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**Abstract**

*The article is devoted to the issue of governance in the works of Eastern ones , in which the works of Eastern thinkers provide information about the rational state system, rare and wise ideas about human society. At the same time, great attention was paid to the qualities, duties and responsibilities of officials, as well as a rational observation of the main qualities of future leaders.*

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**Keywords:**

*economy, efficiency, development, leader, management, bureau, minister, tax, fine.*

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**INTRODUCTION**

In fact, great thinkers, scholars, scholars, saints lived in this ancient and ancient land with its own discoveries and history, and each of them is considered to be one of the thinkers who left us many scientific, spiritual, socio-economic works and national monuments. for example: Sahibquran Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, Muhammad Khorezmi, Abu Raykhan Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Ahmad Fargani, Mirza Ulugbek, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Abu Nasr Farobi, Abdullah Avloni and others have made a great contribution to the development of world science and culture. Therefore, it is appropriate to study the past of these breeds, especially their contribution to education and economic development, as a permanent task for us young people.

In the development of Eastern economic thinking, the economic ideas of our great-grandfather, entrepreneur, great leader Amir Temur, the economic policy he developed and implemented are of unprecedented importance. The greatness of Amir Temur's economic ideas is that they are not imaginary, but come from real life and find expression in it. That is why, despite the fact that these ideas have been put forward for more than 600 years, they have not lost their practical significance.

**MAIN DISCUSSION**

Amir Temur's economic ideas are described in "Temur's Laws". It contains the rules, principles, guidelines of Sahibquran for managing and developing the country. This work contains valuable economic recommendations on organizing, stabilizing, regulating the economy, and increasing it at a steady pace.

At the heart of the economic ideas and policies of Sahibquran are the concerns of a person, his interest, a prosperous and peaceful life. He cares about providing people with professions, providing jobs, providing sufficient investment to those engaged in business and commercial activities, and building adequate housing. We read the following in "Temur's Laws":

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"Professionals and enlightened people should be given a share in the kingdom's enterprises", "and the poor and needy who have strength in their wrists should follow their path according to their condition and profession", "a merchant who lost his capital should be given enough gold from the treasury to recover his investment". "Seeds and equipment should be prepared for the farmers who are not strong enough", "The houses of the citizens have been destroyed. Let's help those who can't afford it by delivering the necessary things." The above economic rules of the entrepreneur serve as an important guide and historical guide for us in the work of building a new market economy and establishing a new economic education. It is interesting that such economic rules were described 300-400 years ago in the West, and passed through life experience.

In the system of Amir Temur's economic views, the issue of taxation occupies a central place. Because the economy is organized and managed through the tax system, the economic and military life of the country is regulated. In his tax policy, the entrepreneur also follows the priority of the people's interest. He believed that if the population becomes poor through the tax system, the state will also become poor as a result, and a fair tax system is necessary for the population to live richly.

should give preferential treatment to those who spend their property and investments sparingly for the betterment of the country. At the same time, he emphasizes the need for taxes to encourage people to work, be creative, entrepreneurship, and entrepreneurship. "I ordered, - it is written in the work, - when collecting money from the population, it is necessary to avoid putting them in a difficult situation or reducing the country to poverty. After all, devastation of the population leads to impoverishment of the state treasury."

Amir Temur demanded that the population should be aware of the economic policy he was conducting, in particular, financial relations, money circulation and the tax system, that is, they should be economically literate. He believed that if the population is economically literate, the country will prosper economically.

During the period of Amir Temur and his descendants, a centralized state was established, important achievements were made in all areas of the economy (craftsmanship, construction, agriculture, especially in trade), which was helped by correctly selected economic ideas and economic policy.

Amir Temur is a great person, an outstanding general, a great statesman, a jurist, a talented architect, an orator, a psychologist, and at the same time, a son of our people who loved his country and people and made him world famous. Amir Temur's history is worth writing many volumes of books. Indeed, Amir Temur is remembered in world history as a great general and statesman who built a powerful and prosperous state. Sohibquran turned his capital, Samarkand, into one of the true cultural-architectural, scientific-spiritual centers of the earth. The jewels of the architecture and folk art built by this nobleman, the ancient monuments that stand tall to this day add beauty to the beauty of our cities and villages. Amir Temur's service to history is enormous. The historical services of the entrepreneur in the field of creativity are incomparable. We have seen that madrasahs, mosques, houses, palaces, bazaars, castles, canals, roads and bridges and other structures built by the efforts of Amir Temur and his descendants are innumerable and they were built with so many hardships. "Bibikhanim mosque", "Gori Amir", "Ahmed Yassavi", "Zangiota mausoleums", "Aqsaroy and Shahi Zinda" architectural wonders built in the holy city of Samarkand under the direct leadership

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of Amir Temur, as well as the gardens created by him are Chinar Garden , Dilkusho Garden, Dozens of beautiful palaces and gardens, such as Behisht, BogiBaland, Bogi Shamal, BogiZag'on, and other similar structures are among them. In addition, he ensured stable economic security and the rule of law in the country he founded, and also paid serious attention to human health.

