

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE STATE OF KHOREZMSHAHS

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Annotation: *the Khorezm state has long been one of the most developed areas of agriculture, livestock, agriculture, based on artificial irrigation. One of the main factors in the development of this deity in ancient times was the fact that the Great Silk Road passed through this deity. And this article will talk about the social and economic life of the state under the Anushteginites.*

Keywords: *State of Khorezmshahs, Anushtegins, science, culture, Khorezmshah, “Khorezm Renaissance” period.*

During the reign of the khorezmshahs state – with the formation of a large political union, the political position of the state increased. This, in turn, laid the foundation for the development of crafts, trade, the rise of cities. The result of the achievement of political integrity and stability in the vast region also made positive changes in the development of individual socio-economic relations. According to the testimony of archaeological research, written sources, great attention was paid to artificial irrigation, trying to use the possibility of oases as widely as possible.

As a result, there was no interruption in the development of farming. Various agricultural products were grown. High yields were obtained from them. Life in cities is boiling, trade, crafts are developed. Various kinds of fabrics, jewelry, clothing, carpets, poyondose, leather, wool, oil and oil, soap, weapons, saddle-harnesses, wet fruit, dry fruit, silk, jewels and many other products produced in the country were in demand both in the domestic market and in the foreign market. Of course, the contribution of the relevant government agencies was also significant in this. CHunonchi, as always, the short ones have not ceased to be aware of the price in the markets, the quality of the products, the situation of toshu Tarazu. Parking lots, reservoirs, basins were built on the caravan routes, there were either repaired, large caravans were guarded, even the Sultan's personal pahlavas were involved. The center of the khorezmshahs state – Gurganj-has become a major trade and Cultural Center. Also, such cities as Khazarasp, Kat, Khushmusan, Dargan, Savaghan, Mangishlak, Nuzkat were among the prosperous cities. In the state of khorezmshahs, the rulers attached special importance for the existence of raiyat, that is, the social lifestyle of the ordinary population. In particular, Khorezmshah Takash in one of his decrees ordered to be fair in relation to Rai, to protect the interests of the peasants, to fully comply with the laws in the process of obtaining taxes. Jalaliddin Khorezmshah also exempted the residents from taxes, who were in a difficult situation as a result of the war. During the khorezmshahs, the peasant way of life was much higher. Both government and iqto owners spent a lot of money on farming to obtain a higher yield than farming, and tried to subdue the village's economy. Takash's personal secretary, Muhammad Baghdadi, wrote in his work t-tarassul (Mukhim namalar agreement instructions) with the image of AT-T-tarassul. A man who saw the events of this period with his own eyes and could draw the right impartial conclusions, SHahobiddin an-nasawi, highly appreciating the reign of Sultan Muhammad, says: "the work he did was extremely great, his father left him a legacy of the Khorasan and Khorezm rulers, to which he also united Iraq and Mozandaron. At the same time, under the arm, Kirmon, Kesh, Seyistan, Ghur, O'azni, Bomiyon annexed the countries, settlements up to the valleys of India. All this work was carried out without the release of swords from the vagina, even the vaginas hung on the shoulders, which conquered the countries without excess strength, struggle, violence and destruction, only with threats and

