



Socio-Economic Life during the Period of Amir Temur and Timurids

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Abstract: This article talks about the stable socio-economic relations that arose in Movorunnahr during the time of the founders Amir Temur and the Timurids. In addition, brief information about the cultural life of the Timurid period is also reflected in this article.

Keywords: Economy, culture, Amir Temur, Timurids, Movorunnahr, Khurasan, emir, Turan, empire, feudal relations.

Enter. The empire founded by Temur the Great occupies a special place among the great empires of the world. Temur belongs to the category of great people who left a great legacy in history. Because of this, there has been, is, and will continue to be much debate and controversy about his personality and his services in world history. Accordingly, countless works and treatises have been written. In these sources, Amir Temur is recognized as a great general, army commander, peerless politician, sage, world-famous statesman, and possessor of unique personal qualities such as skillful orator. At the moment, the economic aspects of Sahibqiron's activity have been left out of the researchers' attention.

In fact, Sahibqironn's main thoughts and aspirations are to expand and strengthen the glorious empire, manage the state, maintain peace in large areas, pacify rebellious and unruly rebels, captivate the public with meaningful and wise speeches, and communicate with the outside world. was aimed at establishing and strengthening diplomatic relations. But if we approach the issue with the eyes of reason, all these actions and aspirations ultimately served one purpose, that is, to create a solid economic foundation of the kingdom.[1:196]

Literature analysis and methodology. In our opinion, in the blessed career of Amir Temur, economic issues took the central place. We would like to present two arguments as proof of our point. Firstly, to unify the scattered feudal states, to ensure their victory over the colonizers and achieve independence, to restore dilapidated water structures, to establish order and peace in the country, to maintain it, to build and beautification works, protection of the independent Movorounnahr from external enemy attacks, formation of a powerful army for this purpose, gaining the respect of the public through effective speeches and similar events, and spending a lot of money on others. could only be achieved at cost.

Naturally, searching for the source of such expenditures required the master's ability to find the right solutions to huge labor and economic problems. Secondly, Amir Temur, who was not indifferent to the people's sufferings and difficulties due to economic shortages, tried to improve the people's life and lifestyle, and spent a lot of time on this problem.[2:74]

Results. In our opinion, one of the greatest services of Sahibqiran in raising the economy of an independent state freed from the tyranny of dependence and improving the people's well-being is that he created great opportunities for the rapid development and flourishing of the productive forces in this country. Because the economic thinking of the head of the state is manifested, first of all, through the ability to mobilize the productive forces, thousands and millions of working people. Based on the requirements of that time, Amir Temur fulfilled this important task: to create ample opportunities for rapid development of agriculture, handicrafts, trade and economic



relations in the country, to realize the great labor potential of the population, and to direct it towards one goal. accomplished by narrating.

Amir Temur paid serious attention to the effective use of the principles of material incentives for effective work in order to attract the masses of the people to socially useful labor activities and encourage them to act in accordance with the interests of the society and the kingdom. To protect the population of the owner from excessive taxes and the aggression of some dishonest tax collectors, to spend the funds of the state treasury on the restoration of ruined roads and canals and to build new ones, to take care of the working people, and to involve the population in extensive construction and beautification works. Efforts such as providing him with work and income were different manifestations of this material incentive. As a result of this wise policy, a mutual harmony between the economic interests of the society and the state and the economic interests of the working people was achieved, and these interests were directed to the main goal, that is, to build a great state with a solid economic foundation. As a result, the masses of the people were mobilized, people were attracted to useful work, their interest in effective work increased, incomes of the population increased, and the volume of social production expanded. At the same time, these events have become a reliable source of replenishing the treasury of the kingdom and increasing the country's economic power.

After more than three hundred years passed, the policy of financial stimulation of work, which was implemented by Amir Temur at that time and became an important link of the policy of increasing the economic power of the kingdom, was established by the great theorist Adam Smith, the founder of economics. found its theoretical interpretation at the end. According to him, the behavior of people who act in the direction of their personal interests will ultimately ensure that social welfare is as high as possible. In his economic policy, Amir Temur managed to direct the masses of the people to increase the economic power of the kingdom based on the use of various methods of economic stimulation.

The great Amir Temur's great attention to economic problems in his state management shows that he is the owner of rare and unique intelligence and economic thinking. Although he was completely ignorant of modern macroeconomic policy theories, he acted with a good understanding that the development and future of his empire was first and foremost closely related to economic development. This person is mind boggling. Because at the time when Amir Temur solved the serious issues of economic development within the framework of his reign, neither the science of political economy nor sufficient theoretical knowledge for its formation had yet been created. The concept of "Economy" invented by the Ancient Philosopher who lived and created in the centuries before Christ (445-355 AD) was later used in the works of some wise men (Plato, Aristotle, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abu Nasr Farabi and others) who thought in this regard. There were only theoretical opinions that were reflected. The science of "Political Economy" came into existence only after almost two centuries passed after Amir Temur lived and started economic activity. The inventor of the name of this science was the French writer Antoine Moncretin. The ability to find the right solutions to extremely complex and conflicting problems of the economy without having special theoretical knowledge is a practical result of the great economic thinking that the Creator gave to the Master. His exemplary, well-thought-out, perfect and wise economic policy served as the foundation for building and strengthening a mighty Empire.

