

**AMIR TEMUR-ANTICORRUPTIONIST, MOTIVATOR, PROGRESSIVE TAXIST,  
"NAPOLEON'S MENTOR", " ATATURK'S IDOL"**

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It is a tradition that on the day of the birth of Amir Temur — April 9, and on the eve of this day, materials dedicated to the life and work of the great commander were published in almost all media. 2024 is no exception. In particular, a number of articles dedicated to Amir Temur and temurians in general were published in newspapers at the establishment of state authorities and governing bodies.

Among them are extracts of previously published material, as well as new articles with news stories that researchers have identified. They describe how Amir Temur fought against corruption, what his tax policy was, how he motivated soldiers before military campaigns, how much responsibility he placed on individuals who could be called bloggers in modern language, etc. "Gazeta.uz " based on excerpts from these materials, dayjest prepared. In the Timurid era, any manifestations of the vile that we today call" corruption "and" bribery " were condemned. It was fought against and responsibility for it was established. So what was the policy of fighting corruption and bribery in the centralized state of Amir Temur?

A number of high-ranking officials, impostors, and muttahams who plundered public funds and state-owned horses were also criminalized and given criminal penalties. At the same time, Amir Temur defended entrepreneurs who worked legally...

The examples above can also be seen in the notes in The "Diary" of the Spanish ambassador Rui González de Clavijo. In particular, Clavijo Amir Temur records that dina, who was considered a chieftain in the Samarkand dynasty, i.e. dorugani — Prime Minister, used his confidence in Temur's journey to confiscate his property for abusing his office (allowing looting in the construction of a mosque, coldly looking at his office) and applying the death penalty against him.

In addition, in Clavijo's diary it is cited that one of the Royal nobles, who asked to forgive doruga's sin for 400 silver coins, was also sentenced to death...

Amir Temur is credited with introducing the condition that every person whose act in the state determines the existence of a criminal component must be held accountable, i.e. the principle of inevitability of liability. In the state, the activities of the courts in the implementation of justice were not allowed to interfere in any way, and such interference caused liability in accordance with the law. Clavijo writes that the person who offered the bribe was also criminally prosecuted in the appropriate order...

Information about one of the receptions held by sohbiran has been preserved until today. It records that a group of ordinary peasants were dissatisfied with the work of the mirobs. Because the mirobs blocked the ditches and opened water to whoever bribed them, they did not give water to anyone without bribes. Amir Temur considered this Qing'irlik to be equivalent to a serious crime such as manslaughter. For this reason, when considering this serious crime, the unbiased people — Sayyids-were summoned and consulted with them. As long as they decreed in their presence that the mirobs, who were slaves to their own souls, should be given a fair verdict and thrown the Guilty into the Zarafshan River...

In general, it is understood from the "Iron traps" that openness and accountability were important in public administration. The perpetrators of the crimes and the use of fair punishments were obliged to report in constant writing even from the most remote lands of the kingdom. If the messenger hides the service of a messenger or an official or writes a false message, his hands are cut off when his deed is proven. The fingers of the khabrgir were cut off if they did not write the events on purpose. The whistleblowers were executed if they had written a false report with slander or greed. Messages were delivered Day by day, week by week by month to Amir Temur. Khabarnavis were appointed in every sarhad, province and army, and they were required to be honest.

Tax policy is strictly regulated. Collection of additional or abolished taxes from the people is prohibited. The tax amounts paid were recorded. In cases of misuse or partial appropriation of Treasury funds, separate sanctions were imposed on the minister of Finance.

Amir Temur also applied strict measures to Major officials. The imposition of punishment for crimes by officials was under special control. The abuse and bribery of public officials was considered the most dangerous crime. Career men were held accountable to the law, regardless of their status, for the non-official work they had done. For such crimes, even the death penalty was used.

Great lesson

Excerpts from the article of ashurali Boymurod, a member of the Union of writers of Uzbekistan, published in the April 5, 2024 issue of the New Uzbekistan newspaper

"I was alert to the plight of the inhabitants of every town. I have determined the plight of each country, the kayyaf of sipohu raiyat, their marriage, their folk-deeds, their deeds, their relations between them, and the eventanavis from the dionat, right-penciled people to express to me".

The above words of our holy grandfather seem to be thinking precisely with a distant view, very suitable for our present day, spiritual and educational work. As our grandfather has proven, it is now that people with the right word, with the right pen, are absolutely necessary.

