

The Timurid Rulers: An Appraisal of Ameer Timur



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Abstract: *The person who got popularity across the globe, second after Alexander the Great, was Ameer Timur, or , Tamerlane-as he was known on this name. Taking his family link from another famous warrior, Changez Khan (Turkis origin), he inherited chieftainship from his father Targai (Ameer Targai/Targai Khan) and after following the footsteps of his predecessors including his father and also Changez Khan. In a very less time, he extended the border of his and established a gigantic empire consisting of famous Transoxiana, some area of Turkistan, Afghanistan, Persia, Syria, Kurdistan and a major part of Asia Minor. The areas he conquered in his lifetime were only second to the conquests of Alexander. He established his position as a able ruler and administrator left no time and provided justice to his subject; he focused almost every aspect of administration and ensured proper financial system which was based on taking effective monetary measures including revenue generation and tax collection. Likely, he focused on construction of buildings which added much glory to and fascination to his empire. This research paper attempts to analyse and know how Ameer Taimur administered his empire and what measures he adopted which resulted in earning him reputation across the globe.*

Keywords: Timur, Timuride, Central Asia, Changez Khan, Financial System

Introduction

The fact about the person known by more than one name in history, Ameer Timur, had established his might in many regions including Central Asia, Indo-Pak Sub-continent and the Ottoman Empire. He is the main who used his minds according to the situation and achieved his desired objectives. He is known by many names (titles) including the Turkic conqueror, Tamburlaine, Tamerlane, Timour, Timur Lenk and Timurlenk.ⁱ

Timur was born on 9th April 1336 in village Khojaⁱⁱ at Kesh, located near Samarqand (Transoxiana) which is in present-day Uzbekistan, and died on 19th February 1405 at Otrar which is now known as Shymkent and located in present day Kazakhstan. To the world he is known as barbarous and cruelty shown during his conquests in the area ranging from

Russia to the entire Indian Sub-continent and further towards the Mediterranean Sea, however, the in-depth study reveals that he had exhibited his wisdom and skills in administering his kingdom with much concentration. He had contributed in projection and preservation of the culture belonging to his dynasty.ⁱⁱⁱ

The father of Ameer Taimur, Taragai, belonged to Barlas (Barlos) tribe who was one of the princes of Barlos, and his origin is traced back to Turkey; Barlas tribe had its link with Mongols-those Mongols had settled themselves Transoxiana long before. During his youth he had received a wound on his leg while trying to catch or hold a sheep which resulted in his limp, and thus earning him his nickname Timur Leng (the lame), and this name finally changed into *Tamerlane*.^{iv} However, this wound on his leg never hindered Timur's ambition neither in the

battle field nor in normal life. Instead, he had attained the caliber of great warrior Chengez Khan.

Timur's Rise to Power

As a young fellow he got a serious leg twisted while taking sheep, that brought about an extremely durable limp. He was nicknamed Timur Leng (the faltering), which at last became "Tamerlane". This impairment never hampered his aspirations. His point was to turn into a vanquisher of the type of Chengez Khan.

Timur's profession was a mix of obliteration and development. On one hand he coordinated his military on the line of Mongols, however, he left his organization in the possession of prepared Muslim executives. He would rebuff uprisings like Chengez Khan however would recognize Muslim men of learning. Prior to obliterating a lovely piece of design, he would arrange outlines drawn, so he could construct its reproduction in his capital city of Samarkand.

Subsequent to annihilating the powers of Persia and Russia, Timur chose to attack India. His military at first entered India under the administration of his grandson, Pir Muhammad Jehangir, in November 1397. This military figured out how to overcome Uch and Multan. In September of the next year, Timur himself accompanied an immense armed force 92,000 cavalymen. He raged however the regions that came in his manner; Bhatnir, Sarsuti, Kaithal, Samana, Tughluqpur and Panipat. He at last arrived at Delhi. A powerless Tughluq ruler, Nasir-ud-din Mahmud, decided Delhi around then. Mahmud pursued away being crushed by Timur.^v

In the wake of overcoming Delhi, Timur declared general absolution. It was shortly after the homicide of a couple of the Timur's warriors because of the neighborhood individuals, that he requested a general slaughter of local people and the pillaging of Delhi. In the wake of stealing from Delhi for a few days, Timur chose to return. Coming back, he caught Jammu and Punjab. He made Khizar Khan his legislative leader of Multan, Lahore and Dipalpur and left the region before the appearance of summer in Walk 1399. The goods gained by Timur's

warriors included rubies, jewels, garnets, pearls, vessels of gold and silver, silk, brocade and adornments. Against the advice, he set out on a fabulous success of China in January 1405. His age found him and he turned out to be genuinely sick. He was conveyed back to Samarkand, where he kicked the bucket in February, that very year.^{vi}

In the autumn of 1362, Tughluq Timur Khan left Movarounnahr to his son Ilyaskhoja while returning to his residence Moghulistan (Eastern Turkestan), leaving Amir Timur as his army commander to assist ögli. But Amir Timur was forced to leave Samarkand, unable to perform with Ilyas Khoja.

