

COMMERCIAL ISSUES IN ISLAMIC SPIRITUALITY

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
The article describes the rules of commerce, trade, and law in Islam. Local Market, Regional Market, National Market and World Market are mentioned which show the prestige and glory of the cities.	Shariah, deposit, halal, usurer, hadith, commercial, measure, state, adult, quantity, amount, added value.

Introduction

The emergence of views on the issues of the economic life of society is the result of a long historical development. Such views exist in the history of all countries and peoples of the world. In different periods of historical development, the leading people of those times expressed their attitude to the events in the economic life of the society at one level or another, and expressed their views on this matter in different forms and at different levels. The merits of the great thinkers who lived and worked in the Arab region are at the core of such views. In their ancient, historical, and artistic works, they put forward their valuable opinions on the issue of economic life and economic relations of the society. Of course, it is impossible to study the views of great thinkers on economic relations without separating them from the period in which they lived. The main reason for this is that the main factor in their world views was the economic and political order of those times, the methods of state administration. Therefore, in their works, the heads of state gave important information about the working methods of the rulers and their officials, about the people's struggle against the invaders and about the heroes who emerged from them.

In the society and state of feudalism, Islamic ideas occupied the main place. In Islam, internal conflicts have developed and various ideological political currents have arisen. All of them served to ensure the economic, political and spiritual domination of the ruling classes over the oppressed classes. The economic views that arose on the territory of the Arab countries were expressed in the works of scientists and historians who lived in different periods. Since ancient times, great economic thinkers have appeared in Arab countries. In their works, one of the most important and necessary branches of human activity, trade and commerce, are described in detail. This is a very natural situation, because business is one of the most common activities in Islam. All big and small cities and villages in the East had a market first of all, without a market a city was not a village and could not be.

A grassy, watery, desert village is good.

If every city does not have a bazaar

Makhtumkuli

The prestige and fame of the city was directly related to its location on the trade route, the number of markets and their prosperity, and their prices, types and varieties of products, the number of merchants coming and going from which countries, the abundance of caravanserais, guest houses, and places of pilgrimage.

The market is also classified according to its scale. In this regard, there is a local, regional, national and global market. A local market is a small market, for example, within a village or district, in which mainly local sellers and buyers participate, and most of the goods sold are owned by the locality.

A regional market is a market within a large territorial boundary. Here, not only local residents, but also foreign sellers and buyers come into contact with the market. For example, the regional market in the lower Amudarya is the market in Khorezm region and Karakalpakstan. National market is a single market within the national border of a particular country, it consists of a complex of different markets. All artisans, residents, government organizations and partially foreigners of a particular country participate in this market. National markets differ from each other in terms of their size, composition of goods, number of buyers and sellers. The world market is an international market in which firms and government agencies from different countries participate, where goods developed in different countries are traded. Wholesale trade takes place in this market, the most important products (wheat, cotton, wool, coal, metal, oil, gas, etc.) are sold and bought.

Indeed, the East is a large market, and the fact that the development of culture, art, science, and handicrafts in such global cities as Baghdad, Damascus, Istanbul, Bukhara, Samarkand, and Tashkent is related to the commercial development here certainly does not require any proof. The development of the country is not an airy concept, but a concrete movement, the basis of this movement begins with the initiative of each person. In other words, even if each person buys a product from his country, it seems like a particle for the country's development, but it is from those particles that development begins. In the East, these are the general actions of managing and managing commercial affairs, which have provided and determined the life, livelihood, and well-being of thousands and millions of people, and the establishment of mutual relations between the person who prepares goods for trade, the seller and the buyer of these goods, on the basis of certain laws and regulations. In the 11th century, in most cases, it was built on the basis of Sharia.

Sharia laws also set certain conditions for the conclusion or cancellation of commercial transactions, for example, if it is revealed that a lie or fraud has occurred in this transaction:

- If the seller wants to increase the price of the goods in the buyer's eyes, and gives and receives it at a price higher than its value.
- If the fault or poor quality of the goods is public.
- If a part of the sold goods is overstated in the sale, and what they say is not true, the sale transaction is considered canceled.

The issues of establishing trade companies are also clearly stated in the Shari'ah. For example, a member of the company has absolutely no right to make a condition that one of the partners is more entitled to the profit from the sale than others, or to transfer the loss he has suffered to others.

However, Shariah allows to exclude one or two people from trading or to allocate more income to someone, only if the parties mutually agree. Also, according to the laws of Sharia, none of the partners has the right to sell or buy goods on credit without obtaining the consent of the parties. If one of the partners dies or becomes insane, the other member cannot manage the common property and income alone until the issue of his expulsion from the partnership is resolved.

It is clear from the above-mentioned legal provisions that in Islamic practice, commerce is considered to be a business of great economic importance. Therefore, for several centuries, even the highest rulers of all Muslim countries have been encouraging trade and commerce in every way, making it one of the main income sectors of the state, and they have been following the example of Rasulullah in their work.

From the early days of the first Islamic community in Medina, Muhammad Rusullah himself paid close attention to commercial issues. The hadiths of the wise words of the Lord of the Universe are a clear proof of this, some of which we will cite as examples. The best of the profession is the honest trade of what one does with one's own hands. Three people will be condemned to Hell on the Day of Resurrection because of unjustly misappropriating people's wealth:

- Avoid swearing during trade! Because he first increases the profit and then destroys it. The negotiators are reserved (have the right to break the deal) until they break up. Both of them will be successful in their trade if they speak the truth and openly tell the fault of the goods. If they lie and hide the fault of the goods, the blessing of trade will be lost.
- A cowardly merchant is deprived of wealth, and a fearless merchant is lucky. Bringing foreign goods to our markets is like an aspect in the way of Allah. Get your money honestly, even if it's perfect or a little!
- Whoever knowingly buys stolen goods, he is a partner in the crime of this theft. It is not in Islam to raise the price of goods that one does not know about in trade.

Today, it is impossible not to emphasize the economic sector, which is growing rapidly in the development of our country. It is not for nothing that our president emphasizes in every speech about pleasing the people and improving the economy.

The only goal is the benefit and welfare of the people.

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