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On the Interpretation of Some Little-Studied Taxes and duties in the Economic History of Armenia in the High Middle Ages

Since the Arab and later Mongol rule, the economic life of Armenia has undergone some changes: new mechanisms of economic relations have appeared, the fiscal system has changed, relations with the ruling class and subjects of countries and nations have been transformed. This was clearly expressed especially during the period of Mongol rule: new taxes and tax obligations appeared, which sometimes were not very clear to the subject peoples, and on the other hand, some of these taxes reflected the traditions of nomadic civilizations in terms of understanding the taxation of subjects.

The study of socio-economic relations and economic life of the region (Armenia, Georgia, Iran, etc.) has always attracted the attention of researchers and there are many summarizing and valuable studies. However, rare mentions of these taxes are found in epigraphic monuments and immune records; the complexity of the issue is that the written sources do not always give explanations about the meaning or application of these taxes, and research becomes possible only in a comparative analysis of economic realities of neighboring countries (for example Georgia, Armenia or Iran).

The scope of the report covers the discussion and study of tax terms such as *murur*, *konalga* and *ulakh*, and discusses the meaning, distribution and application of these taxes in the Armenian historical environment. In addition, the phenomenon

of "absorption and understanding" of these taxes among the subject peoples is discussed by translating the tax terms and comprehending their meaning and application.