

**STAGES OF SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT IN THE PERIOD OF
AMIR TEMUR AND THE MODERN PLACE OF SCIENCE**

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***Abstract:** This article analyzes, based on reliable sources, that the period of Amir Temur was a special period in the development of science and culture, and that the great cultural and spiritual heritage, architectural monuments created during this period served the cultural development of not only our nation, but also the peoples of the world. The architectural monuments built by Amir Temur are discussed, in particular, the historical and cultural significance of Samarkand. It is well known that the creation of a powerful state by Amir Temur, ensuring the priority of justice in the country, had a significant positive impact on the political, economic and cultural development of the region. The article also includes a number of materials on the important role of the "Temur Settlement" in governing a huge state and society, as well as the fact that our national and spiritual values formed the basis of the great kingdom created by Amir Temur.*

***Key words:** Amir Temur, justice, political relations, sheikhs, dewan, muhaddiths, socio-economic relations, koriz, rabat, architect, artist, tax, Samarkand paper, caravan routes, trade, diplomatic relations, "Zafarnoma", "Temurnoma".*

The great statesman and military leader Amir Temur (1336-1405) put an end to the tyranny of the Mongols and founded a powerful state in Movarunnahr. He enriched and elevated the foundation of his state with the criteria of justice. He showed tireless work and concern for the well-being of the people and the prosperity of the country. During his reign, the interests of all strata of the population were reliably protected based on the principles of justice. In this sense, Amir Temur's vast experience in governing the state and society, rich heritage and personal justice are important not only for his time, but also for today.

During this period, which is called the Second Renaissance in history, a serious historical turn and revolution took place in all aspects of political, socio-economic and cultural-educational life. An analysis of cultural and spiritual life during the reign of Amir Temur shows that the high attention and goodwill shown to the intelligentsia played an important role in ensuring stability in the development of the state and society. Amir Temur's activities in this area received an objective assessment in the works of scientists and politicians created at different times. The role and significance of "Temur's Settlement" are incomparable, especially in the fair regulation of the life of the state and society, increasing the well-being of the people, and developing science and culture.

It is worth noting the merits of Academician I. Mominov in bringing "Temur's Settlement" to the general public and introducing them into scientific circulation during the period of the former autocratic regime. In 1968, I. Muminov published N. Ostroumov's (1894) edition of "Temur's Settlement". In 1967, the work was translated into Uzbek by Alihontora Soguni and published in the journal "Guliston", which was a great feat for its time.

In "The Settlement of Temur" the author, as a shrewd politician and a major statesman, a skilled diplomat, describes the structure of his country, the methods of its governance, defines the rights and duties of officials. On this occasion, the book says, among other things: "I disciplined the affairs of my kingdom, and decorated the career of my kingdom with nets and tuzuks." I strengthened my kingdom with twelve classes of people. I also collected the rules and regulations of my rule according to these twelve categories. I considered these twelve categories as the twelve constellations of my kingdom and the twelve months of my state enterprise.

These groups consisted of the following twelve categories: Sayyids, Ulema, Sheikhs; intelligent people and advisers, decisive personalities; Sarhangs, Sipsolors; Raiyat; Ministers, Munshi; Judges, Physicians, Astrologers and Engineers; Muhaddithi, his descendants; Sufis; Travellers and Foreigners, Merchants of all Countries and Lands.

Today, large-scale work is being carried out in our country to productively use agricultural lands. At one time, Amir Temur also especially encouraged those who took advantage of the reserved and gray lands, and gave great benefits to those who began such work. In the "Temur's Settlement" this is explained as follows: "I also ordered that whoever improves any desert, or builds a field, or plants a garden, or improves any abandoned land, nothing will be taken from him in the first year, and in the second year the rayat agrees that they will receive what they gave, and in the third year they must collect tribute according to the law."

Also worthy of attention are the instructions on the conditions for turning uncultivated and abandoned lands into productive ones: "If abandoned land is left without an owner, it must be rehabilitated by the Holisa (state land court). If there is an owner, but he cannot afford to improve it, let him be given various tools and necessary things so that he can improve his land. I also ordered them to build korizi on the ruined lands, repair destroyed bridges, build bridges over ditches and rivers, and build works on the road to each settlement. I also ordered them to build korizi on the ruined lands, repair destroyed bridges, build bridges over ditches and rivers, and build works on the road to each settlement. I also ordered them to build korizi on the ruined lands, repair destroyed bridges, build bridges over ditches and rivers, and build a work on the road to each settlement. I also ordered them to build korizi on the ruined lands, repair destroyed bridges, build bridges over ditches and rivers, and build a work on the road to each settlement. I also ordered them to build korizi on the ruined lands, repair destroyed bridges, build bridges over ditches and rivers, and build a work on the road to each settlement. I also ordered them to build korizi on the ruined lands, repair destroyed bridges, build bridges over ditches and rivers, and build a work on the road to each settlement. I also ordered them to build a ... and I also ordered them to build a korizi on the ruined lands. It should be said that in the state of Amir Temur, a special taxation system was established, and strict control was established over the activities of mukhosils (The disunity of the army, in turn, leads to the weakening of the kingdom.)"

During the creation of a large centralized state by Amir Temur, world science, literature and art, crafts and architecture developed seriously. Many figures of science and art, master architects and artists were attracted from local

and foreign countries to develop the country and the capital Samarkand. Samarkand turned into one of the cultural, educational and scientific centers of the world and became known throughout the world. Since then, the city of Samarkand has acquired special significance for its unique place in the civilization of the peoples of the world. In the monuments of Shirinbek, Bibihanim and Tuman Ago, built during the time of Amir Temur, along with paintings, there are pictorial paintings. In the Shirinbek mausoleum, the painting is done in blue tones, and on the walls of the rest of the interior, natural scenes are depicted in white and blue tones. The development of the art of calligraphy was positively influenced by the creation of special workshops in the 15th century, where unique manuscripts with traditional patterns, Kufic and wall letters decorating the facades were copied. During the reign of Amir Temur, a school of miniature painting was created in Samarkand. The development of miniature painting was linked to the development of literature. Artists worked on the works of Firdavsi, Nizami, Deglavi, then Jami and Navoi.

To sum up, first of all, the culture and spiritual life of this period were directly related to the socio-economic development, formed on the basis of the principles of strong statehood laid down by Sahibgiron Amir Temur. The creation of a powerful centralized state by Amir Temur had a positive impact on the political, economic and cultural development of the country. The declaration of 1996 as the "Year of Amir Temur" in our country, the recognition by UNESCO of the outstanding merits of Amir Temur in the history of mankind and the 660th anniversary widely celebrated at the international level on April 22 in Paris, the capital of France. - October 24, 1996, are evidence of the great respect shown to the great merits of Amir Temur in the history of mankind.

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