

TAX PRIVILEGES DURING REIGN OF AMIR TEMUR AND THE TEMURIDS

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Amir Temur va temuriylar davrida payg`ambar avlodlari, sayyidlar, ulomolar, qo`shin safida yaxshi xizmat qilgan askarlarga, qurg`oqchilik yillarida va biror-bir voqea munosabati bilan raiyatga soliq imtiyozlari berilganligi haqidagi ma`lumotlar ilmiy adabiyotlar asosida qiyosiy tahlil qilindi.

Kalit so`zlar: sayyidlar, xo`ja, qozi, yorliq, ehson, tamg`a, xiroj, mol

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается пророк времен правления Амира Темура и Тимуридов. На основе научной литературы был проведен сравнительный анализ информации о налоговых льготах, предоставленных потомкам, сейидам, ученым, воинам, отличившимся в армии, а также народу в засушливые годы и в связи с определенными событиями.

Ключевые слова: сейиды, ходжа, кази, этикетка, пожертвование, марка, налог, имущество.

Annotation: This article discusses the prophet during the reign Amir Temur and the Timurids information on tax exemptions granted to descendants, sayyids, scholars, soldiers who served well in the army and to the people during drought years and in connection with certain events was analyzed comparatively based on scientific literature.

Keywords: sayyids, khoja, qazi, label, donation, stamp, tax, property

Introduction: During the reign of Timurids, tax exemptions were granted to descendants of the prophet, sayyids, scholars, soldiers who served well in the army and to the population during years of drought and in connection with some other

event. The privileges are sometimes granted for life, sometimes for a period of several years. The privileges are not hereditary but are granted only to certain individuals and after their death these privileges are revoked. Information is also provided that the tax privileges granted to the Khojas, Sayids and their descendants were also granted to their family members.

The above information is recorded in the following is recorded in the following scientific literature: Mirzo Ulugbek's "History of the Four Nations", "Ibn Arabshah's "Ajoyib al-maqdur fi history Taimur", Davlatshah Samarkandiy's "Tazkirat ush-shuaro", Poyon Ravshanov's "History of Shahrisabz", "History of Kashkadarya" and the books "Memoirs" by Ruyi Gonzales Claviho, who came to the Timurid court as an ambassador are examples of this.

Ulugbek's book "History of the Four Nations" talks about the privileges granted to people who received the title of Tarkhan era. He says "A Tarkhan is such a person who is free and free from all fines, no matter what army he is in, no matter what booty he captures no one can take anything from him, no one can punish him even if he commits a sin nine times. "It is mentioned that during the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids. Tarkhan was not a category of nobility but a privilege that exempted him from all taxes".

Amir Temur completely or partially the descendants of the prophet from taxes. During the Timurid era, special respect and attention were shown to the descendants of the prophet, sayyids and religious leaders. They were completely or partially exempted from certain tax and free. As cited in historical literature, tax privileges given to religious leaders such as Abu Muslim and his descendants Khoja Ahmad Yassawi, Khoja Ahrar Vali can be an example. It is recorded in historical sources that they were exempted from all taxes and free. The tax privileges given in several scientific literatures. As an example According to Amir Temur's, Abu Muslim¹ and his descendants living in Khorezm were exempted by Amir Temur from all types of taxes

¹ Abu Muslim – Abd Ar-Rahman ibn Muslim Shanfir-ruz al-Marwazi al-Khurasani (718-755). Leader of the uprising in transoxiana against the Umayyds.

and state duties. In a written decree issued by the Amir, it is stated that Abu Muslim and his lineage, due to their piety, noble character, and services, were released from all land water taxes, property-related duties, and various levies.

During the reign of Amir Temur and his successor, Temur's son, Khodja Ahrar was exempted from all obligations associated with his administrative position.

