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THE WISE ECONOMIC POLICY OF TIMUR IS THE BASIS

PROSPERITY AND POWER OF THE EMPIRE

Abstract: the article highlights the achievements in the political, economic and cultural spheres during the reign of Amir Timur and exemplary aspects of management for us, and also reveals the main information of his reforms in a complex sphere. It presents historical facts on the creation by Timur of favorable conditions for the intensive growth of economic activity, the rapid development of trade, crafts, construction, science, culture, and explores in detail the causes and consequences of macroeconomic decisions.

Keywords: economics, economic history, economic policy, trade, craft, construction.

The history of great people has always been in the center of attention not only of historians, but also of many statesmen and politicians. It is well known that our national statehood has a thousand-year history and a rich culture. Consequently, foreign economic and trade and monetary relations are closely connected with the deepest layers of our history. In particular, our hero opened the way for the development of trade and commodity-money relations, which play an important role in the economic life of the country. Especially during his reign, the commercial and cultural development of Mowarunnahr, which was the center of his great government, developed steadily. The contribution of Amir Timur to the socio-economic development of the peoples of Central Asia is very great [1], and history has no right not to evaluate the obvious facts from purely political or ideological or some other motives. The empire created by Timur occupies a special place among the great empires of the world. The greatness [2] and the power of the empire he created is determined, first of all, by his supernatural personal qualities and talent.

Amir Timur [3] attached great importance to the development of handicrafts and crafts, trade, agriculture, the construction of roads and irrigation facilities, the construction of palaces and architectural monuments, the improvement of cities and settlements, and the maintenance of economic relations between the states of a vast empire. His monetary policy deserves special attention. Coins were minted mainly in the form of two denominations: large silver coins were called tanga - weighing 6 grams, and small silver coins, which were equal to the fourth part of tanga 1.5 grams

- miri. This term, of course, comes from the name of the title "amir" of Timur himself. In addition to the above two denominations, copper coins were used in money trade in the field of wide consumption of the day of small retail trade. These coins were minted with the name of Amir Timur. Experts have established that the coins were minted in 40 mints of such cities as: Astrabad, Astara, Baku, Basra, Baghdad, Herat, Bamiyan, Darband, Yazd, Isfahon, Kirmon, Kushan, Qumi, Mardin, Mahmudabad, Mashhad, Save, Samarkand , Sultania, Tabriz, Khorezm, Shebankara, Shiraz, Sheikh Abu Ishak, etc.

These coins were in circulation and provided trade not only for the states of Amir Timur and the Timurids, but were also used outside the countries of the East on an equal footing. The study of these coins is of great importance in the study of the political and economic history of the coinage of the Timurid era, as well as the degree of development of production and trade relations between various market entities throughout the vast empire. It has been established that the coat of arms on the coins of Amir Timur consists of three small rings. According to the Ambassador of the Spanish King R.N. Clavijo, this sign meant that Amir Timur was the ruler of three continents. The coins of the time of Amir Timur are distinguished by their geometric beauty and magnificent design, which testifies to the high production culture and art of the masters of the mints of Maverannahr and Khorasan [4].

Since the time of Amir Temur, the principles of transparency and the foundations of civilized democracy have been manifested. In order to provide social security to the population and protect against a monopoly in the market, importers were allowed to raise the price of goods by up to ten percent. Consequently, the domestic consumer markets were full of the best quality, the brightest and, most importantly, the cheapest products [5].

We have tried to identify the main features and principles of the economic policy of Amir Timur and the measures he took aimed at improving the economy, which had a beneficial effect on the development of the economic potential and the development of the productive forces of the Empire. So, A. Timur: united the fragmented weak states into a single whole and created a powerful centralized state; strengthened the role and influence of the state on economic processes; created an effective system of payment and material rewards for officials, state servants, soldiers, and, most importantly, their material reprimand for shortcomings and omissions in the service; ensured the flow of huge money and wealth to Maverannahr; took measures to revive and develop agriculture; contributed to the

restoration and construction of fortresses and cities; waged a relentless war against corruption and bribery. The main motto of A. Timur was "growth-rusti" (strength in justice); elevated the role of foreign policy. He attached particular importance to the development of trade and economic relations, the development of the Great Silk Road [6]. General features of life and social and political activity of Amir Timur is great [7].

After Uzbekistan gained independence on September 1, 1991, a national currency was issued, which strengthened the economic and political independence of the republic. In 1996, commemorative coins were minted in honor of the 660th anniversary of Amir Timur, gilded and silver - Yusum, 100 soums, and in 1997 a coin made of 99.99 fine gold - "100 soums" was issued. Amir Timur's contribution to the development of the country's economy and culture is very great, and now many events are held in his honor.

Head of the Republic President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev [8] continues the policy of further reforms of all aspects of society, including economic, the ultimate goal, which is the prosperity of Uzbekistan and a radical increase in the material well-being of the people on a par with the developed countries of the world.

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