At such a moment, Tughluq Timurkhan suddenly dies in 1363 year. Elijah hurriedly leaves Samarkand and leaves for Olmalik to ascend the throne of the Khanate. As soon as Ilyas Khoja left Samarkand, Amir Timur agreed to a mutual Bahamian action with his brother-in-law Husayn (grandson of Amir Kazogon), who had taken the Fortress of Balkh. During the campaigns in Seistan in 1362, Amir Timur was badly wounded in the right arm and right thigh. Iliosxója began his march to Tashkent in May 1365 to re-enact Movarounnahr. Lashkar, led by Amir Timur and Husayn, clashed with Ilyas Khoja's forces in a field between Chinoz and Tashkent. During the battle pour a strong Jala, all horses and Warriors they sink into the swamp, so this battle is called "Battle mud" in history. In this battle, while Temür's army was continuing the war by showing pijoat, the battle was lost following the indecision of Husayn's wing and forced to retreat behind Syrdarya.^{vii}

After that, Amir Timur retreated to Qarshi, where Amir Husayn, with his troops, stopped first at Samarkand, and then south at Balkh fortress, passing through Amu Darya. The road to Samarkand was now open to Ilyas Khoja's troops, but his troops could not enter Samarkand. Because here the people against the Mongols were firmly committed to the defense of the city, they were led by the leaders of the Sarbadar movement in Samarkand.^{viii} The Ilyas Khoja's army went for an incredibly great deal of plunder during the battles, on which the plague spread among the Ilyas Khoja's horses

and crushed. In such conditions, he was forced to retreat with his troops, abandoning Samarkand. Ilyas Khoja wanted to go back to Mongolia (Eastern Turkestan) and form a new cavalry Army, but in Eastern Turkestan Etaretmash killed him and took his throne.^{ix}

After the Sarbadars' win, Amir Timur immediately along with Husayn decided to march on Movarounnahr next year in 1366, and therefore that they gathered strength and began to carry out all the preparatory work. Having planned to use the Sarbadar uprising for their own purposes, Husayn and Amir Timur came around Samarkand and expressed their dream of meeting their leaders. When the leaders of the Sarbadars, convinced of them and their promise, arrived at the settlement at Conigil, the Amirs first showed them their glory, the next day, however, Husayn abruptly punished the leaders of the Sarbadars without informing Amir Timur.^x

Nizamiddin Shomiy in his "Zafarnama" said that "Amir Husayn's intention towards the people touched the honor of Sha'nu by reaching Tama' on their property which led to disillusionment of the people with him. with him.^{xi}

Thereafter, Amir Husayn left Samarkand with his troops and fought several inconclusive wars against Amir Temür's troops, from the beginning of 1367 to the spring of 1370. The main conflict between these two Amirs occurred near Balkh in April 1370, and Husayn, was brought before Amir Timur with his hands tied. Amir Timur forgave Husayn's blood, but the Beks, well aware of his scheming, disagreed. As it had been viewed that if Hussein would have been spared at that time, he would gather soldiers and could conspire against Amir Timur.^{xii}

In the spring of 1370, on 9 April, all the Bek of the Chigatoy Ulus gathered in Balkh and opened a Congress, in which the Amir declared Timur the sole ruler of Movarounnahr. One of the women in Amir Timur Husayn's harem began to add the proud nickname "Koragon" (Mongolian groom) to his name after accepting the daughter of Kazan Khan Saroymulkhani into his marriage, a descendant of Chigatoy. Because at that time, any Amir who did not have direct ties

to Genghis Khan's generation, but claimed power, sought to marry the daughter of the Khans. The French scholar Lyus'en Keren writes about Timur that : "the fact that Amir Timur surpassed the body of his spirit, was able to raise his will to such heights." After Amir Timur became sole ruler of the Land of Turan, peace, stability and tranquility were created, which the peoples of this region had dreamed of since long periods. As soon as Amir Timur came to power, he designated Samarkand as his capital, building his city wall fortress, palaces and castles, and proceeded to restore the dilapidated buildings. During the period when Timur came to power, not only Turan, but also neighboring countries were at the height of feudal disunity, parochialism and mutual Wars, and attacks of looting by some military-political groups on Turan, and not only on their neighboring lands, increased.^{xiii}

