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**SECTION 31. Economic research, finance,
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LAND OWNERSHIP RELATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC POLICY OF AMIR TEMUR AND TIMURIDES

Abstract: In this article, the author focused on the study of land tenure in the fifteenth century in Movarounnahr. In addition, the author analyzes the historical significance of fundamental changes in the socio-economic life of the country as a result of relations with real estate, the conditions created for real estate and their practical application, as well as reforms carried out in the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids.

Key words: Amir Temur, Timurids, "Temur Orders", Movarunnakhr, land ownership, property relations, taxation system.

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Introduction

Throughout its many millennial years, mankind has undergone enormous socio-economic development. It is theoretically and practically useful to study and analyze the economic aspects of the development of one or another country and to distinguish them from the historical experiences of universal importance.

During the period of strategic reforms being undertaken for the sake of economic prosperity of the country, we must rely on the experience of the past to achieve a bright future. As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan has pointed out, "Today's acute and urgent problems require that we thoroughly analyze the basic principles of contemporary development, and have a profound perception of the rich experience of humanity in recent history and to produce practical conclusions on this subject, is becoming increasingly important. We can say without exaggeration that the centuries-old history of the Uzbek people is a source of such great experiences. When it comes to our great ancestors that make up the brightest and most glorious pages of history, it is natural that we can mention the immortal name of the great statesman and commander-in-chief Amir Temur. For almost seven centuries, the interest in the glory, life and activity of this great beast has grown throughout the world " [1].

Methodology

The methodology of research is the use of primary and secondary historical sources, local and foreign scholars' scientific works, methods used in them, including deductive, analysis, and synthesis.

Literature review

Timur's and Timurid's economic policies have contributed to the contemporaries and scholars, such as Ibn Arabshah, Sharofiddin Ali Yazdi [3], Abdurazzak Samarkandiy [4], Alisher Navoi [5], Nizomiddin Shami [6], Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo [7], personally Amir Temur's "Temur's Ordinances" [8], Ioann de Galonifontibus [9], Iogann Shiltberger [10], Marlo Christopher [11] and others. The world's leading scientists V.V. Bartold [12], A. Yakubovsky and B.D. Graykov [13] The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov [1], and Boribay Ahmedov [14], Muhammad Ali [15], S. Saidqosimov [16], Irpon Tuxtiev [17], L. Keren and A. Saidov [18] and foreign researchers Beatrice Forbes Manz [19; 20], Patrick Wing [21], H. Kurdian [22], Kirpik Gyuray [23], Mansura Haider [24] and others. We have done a great deal of research on the subject we are researching, and we have achieved some results. However, according to their scientific findings, they did not adequately cover the historical significance of the changes in the socio-economic life of the country as a result of the conditions

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created under the ownership of land and the conditions created by Amir Temur and Timurid era.

Analysis and results

As it is known, property relations play an important role in the implementation of reforms in the political, economic and social spheres of the state. For countries that emerged in the Central Asian region and developed as the most advanced political associations of their time, economic relations, including the relatively advanced level of ownership, were inherent.

During the 15th century, Movarounnahr and Khurasan were the four main types of land and property: properties belonging to the state - land, property - private lands, property belonging to madrasas, temples, and community lands. Most of the farmland is owned by the state. These lands were still owned by the ruler of the country - the Sultan or the Emir.

In the times of Amir Temur and Timurids, waterfall [24] was widely used. Suughol was introduced on the eve of the establishment of the Amir Temur, and it was "Iqta" - a part of the land given to the governorship of the district or region, and to the high ranking generals and high ranking patrons. Occasionally, the land of water was inherited from generation to generation by the decree of the highest government. The owner of the landlord has the right to appoint officials within their wetlands, collect taxes and various payments and punish offenders [16]. It is noteworthy that most of the princes, or servicemen and public officials, were appointed governor of the nation. Because Amir Temur governed the country, in particular, through the governorship of the emperor, giving them the wealthy, grandsons and ministerial officers of the conquered provinces and territories. In this regard, we can read the following sentences: "I commanded that my first son, Mohammed Jahangir, was a governor; and let him take twelve thousand men and women of their country, as rulers of the province. My second son, Omar, is to take twelve thousand horsemen and their sons. Let him take a province. My third son, Mironshih, managed to get nine thousand horsemen and lead a province. My fourth son, Shohruh, has managed to gain seven thousand horsemen and get a province" [8]. Academic V.V. In his work, Bartold interpreted Amir Temur as the founder of "Suyurghal", describing the nature of the watercourse and the order of distribution on the basis of historical information and examples [12]. The provincial governors of the provinces of Sughurgh are centralized to the central government and are usually independent.