intimidation. He united under his own hands about four hundred cities. It was difficult for someone else to succeed at this level when he was, and he collected the same amount of property under his hands in one word." In the days of the anushtegins, the habit of building Madras, opening libraries, filling them with books, caressing the heads of talent owners, preserving them was not only preserved, but also became more prosperous. Great attention was paid to the activities of libraries, which are a place of growth. For example, in one of the cities of the Bukhara region there are citizens, that is, a common library, where handwritten works stored were considered unique in the idea. It is known that similar libraries were found in other lands of the country, for example, in Khorezm. As for Madras, sources write that in addition to Khorezm, the center of the kingdom of such knowledge was built in Nishopur, Isfahan and other cities. It is also possible to find out that the process of studying in them was treated with great responsibility, that the head of the Madrasa and the Mudarris were appointed by a special order of the supreme ruler, either his viceroy in places. Because any society, no matter how different opportunities it has, they will remain in the mouth unless there are professionals capable of bringing these opportunities to the surface. And specialists are trained, cared for. Without a horse from the khorezmshahs, we were analyzing the orders of the Takashs in this sense, it is manifested that they very correctly understood this fact. That is why they paid great attention to the fields of education and upbringing, science to the fact that officials are knowledgeable, believing, respectful, honest. This policy has also borne fruit. Bahoviddin Marvazi, Abu Ali Hasan Bukhari, Zahiriddin Ghaznavi, Ismail Jurjani, Fakhriddin Rozi, Makhmud Zamahshari, Abulfath Khorezmi, Abulgadir Jurjani, Sirojiddin Khorezmi, Rashiddin Votvot, Saifi Isfarangiy, Ziyu Khujandi, Najmiddin Kubro, Majiddin Khorezmi dozens of mathematicians, star scientists, healers, historians, poets, philosophers, among them are writers, linguists, scientists. Of course, we and our colleagues can continue this list further and condemn many papers about each of them. But since this is a topic for a separate study, below we want to draw attention to the notable aspects of some of them. In the Times of Qutbiddin Muhammad and horse-free, the famous medical scientist Sayyid Ismail Jurjani worked and created a number of valuable works. Among them, a special place is occupied by the work "Zahirayi Khorezmshahi" dedicated to Polutydin Muhammad. The merit of this work was so much that along with the Christian works of Jolinus (Galen), Muhammad Zakariya, Ibn Sina, Abu Sahl was considered one of the most important works and sources in the field of Medicine. This work, consisting of twelve volumes, included research on all areas of medicine, medicine, simple and complex drugs. It is translated into Arabic and Turkish. One of Ismail Jurjani's greatest services was that he recounted all areas of medicine after Ibn Sina on the basis of new research. Another of the valuable aspects of the scientist's activity for us is that Ibn Sina is not the only great medical scientist who "came out" of our country, but it turns out that this field has developed in us at a high level even after that. After all, our scientists and fazillar from the past have always served the scientific thought with sadigpik. Their understanding of loyalty was also at a high level in relation to the motherland. We can also see this clearly on the example of the famous scientist and poet Najmiddin Kubro. The formation of a centralized state on a huge territory led to the extremely development of trade and cultural ties between different peoples, the end of mutual wars and the peace of the people was ensured. Mirza Ulugbek expresses this situation as follows: "the state of Iran and Turan in the time of Sultan Muhammad Khorezmshah was in peace and solim. And if an old woman, blind, would leave for the East and the West with a thirst full of red gold, no creature would have touched her. The King was strengthened to such an extent that not a single thief remained in the country." On the eve of the Mongol invasion, the arab traveler and geographer Ibn Yakut, who was in Khorezm, also noted that Khorezm was a highly developed country. Considering that Western, in particular, Russian historians called the period of the reign of Sultan Alouddin Muhammad a kind of "Renaissance" period, that is,

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the "Khorezm Renaissance", we see how great its ruler was. It is indisputable that Sultan Alouddin Muhammad was a highly cultured and enlightened person. From an early age, he received sufficient knowledge from the great scholars of his time in the capital of the Seljuk state, Marv, as well as in Gurganj, the capital of the khorezmshahs, which was considered the most beautiful and large city in the East at that time. The era of khorezmshahs has risen in science and culture, because Khorezm has traditionally been the cradle of Science and culture. Also, during the Khorezmshahs, economic and social development and statesmen were also educated. In the Times of the khorezmshahs, the same two factors were intertwined. The khorezmshahs were all owners of deep knowledge. They acquired both secular and religious knowledge. For example, horse-free qasidas, written by the ruboites, were able to tell many examples of nazm by heart, looked at art and science with great devotion. In one of his Rubai, he says: "the stamp that hit the waist of the world is my decree, the ring in the ears of the falak is my decree. If I hold such a kingdom in hand today, it is my faith to achieve friendly sustenance." Takash, ElArslon, Sultan Muhammad and other representatives of khorezmshahs were also widely educated, appreciated poetry and art, and created in Nazm. Takash, on the other hand, especially put ud instead of playing. Without a great capable commander, a skillful diplomat and an enlightened ruler, Sultan Alouddin Muhammad would not have risen to such heights, and he himself would not have become a great ruler, a center of high science and culture in Central Asia, including Khorezm and Movarounnahr. All this testifies to the fact that Sultan Alouddin Muhammad was a just ruler and patron of Science and culture. His minister Shahabiddin Khivakiy was one of the most educated, enlightened statesmen of his time. He perfectly knew the laws of the Islamic religion. In all matters of Public Administration, he had his own independent opinion, always working on Justice. An-nasawi wrote that Khorezmshah Sultan Muhammad consulted his wise Minister Shakhobiddin Khivaki in all matters and listened to his thoughts. The events in the process of the Mongol attack showed that the political foundations of this huge kingdom are quite empty.

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