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Some Information About the System of the Surgal System of the Timurid Period

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Annotation: *Some information about the system of the surgal system of the Timurid period. This article is devoted to the surgal system of the Timurid period.*

The insurance system under Amir Temur continued under his successors.

In the work of Abdurazzak, Samarkandi and other sources provide sufficient information about the surrogate system of the Temurids.

Amir Temur and the Temurids also supported tribal leaders, military leaders, officials and religious scholars, who could play an important role in the government.

In the history of the Timurid lands, the place and role of Shahrukh Mirza, the youngest son of Amir Temur, are great.

The article analyzes the information presented in historical sources about the lands transferred to the suyurgal.

Keywords: *Temurids, suyurgal, Abdurazzok Samarkandy, Middle Ages, Shohrukh Mirzo*

Study of the subject: While there is some material in the literature about the Timurid period water system [1], historians have not looked into it in depth.

Surgal remained to be used under the reigns of Amir Temur's successors, just as it was during Amir Temur's rule.

The work "Matla'i sadayn va majma'i baxrain" by Abdurazzok Samarkandi, in particular, includes a wealth of knowledge regarding the surgal system during Shahrukh Mirzo's period.

In particular, Abdurazzak Samarkandiy reports information about the surgal that Shahrukh Mirzningo Sheroz to Shakh Yakhya, the son of Shah Shujo's brother, Isfakhan to Sultan Mukhammad, Kerman to Sultan Shuja's brother Sultan Akhmad, to Sultan Abu Ishak, grandson of Shakh Shuja, with the fortress of Sirjan.

He also said that Shahrukh Mirza had surgal the country of Uzjand to Amirak Akhmad ibn Mirza Umarshaikh[2], to Pir Mukhammad ibn Mirza Jahangir Kandakhar, he also mentioned that the province from Kobul, Ghazni (from) to the banks of the Indus River (existing lands) had bestowed the province of Afghanistan (formed) on Mirza Qaydu Bakhadir, the beloved son of Mirza Pir Mukhammad [3].

According to Abdurazzak Samarkandi, when the lands of Ajam Iraq again belonged to the Supreme Court, Khazrat Khakkani said that in each province, the citizens appointed a leader who could be under his patronage and the Baryats would be under his protection (sure): great noyin, on the day of battle he entrusted the task of managing the Rustamdars to the borders of Qum, Koshon, Ray, Gilon (where they were) to Rustam Amir Muborizuddin Ilyashoja Bakhodir and he put the reins of all the important affairs of the provinces under his clutches of justice and courage[4].

The surgal system was also formed on the basis of rigid norms, according to Shakhrukh Mirza's suggestions and demands to Mubarizuddin Ilyashoja.

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Shahrukh Mirza issued a special decree on the lands to be given to the surgal, emphasizing the following: it is mentioned that the surgal owner spends the goods and mutawajjih of the provinces for the expenses of the troops, to establish justice in this world, which is the cause of a good name in this world, in order to leave an acceptable and a true memory and not to be neglected in the work of charity, to treat people according to their position, fulfilling the goals of the population (between them) according to the difference of levels, that is, the specific ethnic consideration of that area, straightness and curvature, to be aware of the management of the country and the protection of roads, to send ambassadors to such a prominent place as the sky in order to send messages, and to make every effort to console the people, to beautify the region, to promote agriculture and to encourage construction, so that the monuments he left may be praised by the people, he is angry with the corrupt and restrains the wicked[5].

Abdurazzak Samarkandi gives more detailed information about the surgal properties appointed by Shahrukh Mirzo. In particular, along with the (some) lands of Kabul, Ghazni, Kandahar, and Afghanistan, India and Sind belonging to Mirza Qaidu the whole of these lands was handed over to the surgal to Jalaluddin mirzo Suyutgmish.

These appointments would of course come into force by decree. Along with the appointment of Surgal, Shahrukh Mirzo reminded what each Surgal should pay attention to in the management of business: "it is a requirement of his serious opinion and at the urging of the far-sighted, he should make the work of caring for and protecting the people of the Hereafter and the Day of Judgment a blessing and let the Creator act for the sake of mercy and justice towards the people, which is the trust of the Lord (kings).. because (in the hadith) it is said <if you have mercy on the earth, the one in heaven will have mercy on you>; exercise control and policy with fairness and vigilance in maintaining borders; to clear the roads of thieves and robbers; consider the maintenance of roads as a condition of governing the country; let him observe kindness and gentleness in all matters, and look upon all with the eye of grace, that a good name may be made of us and of himself"[6].

It is said that Shahrukh Mirza ordered Shiberghan to be fortified, just like in Balkh, and appointed him as an surgal to Amir Sayyid Akhmad ibn Amir Umarshaikh [7].

They were told that Kumis, Khazara Jarib, Crimea (corrected by Mukhammad Shafe as Faryum) and the land of Simnon were given to these sayyids as surgal [8].