In short, the book of Amir Temur- Temur's rules includes several important social and economic ideas, such as tax, salary and budget. Farmers who opened new lands were exempted from taxes for up to 3 years, theft, fraud and extortion were severely punished. During his time, the Great Silk Road developed, merchants were protected from robbers, and caravan palaces were built. Due to the active diplomatic policy of Amir Temuralib, a permanent connection was established between the huge kingdom established and ruled by our great ancestor and all the countries of the world known at that time, including European countries, which in turn served the development of trade and economic relations and cultural development with many countries of the world..

Today, Uzbekistan has developed mutually beneficial relations with many countries on earth in various fields, and is consistently and determinedly moving towards strengthening international security and stability, developing all forms of cooperation.

It is known that the end of the 14th century and the 18th century are a period of historical lessons rich in political and economic events in the history of our country. Because during this period, the rule of the Mongols and feudal disunity ended, and our country, which fell into a state of economic, cultural and educational stagnation due to the devastation of the invaders and the oppression of one and a half centuries, began to restore its independence. First of all, he carried out military reforms to strengthen the power of his country. However, it is no secret that Amir Temur combined the strengthening of the state with economic reforms. These reforms were based on the intelligence and ideas of the wise men of the previous era, especially for the development of a single state, mutual harmony, creation of favorable property and legal conditions for businessmen, and special attention was paid to the development of trade.

Amir Temur managed to establish a very large centralized state for his time. Amir Temur also created a set of basic legal rules of the feudal system - "Temur Laws" - during the administration and management of this huge state of the Middle Ages. It is noted in the work that the state of that period consisted of 12 social categories. The fate of the state is determined by 1) the king; It is said that 2) the treasure and 3) the soldier will decide.

"TemurTuzuklari" contains specific information about the salary of different categories of people. For example, a simple soldier's salary was equal to the value of the horse he was riding, a bahodir was equal to 2-4 horses, twice as much as the soldiers under the care of a ten head, and twice as much as a centurion. The salary of thousands is set 3 times higher than that of centurions.

Amir Temur implements a unique method of political administration of the country, i.e., administration of the lands under his control into uluses, and the lands of the conquered country are administered into ulesas. The uluses subject to the central government were obliged to pay tribute to Samarkand. Those involved in economic issues occupy a special place among those involved in state management. In particular, two of the 7 state ministers were directly responsible for this work:

1. Minister of disposal of property left without owner;
2. The minister in charge of the kingdom's import and export affairs, that is, in today's

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language, the minister of financial affairs. "Experienced, business-minded and knowledgeable minister is such that," it is said in "TuzuklariTemur", they always keep in mind the prosperity of the country, the peace and well-being of the raiyats and soldiers, and the wealth of the treasury. The state tries to do things that benefit the kingdom. They don't spare their lives to eliminate dangerous things that harm the kingdom."<sup>1</sup>

"TuzuklariTemur" contains important information about the taxes and fines collected during the reign of Amir Temur, therefore, tax fines such as khiroj, molu-jikhot, savorin, konalga, toll, shilon money were collected from the tax-paying people at that time. Special attention has been paid to the collection of taxes and fines and expenditure.

"I ordered three ministers to be appointed to each country," it is mentioned in the "TuzuklariTemur", one for the raiyat, who should monitor the collection of taxes collected from him and make a report. Olik - write down the amount of tax, the names of taxpayers and keep the amount collected from the raiyat. Let the second minister manage the affairs of the police. Let Sipoh keep an account of the funds that have been given and should be given. And the third minister should arrange the missing people, travelers (travelers and merchants), the harvest collected in various ways, the property of the insane, the fines imposed by judges and sheikhulislams.<sup>2</sup>

So, it can be seen that, in the language of the present time, accounting work was required to be done correctly. The amount of Khiraj is usually collected in the amount equal to one-third (33%) of the total harvest in irrigated lands, and one-fourth (25%) in rain-fed lands. These numbers are indicative of current income tax rates around or well below.

It is also clear that Amir Temur attaches great importance to the development of trade, during this period all conditions and comforts were provided for a one-day caravan route (a caravanserai, horses, fodder, food, water cisterns were built).

We can see that special care was taken about the traders through the tuzuks. It is quoted in the work: "... a merchant who has lost his investment should be given enough gold from the treasury to recover his investment." "If one of the peasants and raiyats cannot afford to farm, they should be given the necessary seeds and tools for cultivation." Of course, this is an expression of concern for the economic development of the state on the one hand, and the well-being of the population on the other hand.<sup>3</sup>

Even during the reign of Amir Temur, the state treasury was formed at the expense of taxes and tributes. However, preferential taxes have been introduced for representatives of the people engaged in some types of social work. For example, whoever improves a desert or builds a koriz (underground structure), plants a garden, or improves a desolate place, no tribute was taken from him in the first year.


