



## OWNER IN THE PERIOD OF AMIR TEMUR SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE

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<p><b>Received:</b> January 11<sup>th</sup> 2023 <b>Accepted:</b> February 11<sup>th</sup> 2023 <b>Published:</b> March 24<sup>th</sup> 2023</p>	<p>This article provides information about Amir Temur's diplomatic relations with the heads of European and Asian countries as a skilled statesman and opened a wide way for the construction of cities, scientists, commerce, trade and crafts in Central Asia. Creates "Laws (Temur Laws)" to govern the country. Brief information will be given about the fact that he strengthens the army, creates a strong economic-political and legal state, and is known as a great and brave general.</p>

**Keywords:** Sultanate, commerce, irrigation, construction, finance, tax, caravan palace, geometric, high seat, gem, Chorsu, dome.

Nowadays, when we study the history of Amir Temur in every way, it is important to study his socio-economic life during the era of Sahibqiran.

"At this point, when thinking about the spiritual world of our great grandfathers, it is natural for us to dwell on Sahibqiran Amir Temur. Because Amir Temur established a great empire, left a practical and theoretical legacy in terms of statecraft, opened a wide path for the development of science, culture, creativity, commerce, religion and spirituality," said the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov. has

It is known from the sources that A. Timur is responsible for the development of the country, trade, social protection of the population, employment, finance, taxation, production, (farming, crafts, construction of irrigation facilities, especially large constructions) and other economic and social issues. paid attention to. Amir Temur cooperated with various countries in trade, commerce and other fields. In his correspondence with the leaders of European and Asian countries, attention was mainly focused on the issues of maintaining peace, trade between the two countries, and good neighborliness in general.

England, France, Spain, Italy, China and a number of other countries recognized Turan land. We know this from the correspondence between the rulers of those countries and His Holiness Sahibqiran, and from the historical sources that have reached us from those times, which have come down to us from Timur studies scholars from more than 50 countries of the world, about 900 letters and works written in Eastern languages, and more than 500 in the languages of Europeans. Some of those letters and sources are kept in the British Museum in London and the National Libraries in Paris. Issue: In the letter of Hazrat Sahibqiran to the King of France, Charles (Karl) VI (August 1, 1402), it is said: "... send your merchants to our side. They should be shown respect in these lands. When our merchants go to other countries, they are also respected in that country. Do not hurt them by force. Because the world is prosperous with commercial people.

It is worth noting that Sahibqiran also created the necessary conditions for merchants from foreign countries. "There are a lot of goods in the markets of Samarkand, the ambassador of Castile Clavijo recalls, they were brought from China, India, Tatarstan and other countries.

In order to facilitate trade in the east, the nobleman (Timur) ordered a large street to be laid out of the city and shops to be built on both sides of it... He made the street very wide and built shops on both sides of it and high seats covered with white marble in front of it. The upper part of the street is covered with stone and a skylight is installed so that light falls on it. A domed market, public buildings, market stalls, caravanserais, baths, mosques and madrassas, as well as roads and palaces will be built. On both sides of the new streets, two-story shops producing and trading with various goods will be built.

The central markets of the city were called Chorsu in the Middle Ages (chorsu is a domed market with stalls and shops surrounded by roads on four sides). Samarkand Chorsus will be re-established in 20 days by decree of Amir Temur. In the shops and workshops there, household goods, jewelry, weapons, shields, helmets, military uniforms, and various types of paper, gold paint, and dyes were sold.

Furs, expensive goods from Russia and Tatarstan, expensive silk fabrics from China, velvet, satin, green stones, precious stones, rubies and diamonds from India were brought and sold. There was a trade in clothes and food products.

The scriptures give great importance to trade, but against usury. It is noted that the sanctity of property is a great sin to betray someone's property. The inequality of the society is recognized from the azal. The ideas of borrowing, giving and sharing, benevolence to orphans, and charity are strong. Tax types and amounts are also important. Betrayal of the rights of an orphan was declared the most serious sin. Mutual assistance is necessary, but it is said that there is no need for evil deeds and enmity.

In the summer of 1404, a trade caravan consisting of about 800 camels arrived in Samarkand from the city of Khanbaliq (Beijing). The arrival of the caravan becomes a big celebration in Samarkand. In this regard, Amir Temur issues a decree throughout the city. On the occasion of the arrival of a large caravan in Farman, parties and entertainments are organized.

Looking at the coins of Amir Temur's era, decorated with geometric and various elegant designs, we can see the mark struck on these coins. Coins were minted mainly from silver, and when the weight was 6 grams, it was called a coin. The 1.5-gram burial money, which corresponds to a quarter of a coin, is called "Mir" with the name of Amir Temur. In addition, many copper coins used in everyday life were printed with the name of Amir Temur.

Laws were also introduced to protect the peace and rights of traders. "And again, I ordered that observers and officers should be appointed on the road, to guard the roads, to follow travelers, merchants and travelers, and to deliver their goods and other things to their destination. If someone loses something on the road, gets killed or something else happens, let them (local governors) be responsible for this." It can be seen from his words that there was a strong rule of law in the time of Sahibqiran: (From one end of my kingdom to the other end, if a child carries a plate of gold on his head, I have established a discipline that does not harm a single grain). A. Timur raised the country to great heights.

During the time of Amir Temur and his descendants, the city of Samarkand, the center of the state, flourished politically, economically, scientifically and culturally, and became one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The owner builds architectural ensembles in Samarkand and its surroundings named after the big cities of Muslim countries: Egypt, Damascus, Baghdad, Shiraz, Paris, Mashhad, Sultania.

Temur built more than 10 parks around the cities: in Naqshijahan-Urgut, in Samarkand, such as Bogu behshit, Bogu nav, Bogu chynor, Bogu dilkusho, Davlatabad, Tahtiqoracha in Kesh.

We should not forget the duty of all our compatriots to use this rich cultural heritage, which has reached our times, wisely and effectively for the development of the Motherland.

Amir Temur Tuzuklari

"When collecting taxes, it is necessary to be careful not to put the people in a difficult situation or to reduce the country to poverty."

Amur Temur from "Tuzuklari".

- Laughing at your enemy means knowing your secret
- Be in the conversation of scientists and scholars, ask for people with pure intentions.
- The book is a life coach.
- Famous people of science and religion helped the kings with their advice.

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