Asadullakhojayev (Ubaydulla Khojaev), Toshpolatbek Norbotabekov (Tashkent), Fitrat, Fayzulla Khojaev, Usmankhoja Poolkhojayev, Abdulvohid Burhonov, Sadridin Ayniy, Abdulqadir Muhiddinov (Bukhara), Obidjan Mahmudov, Hamza, Chulpan, is'hogkhan Ibrat, Muhammadsharifizoda (Fergana Valley), Boltihoji Sultanov, rahmonberdi

Madazimov, Fozilbek Kasimbekov (Osh uyezdi), Polvonniyoz Haji Yusupov, Babookhun Salimov (Khorezm) stood.

When Emir Temür came to the top of the kingdom in the 14th century, extensive reforms in the tax system were also implemented. During this period, the population was levied taxes such as land (khiroj, moles), head of the soul (juz'ya), the supply of mounted animals (Capricorn), begor obligations and emergency (avariozot). Consequently, Sahibqiron made extensive use of the experience of rulers, contemporaries, and other countries ' positive aspects of the tax system before the administration of the administration of Finance and tax laws. This, in turn, has served a lot in the world not only in the practice of taxation and tax administration, but also in the development of their theory.

The kingdom also introduced rules for calculating taxes in contrast to other countries. For example, if a farmer has land irrigated by constant streams, water pipes or streams, and this water

flows continuously, the income from these lands is distributed in three parts. That is, in this, two-thirds remained with the landowner, and one part was taken as a tax. If the land was irrigated only with rainwater, it was distributed in two parts, of which one third or a quarter of the crop was taken as a tax.

This procedure is the theoretical basis for the taxation of land under ball bonity, which is currently used in world financial practice. So, at the same time, the land tax ball bonitets used in tax law date back precisely to the reign of Amir Timur, and a policy was introduced to stratify the rate of taxes according to the level of fertility of the land.

New land development during that period was also encouraged by the state. A farmer who cultivated and irrigated the land, planted a seedling in it, or appropriated unattended land was exempt from the tax in his first year, while in his second year he was allowed to pay as much tax as he wished. In the "Timur traps", the procedure for calculating and levying taxes is established: "whoever obtains a desert, or builds a landscape, or cultivates a garden, or cultivates a desolate land, and in the first year they receive nothing from it, and in the second year they receive the consent of the raiyat, and in the third year they collect tribute according to the rule of law".

It is observed that this procedure in the tax policy of sahibqiron is also reflected in today's tax legislation of Uzbekistan on a modern basis. In particular, at the request of Article 428 of the tax code in the new edition:

new land being developed for agricultural purposes-in accordance with the project approved by the competent authority, during the period when their development work is carried out and for five years from the time they were mastered;

available irrigated land for which reclamation is being carried out-in accordance with the project approved by the competent authority, for a period of five years, from the beginning of work;

the land occupied by the newly developed Gardens, Vines and tutzors is exempt from the land tax for a period of five years, regardless of whether the rows of trees are used to plant agricultural crops...

The fact that such a fair tax policy was fully in the interest of the citizens was reflected in many sources and literature. In Particular, D.Logofet's" on the Highlands and plains of Bukhara "describes the tax policy of Amur Timur as follows:"in his power, citizens are treated with justice... what is now the income tax that we are striving for by force existed in his power as such".

As noted by the doctor of economic sciences, professor Odil Olimzhonov, "the Kings of the largest and most influential countries in Europe began to try to get closer to Timur The Great. For example, King Henry IV of England sent a letter to Timur, congratulating him on his enormous victories. Charles VI sent a letter of praise," to the great conqueror and Prince Timur". The Genoese raised the flag of Timur near Constantinople to activate the grandfather. Manuel, ruler of Greece, requested military assistance. And King Don Henry of Castile sent Rui de González Clavijo as ambassador to Samarkand".

The contribution from the story is that William Petty, who is considered the "grandfather" of Western taxers, published his "treatise on taxes and levies" in 1662, Adam Smith published his "study of the nature and causes of the wealth of Peoples" in 1776, David Ricardo's "fundamentals of Political Economy and taxation" in 1817. As our scientists noted, at the time when they published their famous scientific work, The Great Timur was already recognized by Europe, he knew the "Timur traps" well

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