiroj. With his accession, sahibqiron had also introduced the extraction of earth-water Mercury in the form of products (mainly grain) and money (gold or silver). For the fact that Amir Temur's policy of taxation, collection and duty to merchants, collecting taxes on their income was extremely fair, the local population in each province and its countries did not express their dissatisfaction with the jabri and dishonesty of taxation. The fact that the peoples of the neighboring country made complaints to Amir Temur from the tax-taking policies of their rulers is known to us from historical sources. In the economic policy of Amir Temur, in the system of economic views, the tax issue occupies a central place. The most important was both the prosperous ascendant and the fullness of the Treasury due to the rational policies pursued through the tax system. Amir Temur argues that if the people were to be impoverished through the tax system, it would be natural for the state's economic power to decline and decline. He was well aware that a fair tax system would operate in the country so that the people could live in prosperity and wealth. Tax revenue for the Treasury also increased as people became more wealthy by earning more income in turn. The "Temur traps" show that the taxes levied on the population should be fairly determined based on the level of their income, which of the population should give them all kinds of relief benefits regarding the payment of state taxes if they spend their property and investment in the way of prosperity of el-yurt, districts and cities, in the way of the development of culture and The rulers of Ulus (provinces and countries) under Amir Temur had a separate state apparatus, an independent army, which sent a third of the harvest collected from their territories to Samarkand, the state treasury, and the Supreme Ruler attended military campaigns with his army and provided enough food, clothing. Under EMIR Temür, there were also tax-exempt, privileged categories. It should be noted that one third of the crop from irrigated plots of hiroj was collected with lalmikor (non-irrigated) rainwater in the volume of one quarter of the income from the land. The work was entrusted to two ministers in the provinces. Hiroj, one of whom was charged, wrote down the property and checked the condition of the population, recorded it in a log book. The other wrote in the book of Exodus, reciting from the collected goods (taxes) to the salary of the sipahites. Another important aspect of the socio-political economic activity of the sahibqiron was that there was a system of social protection, material and spiritual stimulation of poor, disadvantaged people and people who performed their service diligently. Each of the sipahis (military) in the Emir Temür

state was honored with merit for their outstanding service. The common mouse received a salary of one head of horse value for the salary, the tenth was worth two horses, and thus the salary continued to rise as the position increased. They were also awarded Estates, various valuables, Earth-waters for their exceptional services in wars and other works. During the reign of Amur Temur, a very large well-groomed construction was carried out. New gardens were built. Mosques, madrasas, khanakos (places of settlement of strangers) were built in each city, rabots (caravan palaces) were built over the road for passenger aliens, bridges were restored over the rivers. The madrasas waved.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, progress in the socio-economic sphere under Amir Temur and the Timurids was much more advanced than in other countries of the time, especially in Europe, with much higher levels in the cultural and educational and spiritual spheres. All this is due to the fact that a fair economic policy was implemented under Amir Temur.

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