From the descendants of the Chigatoy in Mongolia (Uyghuristan), Ilyas Khoja Khan was killed in the year 1369. .) this country also then saw a rise in feudal disunity and inter-war. Qamarqddin and other Beks who came to power conquered Tashkent in the early years of the Amir Timur dynasty. In the 80s of the 14th century, they invaded Andijan and plundered its Tevarak-surrounding lands. Therefore, Amir Timur began military campaigns from Mongolia (Uyghuristan) at the earliest to strengthen his state borders. Amir Timur 1371 -1390 years organized seven military campaigns to Moghulistan (Uyghuristan) and in his last military campaigns pushed Qamarqddin and his Amirs across the Irtyshriver, and Qamarqddin died in those places. From Qamaruddin (1360-1390 BC.) Khizir Khojahan, who then turned to the throne of the Khanate, married his daughter Tukul Khan to Amir Timur'. From the Khwarezm Khwarezmshahs in the Garbi of Amir Timur Movarounnahr, Husayn, Yusuf and Sulaiman led five military campaigns against the Sufi order of 1370-1390, bringing Khwarezm under his country, then focusing his main power on the Iraqi States of Southern Persia.^{xiv}

Timur gradually integrated the 27 countries of the world into his state, uniting them as a single state and improving their economy and financial

system. While the chief ruler — Amir Timur stood at the head of the state, the second after him was the finance office. This Devon was governed by a single Devonbe and its secretariat.^{xv}

Economic Measures and Monetary Policy of Ameer Taimur

The main tasks of the financial office were to conduct state tax affairs, manage agricultural affairs, bring various income revenues to the state treasury, mint coins and violations related to taxes, as well as other economic problems. Each city, province and territory was governed by the governor — Dorugasi of that city and or province, who, in addition to administrative, legal, judicial affairs, were also sent to collect soldiers and taxes when the necessary was found. The Office of Finance was in charge of the appointment and removal of the Dorugas. The state treasury was held at Koksaroy in Samarkand and at Istyoriddin Castle in Herat. Researches have not shown any specific data on the shape of this treasure and on the round of the Mikdori, as well as on the annual total income of the state and its receipts, but with the state Daromaddar, its outputs are fixed every year, and it is known to us from various sources that these are strictly controlled by the state.^{xvi}

As Amir Timur thought about the methods of managing these territories from the economic side, he would think about how much gross income per year would arise in each of them, what methods it would be distributed, payments to the state's discretion and other issues, compare them with the recommendations outlined in Sharia law, the experience of Kings who sat down earlier, and come to certain conclusions. Amir Timur combined the finances of all the countries that were part of his state into one system to improve the independent financial policy of the state, and introduced methods of managing them based on the requirements of administrative management. History has recorded that the first budget structure in Europe appeared in England and France in the Seventieth century, however, Amir Timur developed and had introduced in his state the first buds of the budget in the administration of the country in 14th centuries earlier.^{xvii}

In modern time, the Treasury at the disposal of the state is made up of two funds. The first was the main treasure, in which masterpieces were kept, which for many years were inherited from generation to generation. The second fund was intended for current expenses, for which a "loan" was taken from the first fund when there was no funds. Over the years, the situation of the treasure has been changing, sometimes a deficit is felt, and additional taxes and young men are issued to supplement it.

Amir Timur notes in the "Tuzuks", that " I am commanded that raiyat should avoid putting them in dire straits when collecting goods or plunging the country into poverty. Because of this, honoring raiyat would lead to the impoverishment of the state treasury. The shrinkage of the treasure causes the fly to disperse. The dissolution of Sipoh, in turn, leads to the weakening of the Kingdom".^{xviii} Undoubtedly, the main national income of this period came from agriculture. Further he writes in the "Tuzuks", ".I ordered that if every country is conquered without the horrors of battle, Amnu wishes for survival, let them take into account its harvest and income. If a citizen of the land agrees to the long-given Mikdori of Hiraj, let them act with their consent, otherwise they will gather (Hiraj) in accordance with the arrangement. I ordered that they should gather Hiraj according to the harvest from the crop and the fertility of the land... If the raiyat agrees to pay the tax on registered lands with Nakd Aqcha, let the Nakd set the Aqcha Mikdor in accordance with the price of Galla in this period, which is considered the contribution of the Sarkor (Treasury)".

