

**ISSUES OF ECONOMIC THINKING IN THE ACTIVITIES OF SOHIBQIRAN**

**AMIR TEMUR**

**Asrakulova Adiba Nabieвна**

Teacher of Namangan state university

adibaasraqulova@gmail.com

**Annotation**

This article provides detailed information on the role of economic issues in the activities of Sahibkiran Amir Temur, his contribution to the development of the productive forces in all regions of the kingdom, the essence of the economic policy pursued by him.

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

**СОХИБҚИРОН АМИР ТЕМУРНИНГ ФАОЛИЯТИДА ИҚТИСОДИЙ  
ТАФАККУР МАСАЛАЛАРИ.**

**Асракулова Адиба Набиевна**

Наманган давлат университети ўқитувчиси

adibaasraqulova@gmail.com

**Аннотация**

Ушбу мақолада Соҳибқирон Амир Темурнинг фаолиятида иқтисодий масалаларнинг тутган ўрни, унинг салтанатнинг барча ҳудудларида чиқариш кучларининг ривожланишидаги хизматлари, у амалга оширган иқтисодий сиёсатнинг мазмун-моҳияти ҳақида батафсил маълумот берилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** иқтисод, тафаккур, омил, инсон, фалсафа, солиқ, сиёсат, давлат, нутқ, алоқа, илм, фан, ҳудуд, тинчлик, мустақиллик, фикр, донолик

**ВОПРОСЫ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ В ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ  
СОХИБКИРАНА АМИР ТЕМУРА**

**Асракулова Адиба Набиевна**

Преподаватель Наманганского государственного университета.

adibaasraqulova@gmail.com

Аннотация: В данной статье дана подробная информация о роли экономических вопросов в деятельности Сахибкирана Амира Темура, его вкладе в развитие

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производительных сил во всех регионах царства, сущности проводимой им экономической политики.

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

The empire founded by Timur the Great occupies a special place among the major empires of the world. Temur is one of the greatest people in history who left a great legacy. Indeed, Sahibkiran's main thoughts and aspirations were aimed at expanding and consolidating the glorious kingdom, governing the state, maintaining peace in large areas, captivating the public with meaningful and wise speeches, and establishing and strengthening diplomatic ties with the outside world.

Such political and economic views of Sahibkiran Amir Temur on governing and governing the state have not lost their value. To this day, the rulers of many countries around the world use it as a program practice in governing the state. Sahibqiran had laid the foundations of an independent state by laying the legal foundations of the state. Economic issues have been central to Amir Temur's prosperous career.[1]

This can be exemplified by two factors. First, to unite the scattered feudal states, to ensure their victory over the colonial Mongols and achieve independence, to restore dilapidated waterworks, to establish order and peace in the country, to preserve it, to build and beautify it, to be an external enemy of independent Movorounnakh protection from aggression, the formation of a powerful army for this purpose, gaining public respect through influential speeches and similar events, and others could only be achieved at the expense of enormous expenditures. Naturally, finding the source of such expenditures required a great deal of labor and skill from Sahibkiran to find the right solutions to economic problems.

Secondly, Amir Temur, who was not indifferent to the suffering of the people, the hardships of economic hardship, sought to improve the life and lifestyle of the people, did a lot of work on this issue.

One of the greatest contributions of Sahibkiran in raising the economy of an independent state free from the tyranny of dependence and improving the welfare of the people is that it has created great opportunities for the rapid development and prosperity of the productive forces in the country. Because the economic thinking of the head of state is manifested, first of all, through the ability to mobilize the productive forces, thousands, millions of able-bodied people.

Amir Temur succeeded in fulfilling this important task by creating ample opportunities for the rapid development of agriculture, handicrafts, trade and economic relations in the country, realizing the enormous labor potential of the population, directing it to a common goal. Amir Temur paid special attention to the effective use of the principles of material incentives for

productive labor in order to involve the general public in socially useful labor activities and encourage them to act in the interests of society and the kingdom.[2]

Protecting the population from excessive taxes and the aggression of some unscrupulous taxpayers, spending state funds on the restoration and construction of destroyed roads and canals, caring for the working people, providing them with jobs and income through large-scale construction and beautification works. efforts were various manifestations of this material stimulus. As a result of this wise policy, there was a harmony between the economic interests of society, the state and the economic interests of the working people. As a result, the general population was mobilized, people were involved in productive labor, their interest in productive work increased, the income of the population increased, and the volume of social production expanded. At the same time, these measures have become a reliable source of replenishment of the royal treasury, increasing the economic power of the country.[3]

Sahibkiran's economic ideas serve as an important guide, a historical guide for us in building a market economy in the new Uzbekistan, the establishment of a new economic education. More than three hundred years later, the policy of material incentives for labor, which Amir Temur practiced at that time and became an important part of the policy of increasing the economic power of the kingdom, found its theoretical interpretation in the teachings of Adam Smith, the founder of economics. In his view, the behavior of those who pursue their own self-interests will ultimately ensure that social welfare is as high as possible.

Amir Temur also succeeded in directing the general public to increase the economic power of the kingdom through the use of various methods of economic incentives in his economic policy. The fact that the great Amir Temur paid great attention to economic problems in public administration testifies to his rare and unique intellect and economic thinking. Although he was completely ignorant of modern macroeconomic policy theories, he acted with a good understanding that the development and future of his state were closely linked primarily to economic development. This man amazes his mind. Because at the time when Amir Temur solved serious problems of economic development in his activity within his reign, neither the science of political economy nor sufficient theoretical knowledge for its formation had been created yet.

