

Wirtschaftliche Gedanken Grosser Ahnen

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Abstrakt. Dieser Artikel analysiert die Finanz-, Steuer- und Geldpolitik von Amir Temur sowie wirtschaftliche Ansichten, die für seine Zeit wichtig waren und auch heute nicht an Aktualität verloren haben. Besonderes Augenmerk wird auf die während der Regierungszeit von Amir Temur im Rahmen der Wirtschaftsreformen geschaffenen Bedingungen zur Entwicklung der Außen- und Binnenhandelsbeziehungen, des sozialen Schutzes und der Maßnahmen zur Umsetzung des Systems der finanziellen Anreize in der öffentlichen Verwaltung gelegt. Mit der Analyse der sozioökonomischen Ansichten von Sahibkiran bieten die Autoren Anregungen für eine eingehende Untersuchung unserer reichen Geschichte, des unschätzbaren spirituellen Erbes unserer Vorfahren.

Schlüsselwörter. Sozioökonomische Politik, Staatshaushalt, Geldpolitik, Steuerpolitik, Finanzielle Anreize, Sozialschutz, Schecksystem, Außen- und Binnenhandel.

ECONOMIC THOUGHTS OF GREAT ANCESTORS

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Abstract. This article analyzes the financial, tax, monetary policy pursued by Amir Temur, as well as economic views that were important for his time and have not lost their relevance nowadays. Special attention is

paid to the conditions created during the reign of Amir Temur in the framework of economic reforms to develop foreign and domestic trade relations, social protection and measures to implement the system of financial incentives in public administration. With the analysis of the socio-economic views of Sahibkiran, the authors offer suggestions for an in-depth study of our rich history, the invaluable spiritual heritage of our ancestors.

Keywords. Socio-economic policy, state budget, monetary policy, tax policy, financial incentives, social protection, check system, foreign and domestic trade.

Introduction.

The Uzbek people are one of the few nations in the world with an ancient history and rich cultural heritage. One of the priorities of our people is to study this ancient history, preserve the cultural heritage of our ancestors and pass it on to future generations. As the President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev said, "Everyone glorifies their history. But nowhere in our country is there such a rich history, such great scholars as our ancestors. We need to study this heritage in depth, to be able to convey it to our people and the world".

One of the ancestors mentioned by our President, is the great statesman Sahibkiran Amir Temur which united 27 countries into his state and founded a huge empire. Sahibkiran left an indelible mark on the history of this great empire, not only as a skilful commander, statesman, politician, but also as a broad-minded economist of his time.

Sahibkiran attached great importance to the socio-economic development of the territories that joined the empire. Proof of this can be seen in the fact that in the territories that joined the empire, there was a

revival in all spheres of economic activity and they became economically developed regions. Amir Temur introduced a single monetary policy in order to form an integrated economic system and pursue an independent financial policy in the country. He carried out economic reforms and measures to ensure economic stability and comprehensive development in his country. Realizing that economic reforms are a powerful factor in the development and strengthening of the country, Sahibkiran paid special attention to the financial relations of his country, social protection and financial incentives for the welfare of the population, the development of foreign and domestic trade. This is reflected in its monetary policy, economic assistance to the poor, and mutually beneficial diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Analysis of the relevant literature. One of the rarest and most priceless works reflecting the economic history of Amir Temur's time is "Temur's Statutes" written by Sahibkiran himself. The work consists of two parts, the first part describes the biography of Sahibkiran, his work on the establishment of a large and centralized state, and the second part describes his policy in governing the state, social and economic views, including statesmen and military leaders. The reforms carried out by the emirs, ministers and other officials in the field of social protection policy aimed at financial incentives for special services to the throne, effective tax policy, strong social protection of the population are widely covered.

Sharofiddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnoma", Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo's "Diary of a trip to the palace of Amir Temur in Samarkand", I.To "Amir Temur and the financial and monetary policy of the Timurids." In general, all these works show that the roots of the socio-economic policy pursued in our country today go back to our history, the historical measures taken by

our ancestors in governing the state, the conduct of financial policy in the country. indicates that

Research methodology. The article uses the methods of scientific abstraction, analysis, unity of logic and history, as well as methods of comparison and comparison in the study and analysis of the economic and social views of Amir Temur, his policy based on the conditions of his time, his measures.