The economic policies of Amir Timur in the kingdom he established, especially the development of the monetary system, strongly influenced the economic rise of the country. Therefore, this state had become one of the most fundamental factors that had a strong influence on the development of production forces, as well as on the growth of trade with the domestic market and the outside world. The role that money played in the economy of society increased day by day, which also made it possible to obtain the tax on agricultural

products with cash. During this period, in addition to two types of taxes — Hiroj and Ushr, which were mainly associated with agriculture, merchants and artisans paid Zakat, a duty was levied at the expense of goods that crossed the border. All this was considered the main source of the state treasury. There was other tax-free income than the taxes mentioned above. For example: mining and selling rare metals similar to gold and silver, minting coins, remaining from missing persons, property without heirs, various fines, sovgas would also come to the state treasury.^{xix}

By the time of Amir Timur, not only receipts were recorded in the budget, but also receipts and revenue mixers intended for the next financial year were planned. Expenses in the central and proverbial booths of the state could be divided mainly into general expenses of the administrative office and the palace, expenses for military and military campaigns, expenses aimed at improving the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the country, expenses associated with science, cultural and religious events, expenses for social protection and other important activities.

In the provision of monthly salaries to employees in the state budget, a system of payment was used in monetary and i.e. material (in-kind) norms. "I ordered that the salary of the Amir of the Amirs be ten times higher than that of his subordinates. The salaries of Shunga O'shash evonbegi and the ministers may be ten times higher than those of the Amirs.. ." . "...Common fly... let the salary be the price of the horse on which you rode. Let the salary of the Bahá'ís be assigned from two horse prices to four horses..."^{xx}

At the time of payment to employees in the state budget, they were paid in material (in kind — with a horse and or a wheat with agricultural products) form, regardless of whether the market price is rising or monetary dignity is falling. This is not only an important proof that Amir Timur was a great statesman, but also a great reformer and economist. But the Russian historian, who did not understand the essence of the monetary policy conducted by Amir Timur, Ivanin, erroneously interpreted his economic policy of

paying in kind that "nomadic peoples who are not well acquainted with monetary relations generally measure the value of items by the price of horses, sheep, camels, etc. Thanks to this, Amir Timur, that the salary of a warrior was equal to the price of a horse belonging to this warrior" .

One of the important tasks Timur did was the establishment of financial control in Central Devon and Ulus, districts, and most importantly, the establishment of punitive measures against those who turn state property and betray it. If an official's appropriation of public property was more than twice his salary, Ortigi was deducted from his next salary, three times more, all received as a draw to the treasury of the kingdom . One of the components of the expenses in the Amir Timur dynasty was the costs of social protection. In the "tuzuks", it is repeatedly emphasized that Faqiru Miskin (poor peoples) in the country, helpless to be overcome by any profession, paralyzed, giving benefits to the blind at the expense of the State. Ibn Arab Shah writes that" in the era of Amir Timur, in the interests of the people, there were special inspectors of the market, price and Price, who mentioned to him (Timurga) about weights (Stone-Scales), prices and varieties and described the destination and cities "^{xxi}

Amir Timur, gave special assessment of the role of entrepreneurs and businessmen in the development of the state economy.^{xxii} One contemporary witness, the Spanish Ambassador Clavijo, wrote that in every one — day road interval across the entire Kingdom, parking lots-caravanserai, hotels-were built, in which from 10 to 200 horse-horses were dismantled, special servants showed their support. The bar of these fists was secured from the state treasury. Ulughmir would check the price and especially the price of food products and sponsor the productive work of the artisan associations. in order to ensure the safety of passengers, the entire Movarounnahr has a good way of shipping and Postal Service," writes The French Timurist scholar Lucien Keren.^{xxiii}

The end of the 18th century, more precisely in 1776, the European political economist Adam Smith and then David Ricardos wrote in his

works that the wealth of the state is determined not by the gold, silver stored in his Treasury, but by the free extraction and trade of the labor products produced by the peoples themselves into foreign lands, and this opinion whereas, well-versed in the fact that 4 centuries before European political economists, trade work was a very large source of income for the state, Amir Timur was widely credited with paving the way for trade work inside and outside the state and financially supporting merchants. Samarkand textile and other types of crafts developed international trade was considered a commercial center. Clavijo writes in his memoirs that "(Amir) Timur has always boosted trade to make Samarkand the most perfect city in the world". The check system, which is now in everyone's ogzi, was originally introduced in those distant times. The concept of Chek (chak) actually entered the Europeans through us, without having to carry a large sum with them when traders carry out large trading activities, hand over cash to the existing reliable Sarrofs (money grinders, exchangers) in each city, and in the same document, that is, those who received a check.