Amir Temur's "Tuzuklari Temur" is the fruit of great wisdom. This book, written by the author, contains the essence of his creative activity. When we carefully analyze the content of this work, we are convinced that economic issues have a special place in the thinking and activity of the great commander. Each line of the work is saturated with deep meaning, and the truth resonates on each page. In this work, he states that "the kingdom is alive with three things - property, treasure and army." Hence, he regarded property and treasure as a condition for the survival of his



kingdom and sought to increase it throughout his life. These documents, written six hundred years ago, do not deny the principles of a democratic republic and civil society in our country today, and prescribe their use in the establishment of a state body that will function effectively in the conditions of modern civilization. Because property is the core of economic development, the main condition and means of any activity. In the system of production relations, property relations are in the first place. Property relations lie at the root of all disputes and conflicts related to the economy at the micro and macro level. Property relations are a powerful tool that moves the wheel of social development forward.

Temur, the founder of a huge empire, was strict, but very intelligent and had the ability to think analytically. Thanks to these qualities, he became the owner of the ability to make the only correct, rational decision even in the most difficult, extremely complex economic situations. In our opinion, these unique personal qualities of his played an important role in increasing the economic power of the kingdom. First of all, his strictness protected state property and treasury from the aggression of greedy and treacherous people. Secondly, his ability to find the only correct solution to the problem with great intelligence in any difficult situation made it possible to continuously increase the property. Timur skillfully used all methods to increase the wealth of the kingdom: military force, diplomacy, strong control and incentive measures.[3:96]

If we carefully analyze the life and historical path of Timur the Great, all his efforts aimed at freeing Movorounnahr from the tyranny of the Mongols, as well as his marches to other countries to expand it, did not mean ideological goals. All of them sought material benefit and were directed to one goal - to enrich the kingdom and increase its property. In other words, at the root of all of them lay economic interests, that is, the desire to own resources to increase property and enrich the treasury of the country. Amir Temur's being so attentive to property and treasure wealth, and even by wide and deep coverage of his beliefs that they are the support of the life of the kingdom, the means to ensure its survival, we have caused a lot of controversy. we want to try to solve an important historical puzzle.

Amir Temur and the authors who created them can be conditionally divided into two groups. The first one exalts Amir Temur as a leader, creator, creator of the people of Movorounnahr, and highly appreciates his services to the society. The second emphasizes his role in the development of society as a demeaning, conquering, aggressive, destructive person. The interesting part of the matter is that both sides support their views with irrefutable historical facts. Therefore, it is important to find an answer to the question of whose side is the truth. In our opinion, the root of the fair answer to this question should be sought in the knot of economic interests.

In our opinion, it is very important to clarify the conditions that prompted Amir Temur to occupy the territories of other countries and his real reasons. It is fair to evaluate all the actions of Sahibqiro up to the liberation of Movorounnahr from the tyranny of the invaders as a great service aimed at achieving economic independence and establishing peace in the country. But the opponents condemn the marches to other countries after the country gained independence. [3:101]

What was the main reason for Amir Temur's aggressive actions towards other countries: dooming the inhabitants of the occupied territories to depression, just political will and desire for glory or any other desires and incentives unknown to us? In our opinion, the main incentive that prompted Timur the Great to take such actions after Morounnahr gained independence was the country's economic interests. It was for these interests that Amir Temur had to create economies of scale. Achieving economies of scale required the expansion of Movorounnahr territory. For this reason, Amir Temur carried out victorious campaigns to the territories of Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Northern India, the Caucasus, Egypt, Turkey, and the Golden Horde. As a result of many military campaigns, he established a huge kingdom that included a large area of Asia and a part of the Caucasus. All this put an end to feudal disunity in Movarounnahr, a large centralized state was



created in the territory, where there were the best conditions for the development of productive forces, commodity-money relations, trade, crafts and the economy in general, specialization of production and improvement of the division of labor. After that, in the reign of Amir Temur, there was an effect of scale, and real conditions were created for its effective use in the path of economic development. The gross total volume of goods and services created in the countries united to the Empire of Amir Temur was significantly greater than the total volume of output that these countries could have created if they acted alone as individual independent states. There are no concrete numbers to support this logical conclusion of ours, of course. However, there are data proving that under the influence of the scale effect, trade has developed in the territory of the kingdom, the types of products have increased and their volume has increased, the competitive environment has increased, and foreign relations have expanded.