The privileges granted to Khoja Ahrar Vali and his descendants during the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurids K's interpretation of the problems of Khoja Ahrar Vali and Mirzo Ulug'bek, Elyor Karimov. Khoja Ahrar (life and activities), Poyon Ravshanov's "History of Kashkadarya" scientific literature mention sources about the privileges granted to Khoja Ahrar Vali and his descendants. According to the sources, Khoja Ahrar paid 80 thousand batmons of grain per year from the lands he owned to the state as a tithe tax, and during the reign of the Abu Said Mirzo, he owned vast lands in the Tashkent, Bukhara, Samarkand and Kashkadarya regions and his political influence greatly increased. It is recorded the number of oxen working in the fields from 10.000 to 40.000 batmans of grain was obtained. According to the work Khoja Ahrar's lands in the Kashkadarya oasis amounted to 28,000 tanobs. His frequent donations to the poor from his property increased his reputation among the people. The monograph "The Values of the Time of the Great Amir Temur in Ethnohistorical Tablets" written by Ochil Boriyev and Jamshid Boriyev also provides information about the tax privileges granted by the great Amir Temur to religious scholars and sayyids.

The monograph states that the sayyids living in the regions of Termez and Khorezm were more prestigious than the sayyids living in other regions and that they were given large tax privileges. It is noted that the sayyids living in the area called Darkhanota in Khorezm gathered and lived together owned wealth such as land, water and mills. In particular the label given to them by Amir Temur states that the sayyids were exempted from all taxes, did not interfere with them during the khan's hunts and did not take food and other payments from them for hunting. Even when creating conditions for foreign ambassadors, the sayyids were exempted from all taxes and all

services. The local population was responsible for creating conditions for couriers and this process, the sayyids did not interfere with the khan`s hunts. The creations of conditions for the couriers was also the responsibility of the local population and in this process nothing was collected from the sayyids, as recorded in the monograph. Amir Temur built a mausoleum in Turkestan over the grave of Ahmad Yassavi and endowed several villages in the vicinity for the activity of this mausoleum. These villages were exempted from all taxes and fees. According to Nizamuddin Shami`s "Zafarnama", when Amir Temur arrived in the regions called Gilan and Dayolama in 1404, the greatest sayyid of these lands, Sayyid Riza Qiyo, came to Amir Temur. Knowing that this man was from the descendants of the prophet he bestowed many favors on him. In particular, he gave this sayyid a gift of 10 thousand silks, 15 thousand manats worth of Herat stone, seven thousand horses, and three thousand heads of cattle. The ruler, wishing to distinguish this Sayyid as one of the greatest sayyids in Gilanot granted him half of the property that Sayyid Rizo Qiya and Amir Muhammad should have paid and one third of the part the kings of Gilan should have paid, in one go and in one step. Then the ruler ordered that the tax collectors should consider this amounts as paid and were forbidden to change it under any pretext. The children of Amir Temur also treated the descendants of the Prophet and Sayyids with respect. The state shah of Samarkandiy "Tazkirat ash-shuaro", Miranshah ibn Amir Temur also provided information about his generosity, in which he gave Sheikh Kamal to Khohandi.

The gift he made saved the sheikh from the trouble of debt. According to the work on this day, the nobleman came to visit the sheikh and as soon as the nobleman`s soldiers entered the sheikh`s house, they attacked the fruit trees and began to eat their fruits. Then the sheikh turned to them and said that he wanted to get rid of his debts by picking their fruits. In a conversation with the sheikh the nobleman heard that he owed a thousand dianrs and ordered him to give him 10 thousand dinars from the treasury. As can be seen from the above incident , we can learn that the nobleman Miranshah, like his father, took the sayyids under his protection.

Conclusion: based on the above sources, we can see that during the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids special attention was paid to the descendants of the prophet, sayyids, and khodjas, and that taxes and special fees were not collected from the lands they owned. We can see from the above that no special taxes were collected. In addition we can learn that sources also mention that commanders were given land and property as a reward for their special services to the ruler and such lands were exempt from taxes.

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