Amir Timur's book "Temur tuzuklari" embodies the essence of his multifaceted activity. If we carefully analyze the content of this work, we will be convinced that economic issues have a special place in the thoughts and activities of the great commander. He states in "Temur tuzuklari" that "the state and the kingdom are alive with three things - property, treasury and army." Hence, he regarded property and treasure as a condition of the existence of his kingdom, and sought to multiply it throughout his life.

These writings, written six hundred years ago, today do not deny the principles of a democratic republic and civil society in our country and require their use in building an effective state

body in the conditions of modern civilization. Because property is the core of economic development, the main condition and means of any activity. In the system of industrial relations, property relations come first. At the micro and macro levels, all disputes and conflicts related to the economy are based on property relations. Property relations are a powerful weapon that moves the wheel of society's development forward. Amir Temur attached great importance to the development of handicrafts, trade, agriculture, construction of palaces and architectural monuments, beautification of cities and villages, strengthening economic ties between the provinces of the vast Empire.

The monetary policy of Amir Temur deserves special attention. The coins are minted mainly in the form of two values: the so-called coin - a small silver coin called "miri", which weighs 6 grams and a quarter of the coin weighs 1.5 grams. The term "Miri" is undoubtedly derived from Temur's title "Amir". In addition to the two denominations mentioned above, copper coins were used for retail trade in consumer goods. This approach has made it easier to trade and exchange. Experts in the field found that the coat of arms on the coins struck in the name of Amir Temur consists of three small rings.[4]

According to the ambassador of the King of Spain RN Clavijo, this sign meant that Amir Temur was the ruler of three continents. The coins of the Amir Temur period are distinguished by their geometric beauty and striking design, which testifies to the high level of industrial culture and art of the masters of the Movarounnahr and Khorasan mints.

Along with irrigated agriculture in the state of Amir Temur, steppe nomadism and pastoralism, sheep-breeding, horse-breeding and hunting developed. Large areas of the Kizilkum specialized in raising camels. Many people were engaged in poultry and agriculture. The economic and production activities of the population were strongly supported and encouraged by the state through the provision of tax incentives, the restoration of damaged irrigation systems or the construction of new ones.

Most importantly, the economic activity of the population had a positive impact on the growth of people's incomes and their purchasing power. Improving housing conditions has become a major goal of the population, new towns and villages have been built in the Movarounnahr area. In the capital and other major cities, goods imported from other countries by the caravans of the Great Silk Road became the subject of active trade. These include furs, pottery, spices, necklaces, cosmetics, herbs and more. Cattle and other animal species have actively increased. Local artisans have mastered the art of producing high quality leather and wool products. The food market was filled with dairy and meat products, and fishing flourished. [5]

As a result of close alliance and economic cooperation of urban and rural population, rapid and interdependent, balanced development of handicrafts, agriculture and caravan trade, the power of Timur's empire increased and a unique economic potential was created to ensure the growth of people's welfare. Amir Temur created a fair, more precise, exemplary tax system,

consistent with the essence of his motto “Truth-Rust” and aimed at protecting the interests of taxpayers, and consistently monitored its implementation.

Amir Timur was strongly opposed to imposing taxes on the people under various pretexts and reasons. He also exempted the people from paying certain taxes several times. He paid the people’s taxes at his own expense when a difficult situation arose, and even added his wife’s ornaments to the part he did not have. Admittedly, this is an economic reality that did not exist in history, but dared Amir Temur. This policy had a positive effect on both sides in boosting the royal economy.

First, the well-being of working people has increased, incomes have increased, satisfaction with public policy has increased, and more labor has been encouraged. Second, the increased incomes of the population have given a great impetus to the revival of the market, to increase demand, resulting in a very important multiplier effect for economic development. In the system of economic ideas of Amir Temur, the issue of taxation occupies a central place. Because through the tax system, the economy is organized, managed, and the economic and military life of the country is regulated.

The essence of its tax policy also stems from the priority of the interests of the people. If the population becomes impoverished through the state’s tax system, the state will also become impoverished as a result, and a fair tax system was believed to be necessary for the population to live a prosperous life.

Taxes levied on the population should be determined on the basis of their earned income, and the state should give them a tax exemption if any of them spends their property and capital on the development of the country. At the same time, he argues that taxes should encourage people to work, creativity, entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship. Amir Temur demanded that the population be aware of the economic policy pursued by him, in particular, financial relations, money circulation and the tax system, that is, to have a high level of economic thinking and literacy.

He believed that if the population was economically literate, the country would also prosper economically. So, Amir Temur’s economic policy was a policy irrigated by the interests of ordinary working people. Such a policy has led to the creation of the most economically and militarily powerful state in the world. It is a very important event that the economic legacy left by Amir Temur, a great thinker, has come down to us. His successor is relying on the teachings of the great master in the current period when the Uzbek people are creating the economic system of their independent state.

In short, first of all, the views on social life and changes in consciousness in Eastern philosophy serve as an important spiritual heritage, value in deepening the understanding that the implementation of social changes in our lives today is related to economic consciousness. Second, it relies on the spiritual heritage and plays an important role in its application to socio-

economic life, its renewal and modernization, taking into account the changes in modern science. Thirdly, the reforms in our country play an important role in linking the traditions of the East and the West, as well as in the liberalization of economic life.

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