



Land Ownership and Tax System in the Kingdom of Timurids

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the relations of land ownership in the Kingdom of Timurids, Tax Policy, their structure and systems, land ownership and tax policy, which have been formed since ancient times, on the basis of scientific sources.

Keywords:

Timurids period land ownership, land ownership relations, Central Asian entrepreneurs, Nizamiddin Shami, Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, Temur tuzuklari, soyurgol lands, taxes.

Introduction

The history of Uzbekistan includes a long period. Among them, the Timurid period plays a special role in the management of high statehood. The principles of governance introduced in the kingdom not only served the interests and well-being of the people living in the country, but also effectively influenced the relations between the countries of the West and the East, the economic, political and spiritual stability and development of international life[1].

Thanks to independence, the Great services of Sahibkiran in our history, in the history of mankind as a whole, began to be adequately evaluated. The policy pursued by the first President of Uzbekistan Islam Abduganievich Karimov is of particular importance in the impartial study of the activities of Amir Temur in our homeland. Our government "on the celebration of the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur" (December 29, 1994), "on the proclamation of 1996 as the Year of Amir Temur"[1].

(December 26, 1995), issued a number of decrees and resolutions on the establishment of the State Museum of the history of Timurids and the establishment of the Amir Temur order (1996), which laid the foundation for the further development of temurology. Amir Temur's contribution to the development of World Civilization, his great services in history were recognized by UNESCO, which deals with the issues of Education, Science and culture, and the decision of his organization to celebrate his 660th anniversary was reached. 1996-th year was called The Year of Amir Timur, and this historical event was widely celebrated on a global scale. Although it was previously described by the researchers that the relationship of land ownership in the Timurid period was based on medieval management traditions, its peculiarities, including the fact that the state was used creatively from the new form of land ownership to the new form of management tango, and the tax in practice ti.

Methods

The most ancient sources of irrigation of the owners of Central Asia and the first information about the irrigation work of the inhabitants of the territory belonged to the ancient period, and the ancient Greek and ancient Roman historians Arrian, Quintus Curtius Rufus, Strabo, Herodotus, Ctesias and were written by other authors[2].

E.V. Rtveladze and A.X. Saidov published a bibliographic study entitled "Amir Timur in the mirror of World Science", conducting research to determine the degree of study of the history of Timur on a global scale[3]. According to him, the number of serious works created dedicated to Amir Timur is more than 700 in European languages and more than 900 in Eastern Languages[4]. They were given different assessments of the Personality of Amir Timur, the political, socio-economic, cultural life of the land. Over the centuries, Amir Timur was interpreted as a ruler of the harsh and oppressive, a just and demanding ruler of the world. The emergence of such assessments was caused by sources written down in many positive or negative attitudes from the era of Amir Timur. If authors such as Nizamiddin Shami, Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, wrote Amir Timur's just rule of the state, his actions in the interests of the people and the state and other qualities, Ibn Arabshah wrote Amir in his work "the wonders of fate in the history of Timur". Well-known scientists M.I. Yoldashev, Ya.G. Gulomov and A. In the scientific research literature created by Juvonmardiev, information on land ownership, irrigation sources and history of Central Asia from ancient times to the beginning of the XX century is widely covered on the basis of historical sources and archival materials[5].

In this regard, it is permissible to emphasize the rather unbiased research of Western scientists about the Amir Timur Kingdom. Among them, it is worth noting that France is becoming one of the largest centers of European Timur studies. There is a study of the history and art of the Timurid period and the Association of French-Uzbek cultural relations¹. This is according to the association and the activity of the magazine "La Timuride",

published in France. Keren is headed. In this journal, a number of scientific works on the history of Amir Timur and Timurids are carried out regularly[6].

