

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE ACTIVITIES OF MINISTER ALISHER NAVOI

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Abstract:

This article provides brief information about the life and work of the thinker, poet, statesman Alisher Navoi, his work and the good works he did for the improvement, construction and peace of the country.

Keywords: Khurasan, Kherat, Sabzavor, Mashkhad, Marv, Astraabad cities, Ikhlosiya, Nizomiya, Khusravia madrasahs, Khalosiya, Fonia khanaqahs, Shifaiya hospital, “Dar ul-Huffaz” reading room.

INTRODUCTION

Discoveries of the great renaissance in Central Asia in the 9th - 12th centuries, the development of science and culture, the development of world-renowned scholars, mukhaddis and religious scholars, and this development in the following centuries includes: Amir Temur and the culture of the Timurid era, statehood development, the establishment of a single powerful state in Movaunnakhr, and the maintenance of peace and tranquility here, were important factors for the development of science and culture. The reliable Nakshbandi sect formed the content of the intense and wide-ranging rise of the culture of the Timurid era, and the socio-cultural idea served as one of the most important factors.

During the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids, science and culture flourished, developed and matured in the country. Movaunnakhr was at the forefront of world civilization in the 14th - 15th centuries. Mirza Ulugbek, Jalaluddin Akhmad Khorazimi, Alisher Navoi, Babur Mirza, Abdurrahman Jami, Khoja Ahror Vali, Kamoliddin Behzod, Mirkhand, Khondamir, Ghiyasiddin Jamshid Koshi, Ali Kushchi, Mukhammad Khavofiy of world science and culture of Timur and Timurid period. Scholars such as Kazizada Rumi made their worthy contributions to the world science [1. - P. 220.].

During the rule of Khusayn Boykara (1469-1506), peace was established in the Timurid state, and knowledge reached its peak. Of course, Minister Alisher Navoi had an incomparable contribution to this. Alisher Navoi built many madrasahs, mosques, houses, baths, bridges, ditches in the territory of the country and made a worthy contribution to the peace of the country, in addition, he reconciled the parties in the struggle for the throne between Khusayn Boykara and the princes and ensured peace. and left an indelible mark on the development of science and culture. In general, Alisher Navoi did good deeds that will not be forgotten until the end of the world. That is why the whole Turkish world glorifies Navoi as “Shams ul-millat” – “Sun of the Nation”.

Alisher Navoi was born on February 9, 1441, in a place called Bogi Davlatkhana of Kherat, in the family of Ghiyaziddin Mukhammad, a Timurid official. Ghiyaziddin Mukhammad served in the court of the Timurids and became governor of the city of Sabzavor for a while in 1452. Navoi's mother was the daughter of Sheikh Abu Said Chang, there is not enough information about her mother (in some sources, her name is Gulbegim). Alisher Navoi received his primary education at the elementary school in his city together with Khusayn Boykara [2. - P. 172.].

After the death of Shahrukh Mirza in 1447, wars for the throne of Khorasan began. Due to the unrest in the country, Ghiyaziddin Mukhammad had to move to Iraq with his family. In 1451, after peace was secured in Khorasan, they returned. In 1452, when Abul Kasim Babur ascended the throne, he appointed Ghiyaziddin Mukhammad as governor of Sabzavor, but he died soon after. Navoi and his schoolmate Khusayn Boykara were brought up by the ruler of Khurasan, Abul Kasim Babur [3. - P. 60.]. In 1456, Abul Kasim Babur moved the capital of Khurasan to Mashkhad. Navoi studies with his friend Husayn Boygaro in Mashkhad madrasas, taking lessons in logic, philosophy, and mathematics.

After the death of Abul Kasim Babur, Navai returned to Kherat in 1464, but Abu Said Mirza, who took the throne, persecuted the relatives of Khusayn Boykara, who claimed the throne. Navoi's father's property was confiscated and his uncles were executed. As a result, Navoi goes to Samarkand. There he studied with the famous scientist Abulais Samarkandi. He meets with Khoja Khurd, the headmaster of the Ulugbek madrasa, and a number of poets.

In 1469, when Abu Said Mirza was killed in a battle with Turkomans, Khusayn Boykara took the throne and invited Navoi to the palace. As a statesman, Navoi served as seal keeper in 1469-1472, minister in 1472-1476, and governor of Astrabad in 1487-1488.