So, merchants and entrepreneurs from one city to another were billed with a mutual "check", without carrying heavy gold, silver coins, which was also one of the convenient measures taken to facilitate their work. Amir Timur paid special attention to the expansion of domestic and foreign trade, as international trade, economic relations considered the state financial economy and an important tool in raising the standard of living of peoples, built special markets — Chorsu, toq, Tim, caravanserai-in Samarkand and other cities, and also strengthened the political, economic, cultural ties of the East and West. Amir Timur recoded in his "tuzuks" that "I have appointed merchants and caravan serais to each country and land, so that wherever they go, they may bring from China, Khotan, Chinu Mochin, India, Arab countries, Egypt, Damascus, Rum, Algeria, Farangistongami, the elegant fabrics and decent tuhfahs of those lands. Let them bring me a message about the condition of those who live in those countries, about their stay and their marriage...I ordered that the

merchant whose investment had gone beyond his reach be given enough gold in proper Miodor (Miqdar, or, measurable quantity) from the Treasury so that he could recover his investment," noted by Amir Timur himself.^{xxiv}

Amur Timur, minted his coins not only in the central cities of Movarounnahr, but also in the regions of Khorasan, Iran, Iraq and Azerbaijan, chunonchi, Astrabad, Astora (Ashpara), Baku, Basra, Bagdod, Bamiyan, Damgon, Darband, Yazd, Isfahan, qarshi, kashon, Kerman, Qom, Mordin, Mahmudabad, Mashhad, Sava, Samarkand, Sultaniya, Tabriz, Khorazm, Shabankar, Shiroz, shemaha, Sheikh Abu Ishaq, Herat, and it was also minted in about 40 other cities. In written sources, other Indian, Turkish, Egyptian and Shaman Kings from cities in the regions we mentioned above are also known to have minted gold, silver coins in the name of Amir Timur. For example, Ibn Arabshah, in his history of Amir Timur", "came to one of the Kings of Rum, Isfandiyor (Amir)Timur, from his ogils after galabaating over the Turkish sultan Boyazid, and expressed obedience to Amir Timur. Timur gladly confronted him, making Isfandiyar stable in his rank in rum, and ordered him to Mint his own tevarak-surrounding Amirs in the name of Mahmud Khan and the great Amir Timur Koragon, teaching khutbah" , while Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi wrote in the "Triumph": "Amir Timur sent his emissaries to Malik Nasir, son of Barquq of Egypt and Shom of the same period after his victory over the Turkish sultan."^{xxv}

Land Reformation Under Timur

Amir Timur step by step integrated 27 nations of the world into its state, joined them in the positions of a solitary state, working on their economy and monetary framework. Similarly as the normal states of these nations were not something very similar, their degree of monetary turn of events, as well as the way of life of the populace, occupation, exchange relations with different nations were not something similar. It is known from history that assuming one state required the second dav lat domain available to its, got remuneration from the ousted state, without facilitating charges, disturbed the taxation rate on the record of the presentation of

new expenses.^{xxvi}

As directed by Ameer Timur, " the priority of the economy for any society is expressed and the it had been concluded that "... the statehood is steeped in three things: property, treasure and army. The wise Minister keeps all three of them in good condition." The aforementioned conclusion remained more fruitful and beneficial as the Uzbeks' history reveals that until Amir Timur, the treasure had been discovered since ancient times. However, prior to that era-during Sahibqiran reign, the land ownership had been categorized into five types, i.e.