Analysis and results. Amir Temur thought about the methods of economic management of the countries within his state, how much gross income is generated per year in each of them, how it is distributed, the state payments and other economic issues. Amir Temur compared the experience of the kings who ruled the country before him and came to certain conclusions. In order to improve the independent financial policy of the state, Amir Temur consolidated the finances of all member states into one system and based on the requirements of their administrative management. introduced management methods. Through this, Amir Temur was able, firstly, to implement a single monetary policy, secondly, economic control over the territories under his control and the implementation of economic reforms, and thirdly, trade between all regions. Conditions have been created for the large-scale introduction of increase (money circulation, the same convenience for traders in all regions, the introduction of a check system).

If the first budget structure in Europe appeared in England and France in the XVII century, Amir Temur in his country developed and introduced the first budget buds in governing the country 3 centuries ago [1].

The treasury at the disposal of the state of Amir Temur consisted of two funds. The first fund is the main treasure, which contains gems that

have been inherited from generation to generation for many years. The second fund is intended for current expenditures, for which a "loan" was taken from the first fund due to lack of funds. Over the years, the state of the treasury has changed, sometimes there is a shortage, and additional taxes and fees to supplement it. introduced. This system is reminiscent of the existing budget system in our country, except that our budget consists of revenues and expenditures, which corresponds to the second fund of the reign of Amir Temur.

During the reign of Amir Temur, the budget not only recorded revenues and expenditures, but also the amount of expenditures and revenues for the next fiscal year. It is obvious that Amir Temur, both as a statesman and an economist, developed a program of measures to be taken for the further development of the country, and implemented this program taking into account the amount of budget funds and the economic situation.

Expenditures in the central and local branches of the state, mainly the general expenditures of the administrative office and the palace, expenditures on military and military campaigns, expenditures aimed at improving the welfare and welfare of the country, science, culture and religious activities expenditures on social protection and other important works.

In the economic policy pursued by Amir Temur, in particular, the development of the monetary and financial system has become one of the main factors that have had a strong impact on the economic growth of the country.

Amir Temur pursued a single and strict monetary policy for the country and personally supervised its implementation. Amir Temur followed 4 important principles in conducting a single monetary policy [2]:

1. Amir Temur considered monetary policy as the economic basis of the state. Through the implementation of a single monetary policy, there is an opportunity to ensure economic stability in the country, to integrate the economies of the country's regions into a single economic system, to ensure equality in the implementation of tax policy.

2. Amir Temur used money as an important political tool to ensure the integrity of the empire. Coins minted by order of Amir Temur bear the name of Amir Temur in all regions and were minted only in his name, which, in our opinion, means that he is the sole ruler of all borders and that all socio-economic reforms can be carried out only by him.

3. Amir Temur considered money as an important factor in the development of foreign trade. He sent ambassadors through trade caravans and established diplomatic relations to carry out foreign and domestic trade not only within his own country, but also in Europe (France, England, Spain). This, in turn, ensured that the coins minted by Amir Temur entered European countries and had a certain value. In addition, it led to the development of the Great Silk Road, a trade center connecting East and West, which is of great importance for the peoples of Central Asia.

4. Amir Temur strictly controlled the reduction of unauthorized minting of money, the prevention of various violations in their circulation, the elimination of the problem of counterfeit coins. It follows that Amir Temur effectively prevented illegal, anti-money laundering activities in trade and that the presence of excess money supply, the problem of unsecured goods, and in turn, the growth of inflation and well aware that it leads to the formation of a shadow economy.

Since all coins minted during the reign of Amir Temur were the only currency (currency) used in domestic and foreign trade relations of the state as the main means of payment, these coins served to increase and

strengthen the international political and economic power of the state of Amir Temur .

The system of payment of salaries to employees of the state budget in cash and in kind (in kind) is used. Thus, when employees of the state budget are paid in kind (with wheat in kind or agricultural products), regardless of the increase in market prices or a decrease in the value of money, budget employees considered to have no effect on marriage.

According to Ibn Arabshah, "In the time of Amir Temur, in the interests of the people, there were special price inspectors in the market, who referred to Amir Temur about weights and measures and described the places and cities." [3]. In this way, Amir Temur established control over the state of trade relations in the country, such as not to deviate from the established norms, the prices of goods and services in accordance with its volume, and not to unreasonably raise prices.

Amir Temur approached each economic reform in the interests of the people. This can be seen in the tax policy pursued by him.

