



 Research Article

SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE IN THE PERIOD OF AMIR TEMUR: INDUSTRY IN AGRICULTURE

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this article is to describe the socio-economic life during the time of Amir Temur and to provide information about the wide use of agriculture in industry. The article focused on the development of agriculture and industry of Amir Temur.

KEYWORDS

Temur, statehood, development, ceramics, trade relations, socio-economic, taxes.

INTRODUCTION

The era of Timur and the Timurids is a special period in the culture of Central Asia. This period, which is considered a classic period in the history of culture, serves as a basis for the current legal position of Uzbek culture. First of all, the culture of this period is related to the socio-economic development formed on the basis of the principles of strong statehood founded by Timur.

The unification of Central Asia into an independent state during the time of Amir Temur has a positive effect on the economic and cultural development of the country. Science, literature and art, crafts and architecture flourished. He gathered many people of science and art, craft architects and painters from local and foreign countries for the development of the country and the capital Samarkand.

Timur, well aware of the dependence of agriculture on artificial irrigation in Central Asia, dug the Angor Canal and established irrigation works in the Murgob Valley. The cities of Samarkand and Shahrisabz were provided with running water. Ditches were dug in dry lands. Cereal crops, cotton, flax are planted in agriculture. A lot of royan plant is planted for dyeing, as well as mulberry for cocooning.

The ancient branches of handicrafts - weaving and tailoring - developed further, various types of weapons, jewelry, paper production developed rapidly. During the time of Timur and the Timurids, most of the land, water, and handicrafts were in the hands of the royal family and feudal lords. Among them, "Khiroj" - 0.4 share of the harvest, "Avarizot" - a tax collected during wars, "Soul tax" - a tax collected from non-Muslims - "darugash", "mirobona", "zakat", "bostamga", "peshkali", "sovari" and others. The so-called "begar" was considered a very heavy obligation of that time. They forced peasants to build city walls, palaces, mosques and madrasahs, roads and bridges, fortresses and other buildings of state importance and similar works. At the same time, the selflessness of farmers was taken into account in the state of Timur.

For example: if a person makes undeveloped land suitable for cultivation, sows a crop, he is exempted from tax for one year, the second year he pays as he likes, and the third year he is subject to the general tax law. In some cases, residents of certain districts were exempted from temporary taxes. The granting of such a relief helped the stable development of agriculture. The positive

side of the tax policy of this period was that the introduced laws were strictly followed, and the rulers' arbitrariness was not allowed. During the reign of Timur, great attention was paid to the expansion of internal and external trade, measures were taken to improve trade stalls, markets and roads in Samarkand and other cities, new caravansary were built on caravan routes, commercial and economic relations with countries in the east and west were established. tried to strengthen. Timur, unlike other rulers, used to hold councils, councils, or councils, to manage the state. According to Sharifuddin Ali Yazdi, in these congresses, the most important issues of the country and the state in the field of economy and the military situation were discussed, decisions were taken, and measures were taken aimed at joint efforts in the performance of the work considered necessary for the country and the state.

When Timur was building a great empire, he, as the real owner of the land, brought all the material wealth, artisans, artists, architects, and scientists to Movarounnahr and used the internal resources here to improve the cities and villages and the peace of the population. Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiro, Tashkent, Shahrisabz, Turkestan and many other cities, their luxurious buildings are historical witnesses to this.

In the second period of Amir Temur's activity (1386-1402), he led western campaigns and wars outside Movarounnahr and Khurson. Temur fought many battles, but among them the "three-year", "five-year", and "seven-year" military campaigns were especially famous. raji admits

that he is an untouchable warlord. Before the revolution, his military art was taught as a special lesson in French and Russian military academies. his army was considered the most powerful in his time. Temur himself developed tactical guidelines for all parts of each battle plan. Timur's horde was a military-feudal form of society.

During Timur's time, the central state administration was headed by devanbegi, archbegi and four ministers. Ministers were involved in tax collection, inheritance, soldiers' salaries and food supply, and palace expenses.