Navoi raised the status of the Turkish language, created works recognized by the world. He founded the literary language of the Turkic peoples, he left an indelible mark by creating divans, historical, didactic, scientific, lexicological works, ghazals. None of the scholars from Navoi wrote much in the Turkish language. Navoi worked tirelessly not only for science and enlightenment, but also for patriotism and peace of the country. The sources about Navoi provide the following information about his good deeds: the lands belonging to Navoi amounted to 500 jeribs (30 jeribs 0.25 acres), as well as the inheritance left by Navoi's father, the property that was allocated to him as a state act. He earned 18,000 royal dinars a day from his property. He spent his income on science and technology, ensuring peace, beautification, and prosperity. It has madrasas such as Ikhlosiya, Nizamiya, Khusravia, khanaqahs such as Khalosiya, Fonia, Shifaiya medical center, recitation hall called "Dar ul-Huffaz", 40 rabats, 20 khavuz, 17 mosques, 10 khanaqahs, 16 bridges and 9 built a bathroom. He helped about 2,000 widows every year [4. - P. 218.]. He also built a hotel for 100 people on the banks of the Injil canal in Kherat.

Navoi stalls also existed and were located in the busiest markets. Navoi personally supervised the correctness of the scales and scales at these stalls, did not betray the buyer's rights, and did not charge extra fees for the imported goods except for the travel expenses. Navoi generously paid salaries to the teachers, students, even cooks and cleaners of the madrasas he founded. He gave talented students 24 gold coins per month and five sacks of soup per year. Navoi once paid 25,000 dinars from his own account, saying that if the taxes were collected

from the people, it would hurt the Muslim people, when the expenses in the state treasury of Khusayn Boykara increased.

Navoi will turn the Guzurgokh steppe into a prosperous and fruitful village in 4-5 years to develop new lands and to supply water to areas with insufficient water supply, to give land to the poor. Khusayn Boykaro will be very pleased with this. The number of ditches he built in various cities of Khurasan, especially in Kherat, increased from 300 to 400 [5. - P. 307.].

Alisher Navoi, thinking about the peace of the country, makes efforts to eliminate the conflicts between the parties in the struggle for the throne between Khusayn Boykara and the princes. Several times there was a disagreement between Khusayn Boykaro and Prince Badiuzzamon, especially when Badiuzzamon's son Mumin Mirza was executed by Khusayn Boykaro. In such a difficult situation, Navoi appeared in the middle, gave advice to the prince and dissuade him from rebellion. The position and respect of Alisher Navoi was so strong that Badiuzzaman, who knew and respected him as a teacher, listened to his advice and returned from the rebellion. In 1499, when another son of Khusayn Boykaro, Abulmukhsin, rebelled against his father in Marv, Khusayn Boykaro called Alisher Navoi, who went on pilgrimage, from Mashhad to persuade him to make peace. Navoi, who went on Khaj, reconciles father and son and returns to Kherat. That's why Khusayn Boykaro's praise of Alisher Navoi as "the pillar of the country", "the support of the kingdom", "the helper of the state" testifies that the peace and power of the state could not be imagined without him [6. - P. 45.].

Tired of conspiracies in the palace, Alisher Navoi asks Khusayn Boykara to appoint him as a sweeper in the household of the famous Khoja Abdulla Ansari in Kherat. Navoi again thought of the people and repaired several improvements and public buildings. According to Khondamir, Navoi will rebuild Jame Mosque in Kherat, which was completely destroyed by an earthquake. When the construction was completed on March 16, 1500, Navoi gathered the people and gave gifts to about 100 craftsmen who participated in the completion of the building. Also, one of the famous springs of Navoi Khorasan, Chashmai, located in the upper part of Tus region, dug an 80 km canal to bring water to the residents of Mashhad, who are suffering from water shortage.

Zakhiriddin Mukhammad Babur also had unlimited respect for Alisher Navoi, he considered him a teacher, among other things, he writes about the buildings built by Navoi in "Boburnoma" as follows: "My murderous houses of Alisher are called "Unsiya", my mausoleum and mosque are called "Kudusiya", my madrasa and housekeeper are called "Khalosiya" and "Ikhlosiya", my bathhouse and doctor's office are called "Safoiya" and "Shifoiya", I took a walk when I had the opportunity to go there [7. – P. 147.], he writes. Babur also mentions that he visited the buildings built by Mirza Navoi.

Alisher Navoi dies of sakta (brain stroke) on January 3, 1501, and the entire city of Kherat wears mourning clothes. Alisher Navoi did not create only for the sake of science, but he did good things for the sake of the people, for the sake of peace, for the peace of the country, for the well-being of the people, which the kings and sultans did not do. Alisher Navoi left meritorious works in the creative, political, economic, and diplomatic spheres. That's why his activities, the good deeds he did and his unparalleled works will remain in the hearts of people until the end of the world.

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