- Leech lands.
- Tarragon lands.
- Usr lands.
- Foundation lands.
- Lands allocated to soldiers and their chiefs.^{xxvii}

A minister by the name Amir Devoni who has taken part in land undertakings, burdens, the assortment of Boj, Mirshablik errands. High-himmat Sahibqiran turned into an aristocrat to his kin, who went against the burden of such charges as garbage, inconceivable merchandise, and sent individuals a few times each year to liberate themselves from covering charges. In the period of Timur and Timurids, the endowment of State Grounds - the endowment of liquidation-took on a wide tint. Amir Timur precursors worked in the locale of Kesh (Shahrisabh) based on the tendon. One of the middle age creators offers the accompanying viewpoint". "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."^{xxviii}

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

dexgans 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.^{xxix}

Farming was predominantly evolved on watered rich land and in the steppes, mountain and lower regions, where ripe was positive for cultivating. The fundamental piece of individuals who work on the land are poor provincial individuals who have gone through the day cultivating on the rented land without having their own property region. Sources recommend that during this period, ten assortments of maize, grain, oats, corn, mosh, peas, corn, beans, sesame, horse feed, oats, vegetables and melons were developed. From specialized crops are established rice, cotton, and so forth. Vegetable, planting, cultivating and Silk-developing were exceptionally evolved. Amir Timur acquired from the Mongols and nearby lead representatives many duties and charges to him during the main time of his standard of the state. For instance, for the depository of the neighborhood government from the populace, the Mongols collected the accompanying expenses:

- 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.^{xxx}

Discussion on Monetary Policy and Taxation

The primary expense, demanded on worker lands, was called Khiroj (or merchandise). Khiroj, for the most part dressing, the collect at the hour of its reaping, once in a while the cash was paid in the rug. The assessment is resolved relying upon the dressing and the ripeness of the land and the stockpile of water. Gotten in how much 33% of the Khiroj dressing from the Abicor lands flooded by the waters of Chunanchi, waterways, springs and coriander. On the off chance that the landowner consents to pay Xiroj in real money, 33% of the dressing is hung to cash to the detriment of the market cost. Since the fruitfulness of the ripe grounds is lower than that of the Obicor lands, the Muzhors participated in Lalmi culture paid charges in how much one - 6th of umu-Mi dressing, that is to say, from 16,5% to eight, or at least, 12,5%. From one piece of the property land got an expense in decimal, that is to say, a 10th of the dressing (10%). Such grounds are generally under the support of Sayyids, Bosses, authors and mashahs, which are among the Achabir and Ashraf of current science, illumination and profound life. For instance, Khoja Ahror, one of the biggest proprietors of the fifteenth century, paid 80 thousand US dollars to the depository of Samarkand Khukmdori Ruler Akhmad every year just in how much 80 thousand US dollars in grain itself. During this period, duties, for example, cows eating, steers munching and waterlogging were gathered from nurseries and estates, and while gathering them, the request that had been an image from old times was followed. 41, or at least, in how much 2,5% of the duty on Zakat, was gotten from cattle. Amir Timur presented progressed headings and strategies in the field of monetary framework in Uzbek statehood. Timur's monetary system has acquired significance in the rebuilding and fortifying of a brought together huge realm as a feature of the financial procedure. Until the period of Amir Timur, when the organization of the Depository depended exclusively on the guideline of the Depository, by its time the standards of the Depository and the service were together executed, the privileges and obligations of the nearby and Focal Monetary courts were

amended, the depository incomes were allotted to tax-exemption also, tax-exempt wages. Simultaneously, a few quality changes happened in the monetary area.^{xxxii}

Critical Analysis

The significance of the character of Amir Timur isn't in the way that he had established the second extraordinary realm on the planet concerning the size of his domain after Genghis Khan, or throughout his pioneering action he made strolls multiple times, and not once, in any event, when he was not survived.^{xxxiii}

During the Timurid period, the second biggest piece of the agrarian land was comprised of private land, and both enormous land plots of huge landowners and little pike-roost of mixed drink ranchers were remembered for the scope of private property. An enormous piece of the property lands were under the locale of managerial, military and strict figures. In fifteen hundred years, common landowners in the Timurid time frame, yet in addition to the ongoing landowners of the Rakhani landowners, significantly expanded endlessly in size. Subsequently, the extraordinary honorability, established by Amir Timur, was corrupted and finished. However, all things considered, his relatives proceeded with the arranging work that Timur had begun.^{xxxiii}

After the ascent of Amir Timur as the sole leader of t Turan, the harmony in the public sphere, security in their lifestyle and serenity in their day to day existence, in Movarounnahr were anxiously at its zenith. Amir Timur picked the city of Samarkand as the capital of his State from the first days. He acted sincerely and started various policies for the financial improvement of the country.^{xxxiv}

Amir Timur progressively incorporated huge regions into his State and simultaneously attempted to foster their monetary life and monetary framework by bringing them into a solitary framework.^{xxxv}