In the fourth chapter of the book "History of Uzbek statehood", "Uzbek statehood in the era of Amir Timur and Timurids", Azamat Ziya among historian scientists touched on land ownership and its types under Amir Timur. The researcher analyzed in part the historical processes of Amir Timur during the period of the construction of a centralized state. In addition to these, the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Republic of Uzbekistan B. Ahmedov, A. Yerboev, D. Yusupova, A. Ahmedov, U. Uvatov, O. Buriev, N. Mannonov together with the translation of primary sources from the Amir Timur period into Uzbek and Russian, stored in the fund of the Institute, in foreign libraries and archives, conducted extensive research and introduced them into unique scientific circulation. It was emphasized that Amir Timur carried out great work in the field of Finance, touched upon a number of innovations in this area. Although the information given about the tax system is not very extensive, the main themes in the tax system are either[7].

Abdurazzak from the social and cultural life of Samarkand Iran, Central Asia and Uzbekistan in the XIV-XV centuries, as well as the army of the state of Timurids (India, China, etc.) the so-called "Matla'ussa'dayn and Majma'ul Bahrain" ("the place where the two blissful stars emerge and the joining husband of the two Azim rivers"), which speaks of the history of their economic, political and mineral ties with the world, is also an important source for our research⁷. Abdurazzak Samarkand and his work are scientists of Russian and foreign countries (B.A. Dorn, V.V. Bartald, V.F. Minorsky, A. Yakubovsky, I.P. Petrushevsky, B.G. Gafurov, A.A. Yerboev, B.A. Ahmedov, M. Ye. Katrmer, M. Sharmua, A. Gallan, Muhammad Shafe' and. it is highly valued by) as a first-rate historical resource.

Results

Amir Timur gradually incorporated 27 countries of the world into its state, united them in the ranks of a single state, improving their economy and financial system. Just as the natural conditions of these countries were not the same, their level of economic development, as well as the standard of living of the population, occupation, trade relations with other countries were not the same. It is known from history that if one state took the second day lat territory at its disposal, received compensation from the overthrown state, without easing taxes, aggravated the tax burden on the account of the introduction of new taxes. In the "Timur regulations" the priority of the economy for any society is expressed and the following conclusion is given: "... the statehood is steeped in three things: property, treasure and army. The wise Minister keeps all three of them in good condition." This conclusion is more treasured, because in the history of the Uzbek statehood until Amir Timur, the treasure was discovered since ancient times.

There were five main views of land ownership during the sahibqiran period:

- Leech lands.
- Tarragon lands.
- Usr lands.
- Foundation lands.
- Lands allocated to soldiers and their chiefs.

Amir devoni is a minister who is engaged in land affairs, taxes, the collection of boj, mirshablik chores. High-himmat sahibqiran became a nobleman to his people, who opposed the imposition of such taxes as nonsense, immeasurable goods, and sent the people several times a year to free themselves from paying taxes. In the era of Timur and timurids, the gift of State Lands – the gift of liquidation – took on a wide hue. Amir Timur ancestors operated in the region of Kesh (Shahrisab) on the basis of the ligament. One of the medieval authors expresses the following opinion. "The happy birth of his high Holiness, the place where the two happy stars Amir Timur Karagani lived was in the cache, and his descendants had inherited in that region." The Leech, literally a philanthropist, is one of the types of gifts of the

Earth, which means Khadya, privilege, and is conditioned by the passing of the Western service. The owner of the Leech received a tribute in his favor from the land belonging to the Leech, using tax immunity.

In XV century, in Khorasan and Movarounnakh, it is possible to divide the dextrans into the following four categories:

- 1) peasant living in the state lands;
- 2) workers dekhkan on the land of private landowners;
- 3) the peasants who have their own land;
- 4) peasant living in the lands of the foundation[8].

Farming was mainly developed on irrigated fertile land and in the steppes, mountain and foothills, where fertile was favorable for farming. The main part of the people who work on the land are poor rural people who have spent the day farming on the leased land without having their own land area. Sources suggest that during this period, ten varieties of maize, barley, oats, corn, mosh, peas, corn, beans, sesame, alfalfa, oats, vegetables and melons were grown. From technical crops are planted rice, cotton, etc. Vegetable, gardening, gardening and Silk-growing were highly developed. Amir Timur inherited from the Mongols and local governors many taxes and fees to him during the first period of his rule of the state.