Avoid putting the raiyats in a difficult situation or impoverishing the country in collecting tribute. Because Amir Temur, the destruction of the raiyat leads to the destruction of the state treasury, and the decrease of the treasury leads to the dispersal of the army, and the dispersal of the

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<sup>1</sup> International Amir Temur Foundation. Temur's books. T.: Uzbekistan. 2011, p. 109.

<sup>2</sup> International Amir Temur Foundation. Timur tuzuklari. T.: Uzbekistan. 2011, p. 146.

<sup>3</sup> A.A. Razzakov. NT Ormanov. MediumAsiaof thinkerseconomicideas .Lecture texts. T .: 2005, p. 43.\\

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army, in turn, leads to the disintegration of the kingdom.

In the second year, the funds given by the raiyat with his consent were taken into account as taxes. Taxes were collected from them only from the third year of operation in accordance with the tax law. The creation of such benefits in taxation could not but encourage entrepreneurs and business-minded citizens. Due to the large number of people employed in this field, many mosques and madrasahs, almshouses, anchorages where food was given to travelers or the poor, and hospitals were built during the reign of Timur. In addition, thousands of people have been provided with jobs and families in such social service centers.

In addition, serious attention was paid to the infrastructure development of trade and economic relations with foreign countries during the era of Sahibquran. Amir Temur himself appealed to the kings of England and France and built special caravan palaces and trade stalls to ensure their safety through the East in order to establish a consistent line of communication.

Grandfather Jakhongir will also take serious measures to establish peace in the country and an economic free zone. He surrounded the borders of the country with a wall and built a fortress, in particular, in 1380, he began to build Aksaroy in Shakhrisabz, where he was born, and at the same time he ordered the surrounding of the city to be surrounded by a wall. It is known that the border of Amir Temur's kingdom was unstable during military campaigns, but despite this, nothing was taken out of the country without question.

It is stated in the rules as follows: "They should honor the servant who protected the country and did not send the enemy to a high rank. Let them punish the thieves and robbers, drive away the corrupt, depraved, corrupt people from the country. Let them report about the goods that come in and out of the area, foreigners who come in and go out."<sup>4</sup>


Of course, he considers it his duty to keep true information about the talk and events in the country. If someone's belongings were lost on the road, his rights were violated, or any other mishap occurred, the fort chiefs and officers were held responsible.

In his time, Sakhirqiran especially appreciated the soldiers and soldiers under his command, scientists, wise doctors and historians. They were assigned tasks according to their abilities and were given allowances and salaries. Servants and janitors (here meaning palos palos) were assigned a salary of one hundred to one thousand coins. It is interesting that Devonbegi and the ministers provided Amir Temur with full information about the salaries provided by the state. A special salary from the treasury was assigned to courtiers, commanders and soldiers who showed exceptional dedication, which is also a manifestation of attention to those who are busy with work.

"My door was always open to honest people, sayyids, scholars and virtues," it is said in "Temur's Constitutions", because these people excel in the development of the country. In addition, Amir Temur was kind to the people of the occupied countries, keeping them between hope and fear. He prepared salaries according to the classes of the population. "...I ordered that after the conquest of each country, they should collect the beggars of that land, provide them with daily food and drink, give them something to do, and all of them should be branded so that they do not beg again. If they continue to beg even after the stamp, let them sell them to distant countries. Only then will

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<sup>4</sup>International Amir Temur Foundation. Temurtuzuklari. T.: Uzbekistan. 2011, pp. 138, 139.

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the Gado breed disappear from the country."<sup>5</sup>

Amir Temur paid a lot of attention to trade. He "bends less, sleeps less, speaks less and follows his beliefs." The true meaning of these words of wisdom leads today's youth to economic frugality and perfection. Accordingly, the economic reforms carried out in our country are in harmony with the policies carried out by our grandfather Amir Temur. For example, today, small business and private entrepreneurship, household, trade, in all sectors of the national economy, especially agriculture, fishing, horticulture, and poultry farming, All opportunities are being created for the further development and improvement of farmers' activities. Currently, at various trade fairs held in our country, businessmen and farmers are leased and loaned equipment for the production of various products on the basis of a contract, which creates a great basis for the steady development of the country's economy.

During the time of Amur Temur, science and culture were highly developed. This is still developing. For example, we all know that today the attention paid to the field of education is at a very high level, so if we educate today's students in the spirit of thrift and instill economic ideas in their minds, and educate mature professionals who will contribute to the development of our country in the future, we will have solved the tasks set before us.

### **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, it should be noted that creativity is encouraged in the country, and our grandfather Amir Temur, based on this idea, carried out promising work in the country for the benefit of the people. His achievements in this field are undoubtedly proof of his great statesman, economist and politician.

After all, power is always in justice!

To conclude, Amir Temur's economic views, secrets of thrift, property education, thoughts on morals, creative ideas, thoughts on education and training in the social sphere determine the unique essence of social life at that time.

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