In order to utilize money of his nation and to raise its level and financial level, Timur brought together the monetary area of the relative multitude of nations remembered for the domain

of his country into a solitary framework. Amir Timur's monetary strategy and improvement of money related and monetary framework in his nation decidedly affected the financial improvement of the country. Because of the way that the job of cash in the existence of residents was expanding step by step, it was feasible to decide and gather charges on items from landowners in real money. Because of the dynamic international strategy did by Amir Timur, he totally finished the reliance of the realm's funds on the Mongols and other unfamiliar trespassers. He figured out how to make a free money of an immense nation and to establish a productive financial climate that permitted it to constantly get to the next level. He had explained the quantitative signs of the assets of the Sultanate depository and the assets having a place with the nearby ulus and beliks. During the tenure of Amir Timur, the State depository comprised of two assets, the first was the principal treasure, which predominantly stored works of art that had been passed down from one age to another for extensive stretches of time. The second part of the depository was utilized for super durable costs. On the off chance that there was a deficiency of assets because of issues connected with costs, they would get cash from the main asset and renew it from the pay of the following time frame. The most compelling thing that Timur did in the techniques of the depository framework was that, without utilizing the main investment funds store, he coordinated a superior development of the subsequent asset and a steady command over the expenditure of assets. Also, the pay and costs of the two assets were recorded consistently.^{xxxvi}

The most critical of Amir Timur's activities in the financial strategy was the foundation of a money related framework in all districts. The presentation of a solitary financial framework permitted the improvement of inner exchange within the State and free trade with nearby or nearest traders/States etc. Under Amir Timur, all little coins printed in various locales of the nation were viewed as the primary method for installment, and since this was a solitary financial framework, it served to improve and keep up with the global, political and monetary

force of the state. Because of the significant need of the general public for coins during the time of Timur, mints were established in Movarunnahr, yet additionally, in significant urban communities of Khorasan, Iran, Iraq and Azerbaijan. Mints were laid out in around 40 urban communities, including Astrobad, Ashpara, Baku, Basra, Baghdad, Bamiyan, Damgan, Darband, Yazd, Mashhad, Mahmudabad, Isfahan, Mordin, Kashan, Qom, Kermon, Karshiva and others.^{xxxvii} It is a known fact that notwithstanding the urban communities recorded over, the leaders of India, Syria, Egypt and Turkey printed gold, silver and different sorts of coins for the sake of Amir Timur. Ibn Arabshah, one of the antiquarians of that time, in his work named "History of Amir Timur", states that "After the triumph over the Turkish ruler Bayazid, one of his children, Isfandiyar (Amir) came to Timur and requested acquiescence to Amir Timur. Amir Timur got him with bliss and made Isfandiyar stable in his situation in Rum, and requested him to teach a lesson to the Amirs around him for the sake of Mahmud Khan and the incomparable Amir Timur Koragan. Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, one of the antiquarians of that time, wrote in "Zafarnama", that "After Amir Timur crushed the Turkish ruler, he sent his envoys to Malik Nasir, the replacement of Barquq, who was viewed as the lord of Egypt and Syria around then. Noting that there was no resistance to Amir Sahibqiran, Malik Nasir discussed a message for the sake of Amir Timur and printed coins, wanting for the security of his destiny."

Amir Timur knew that because of the huge domain of his state, it would be hard to mint coins and

make an adequate stock of them all through the nation, hence, he permitted neighborhood states to mint coins. Obviously, they additionally perceived the focal power and permitted them to mint coins in their name. However, the people who printed coins in their own names without consent on the area of the nation were seriously rebuffed.^{xxxviii} And the State machinery stringently controlled the printing of coins. During the time spent stamping, the refinement of nearby adornments and examples was

communicated (conveyed through printing) on the outer layer of the coins. As far as class, the style of the coins issued from and by the mints laid out in the districts of Mashhad, Isfahan, Tabriz and Baghdad, as they were noticeable. Amir Timur printed his most memorable coins as a ruler in 774/1372-1373 in view of the coins of Chigatai Khans. Yet, with the progression of time, because of the money related change executed in 1380, he started stamping coins bearing his name in another structure. Coins stamped by Timur and Timurid rulers were likewise available for use in Khorezm, which was viewed as a piece of the Timurid state. In 1380, the heaviness of silver coins diminished to 1.5 grams, and toward the start of the fifteenth century, it diminished to 1.1 grams.^{xxxix}

While describing Samarkand in his diaries, Klaviho wrote that many different goods were sold here, and those goods were brought from different countries of the world, including China, India, Tatarstan and other regions. There are different opinions about the meaning of these signs, and different opinions have been expressed. R. G. Claviho said that this symbol was used in relation to Timur, who is called the ruler of 3 climates.^{xi}

References

ⁱwww.britannica.com/biography/timur/additional-info/history (accessed: December 28, 2023).