Amir Temur tried to implement a prudent tax policy, paying special attention to tax exemptions for taxpayers. He instructed to take into account the income in taxation, not to charge any additional taxes. In this way, Amir Temur managed to please the people, to follow him and to go down in history as a just ruler.

During the reign of Timur, agriculture played a decisive role in the country's economy. The largest share of national income is generated in this area. The main producers were landowners and tenants. During this period, taxes and tribute taxes, mainly related to agriculture, were applied. Collection of rent, income tax based on crop yield and land productivity; constantly taking into account the arable lands irrigated by ditches, springs and rivers, and taking two-thirds of the harvest from such lands to the

people, and one-part to the supreme commander (royal treasury). The land tax system of Amir Temur shows the existence of modern land tax and the first buds of land rent: the rent is taken from irrigated, arable lands, meadows and wetlands in the form of differential rent I. Additional crops from autumn, spring, winter and summer farming are left to farmers in the form of differential rent II. In his tax policy, privileges played an important role: those who acquired new land, built sewers, planted gardens, rehabilitated the ruins were exempted from paying taxes for one year, and in the second year paid taxes voluntarily. bowls. In the third year, they paid taxes in accordance with the tax regulations in force in the country. It is stated that the developers of the ruined lands should be provided with various tools by the administration. It is obvious that Amir Temur considered the interests of both the people and the state in taxing the people, and his fair tax policy led to an increase in the welfare of the population and state budget revenues [4].

Amir Temur was seriously engaged in determining how taxes were collected in each country. Amir Temur laid the foundations of tax theory in his country. For example, the eighteenth-century English economist Adam Smith developed the principles of taxation before the third and fourth centuries. According to him, the principle of fairness plays a key role in taxation and tax collection. The second principle is the principle of precision. The third principle is that the payment of taxes and the collection of taxes paid should be convenient for the population, that is, taxes should be collected in a convenient time and manner for citizens. The fourth principle is that taxes should be constantly improved, the tax system should be amended and tax expenditures should be reduced [4].

The issues of financial incentives and social protection also played an important role in the government of Amir Temur. Amir Temur

approached any economic reforms in the interests of the people, and he himself wrote in "Temur Tuzuklari": "I ordered to avoid embarrassing the citizens or putting the country in poverty when collecting taxes from the people." need [1]. After all, the destruction of a citizen's home leads to the impoverishment of the state treasury. The depletion of the treasury will lead to the disintegration of the army. The disintegration of the army, in turn, weakened the kingdom. These ideas are the essence of the motto of the President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev from the first days of his presidency: "If the people are rich, the state will be rich and powerful" [5].

Amir Temur considered the society and the community as a great driving force in material and spiritual stimulation, and used it as a program and action in the management of the state and the economy.

Thanks to the extensive use of the system of financial incentives, Amir Temur managed to unite the amirs, sayyids, clerics, soldiers around him, created peace and stability in the country.

The pay-as-you-go system, based on the position you hold and the position you hold, is reminiscent of the current definition grid. Amir Temur introduced such a system in the second half of the XIV century, and in our country a similar system was introduced in 1992.

Amir Temur, in particular, skillfully used the principle of material interest to raise the fighting spirit of the army, to defeat the opposition forces, to achieve the desired goal faster. The monthly salaries of the soldiers were given on time. During the Roman campaign, he suddenly gave them seven years' worth of food in order to lift the spirits of the soldiers.

Adherence to the principle of material incentives has led to great results in ensuring stability in the domestic and foreign policies of the country, building unity among the various strata of the population, uniting

different peoples and nations around a centralized state. Various aspects of this principle, which served as a program, can be seen in the following words and deeds of Sahibkiran [1]:

- Good - I won the hearts of people with my donations;
- I pleased my commanders and soldiers with ranks and titles, jewelry. I did not spare dirhams and dinars from them;
- I appointed Sayyids, clerics, sheikhs and other religious figures and assigned the duties of each of them;
- I appreciated the elders of every nation and every country, I used their services by giving them gifts and greetings;
- I ordered the members of the assembly to sayyids, scholars, nobles, judges, doctors, astrologers, storytellers, reporters, historians, depending on their circumstances, to determine the salary, duties and salaries;
- Citizens, I was aware of the situation in every country.

