

**The Issue of Economic Maturity in the Spiritual Heritage of Eastern Thinkers
(Philosophical Analysis)**

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Abstract: Eastern thinkers, including Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Biruni, Ibn Sina, and Al-Khwarizmi, expressed valuable and unique ideas on the issue of economic maturity. Their views can be summarized as follows:

Eastern thinkers highly valued the role of science in the economy. Scientific knowledge and technological progress contribute to economic efficiency and development. The scientific works and approaches of Farabi, Biruni, Ibn Sina, and Al-Khwarizmi were considered essential for effectively managing and developing economic activities. Just and rational governance was seen as the foundation of economic stability and prosperity. Farabi viewed just governance as a crucial condition for economic development. It was emphasized that justice, honesty, and moral values must be maintained in economic activities. Labor was highly valued for economic development. Eastern thinkers regarded labor as a critical factor for personal and societal well-being. Ibn Sina and Biruni emphasized the importance of developing labor and production processes. Trade and economic relations were seen as fundamental elements of economic maturity. Biruni had a good understanding of the contribution of trade to economic development and expressed his views on this matter. The development of trade routes and international trade was considered vital for economic progress. Eastern thinkers linked economic activities with ethical values. They emphasized that economic activities are not just a means of accumulating material wealth but are also related to the spiritual maturity of society. Ethical values and justice were considered inseparable parts of economic activities. Scientific and technological progress plays a crucial role in achieving economic maturity. Al-Khwarizmi and other thinkers had a good understanding of the role of science and technology in the economy and expressed valuable ideas in this regard. The general views of Eastern thinkers on the issue of economic maturity were shaped by justice, science, labor, and ethical values. Their heritage remains relevant today and serves as a valuable source for modern economic thinking and management.[2]

Introduction

Abu Nasr Farabi, in his famous work "The Virtuous City," extensively discusses society and state governance. This work addresses not only political and social issues but also economic maturity. The following key points can be highlighted: Farabi believes that a society built on just governance can be economically stable and developed. He sees just and rational governance as the foundation of a state's economic and social stability. In "The Virtuous City," Farabi pays significant attention to social stratification and economic equality. He emphasizes that equality and cooperation among all classes positively impact a society's economic development. Labor and production processes hold a special place in Farabi's work. He considers labor one of the main factors of economic prosperity and asserts that every individual should contribute to the development of society through their work. Farabi highlights the interconnection between science and the economy, stressing the importance of scientific knowledge for economic development. He notes that scientific and technological progress is a crucial factor in achieving economic maturity.

THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VOLUME-4, ISSUE-7

In his work, Farabi presents moral values as an essential part of economic activity. He emphasizes that economic activity is not merely a means of accumulating material wealth but is also related to the spiritual maturity of society. Moreover, Farabi addresses economic and social issues in his work, providing a comprehensive overview of the economic aspects of society and state governance.

Abu Rayhan Biruni was a great scholar, mathematician, astronomer, and geographer who examined various fields, including economic issues, in his works. Biruni proposed the following ideas on economic maturity: Biruni emphasizes the significant role of science and technology in economic development. Through his scientific research, he explored ways to conduct economic activities efficiently. For example, in his work "Mineralogy," he provides information on various minerals and their economic value. Biruni views trade and commerce as fundamental elements of economic maturity. He highlights the contribution of trade routes and international trade to economic progress. In "India," Biruni provides detailed information about the trade and economic life of India. Biruni's geographical knowledge was crucial in identifying and efficiently utilizing economic resources. Through his geographical research, he attempted to determine the locations and types of natural resources available in different regions. In "Geodesy," he provides information on the dimensions and shape of the Earth, which plays an essential role in managing and utilizing economic resources. Biruni also considers labor and production processes as important factors in economic maturity. He studied ways to organize production processes scientifically and increase efficiency. Biruni stresses the importance of moral values and justice in economic activity. He notes that economic activity is not merely a means of accumulating material wealth but is also related to the spiritual maturity of society. Biruni's economic ideas and research remain relevant today. His works provide an in-depth analysis of economic development, trade and production processes, and the interconnection between science and technology. Biruni advanced significant ideas on achieving economic maturity in his time and made substantial contributions to their practical application.

Ibn Sina

Ibn Sina, the renowned Eastern thinker and physician, is known for his scientific and philosophical works. Although he did not write a specific treatise on economics, his philosophical and scientific writings contain valuable insights on economic maturity. The following key points can be highlighted: Ibn Sina connects the economic stability and development of society with moral and scientific maturity. He considers just and rational governance as the foundation of a society's economic stability. Ibn Sina views labor as a crucial factor for societal development. He emphasizes the value of labor and its social and economic importance. He highlights that through personal effort and work, individuals can improve their lives and contribute to the development of society. Ibn Sina's scientific works, especially in the fields of medicine and natural sciences, hold significant importance for economic development. He understood the role of science in the economy and expressed valuable ideas in this regard. He demonstrated the contributions of medical advancements and scientific research to economic progress. Ibn Sina pays great attention to social justice and economic equality. He supports the fair distribution of economic resources and the creation of equal opportunities for all people. He emphasizes the importance of social justice in achieving economic stability and development. Ibn Sina links economic activity with moral values. He asserts that economic activity is not merely a means of accumulating material wealth but is also connected to the spiritual maturity of society. He stresses the need for honesty,

THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VOLUME-4, ISSUE-7

justice, and adherence to moral norms in economic activities. Ibn Sina's economic thoughts and views are closely related to his overall philosophical and scientific perspectives. He demonstrated ways to achieve economic maturity through science, moral values, and just governance. These ideas remain relevant and valuable today. Ibn Sina, the renowned Eastern thinker and physician, is known for his scientific and philosophical works. Although he did not write a specific treatise on economics, his philosophical and scientific writings contain valuable insights on economic maturity. The following key points can be highlighted: Ibn Sina connects the economic stability and development of society with moral and scientific maturity. He considers just and rational governance as the foundation of a society's economic stability. Ibn Sina views labor as a crucial factor for societal development. He emphasizes the value of labor and its social and economic importance. He highlights that through personal effort and work, individuals can improve their lives and contribute to the development of society. Ibn Sina's scientific works, especially in the fields of medicine and natural sciences, hold significant importance for economic development. He understood the role of science in the economy and expressed valuable ideas in this regard. He demonstrated the contributions of medical advancements and scientific research to economic progress. Ibn Sina pays great attention to social justice and economic equality. He supports the fair distribution of economic resources and the creation of equal opportunities for all people. He emphasizes the importance of social justice in achieving economic stability and development. Ibn Sina links economic activity with moral values. He asserts that economic activity is not merely a means of accumulating material wealth but is also connected to the spiritual maturity of society. He stresses the need for honesty, justice, and adherence to moral norms in economic activities. Ibn Sina's economic thoughts and views are closely related to his overall philosophical and scientific perspectives. He demonstrated ways to achieve economic maturity through science, moral values, and just governance. These ideas remain relevant and valuable today.[8]

The great statesman and encyclopedic scholar Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur (1483-1530) and his descendants carried out significant work in social, economic, and legal matters, as known to us from historical records. In particular, Babur's works, such as 'Baburnama' and collections like 'Mubayyin,' contain valuable information on the economy, including significant insights on tax policy. In 'The Great Book on Zakat,' valuable thoughts on taxes and their types during that period are presented. As we read these works, we find new ideas and advice to analyze and draw conclusions from the economic reforms and changes occurring in our country's current life, and to use them in practice. Notably, his views on the fundamentals of the economy, including production, trade, and commerce, as well as tax and customs payments, are noteworthy. It should be acknowledged that, although we do not have a specific work by Babur on state management, production, and trade organization, or primary sources about his economic policy during his reign, relying on scientific knowledge and understanding, we can make the following brief conclusions: as a great thinker and encyclopedic scholar, he deeply understood the essence of economic laws and the determining significance of the economy in the life of society and the state. Therefore, he issued relevant and fair decrees and rulings, conducting scientifically grounded economic policies, which resulted in peace, national unity, and socio-political progress during his reign. Consequently, the empire founded by Babur lasted for several centuries and left an indelible mark in history. During the era of Babur and his successors, tax matters held significant importance.[5]

In nowadays, "Overall, reforms aimed at ensuring the stability of the national economy through expanding the export potential of regions have significantly intensified. The tasks set at

the meeting will undoubtedly contribute to expanding industrial production in the regions, opening new export directions, and ensuring employment for the population. In particular, state enterprises in our country are being transformed to develop a market economy and improve the competitive environment. Indeed, without implementing measures to transform state enterprises, it is impossible to increase their attractiveness. In Uzbekistan's development strategy, along with other priority tasks, measures are envisaged to ensure the stability of the national economy, achieve sustainable growth of economic sectors, transform the digital economy into a driver sector, improve the investment climate, increase financial resources, develop entrepreneurship, enhance the socio-economic development of regions, and boost export potential.[1]

"Muxtasar' is one of the most famous works in the Muslim world, authored by Ali ibn Abu Bakr Marg'iloni. This book was initially called 'Hidoya' and has numerous commentaries written about it. One of these commentaries, written by Ubaydullah ibn Mas'ud, is called 'Muxtasarul Viqoya'. It has been widely spread in our region and was published in the Turkish language at the end of the last century in Saint Petersburg, at the beginning of this century in Tashkent, and other places. This work was translated into Turkish by Shahobiddin ibn Abdulaziz and is now published under the name 'Muxtasar' (Concise). The significance of this work lies primarily in its concise presentation of laws and regulations in accordance with Islamic principles, including economic relations. This book serves as an invaluable guide for learning and studying Eastern economic doctrines and enriching our contemporary economic thinking with Islamic economic perspectives. Additionally, many of its rules align with the economic reforms and educational efforts in the field of economics currently being carried out in our country. One of the most valuable aspects of the work, in our view, is the extensive and comprehensive exposition of rental relations. The book addresses rules for organizing economic activities through leasing, setting up economic activities, mobilizing unused or temporarily unused property in a mutually beneficial manner for both parties, and formalizing leases with agreements based on mutual consent. Below, we present to our readers some aspects of the essence, basic principles, conditions, and rules of leasing as described in the book:"[7]

Conclusion

Moral values and justice are considered inseparable parts of economic activity. Scientific and technological progress plays a crucial role in achieving economic maturity. Al-Khwarizmi and other thinkers understood the role of science and technology in the economy and expressed valuable ideas in this regard. The general views of Eastern thinkers on economic maturity are based on justice, science, labor, and moral values. Their heritage remains relevant today and serves as a valuable source for modern economic thinking and management. In Farabi's work, moral values are shown as an important part of economic activity. He emphasizes that economic activity is not merely a means of accumulating material wealth but is also related to the spiritual maturity of society. Additionally, Farabi, in his works, pays attention to economic and social issues, providing a comprehensive overview of the economic aspects of society and state governance. He underscores the importance of justice, labor, and science in achieving economic maturity.

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THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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