Socio-Economic basis of Amir Temur's Policy

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a scientific analysis of socio-economic issues in the reign of Amir Temur. It also focuses on the principles of justice in the political administration of Amir Temur.

Keywords: Amir Temur's national statehood, science, Temur's Rules, social justice, consultation, council, entrepreneurship.

Introduction

It is known from the history of the Renaissance that our motherland, which is the heart of great spiritual potential and scientific thinking, has a place in the world with its world-famous warriors, scientists, physically and spiritually mature patriotic men of their time.

For example, Sahibkiran Amir Temur bin Taragay Bahodirkhan, great king of a great empire, is such a great man of the Motherland. The great architectural monuments, gardens, roads and bridges built by Amir Temur, and finally the great spiritual and cultural heritage he left behind, mean that he had a great spiritual potential.

Main Part

In the second half of XIV century our people were living in a hard conditions. The people were suffering from many obligations and taxes, from the oppression of foreigners. In such a difficult situation, Amir Temur's defeat of the invading Mongols and the establishment of a single centralized state served to improve the socio-political, cultural and spiritual condition of the people.

Amir Temur often repeated the simple but meaningful motto: "The world will prosper with the people of trade." Sahibkiran's goal was to focus on strengthening the single trade and economic ties between the two countries.

The most notable aspect of Amir Temur's foreign trade and economic policy was that there was no religious threat to foreign traders. For example, Christian merchants also set up trade in our country with ease. Indeed, Sahibkiran Amir Temur paid great attention to foreign trade relations. As Timur's Rules stated: "I appointed merchants and caravan leaders to every country and land so that they may go wherever they go: China, India, the Arab countries, Egypt, Damascus, Greece, Algeria, France, from their fine fabrics and worthy gifts."

Amir Temur's unification of a vast territory from China to Europe under one political center, control of trade routes to the north and south, provision of caravan routes in all respects, including security, smooth roads, permanent caravanserais - all this contributed to the rapid growth of trade and served as an important factor for the creation of a trade route connecting East and West, known as the Great Silk Road. Sahibkiran built huge markets to strengthen the domestic economic foundations of his state. Such markets were located in Samarkand, Bukhara, Shosh and other large cities, which in their time became a world market. We see this in important sources, including the Spanish ambassador Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo's Diaries. He wrote that these markets were based on internal order, with each row specializing in a specific area.

Consequently, Amir Temur paid special attention to the trade and economic development of the country, in particular, established strict order on the roads where trade caravans passed, and brutally punished thieves and robbers who harmed traders. Amir Temur drew attention to the state of trade routes in trade caravans, emphasizing the importance of developing trade for the development of the country. Thus, it ensured the creation of all conditions for the development of trade relations with foreign countries. In
order to create a number of facilities for foreign traders, he built caravanserais in each city, paid special attention to the storage of goods brought by foreign traders, and ruled the whole country through trusted beys and emirs appointed by him. Amir Temur relied on the advice of the Kurultay, the State Council and the Military Council, which consisted of representatives of all categories in governing the country, and drew attention to the will of the people in making decisions about the fate of the country, adhering to the motto "Power is in justice." In order to maintain and ensure unity and solidarity in the kingdom, Amir Temur was kind to some and reconciled with others in order to unite his troops around him.

Another important aspect of the issue is that Amir Temur paid special attention to the issue of social equality and said: “In dealing with the citizens of each country, let them act impartially towards them, and I also ordered that the beggars of each country be given a task, so that begging is eliminated in this way.”

In our view, this decree was the legal basis for labor for all classes of citizens in medieval conditions. Even beggars were required to engage in social work. This instruction of the Sahibkiran opened a wide way for the population not only to the right to work, but also to economic change, improvement of living standards. This is probably why the desire to become a professional increased in the fourteenth century.

After the unification of the scattered regions into a single state by Amir Temur, the formation and stabilization of the central government, the country's economy was strengthened, trade and handicraft production began to develop, trade and economic relations with neighboring and distant countries expanded.

Amir Temur left a deep mark in history as a skilled diplomat and a supporter of the development of good relations, trade and economic relations between the two countries. He did extensive work to strengthen the relationship between Europe and Asia. Sahibkiran established relations with various countries of the world: on the one hand - China, India, on the other - France, England, as well as strengthened bilateral and multilateral relations with the Ottoman Empire, Spain, Italy, Egypt and other countries.

Amir Temur achieved unprecedented success in creating a single space between peoples and countries through trade and economic relations. He sent ambassadors to the palaces of King Henry III of Spain, King Charles IV of France, King Henry of England, and received ambassadors of Spanish, French, English, Chinese, and other foreign countries at his palace.

In order to strengthen the power of his state, Sahibkiran first of all carried out military-economic, socio-political reforms. At the heart of these reforms was the wisdom of the ideas of the previous period, in which paid special attention to the development of a single state for development, mutual understanding, the creation of favorable property and legal conditions for business, the development of trade.

