



UDK: 32(09):33(09)(575.1)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC POLICY OF AMIR TEMUR

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada Amir Temur tomonidan amalga oshirilgan moliya, soliq, yagona pul-kredit siyosati hamda o`z davri uchun muhim bo`lgan va bugungi kunda ham ahamiyatini yo`qotmagan iqtisodiy qarashlari tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, Amir Temur davrida mamlakatda iqtisodiy islohotlar doirasida tashqi va ichki savdo aloqalarini rivojlantirish uchun yaratilgan shart-sharoitlar, ijtimoiy himoya masalalari hamda davlat boshqaruvida moddiy rag`batlantirish tizimidan keng foydalanishni amalga oshirish maqsadida olib borilgan chora-tadbirlariga alohida e`tibor qaratilgan.

Kalit so`zlari. Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy siyosat, davlat byudjeti, pul-kredit siyosati, soliq siyosati, moddiy rag`batlantirish, ijtimoiy himoya, chek tizimi, tashqi va ichki savdo.

Аннотация. В статье анализируется финансовая, налоговая, денежно-кредитная политика Амира Темура, а также экономические взгляды, которые были важны для его времени и не утратили своей актуальности сегодня. Особое внимание уделяется условиям, созданным во время правления Амира Темура в рамках экономических реформ для развития внешних и внутренних торговых отношений, социальной защиты и мер по внедрению системы материального стимулирования в государственном управлении.

Ключевые слова. Социально-экономическая политика, государственный бюджет, денежно-кредитная политика, налоговая политика, финансовые стимулы, социальная защита, чековая система, внешняя и внутренняя торговля.

Annotation. This article analyzes the financial, tax, monetary policy pursued by Amir Temur, as well as economic views that were important for his time and have not lost their relevance today. Particular attention is paid to the conditions created during the reign of Amir Temur in the framework of economic reforms to develop foreign and domestic trade relations, social protection and measures to implement the system of financial incentives in public administration.

Keywords. Socio-economic policy, state budget, monetary policy, tax policy, financial incentives, social protection, check system, foreign and domestic trade.

Introduction. The Uzbek people have an ancient history and rich cultural heritage. One of the priorities of our people is to study this history in depth, to preserve the cultural heritage of our ancestors and pass it on to future generations. As



President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev said, everyone glorifies their history. But nowhere in our country is there such a rich history, such great scholars as our ancestors. We need to study this heritage in depth, to be able to convey it to our people and the world. One of the ancestors mentioned by our President, the great statesman Sahibkiran Amir Temur united 27 countries into his state and founded a huge empire. Sahibkiran left an indelible mark on the history of this great empire, not only as a skilful commander, statesman, politician, but also as a broad-minded economist of his time.

One of the rarest and most invaluable works reflecting the economic history of Amir Temur's time is the work of Temur's charters, written by Sahibkiro himself. Works on the stages of development of the financial and monetary system, foreign and domestic trade relations in the process of formation and development of the state during the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurid dynasty Sharofiddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnoma", Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo's travel diary to Amir Temur Palace in Samarkand, It is the monetary policy of Timur and the Timurids.

Research methodology. In the study and analysis of the topic, the method of scientific abstraction, analysis, unity of logic and historicity, as well as methods of comparison and comparison were used.

Analysis and results. When Amir Temur thought about the methods of economic management of the countries within his state, he asked each of them how much gross income is generated per year, how it is distributed, state payments and other economic issues. He compared the experience of the kings who ruled the country before him and came to certain conclusions. In order to improve the independent financial policy of the state, Amir Temur consolidated the finances of all member states and introduced methods of managing them on the basis of administrative requirements. did. Through this, Amir Temur was able, firstly, to implement a single monetary policy, secondly, economic control over the territories under his control and the implementation of economic reforms, and thirdly, trade between all regions. conditions have been created for the large-scale introduction of the increase (such as money circulation, the same conveniences for traders in all regions, the introduction of a check system).[1]

If the first budget structure in Europe appeared in England and France in the XVII century, Amir Temur in his country developed and introduced the first budget buds in governing the country 3 centuries ago [2].

The treasury at the disposal of the state of Amir Temur consisted of two funds. The first fund is the main treasure, which contains gems that have been inherited from generation to generation for many years. The second fund is for current expenditures, for which a loan was taken from the first fund when there was a lack of funds. Over the years, the state of the treasury has changed, sometimes there is a deficit, and additional taxes and fees have been introduced to fill it. This system is reminiscent of the existing budget system in our country, except that our budget consists of revenues and expenditures, which corresponds to the second fund of the reign of Amir Temur. Expenditures in the central and local branches of the state, mainly general expenditures of administrative offices and palaces, expenditures on military and military campaigns, expenditures on landscaping and welfare of the country, expenditures related to scientific, cultural and religious activities, social



protection expenditures and other important work. Amir Temur pursued a single and strict monetary policy for the country and personally supervised its implementation. In pursuing a single monetary policy, Amir Temur followed 4 important principles[2]:

1. Amir Temur considered monetary policy as the economic basis of the state. Through the implementation of a single monetary policy, there is an opportunity to ensure economic stability in the country, to integrate the economies of the country's regions into a single economic system, to ensure equality in the implementation of tax policy.

2. Amir Temur used money as an important political tool to ensure the integrity of the empire. Coins minted by order of Amir Temur bear the name of Amir Temur in all regions and were minted only in his name, which, in our opinion, means that he is the sole ruler of all borders and that all socio-economic reforms can be carried out only by him.