However, in this research, Timur will be used.

ⁱⁱ Nizamuddin Shamiy (trans.) (1996), *Zafarnama*, p.69.

ⁱⁱⁱwww.britannica.com/biography/timur/additional-info/history (accessed: December 28, 2023).

^{iv} <https://storyofpakistan.com/amir-timur/>, accessed: December 28, 2023.

^v<https://storyofpakistan.com/amir-timur/>, accessed: December 29, 2023.

^{vi} <https://storyofpakistan.com/amir-timur/>, accessed: December 28, 2023.

^{vii} Ibid.

Conclusion

Under Timur, peace and stability in Movarounnahr had a positive effect on the economic development of the cities in this place, that is, it made it possible for the development of trade relations between the city and the village, and the professional hunars (skills) working for the need for an internal and external market also developed. The most important of the measures taken by Amir Timur in monetary policy, of course, is that he established a single monetary circulation in all regions by the Sahibqiran, teaching a "Khutbah" in his name. Therefore, it is also a symbol, a sign that indicates that the entire kingdom is a whole state, politically, economically. Even because all coin minted under Timur were the only monetary unit (currency) in the state's domestic and foreign trade relations as the most basic means of payment, these coins served to increase and strengthen the international political and economic power of the Amir Timur state. It was due to his timely policies and effective steps which allowed him to have integrated almost 27 States of the world into his single, united and unified State, and boosted its economy, maintained his administration with full authority and earned his name in history which was hardly achieved by any other ruler after his era.

^{viii} The word, or title "Sarbadars" meant those whose head is sewn to the DOR," to "destroy the oppression of the Mongols.

^{ix} Ibid.

^xIt must be said that here the Sarbadars seemed to have fallen victim to the Pinhona rivalry between the two Amirs, Abubakr Kalaviy and Khordak. Amir Timur managed to save Mavlonozoda.

^{xi} Nizamuddin Shamiy,pp.68-69.

^{xii} <https://storyofpakistan.com/amir-timur/>, accessed: December 28, 2023.

^{xiii} Ibid.

^{xiv} www.britannica.com/biography/timur/additional-info/history (accessed: December 28, 2023)

^{xv} Ibid.

^{xvi} Ibid.

^{xvii} Nizamuddin Shamiy,p.71.

^{xviii} Ibid., p.73.

^{xix} <https://storyofpakistan.com/amir-timur/> ,
accessed: December 28, 2023.

^{xx} <https://storyofpakistan.com/amir-timur/> ,
accessed: December 30, 2023.

^{xxi} Ibid.

^{xxii} Ibid.,p.65.

^{xxiii} Nizamuddin Shamiy,pp.86.

^{xxiv} <https://storyofpakistan.com/amir-timur/> ,
accessed: December 28, 2023

^{xxv} Ibid.

^{xxvi} Nizamuddin Shamiy,p.172.

^{xxvii}Tojiyev Jasur Alisher o'g'li, "Land Ownership and Tax System in the Kingdom of Timurids", *Eurasian Journal of History, Geography and Economics*.Vol.9 (July 2022), p.24. www.geniusjournals.org. Retrieved: December 29, 2023

^{xxviii} Ibid.

^{xxix} Ibid.

^{xxx} Tojiyev Jasur Alisher o'g'li, "Land Ownership and Tax System in the Kingdom of Timurids", *Eurasian Journal of History, Geography and Economics*.Vol.9 (July 2022), p.24. www.geniusjournals.org. Retrieved: December 29, 2023

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^{xxxvi} Ibid.

^{xxxvii} Ibid.

^{xxxviii} In 1392, Muzaffar and King Ahmed, who administered the regions of Persia and Iraq, stamped coins bearing their names. At the point when Amir Timur learned about this, he captured them, seized every one of their fortunes and abundance, and delegated it to his child Umar Shaikh Mirza rather than them. The piece and weight of the coins as printed on the area of the State, set by the focal government, were completely noticed.

^{xxxix} Chorshanbiyev Boytora & Ollomurodov Nurali, "Amir Timur and the Times of the Timuris Mints and Monetary Policy", *Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, Vol 16, 6.1.2023, <https://zienjournals.com> , Retrieved: November 11, 2023

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