For example, for the treasury of the local government from the population, the Mongols levied the following taxes:

- 1) land or income tax. Higher officials are exempt from this tax;
- 2) kubchur-derived from the nomadic population;
- 3) propaganda-derived from artisans and merchants, established on the account of the volume of thirty parts of the goods produced or sold;
- 4) salt tax;
- 5) can or silver tax. The population supplied them with otulov, provided them with food, where various ambassadors stopped. In addition, the country's craftsmen paid a special fee, which was called Smoke.

Discussion

The main tax, levied on peasant lands, was called *khuroj* (or goods). *Khuroj*, mostly dressing, the harvest at the time of its harvesting, sometimes the money was paid in the carpet. The tax is determined depending on the dressing and the fertility of the land and the supply of water. Obtained in the amount of one third of the *khuroj* dressing from the *Abicor* lands irrigated by the waters of *chunanchi*, rivers, springs and *coriander*. If the landowner agrees to pay *xuroj* in cash, then one third of the dressing is strung to money at the expense of the market price.

Since the fertility of the fertile lands is lower than that of the *obicor* lands, the *muzhors* engaged in *lalmiculture* paid taxes in the amount of one - sixth of *umu-Mi* dressing, that is, from 16,5% to eight, that is, 12,5%. From one part of the property land received a tax in decimal, that is, a tenth of the dressing (10%). Such lands are usually under the patronage of *Sayyids*, *Masters*, *writers* and *mashahs*, which are among the *achabir* and *Ashraf* of modern science, enlightenment and spiritual life. For example, *Khoja Ahror*, one of the largest owners of the XV century, paid 80 thousand US dollars to the treasury of Samarkand *khukmdori* Sultan *Akhmad* each year only in the amount of 80 thousand US dollars in grain itself. During this period, taxes such as cattle grazing, cattle grazing and waterlogging were collected from gardens and plantations, and when collecting them, the order that had been a picture from ancient times was followed. Forty-one, that is, in the amount of 2,5% of the tax on *zacot*, was received from cattle[9].

Amir Temur introduced advanced directions and methods in the field of financial system in *uzbek* statehood. Timur's financial strategy has gained importance in the restoration and strengthening of a centralized large kingdom as part of the economic strategy. Until the era of Amir Temur, when the administration of the Treasury was based only on the principle of the Treasury, by its time the principles of the Treasury and the ministry were jointly implemented, the rights and duties of the local and Central Financial courts were revised, the treasury revenues were allocated to tax-free

and tax-free incomes. At the same time, several quality changes occurred in the financial sector.

Conclusion

Amir Temur gave great importance to the independence of the country, the peace of the country and its prosperity in the management of the state. During this period, Samarkand, Bukhara, which was devastated by the *muttasil* invasions of the Mongols. Such ancient cities as *Termez*, *Marv*, *Banokat* (*Shakhrukh*), several large-small castles and *istexcoms* were restored. The greatness of the personality of Amir Timur is not in the fact that he was founded on the second great kingdom in the world in terms of the size of his territory after Genghis Khan, or in the course of his entrepreneurial activity he made walks 30 times, and not once, even when he was not overcome, not even in such These qualities and factors have also taken a great place in glorifying the unconditional Amir Temur personality and making it world-famous.

During the *Timurid* period, the second largest part of the agricultural land was made up of private land, and both large land plots of large landowners and small pike-perch of cocktail farmers were included in the range of private property. A large part of the property lands were under the jurisdiction of administrative, military and religious figures. In the XV century, not only secular landowners in the *Timurid* period, but also the current landowners of the *rakhani* landowners greatly increased and increased in size. In the *Abusaid* era, a very large land-water begins to accumulate in the slave of the *Khoja Ahror*, whose name is mentioned above. but the economic and cultural life in the country remained at a high level.

Mutual urges between the *temurianszodas*, the *birodarkushites* caused discontent not only of the people of the lower class, but also of the great nobility. Political affiliation in the *temurid* state, the separation and aspiration of some rulers to independence led to the absorption of this state. As a result, the great nobility, founded by Amir Temur, was degraded and ended. But even so, his descendants continued the landscaping work that Temur had started.

Especially in this period, the relationship of ownership of land is good for a while.

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