In order to increase the loyalty of the landowners, central authorities sometimes cut down their land or restrict their rights in the administrative and judicial fields. If the landlord did not disobey the

central government, the governor would be deprived of the right of water and the governor would give his province another person. "I have ordered," writes Amir Temur, "if any of my sons would succeed in promoting the rule of the kingdom, let no one dare to kill him or tie his hands or cut off any of them. But let them keep them in captivity until they have come to their cause; that there be no war in the kingdom of God. If a grandson or a relative of mine comes against me, let them dowry. Amirs who are the fortresses of the kingdom, if they go to a dispute on the matter, remove them from their ranks and seize their husbands. If they do something that would harm the State, then they should be subjected to other commanders" [8]. In this regard V.V. Bartold wrote: "Temur was able to take over everyone with a strong hand. Woe to those who disobeyed the orders of the ruler and opposed his judgment. In 1376, the chief of the Jaloil tribe killed him because he disobeyed him and drowned all the inhabitants of Khujand, destroying all the refugees. According to the story of Ibn Arabshur, in Samarkand, Temur terminated the disobedience of some rulers. Pirmuhammad, the son of Umarshaih, took away the town of Sheroz and Persia from his father's death for not following the command. He was condemned to death by those who were close to him. Nevertheless, Temur deserted and returned to Pirmuhammad in 1403" [12].

In the Timurid era there were relatively small and restricted areas of land in terms of land. These smaller wetlands are usually given to servicemen in a regular guardian, ranging from well-trained small-time military men. According to Abdurazzak Samarkandi [4], Sarakhsakh province - Shahirun Sulaimanshoh in Shahrukh's time; Andhud Land - Amir Sayyid Ahmad Tarkhan; The Land of the Amir - Amir Sayyid Izzuddin Hazora Jaribiy; The country of Uzjand - mimic Amirak Ahmad ibn Mirza Umarshaykh; Shadman Province - Mirza Muhammad Jahongir bin Mirzo Muhammad Sultan; The Hamadon government, the Vuruja and Nehovand castles, and all of Luristan - Mirzo Bukhor; All Kabul, Ghaznin, Kandahar regions, and some areas of Afghanistan, India and Sindh, which are related to Qaraue - Jaloluddin Mirza Suygurtmat; Khorezm - Shahmalik, later his son Ibrahim Sultan, as well as Ferghana - Mirza Ahmad; Khurasan - Boysunongur Mirza, who included Tus, Mashhad, Obivar, Nisai; Kabul, Ghazna, and Kandahar are the desert of Mirza Khaibah Baha'ad [16].

The second largest part of the land was private land. Large landowners of large proprietors and small bands of hard laborers are also private property. Most of the land is owned by the administrative, military, and religious leaders.

Amir Temur paid special attention to property relations in the government. in his commentary, "... The kingdom of the state is three things: property, treasure and army." [8] It is common practice for

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general administrators to distribute large-scale proprietorships on the basis of subcontracts (collections), titles [8] and tablets [8]. At the same time, various types of salary-based salaries, property ownership and efficient use have been controlled. "I have judged," writes Amir Temur, "the complete state of the salaries set by the state, and the ministers let me know beforehand, and then give a witness. ... And let it be written in the ears of the chief of the fathers, and from the treasury of the king's house, Let the chiefs of the kingdom hear of the sowing of the field. Amirs and amirs are to be defined as one of the provinces. ... Whatever ambassador he considers to be, let him stay for three years. Let them examine it after three years. If the country approves, let the ra'yat be left as it is. If the case is contrary to this, let him not be given the land for a period of up to three years." [8]

It should be noted that the great leader demanded that all officials of the government be involved in their work, in particular with regard to property, with accountability and fairness. They were punished if they had misused their power and damaged their possessions. In such a situation, Spanish envoy Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo said in his diary: "... He also invited ambassadors to a wedding party to marry one of the king's grandchildren. ... In order to show that the crowds were able to show kindness to others and show others that they could hang in the crowd, the craftsmen were also able to build many tents. The first sentence was imposed on the religion, that is, the ruler of Samarkand. When Temurbek left Samarkand almost seven years ago, he left the person in a ditch. It has been said that the detention facility has abused its position during this period. The king summoned him and ordered that his possessions be confiscated. The whole kingdom was shaken from this sentence, which had gained a great deal of confidence in the king. ... Moreover, the king commanded that he should go out on a long journey and kill another great man, who trusted in three thousand horses, but not able to keep the kingdom firm. ... The King has ordered the prosecution of criminal offenses and other crimes (including others)[7].

