

## FEATURES OF ECONOMIC REFORMS IN THE TIMURID ERA

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**Abstract:** In this article we will talk about the economy of Amir Timur and the Timurids, the tax system and reforms in this area. The Bund considers the types of taxes, their size, how they are collected, foreign trade relations and the financial situation of the state.

**Keywords:** Economy, reform, taxes, devon, buzurg, rayat, koris.

**Аннотация:** В этой статье мы поговорим об экономике Амира Тимура и Тимуридов, налоговой системе и реформах в этой сфере. Здесь рассматриваются виды налогов, их размер, каким образом они взимаются, внешнеторговые отношения и финансовое положение государства.

**Ключевые слова:** Экономика, реформа, налоги, девон, бузург, райят, кориз.

Amir Temur, as the greatest statesman in the history of mankind and an invincible, unique military leader of the Middle Ages, founded a large kingdom on the territory of Central Asia, uniting 27 states in his kingdom. Amir Temur not only built a highly centralized state, but also created a unique system for managing socio-economic processes. In the state of Sahibkiran, every province, with the exception of Devoni buzurg (Prime Minister), had an administration called Devon. He oversaw important state affairs: tax collection, maintaining order, a network of public buildings - markets, baths, roads, waterworks. Its employees carried out periodic inspections and inspections. In particular, Toshu-Libra was falsified, the price was verified, and fraudsters and extortionists were severely punished.

The socio-economic reforms carried out in the country are primarily aimed at preventing the population from falling into poverty, and the country from falling into a critical state. Amir Temur once said that "honoring rayat will lead to impoverishment of the state treasury. Reducing the size of the treasure leads to the fact that the flies fly in different directions. The dispersion of the Gypsies, in turn, leads to the weakening of the kingdom" [1. 129].

First of all, much attention is paid to agriculture in a country where fair changes have been made to the tax system, and whoever acquires a desert or builds a koriz (a structure built to drain groundwater), cultivates a garden or decorates a desert place, the first year of which was tax-free. In the second year, Rayat received his consent. In

the third year Hiroj got ready. Such an approach to this problem will take an important place in the development of agricultural production in the country[1. 131]. This contributed to the employment of citizens in agriculture and, consequently, their own prosperity, as well as the economic potential of the country.

Sahibkiron tried to develop international trade relations by addressing the kings of England and France with a good understanding of the importance of foreign economic relations to increase the economic potential of the country. First of all, the Great Silk Road provided the conditions necessary to strengthen trade. The safety of the commercial population is ensured. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the fact that imported goods are allowed to be sold with an increase in their price by 10 percent. This, in the language of the current period, allows, firstly, to increase the demand for foreign goods, and secondly, to more fully satisfy the population's need for consumer goods[2].

During the reign of Amir Temur, special attention was paid to the collection and expenditure (embezzlement) of taxes and fines. Hiroj, as a rule, concentrates on irrigated lands in the amount of one third of the total yield (33 percent), compared with one quarter (25 percent) on the lands of lalmikor. These figures show that they were approximately equal to the current income tax[3]. Such a tax policy was primarily aimed at ensuring the prosperity of citizens.

During the reign of Amir Temur's grandson Ulugbek (1394-1449), the economy flourished (1409-1449). Even during his tenure, trade relations with neighboring countries grew. In Movarounnahr, he carries out the monetary reform of 1428, carried out by Ulugbek. Ruler Mirzo Ulugbek tried to raise his dignity, well understanding the importance of money in socio-economic relations[4].

When old chaks were briefly exchanged for new coins, mints in other cities were destroyed in an attempt to centralize the minting of copper coins. At the same time, in order to increase revenues from foreign trade, the "stamp duty" was also slightly increased, that is, in the current language, a policy of protectionism was used[4].

Even at that time, it was well known that economic development was closely linked to the tax system. The higher the tax fee, the less interested producers are, but a lower tax, being beneficial to the population, does not always coincide with the administrative, defense and other goals of the state. The rulers, who understood this well, used certain fair methods of maintaining as moderate a tax and its collection as possible. The tax was received exactly in three terms, depending on the ripening of the peasant harvest[5].

Another important issue was that during the tax collection it was necessary that the tax collectors did not oppress a peasant, a rancher or a gardener, did not use physical

force and did not bring the work to a civil war. At the same time, the human right and his inviolability to life are ensured.

As a rule, tax debtors had no right to be bandaged and chained up to take harsh measures against them. Attempts were made not to violate the amount of tax and the procedure for its payment in order to prevent abuse. It is known that some administrators who did not comply with this order were punished.

In conclusion, first of all, the fact that the poet is a great statesman is due to the fruits of his economic reforms.

Secondly, Amir Timur and his successors paid special attention to internal and external economic and trade relations. Thus, the Timurid dynasty was economically powerful.

Thirdly, the economic reforms carried out under Timur served the Faroese way of life of citizens.

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