Amir Temur considered spiritual stimulation as the main driving force in strengthening the political unity of the country, achieving new tasks in the world, creating a single centralized state, developing science, culture and economy, and complementing each other with material and spiritual incentives. used as a deterrent.

Amir Temur's method of spiritual encouragement as an inspiring force for victories and achievements is a historical lesson for us. Taking into account the fact that the use of its best aspects, the expansion and deepening of content and form are of paramount importance for the development and progress of our society, Amir Temur followed the following ideas in spiritual stimulation [1]:

- I captivated them with my sweet words and open face;
- I rewarded him ten times for his service and made them happy;
- I pleased my commanders and soldiers with ranks and titles;

- I appreciated the elders of every nation and every country;
- I felt sorry for the citizen and his subordinates. I took the rights of the oppressed from the oppressors;
- I was aware of the situation of the people, I saw the elders as brothers and the younger ones as children;
- I did not forget those who befriended me, when I achieved the status of a state and a blessing, I paid their dues;
- If I have someone's right, I never ignore it;
- I considered the sayyids, ulama and mashayiks, sages, muhaddiths, messengers (historians) to be the chosen and respected people, and I honored them;
- When one of them rendered a prominent service, I gave him gifts and respected him more than others, and then I would raise his career according to his service.

Social protection of the population played an important role in the economic policy of Amir Temur's state.

Until recently, we did not know our history, so we considered the social protection of the needy to be the invention of a society called socialism. A study of the history of Amir Temur's state system showed that in his time there was a comprehensive system of social protection. If in the past, social protection was a priority in the form of voluntary donations in accordance with the rules of Islamic morality, during the reign of Amir Temur, a state system of social protection was established and became a priority of economic policy.

Amir Temur protected the property of the people from looting in the process of creating a centralized state. Internal and external invaders, robbers, bandits were blocked.

At all times, including the time of Amir Temur, the population was required to be protected from officials, governors, beys, judges, landowners, yasauls, zakat seekers, etc. There have also been cases of militia violating the rule of law and, in due course, looting and violent seizure of property.

Amir Temur punished thieves, robbers, violent people on the basis of "yaso", expelled corrupt, greedy people from the country. "When I heard which of the rulers, the army and the people oppressed the people, I immediately took action against them in the name of justice and fairness." The material and physical damages inflicted on the people by the oppressors were discussed among the people in accordance with the Shari'ah, and after proof, the damages were collected and the punishments were determined in accordance with the rules of the Shari'ah. [6]

Road guards and officers were assigned to guard the roads, transit traders, passengers' belongings and other items from place to place. If someone lost something on the road, was killed, or something else happened, they were responsible for it.

If the drug lords (mayors) and governors oppress the people and their economic situation is ruined, whoever forcibly confiscates someone's property, the property of the oppressed is returned to the owner, and the sinners are flogged or fined. He was punished, and if he was a soldier, he was captured and handed over to the oppressed.

He has pursued a consistent economic policy of social protection and support for the poor.

Unemployment was a major social evil of that time. Under the dominance of the subsistence economy, the labor market was very underdeveloped, so unemployment was reflected in the increase in the number of beggars.

Amir Temur considered begging as a factor that made the country ugly, and he used various methods of social protection, clearly analyzing the impossibility of preventing this social evil without losing its economic basis.

First of all, the socially vulnerable groups of the population - the weak, the paralyzed, blind, lame, unable to work due to old age - are provided with pensions. According to some reports, ten percent of the treasury was spent for this purpose.

Secondly, the work done was to provide jobs and occupations for the able-bodied, the poor and the needy. "I also ordered that the beggars of each country be given a task and a job, so that the image of begging would be lost in this way," says Amir Temur in "Tuzuklar" [1].

Penalties were imposed for the expulsion of beggars and beggars from the country. There is a feeling of intolerance and social hatred towards the lazy and the greedy.

The most important feature of the social protection system of Amir Temur's state is that social protection, which is strictly differentiated from different segments of the population, is aimed at members of society in need of financial assistance from the state. In the time of Amir Temur, a rare method of social protection was used, which was rare in our society. If the house of one of the citizens was damaged and could not be repaired, the necessary equipment was provided and the landlord was assisted.

The second proof of our stratified approach to social protection is that when a soldier reaches old age while serving in the army, he is not deprived of his ulufa (type of salary) and is not demoted. The issues of social protection of the population, of course, are based on the national traditions and customs of each country and nation. The mahalla-guzars played a special role in the system of social protection.