3. Amir Temur considered money as an important factor in the development of foreign trade. He sent ambassadors through trade caravans and established diplomatic relations to carry out foreign and domestic trade not only within his own country, but also in Europe (France, England, Spain). This, in turn, ensured that the coins minted by Amir Temur entered European countries and had a certain value. In addition, it led to the development of the Great Silk Road, a trade center connecting East and West, which is of great importance for the peoples of Central Asia.

4. Amir Temur strictly controlled the reduction of unauthorized minting of money, the prevention of various offenses in their circulation, the elimination of the problem of counterfeit coins. It follows that Amir Temur effectively prevented illegal, anti-money laundering activities in trade and that the presence of excess money supply, the problem of unsecured goods, and in turn the growth of inflation and the shadow economy well aware that it can lead to the formation of.

According to Ibn Arabshah, during the reign of Amir Temur, in the interests of the people, there were special price inspectors in the market, who referred to Amir Temur about weights (scales), prices and described the places and cities [3]. In this way, Amir Temur established control over the fact that trade relations in the country do not deviate from the established norms, the prices of goods and services correspond to its volume and prices are not unreasonably raised. During the reign of Timur, agriculture played a decisive role in the country's economy. The largest share of national income is generated in this area. The main producers were landowners and tenants. During this period, the taxes and tribute taxes, mainly related to agriculture, were applied. Collecting the owner's rent, income tax according to the yield of the crop and the fertility of the land; constantly recommended to take into account the arable lands irrigated by ditches, springs and rivers, and to take two parts of the harvest from such lands to the citizens, and one part to the supreme commander (royal treasury). The land tax system of Amir Temur shows the existence of modern land tax and the first buds of land rent: the rent is taken from irrigated, arable lands, meadows and wetlands in the form of differential rent I. Additional crops from autumn, spring, winter and summer farming are left to farmers in the form of differential rent II. In his tax policy, privileges played an important role: those who acquired new land, built



sewers, planted gardens, rehabilitated the ruins were exempted from paying taxes for one year, and in the second year paid taxes voluntarily. In the third year, they paid taxes in accordance with the tax rules in force in the country. It is stated that the developers of the ruined lands should be provided with various tools by the khalisa (administration). It is obvious that Amir Temur considered the interests of both the people and the state in taxing the people, his fair tax policy led to an increase in the welfare of the population and state budget revenues [4].

After all, the destruction of a citizen's home leads to the impoverishment of the state treasury. The depletion of the treasury will lead to the disintegration of the army. The disintegration of the army, in turn, led to the weakening of the kingdom. These ideas are the essence of the words of the President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev from the first days of his presidency: "If the people are rich, the state will be rich and powerful"[5].

Amir Temur considered society and community as a great driving force in material and spiritual stimulation, and used it as a program and action in the management of the state and economy.[6]

The system of gradual increase of salary depending on the position and service is reminiscent of the current tariff grid. Amir Temur introduced such a system in the second half of the XIV century, and in our country a similar system was introduced in 1992.[7]

The material and physical damages inflicted on the people by the oppressors were discussed among the people in accordance with the Shari'ah, and after proof, the damages were collected and the punishments were determined in accordance with the rules of the Shari'ah. [8]

First of all, the socially vulnerable segments of the population - the weak, the paralyzed, the blind, the lame, the unable to work due to old age - are provided with pensions. According to some sources, ten percent of the treasury was spent for this purpose.

Secondly, the work done was to provide jobs and occupations for the able-bodied, the poor and the needy. I also ordered that the beggars of each country be given a task and a job, so that the image of begging would be lost in this way, - says Amir Temur in Tuzuk [9].

The existing check system was first introduced during the reign of Amir Temur. The concept of check (chak) was originally introduced into Europe as a result of effective and well-thought-out economic reforms of Amir Temur to cash, and a document to that effect, that is, those who received a check. They carried out their plans by going to the target cities, showing the check to the same money changers or large merchants. This ensured financial security on the one hand, and facilitated trade on the other.[10]

Conclusions and suggestions. Although Amir Temur lived in the 14th century, his economic reforms and views have not lost their relevance today. Amir Temur's well-thought-out financial policy has allowed the country to achieve many positive results:

- First, there has been economic growth in the country's regions;



- Secondly, as a result of the implementation of a single monetary policy, economic and political stability has been ensured in the country;
- Third, the country's markets will be enriched with a variety of rare goods through the effective development of domestic and foreign trade;
- Fourth, through the establishment of diplomatic relations, it became possible to obtain information on the socio-economic and political situation in other countries, to keep abreast of news and to strengthen trade ties;
- Fifth, the introduction of a social protection system to ensure the welfare of the population has somewhat solved the problem of unequal distribution of income;
- Sixth, the use of financial incentives in the management of citizens unites them in a common goal, encourages them to approach their work with devotion;
- Seventh, the determination of tax policy on the basis of the economic situation and living conditions of the population, the creation of a sense of gratitude among citizens, the voluntary payment;
- Eighth, the beautification work carried out during the reign of Amir Temur, on the one hand, made the country prosperous, and on the other hand, the buildings and structures made the state of Amir Temur famous all over the world.

In short, in order to revive, study and widely use the past of our people in the period of a new revival in our country - the Third Renaissance, it is expedient to do the following:

- to establish cooperation in the field of return, copying, research and scientific and creative work of rare manuscripts, literature and other types of cultural heritage of our ancestors in foreign countries;
- to take measures to translate and republish works from Persian, Tajik, Arabic and other languages into Uzbek, reflecting our rich and ancient history, which is the basis for the creation of many socio-economic sciences;
- implementation of measures such as the widespread use of works and manuscripts written by our ancestors and informing about the environment, social, economic and political life of that period in research work, etc.

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