In the 15th century, as in the previous periods, large land areas and irrigation networks, as well as many shops, enterprises, mills, objuves, markets, caravansaries, mosques, madrassahs, tombs, mausoleums and tombs were called property funds. Among the working peoples, they are called witch farmers. It is known that during the rule of Temur and Temurids, many mosques, madrassas, mausoleums and hospitals were built in Movarounnahr and Khurasan, all of which had foundation property. The proceeds from the foundations of the foundation are spent on repairing and maintenance of mosques, madrassas, hospitals and housewares, as well as for professional,

scholarships, physicians and pupils, as well as daily expenses (food, fuel and lamps) of hospitals. The Amir Temur writes that Amir Temur was the most desirable of developing the religion of Islam, appointing the most deserving of the sayyids to be the ruler of Islam, the appointment of a worthy candidate for ruling and controlling the entire property, appointing judges, Mufti, as well as to the religious leaders, and to determine the exact function of each one [8]. He also commanded the saints to provide the foundation to the grave and mausoleums of the saints and provide them with the necessary conditions [8]. Abdurazzak Samarkandiy, who was directly indivisible to Amir Temur and Temurids, provided detailed information about his country of origin, income and income from his country. [4]. Hafiz Abru's comments that Timur did the best to strive and to strengthen the religion. The fact that Timur spent 1500 sql-i kepeki from the treasury for constructing a mosque seems insignificant when one looks at the immense treasure spent on secular architecture. Another deed of religious merit ascribed to Timur was his decision to refrain from the realization of mal-i waqf for treasury. Even a scanty glance at the sources would reveal the fact that Timur was rarely bothered about illegal or legal taxation. Furthermore, this case, he was not only missing a negligible amount but was also winning over the sympathy of the most sensitive section of the population[23].

In this period, a smaller percentage of farming lands were in the general possession of the rural population. These lands are the property of village peas or communities. Anyone who does not care for a part of these lands, if he is blind or raising a garden, has been granted privileges according to tax legislation. Mobodo has been renovated by the shadows, where the ruined lands are not. If he is the owner, but is unable to make a living, he has given him various devices and necessary things to make his home beautiful. According to the Amir Temur's decree, new bridges have been constructed on corpses, aryks and rivers, and damaged bridges have been restored, and rabbits have been built on each side of the road. Trainees and guards were assigned on the roads to observe, maintain and safeguard passengers.

The so-called basic tax arable land (or property) of farmland. Hiroj was mainly produced and harvested at times when the product was paid in cash. Taxes are determined based on productivity and land productivity and water availability. Particularly, a third of the crop was harvested from irrigated land with rivers, springs and corals. If the landlord agrees to pay the money at the expense of the money, one-third of the crop is expropriated at the market price. If the priest does not agree to divide the crop into three parts, then the land allocated to the first, second and third marriages [8]. At the same

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time, the first harvest is commanded to produce three pairs of beaks (one carrying an ass), and the second one - two floors, and the third - In addition, the harvest from autumn, spring and summer farming was itself a cultivator [8]. It should be noted that Alisher Navoi's "Vakfiya" can be widely acquainted with the cultivated lands of the Temurids and the incomes of their descendants [5].

It is noteworthy that Amir Temur was always attentive to the conditions and opinions of the dehkans and the people who used the property and forbidding them to exacerbate difficulties, even appointing separate ministers to control their living conditions, tax and other compulsory payments. He has also occasionally ordered scientists to associate with government officials in distant provinces to study the status of the state and to give clear information about the situation. As a proof of our belief, we can read in the book Zafarnoma by Nizamuddin Shami: "... Amir Sahibqiron chose a group of prominent and pious scholars and nominated each of them one by one to the other side of the country to go to the assigned direction and if they suffer harm to a person who has suffered a harm, or if the oppressor has been exposed to the oppressor, then if the harmful thorns are exposed by the oppressed, a treasury property, and let them back in the situation, and the applicant izzatgohiga, so far away from them, then the rules of the (wrong)

tirsinar. Then he cried out: "To this day there has been a great deal of effort in the affairs of Jahongir, and then the king's intentions will be spent on the rise of worldly manifestations. Whatever we know, let everyone know what to do, to convey to us our best wishes, to make sure that everything that is related to him is related to him and that the harm done by the oppressed is dependent upon him" [6].

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that, if the historical sources used were the most reliable sources of Timur and Timurid era, and given the aforementioned facts, the great Sahibkara's not only in the field of land, but also in all social and economic reforms, which is a barrier to it, and nowadays it has become a major issue in our country such as violence, bribery, misuse of power, misappropriation of state property, we can be certain that he was justly opposed to his aggression and eventually set up a greatly prosperous empire in his time. Our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev emphasized: "It is our primary duty to make a broader sense of justice in our lives, which is highly valued and respected by our people. The profound meaning of our great ancestor Amir Temur's grandmother, "The justice of our every work and our companionship!" Must be a lifelong belief for all of us " [2].

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