In the time of Amir Temur, in particular, education, health care, assistance to foreigners, water supply, construction of bridges needed state support. Amir Temur's policy of social protection of the population in each city built mosques, madrasas, khanaqahs (places where dervishes, kalandars, strangers, the poor stop, live), built roads for travelers, built rivers, Plugs are built.

The policy of social protection of the population, especially in support of the most vulnerable and needy, implemented by Sahibkiran, served to achieve the following goals:

- created a mood of stability and harmony in society;
- served as a stimulus for the development of science, culture, productive forces of the country;
- Social protection was an integral part of Amir Temur's economic policy of "prosperity of the country, satisfaction of the people";
- Amir Temur's fame spread all over the world, he gained international significance.

Sahibkiran took a special approach to the development of foreign and domestic trade in the development of the country, well aware that the development of trade relations is important not only economically, but also socially and politically. He also established diplomatic relations through the development of foreign trade, and was aware of the social, economic and political situation in neighboring countries and European countries.

At the end of the 18th century, European political economists Adam Smith and later David Ricardo wrote that the wealth of the state was not in the gold and silver stored in its treasury, but in the free trade of the products of the peoples of the country. who put forward the idea that

However, four centuries ago, European political economists were well aware that production and trade were a great source of income for the

state. Samarkand is an international trade center with developed textiles and other handicrafts. According to Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, even in the markets of Alexandria, things could not be found here. Precious stones such as leather, silk from China, diamonds and rubies were brought from Dashti Kipchak and Mongol lands. In his memoirs, Clavijo writes, "Amir Temur has always stepped up trade to make Samarkand the most perfect city in the world."

The existing check system was first introduced during the reign of Amir Temur. The concept of check (chak) was originally introduced to Europe as a result of effective and well-thought-out economic reforms of Amir Temur, who did not carry large sums of money with him when traders carried out large-scale trade events.) to cash, and a document to that effect, that is, those who received a check. They carried out their plans by going to the target cities, showing the check to the same money changers or large merchants. This has ensured financial security on the one hand, and facilitated trade on the other.

"I also ordered that the merchants who had lost their capital be given enough gold from the treasury to regain their capital," Amir Temur said in Tuzuklar. This is reminiscent of the existing state budget, local budgets or special funds, such as subsidies to individuals and legal entities, local authorities, other countries, or subsidies in kind. This economic assistance saved traders from bankruptcy, allowed them to recover lost funds, earn extra income and repay their debts. Amir Temur's goal was to make efficient use of available funds, strengthen trade ties and increase the amount of wealth in the treasury.

Conclusions and suggestions. Although Amir Temur lived in the 14th century, his economic reforms and views have not lost their relevance

today. Amir Temur's well-thought-out financial policy has allowed the country to achieve many positive results:

- First, there has been economic growth in the country's regions;
- Secondly, the implementation of a single monetary policy has ensured economic and political stability in the country;
- Third, the country's markets will be enriched with a variety of rare goods through the effective development of domestic and foreign trade;
- Fourth, through the establishment of diplomatic relations, it became possible to obtain information on the socio-economic and political situation in other countries, to keep abreast of news and to strengthen trade ties;
- Fifth, the introduction of a social protection system to ensure the well-being of the population has somewhat solved the problem of unequal distribution of income;
- Sixth, the use of financial incentives in the management of citizens unites them in a common goal, encourages them to approach their work with devotion;
- Seventh, the determination of tax policy on the basis of the economic situation and living conditions of the population, the creation of a sense of gratitude among citizens, the voluntary payment;
- Eighth, the beautification work carried out during the reign of Amir Temur, on the one hand, made the country prosperous, and on the other hand, the buildings and structures made the state of Amir Temur famous all over the world.

In short, in order to revive, study and widely use the past of our people in the period of a new revival in our country - the Third Renaissance, it is expedient to do the following:

- To establish cooperation in the field of return, copying, research and scientific and creative work of rare manuscripts, literature and other types of cultural heritage of our ancestors in foreign countries. to put;

- Implementation of measures for the translation and reprinting of works from Persian, Tajik, Arabic and other languages into Uzbek, reflecting our rich and ancient history, which is the basis for the creation of many socio-economic sciences;

- Implementation of measures such as the widespread use of works and manuscripts written by our ancestors and informing about the environment, social, economic and political life of that period in research work, etc.

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