The fields of science, architecture, and art during the time of Timur developed at a high level compared to their time and rose to a high level of spiritual wealth. The owner also paid great attention to the improvement of the country. After Samarkand became the capital, mosques, madrasahs, and mausoleums were built by builders and architects brought from different parts of the world. There are even homeless shelters that provide food to strangers, and special places for passengers to land. The outskirts of the city are surrounded by strong walls, and gates with names such as Ohanin, Shaikhzada, Chorsu, Korizgoh, Sozangaron, and Feruza are built. As the residence of Temur, the unique administrative building Koksaroy and Bostonsaroy stand tall. He created very beautiful gardens around Samarkand. He built Aksaroy, Jome mosque, madrasahs in Kesh, the birthplace of Timur. He builds the mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yassavi in the city of Turkestan. During this period, cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Shahrisabz and Tashkent became handicraft and

trade centers. Amir Temur paid special attention to the development of trade routes and their peace. He was not limited to rich loot, but also set himself the goal of dominating the world caravan trade routes (Europe and Central Asian countries with the Far East). The owner tried to disable the northern trade route that passed through the territory of the Golden Horde and forcefully divert the trade route to the new Silk Road that passed through Central Asia.

The ideology of Amir Temur's state has become a great force in political life in addition to shaping socio-economic life. He established wider relations with foreign countries. Based on the conditions of the time, he took active action in foreign policy and was able to bring the rule of his kingdom to the world level. After Amir Temur's victory over Yildirim Bayazid, France, England, Genoa and Byzantium offered free contacts, merchants and exchange of goods. He was able to spread the fame of his country to Europe by showing his intention to be a close neighbor with European countries, to develop trade caravan routes. As soon as his reign reached these countries, the kings of countries such as France, England, Genoa, Byzantium, and Spain sought to establish political, economic, and trade relations with the host. That's why they regularly sent messengers to Temur. During the time of Amir Temur, religious sciences and secular sciences were stable. He also gained fame as a patron of science and culture of his time. He took under his patronage the followers of the sect, who were always humiliated and neglected. Dervish considered it one of his human duties to keep the

poor close to him and not to offend them. After the death of Amir Temur, his large empire began to disintegrate. The struggle of Timurid princes for the throne was one of the main reasons for the division of the powerful state. Although Amir Timur left his grandson Pirmuhammad as the crown prince, his eldest son, Jahangir Mirza's son, many amirs and officials did not recognize his rule. In March 1405, Khalil Sultan, the grandson of Temur, arbitrarily seized the throne of Samarkand. In addition, Shahrukh in Khorasan, Pirmuhammad in Balkh, Ghazna and Kandahar, Mirza Umar and Abu Bakr Mirza in West Iran and Azerbaijan, Turkestan, Sabron, O'trar, Amir Berdibek in Sayram, Amir Khudoidad in Oratepa and Fergana, Khorezm The Idiku declared themselves rulers.

In the 15th century, a lot of metal products - household items, tools, and weapons were produced. Samarkand became the center of arms production, and the soutzozol neighborhood was built. Copper and brass objects and copper coins were minted in the cities. The copper cauldron and candlestick made by Master Izzuddin Isfakhani by Temur's decree have been preserved until now. Coppersmiths and blacksmiths performed complex works such as metal casting, casting, patterning, gold and silver plating. For example, the doors of the Bibikhanim mosque are made of seven different metal alloys. Jewelers made exquisite jewelry from gold, silver and brass alloys. Patterns and inscriptions were made on the surface of vessels with gold and silver rims, studded with precious stones. Pottery was the fastest growing industry. In the 14th and 15th

centuries, the mysterious ceramic was used in various fields and various products were made. In stonework, patterns and evenness are widely used. In the building, the bricklayers are called "Banno", the plasterers who cover the gables, arches and lamps are called "Ustozi".

In Samarkand, the glass industry developed and various dishes and items were made. Metal windows were used in the construction. Buildings decorated with woodcarving were built and a lot of furniture was made. Samarkand paper was even popular in foreign countries. During the time of Timur, the head of the enterprise producing handicraft goods, "Master", had apprentices "Khalifa". Craftsmen belong to the cultured class of the city. The Timurid state had regular trade relations with China, India, Iran, Russia, along the Volga, and Siberia. Embassies have played an important role in expanding trade relations with foreign countries.

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