In short, Amir Temur's tireless efforts to build a large centralized state had a positive effect on the economic development of the countries that were additionally included in the kingdom. In history, more extensive considerations of the ruler are known, which may have motivated him to constant military campaigns: "There cannot be two kings on the whole earth." In any case, the essence of Timur's philosophy should not be two kings competing with each other for the ownership of economic resources in the world. Then there will be peace and tranquility on earth, and the arms race that could destroy mankind several times over will be completely over.

If these thoughts and aspirations of Amir Temur, aimed at creating the effect of scale, had come to fruition, perhaps humanity would have been able to unite under a single centralized state on a global scale. Let us imagine that the world has only one country, one capital, and one democratically elected ruler, with equal concern for the well-being of the peoples of all countries of the world, without the threat of nuclear destruction. We can imagine how happy the people of all the countries of the world will be. Unfortunately, the secrets of the Master's heart remained a mystery to us, his wishes were not fulfilled until the end, and humanity was deprived of the happiness of trying such a unique experience.[10:266]

If we continue the logic of our opinion that we started above, the destruction of Amir Temur's military campaigns to other countries in the way of expansion of the kingdom, accusing him of aggression will cause the balance of justice to be broken. On the other hand, Amir Temur, who with his economic thinking is on the verge of creating a world-wide scale effect and completely saving human society from the suffering of destructive war and unnecessary bloodshed, disputes and conflicts between countries we have every reason to interpret him as the creator of the idea of complete elimination, peace and tranquility in the world. We would like to explain the correctness of our thesis with one historical fact. Sources testify that if the people of the country where Amir Temur went on a military campaign wanted to peacefully join the Empire, the ruler treated the people of this country very well, helped in the improvement of the country and peace and tranquility. In short, when Sahibqiran solved the problems of expanding the kingdom, he did not work with the aim of destroying other countries, but based on the economic interests of the Empire.

Discussion. Amir Temur attached great importance to the development of handicrafts, trade, agriculture, construction of palaces and architectural monuments, beautification of cities and villages, strengthening of economic relations between the provinces of his huge empire. Amir Temur's monetary policy deserves special attention. Coins were minted mainly in two denominations: small silver coins called "miri" weighing 6 grams and a quarter of a coin weighing 1.5 grams. The term "Miri" is undoubtedly derived from Temur's title "Amir". In consumer goods trade, in addition to the two denominations mentioned above, copper coins were used for small retail trade. This approach made it possible to create great conveniences in trade and exchange.



Experts in the field found that the coat of arms on coins minted with the name of Amir Temur consists of three small rings. According to RN Clavijo, the ambassador of the King of Spain, this sign meant that Amir Temur was the ruler of three continents. The coins of Amir Timur's period are distinguished by their geometric beauty and exquisite design, which is a testament to the high level of industrial culture and artistry of their masters at the mints of Movarounnahr and Khurasan.[3:108]

In the state of Amir Temur, along with irrigated agriculture, steppe nomadism and pastoralism, sheep breeding, horse breeding and hunting developed. Large areas of Kyzylkum were specialized in raising camels. Many people were engaged in poultry farming and agriculture. The economic and production activities of the population were strongly supported and encouraged by the state by giving tax incentives, restoring damaged irrigation systems or building new ones, etc. Most importantly, the economic activity of the population had a positive effect on the growth of people's incomes and their purchasing power. Improvement of housing conditions became the main goal of the population, new towns and villages were built in Movarounnahr area. In the capital and other large cities, goods brought from other countries by the caravans of the Great Silk Road became the subject of active trade. These are furs, ceramics, spices, corals, cosmetics, medicinal herbs, etc. Cattle and other animal species are actively increasing. Local artisans have mastered the art of producing high-quality leather and wool products. The food market was filled with dairy and meat products, and fishing developed. As a result of the close union and economic cooperation of the urban population and the rural population, the rapid and interdependent, proportional development of handicrafts, agriculture and caravan trade, the power of the Timur Empire increased and a unique economic system ensured the growth of the people's well-being. potential has arisen.

production and trade in rural areas complemented each other, and their mutual cooperation increased.[8:172]

Summary. The most important trade routes connecting East and West passed through Movarounnahr. As a result, many countries of the entire Asian continent and a significant part of Europe were attracted to serve the political, economic, military, cultural relations and interests of the Timur Empire. A very favorable situation was created for rapid development of productive forces and economic growth in Movaraunnahr. Academician A. Askarov in his book "History of the emergence of the Uzbek people" makes an important conclusion based on a deep analysis of historical evidence that "... the political and ethnic situation stabilized in Movarunnahr and Khorasan during the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids." In our opinion, political stability and a unique ethnic situation were achieved thanks to the great efforts of Timur the Great. The development and strengthening of interstate relations, the unification of large-scale productive forces created favorable conditions for economic development.

In the 15th century and the first quarter of the 16th century, economic life was manifested in the development of crafts and commodity-money relations. Product production, especially the production of consumer goods, increased. Wide strata of urban and partially rural population were involved in commodity-money relations. According to the sources, before and after the Timurid period, until the annexation of Central Asia to Russia, commodity-money relations did not develop as in this period.

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