

**THE ROLE OF SCIENCE AND CULTURE IN THE PERIOD OF AMIR TIMUR**

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**Annotation:** One of the valuable and honorable tasks of our researchers today is to study the development of science and culture on a large scale in the time of Timur and the Timurids, to find ways to use its rich traditions in modern development. This, in turn, plays an important role in educating the youth of our independent state in the spirit of patriotism.

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Until the years of independence, only the military campaigns of our mighty grandfather, who built a huge kingdom, were studied one-sidedly, but only after achieving national independence, his contribution to peace and development began to be widely studied. As a ruler who united Europe and Asia, he contributed to the development of mutual trade-economic and cultural relations of the states under his reign, supported creativity and science. During his time, all areas developed rapidly. Today, the work of our great grandfather is continued by generations.

Interest in studying the great and rich heritage of Amir Temur and the Timurids in the fields of statehood, science, culture, and creativity is growing on a global scale. In our country and abroad, many works are being created and scientific research is being carried out on the great contribution of the Timurids to the development of the world civilization. These are important in discovering new aspects of the owner's personality and the land and historical conditions that raised him.

As President Sh.Mirziyoev noted, "The development strategy of a country that has not developed science, enlightenment and culture is also unsuccessful. After all, knowing the history of humanity, the ontogenesis of the individual, as we cannot imagine without the process of acquiring knowledge, the implementation of reforms in our country in the context of the rapidly developing world cultures, technologies, and sciences are deeply integrated, that is, the acceleration of the processes of globalization, and the development of the century in an adequate way, science and enlightenment we cannot imagine without development. Education, education, and science are the most necessary and important factors of human life, without which the sustainable growth of the country and society cannot be realized. It is no exaggeration to say that it is a very wise solution to put them in the forefront of the priorities of our development strategy as a solution to the complex issue of training qualified specialists needed for all sectors of the economy, as an important factor in the effective implementation of reforms. [1]

Studying the development of science and culture in the era of Timur and the Timurids, searching for ways to use its rich traditions in modern development, is one of the valuable and honorable tasks of our researchers today.

This, in turn, is of great importance in educating the children of our independent country in the spirit of patriotism. Science, literature and art, crafts and architecture flourished during the reign of Amir Temur. About one hundred thousand scientists, artisans, architects, artists from different countries were brought to Samarkand by Timur.[2. -136, 245, 282-283].

In the Middle Ages, some of Timur's gardens were depicted by artists in miniatures. The medieval historian Hofizu Abro writes in his writings that "Samarkand, made of clay, will be

turned into stone buildings." Timur's garden complexes were also open to ordinary townspeople, and they spent their weekends here. None of the palaces survived to our time. only a brief description of their location is available. There are two types of gardens. One of them is the "crossbow" view, which has a geometric rectangular plan. Four streams running along the territory of the park divide the park into four parts. The borders of the garden are surrounded by a straw wall. Towers were installed at the corners of the wall, and a palace was built in the center of the garden. The gate of the garden was built facing the city. The second type of garden does not have a clear geometric shape and is located in the heart of nature. In the corners of the garden, a smaller palace and several ponds, as well as fountains and ponds, were built. This type of garden was rich in a variety of exquisite flora and fauna. The generation of Amir Timur continued the tradition of creating and maintaining a repeated garden. Shahrukh, Ulugbek and Babur were interested in horticulture, urban planning and art. Baland Park is located in the north-eastern part of Samarkand in front of Choponota hill and mausoleum. Amir Timur dedicated this garden to his granddaughter Mironshah. Craftsmen from Iran, Iraq, Baghdad and Azerbaijan were involved in its construction. Architectural and construction problems 2016, No. 2 issue 7 masters' styles were different.[3.-p 254]

Timur began his policy by establishing a strong independent society centered in the country, introducing law and order in every work, reviving peace in the country, developing handicrafts, trade, and following Islamic tenets. Timur's practical and social activities should be evaluated according to what positive innovations he implemented in comparison to the previous kings. From this point of view, we can say that the activities of Amir Timur and the Timurids were undoubtedly influenced by the progress of science and spirituality. Amir Timur was a great world leader of his time, he was also a great creator of science and a great leader of cultural development. The important thing is that he successfully carried out his extensive business, gardening, scientific and administrative work not only in his Motherland Turan, but also in other countries far from it.[4. 5-p]

Timur took the representatives of science and art under his protection. Certain conditions have created, and their livelihood and creative activities are taken into account by the state. Thanks to the efforts of the Timur state, in the middle of the 14th century and the beginning of the 15th century, sciences such as astronomy, medicine, mathematics, philosophy, history, architecture, literature, art, calligraphy and music flourished in Samarkand, and many scientists and artists flourished. It is known from history that the art of oratory has always gained political and social importance in Western and Eastern states. In the state of Timur and the Timurids, serious attention was paid to the art of oratory, oratory schools were opened. Amir Timur was also an incomparable orator. In "The Life of Timur" the eloquence of Timur was greatly appreciated, it was written that his voice was "loud and juicy...". [5.798, 52-54; 168-169 ].

Because I. Karimov, whoever wants to understand the Uzbek name, the strength, justice, unlimited possibilities of the Uzbek nation, its contribution to the development of the world, and its confidence in the future, should remember the figure of Amir Timur. Our grandfather's noble principles of building a powerful state, a just society, mutual solidarity, tolerance, stability, strengthening the environment of kindness, and ensuring the well-being of the people have become the main criteria of the socio-economic life of our country today.

Sohibqiran said in his tuzuks, "I became aware of the condition of the raiyat, I saw the elders in the ranks of the elders, and the younger ones in the place of children. I was familiar with the nature of each land, the customs and customs of each country and city. I made friends with the nobles of the people of every country and city", in another place, "intellectual people and councilors, careful, determined figures, old and experienced people who think about the future

and work with a long view, included in my special meeting, benefited from their conversations and work. I was creating experiences," he notes.

This shows that in the great kingdom, where the motto "Strength is in justice" is followed, man and his dignity are highly valued as the highest value.[6.]

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