The “Temur’s Rules” also contain interesting information about the taxes and fines levied during the reign of Amir Temur. Consequently, tax penalties such as xiroj, molu-jihot, sovurin, konalga, boj, and shilon were imposed on the taxpayers at that time. Particular attention is paid to the collection and expenditure of taxes and fines. "I ordered the appointment of three ministers in each country," says Temur's Rules. “One for the people, to monitor the collection of taxes collected from him, and to report. Let the taxpayer write down the names of the taxpayers and keep the amount collected from the citizen. Let the second minister lead the army. Let him keep an account of the money given and to be given to the army. And the third minister should regulate the missing people, the travelers (travelers and traders), the harvests collected in various ways, the property of the insane, and the fines imposed by the judges and the sheikhs.” So, it is clear that, in the language of the modern age, it was necessary to put the accounting business on the right track. The amount of rent is usually one-third (33 per cent) of the total harvest on irrigated land and one-fourth (25 per cent) on arable land. These numbers indicate that the current income tax is around or much lower.

Amir Temur paid special attention to the development of trade, during which time all conditions and conveniences were created on the one-day caravan route (caravanserais with horses, fodder, food, water were built), robbers were severely punished.

Through the “Rules” we see that special care was taken of the merchants. Sahibkiran” states: “… a trader whose capital has been lost should be given a sufficient amount of gold from the treasury to restore his capital. If a farmer or a citizen is unable to cultivate, he should be provided with seeds and tools for planting." Of course, this is an example of care for the economic development of the state on the one hand, and the well-being of the population on the other.

Our great ancestor also took serious measures to ensure peace in the country and the establishment of free trade zones. He surrounded the borders of the country with a wall and built a fortress, in particular, in 1380 he built the Qsaroy in his native Shakhrisabz.

The great sahibkiron Amir Temur (1336-1405) was one of the great statesmen and skilful
commanders of the East who saved Movarounahr from the invading Mongols for a century and and established a centralized powerful state. It includes not only Movarounahr, Khorasan, North India, Mongolia, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Dashti Kipchak-Golden Horde, Crimea, Southern Russia, the Eastern Roman Empire, but also a total of 27 states governed by law. He created an empire that was highly developed economically and culturally. "Temur's Rules", "Zafarnoma" by Nizamiddin Shami and Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, "History of Amir Temur" by Ibn Arabshah and other authors provide valuable information about the formation and management of the state of Amir Temur. The study of the statehood, history and scientific research of Amir Tumur is of special importance for today.

In our opinion, the history of Sahibkiran's statehood can be divided into three major stages. The first period covers the years 1361-1381. During this period, Amir Temur liberated Central Asia from the Mongols and took control of the kingdom. As a result of the "Three-Year", "Five-Year", and "Seven-Year" marches, he united a number of surrounding provinces, as well as states that threaten the kingdom, under its rule.

1381-1402 was the second period of the rise of Amir Temur's state. It was a period of territorial expansion, economic, political, and military influence, a time when he could compete with the Golden Horde, the militarily powerful state of the time, as well as with the Turkish Sultan Boyazid, who terrorized the East and Europe.

The third period covers the years 1402-1405. During this period, the Turkish Sultan Boyazid Yildirim's army, who threatened Byzantine, Greece, Hungary and Bulgaria, France, Spain, England, was crushed. It was a period when it became a large, powerful, and highly developed kingdom. The Sultanate established trade and diplomatic relations with Britain, France, Spain, Italy and other influential countries. Sahibkiran created the most perfect system of management of a very large area for that period.

In particular, he clarified the composition of the royal treasury and the funds at the disposal of the local nation and districts, improved their financial and economic relations with the central government. He was a proponent of free trade and sought to achieve that. Amir Temur and the Temurid state relied on domestic and foreign trade in the economy. During his reign a great deal of work was done to improve trade rows and markets, roads, and to build new caravanserais on the main caravan routes. Trade rows were set up on the wide streets that crossed the city streets, trade and handicraft facilities were built in different parts of the cities, and the market area was expanded. Specialized market rows traded with a particular type of product. This characteristic of urban markets was admired not only by historians of that period, but also by authors of the later period.

“The Great Amir monitored prices and, in particular, food prices, and sponsored the effective functioning of trade unions. He established a well-established freight and postal service throughout Movarounnahr to ensure the safety of passengers," writes French scientist Lucien Keren.

Amir Temur also paid special attention to the development of domestic and foreign trade, as he considered trade and economic ties as an important tool for improving the state financial economy and living standards of peoples. Commodities such as silk from China, diamonds from Khotan, precious stones such as rubies, and leather were imported from various countries.

The most important of the measures taken by Amir Temur in monetary policy was the establishment of a single currency in all regions. It was a symbol, that is, a sign that the whole kingdom was a politically, economically united state.

Amir Temur understood the rise of spiritual culture on the basis of economic prosperity with a broad mind, and for this reason he rapidly developed economic and trade relations. It is no exaggeration to say that the current economic and trade reforms and international cooperation in our country are a logical, practical expression and continuation of the work of Amir Temur in this area. In the words of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, "In this world, living with the concerns of the people is the highest criterion of humanity" [2].

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, it should be noted that Sahibkiran Amir Temur in his time, along with the ideas of creativity in the country, raised the interests of the people. So we need to rely on the life advice of our grandfather Amir Temur by cheering his soul.
References