

**ECONOMIC REFORMS DURING THE PERIOD OF SHOKRHUH MIRZA AND
MIRZA ULUGBEK**

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Annotation:

This article provides detailed information about the role of economic issues in the activities of Shahrukh Mirza, one of the rulers of the Timurid dynasty, his services in the development of economic forces in all regions of the kingdom, and the essence of the economic policy he implemented.

Keywords: peace, independence, thought, wisdom, economy, thinking, factor, man, philosophy, tax, politics, state, speech, communication, science, science, territory.

**SHOXRUH MIRZO VA MIRZO ULUG`BEK DAVRIDAGI IQTISODIY
ISLOHOTLAR**

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Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada temuriylar sulolasi hukmdorlaridan Shohruh Mirzo faoliyatida iqtisodiy masalalarning tutgan o'rnini, uning saltanatning barcha xududlarida chiqarish kuchlarining rivojlanishidagi xizmatlari, u amalga oshirgan iqtisodiy siyosatning mazmun-mohiyati haqida batafsil ma'lumot berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tinchlik, mustaqillik, fikr, donolik, iqtisod, tafakkur, omil, inson, falsafa, soliq, siyosat, davlat, nutq, aloqa, ilm, fan, xudud,

**ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ РЕФОРМЫ В ПЕРИОД ШОКРУХ МИРЗЫ И МИРЗЫ
УЛУГБЕКА**

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Аннотация:

В данной статье дана подробная информация о роли экономических вопросов в деятельности Шахруха Мирзы, одного из правителей династии Тимуридов, его заслугах

в развитии экономических сил во всех регионах царства, а также о сущности экономической политику, которую он проводил.

Ключевые слова: мир, независимость, мысль, мудрость, хозяйство, мышление, фактор, человек, философия, налог, политика, государство, речь, общение, наука, наука, территория.

After the death of Amir Temur, the economy developed well during the reign of Shahrukh and Ulugbek . Trade relations with neighboring countries have increased in particular. This is related to the monetary reform carried out by Ulugbek in 1428 in Movarounnahr (Arabic for “country beyond the river”). With a good understanding of the importance of money in society, efforts have been made to increase its value. At that time, the currency in circulation was light in weight, which hindered the development of trade. Ulugbek banned all small coins minted in light weight and in circulation. In order to replace old coins with new ones and meet the demand of domestic trade for small copper coins, he simultaneously made Bukhara, Samarkand, Karshi, Termiz, He established mints in the cities of Tashkent, Shahrukhiya and Andijan, minted coins of the same weight and put them into circulation.

After the old coins were exchanged for new coins for a short time, mints in other cities were abolished in order to centralize the minting of copper coins. Only the Bukhara mint (not in the capital Samarkand) was preserved. These new copper coins, popular among the people under the name of “fulusi adliya”, i.e. fair chaka, entered wide circulation in all cities and villages of the country and began to provide the internal trade of the country full of cash. Although solving the deficit in domestic retail trade-monetary relations by increasing the weight and value of fulus is a rare and extraordinary event in the conditions of the Middle Ages, in any case, this reform of Ulugbek opened a wide way for the domestic retail trade of handicrafts in the country. At the same time, in order to increase the income from foreign trade, the “stamp” duty was also slightly increased, that is, protectionism policy was used in today's language.[1]

Ulugbek (1394-1449) is famous in history not as a statesman, but as a creative person, a scientist with a high intellect. He has published works on astronomy and history. Here we want to pay special attention to the socio-economic activity of Ulugbek. During this period, special attention is paid to the foundations of the country's economy, without which the governors understand well that there will be no development. Irrigation networks were built, and they were equipped with various water facilities such as stone pool, dargot, navo, chigir, charkhpalak, hot water, waterfall, suspension bridge, ditch, cistern and cisterns.[2]

At that time, with the tax system of economic development it was well known that it was closely related. The higher the tax levy, the less the producers are interested, but although the lower tax is convenient for the population, it does not always correspond to the state's management, defense and other goals. The rulers, who understood this well, used certain fair methods to keep the tax as moderate as possible and to collect it. For example, during the rule of Ulugbek, it was strictly forbidden to collect taxes before harvesting the grain, because the

farmer will have the opportunity to pay real taxes only after harvesting. The tax was divided into three exact periods, depending on the ripening of the farmer's harvest:

- 1) cancer (June-July);
- 2) hyacinth criterion (August and September);
- 3) bracket (November). [3]

Another important issue is that tax collectors during the collection of taxes non-violence against farmers, herdsmen or gardeners, not to use physical force and not to take the matter to the point of war made necessary. With this, human rights and inviolability to life are ensured. In general, tax debtors are bound and chained tax collectors had no right to handcuff them and take strict measures against them. Efforts were made not to violate the tax amount and payment procedure, and to prevent abuse. It is known that some administrators who did not follow the rules were punished. During this period, domestic and foreign trade was given great importance. china, Trade relations were established with India, Tibet and many other countries. In this regard, it should be emphasized that favorable conditions have been created for traders.[4]

Ambassadors have done great work to ensure the safety of the “Great Silk Road”. The state of the country's economy, especially crafts and trade development, commodity-money relations, national currency directly depends on its strength. It is known that money has three main functions: 1) measure of value;

- 2) medium of exchange;
- 3) savings tool. [5]

If the amount of money and its influence are not strong, the balance of the economy will be disturbed. Taking this into account, monetary reforms are carried out from time to time. The reform carried out by Ulugbek in 1428 had great positive significance. Currency in circulation was exchanged. Reforms during the time of Ulugbek to the development of commodity-money relations made an important contribution. The stability of the economy has been achieved.

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