In Abdurazza Samarkandi's "Matlai Sadayn and Majmai Bahrain", we can also see that Shahrukh Mirza gave many regions as surgal. Thus the central government was weakened[9].

All the lands belonging to Boysungurga Tus, Mashhad, Abivard, Samalqan, Jarmagon, Khabushon, Niso, Yozir provinces, Mozandaran, Astirabad, Shosmon, Kabudjamoja and Jurjon were donated and set aside for the expenses of the prince's peculiar office[10].

The accumulation of too much money economically led to the weakening of the princes, rather than the strengthening of the central government. According to Abdurazzak Samarkandi, Amir Mubarizuddin gives lands to the borders of Qum, Kashan, Ray and Gilon as surgal to Ilyaskhoja and entrusted their income entirely to the will of the emir in order to spend it on his army and his work there [11].

As a result of the intensification of the "Surgal" system, large landowners appeared in the kingdom. Because they were often handed over to military officials, the system was historically known as the "era of military feudalism". The reason for this was that the administrative administration, the province, the district, the frontier provinces were given to the military chiefs to manage as surgal.

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Despite the fact that these officials were repeatedly reminded of their duties, in practice they depended on the central government only in name and were practically independent. If the "surgal" owners did not submit to the central government, their land holdings would be reduced, or their administrative and judicial rights would be restricted. There would be cases of deprivation of "surgal" as a last resort. In particular, in 1414 Shahrukh deprived of "surgal" Mirza Iskandar of his disobedience, and in 1415 of Mirza Boykaro.

As noted above, if the surgal owner does not work according to the established procedure and does not manage the territories allotted to him, their lands have been handed over to the owner and the surgal property has not been transferred to the owner for up to three years.

During the Baburi period, the surgal system in India was called jogir. The owner of the jogger received a portion of the state tax levied on the jogger.

In return, a certain amount of armed jodi had to keep cavalry, artillery, and cargo animals, and moreover, build and maintain irrigation facilities. Jogir lands are frequently changed. From the second half of the seventeenth century, Jogir began to become the private property of landowners.

In the sources of Amir Temur and the Temurids there are information about Giyosuddin tarkhon [12], Ali Tarkhon [13] (Son of Giyosiddin Tarkhan), Kocha Malik Tarkhan [14], Antila Tarkhon [15], Khasan Sufi tarkhan, (335) Amir Aliko Kokaltash, Amir Khussein Sufi Tarkhan [16] Khamza Tarkhan, Amir Sayyid Akhmad Tarkhan [17], Mukhammad Sufi tarhan [18], Amir Arslonkhoja Tarkhon [19], Makhmud Tarkhan [20] Amir Ali tarkhon [21], Amir Sayyid Akhmad Tarkhan was appointed to rule Khorasan[22]. Amir Sheikh Auqman barlos and Amir Mehrob Tarkhan [23], Yazd and Abarkuzdan Amir Chakmak and Amir Tarkhan [24] and other tarkhans who had a great influence in the history of the kingdom.

The Tarkhans emphasized that tribal military chiefs, including the chiefs of the Chigatoys, were exempt from paying great privileges, in particular, the grazing of cattle wherever they wished in the steppes, due to their decisive power in the marches[25]. They are financially secure at the expense of the wealth that comes from the surgal or private property given to them.

In our opinion, during this period there were also different classes of feudal landowners. Among them were people who had the title of "tarkhan" in return for their services to the state. The "Tarkhans" were exempted from land tax, sat comfortably in royal assemblies, and had their sins forgiven up to nine times. Hilda Hukham said that even the spoils of the "tarkhans" obtained during the marches and hunts belonged to them and they had the right not to share them with the king [27].

Military officers held huge estates, as we noted earlier. The agricultural industry has also changed dramatically throughout the country. In this sector, commodity-money connections have begun to play a significant role. Some feudal lords lived only in the countryside; they possessed shops, factories, baths, and residences that were very useful in the towns, and they made a lot of money renting them out. A number of commercial posts and caravanserais were owned by some of them. During Amir Temur's rule, this characteristic showed the rise of feudal society, which was strongly related to urban life[28].

The great feudal lords were one of the categories interested in Amir Temur's centralized state formation. Along with larger feudal lords, medium and small landowners were also interested[29].

During this period, the middle and small feudal lords themselves were divided into upper, middle, and lower classes in terms of land, property, and wealth they occupied.

Conclusion

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In general, during the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurids, the surgal system was much stronger, which was supposed to serve the preservation of the country.

Surgical systems existed not just during Amir Temur's reign and that of his successors, but also during the practice of world statehood. Despite constituting the backbone of the head of state, the Surgal owners were independent, local rulers in their regions who were only nominally subordinate to the central government.

The Timurid empire was overthrown in the same way as the surgal system overthrew the Franks, Genghis Khan, the Russian principalities, and other empires. As a result, local Timurid battles increased, the struggle for the throne became more intense, and the country disintegrated from within. This arrangement is what caused the Timurids to abandon politics and fall victim to outside pressures.

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