



## Alisher Navoi's social activity and socio-political views

**Khaitov Khusan Kadirovich**

Academy of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan  
associate professor, colonel

**Abstract:** This article provides information about the period in which Alisher Navoi lived, the features of his social activities and socio-political views.

**Key words:** Alisher Navoi, socio-political, history, chief, literature, creativity, ruler, kingdom.

Before considering Alisher Navoi's socio-political views, it is necessary to talk about the positions and titles that he achieved in connection with his political activity.

First of all, in many cases it is common to call Mir Alisher Navoi, but actually it is about the rank (status) of Amir Alisher Navoi. It is known that in Muslim countries, important political figures bear the title of Emir, and Emirs are considered important figures who determine and change state policy. In addition, the title is also awarded to major army commanders, army chiefs (Amir Lashkar) or heads of large administrative regions or persons who are directly close (status) to the Khan, Sultan, Khullas and rulers in the administration of the Central Empire. Alisher Navoi's status as Emir need not be discussed in detail as Navoi was the mainstay of the Husayn Boykara kingdom. In addition, Navoi's ancestors were nobles who worked in the Timurid palaces. In our other articles we have considered the social origins and social status of the thinker in terms of genealogy and therefore did not delve further into this topic. Navoi's honorable name, Nizamiddin, in the Muslim East is Sharia, "a rank awarded to persons who occupy a high position in social and political life." High degrees such as "Nizam ul-mulk", "Nizam ul-millat", "Nizam ud-Davlat", "Nizam ud-din" are awarded to persons who have honorably fulfilled their responsibilities in the state, Sharia, political life, etc. has made major reforms in politics and Sharia. It should also be noted. It can be seen that the words religion and nation are used interchangeably in many places in the Islamic world.

1. Considering that Navoi is a great person with great state, great science, religion and personality, especially with the discovery of the classical Uzbek language as a literary language, a name of Nizamiddin is not enough for this person. Because...

2. Of course, the nicknames "Foni" in Persian and "Navoi" in Turkish (navobakhsh, navosiz, sernavo, etc.) are of great importance as a great literary figure.

3. When analyzing the general characteristics of Alisher Navoi's work, especially his socio-political views, it is necessary to pay attention to the following situations:

Navoi's artistic expression is of a high level;

Based on the social period and socially important reality in which he lived and created in Navoi's works, social themes are in most cases covered with divinity. In most of the beginnings of the works one can recognize mystical features such as praise to Allah and blessings to the prophets and prayers to the saints.

First, when it comes to the origin of the word and concept of politics, its social basis is unique in the history and philosophy of the peoples of the East and the West. Nowadays the concept of politics is predominantly the subject of political science. All related processes and events are studied in the context of this science. Today's political science is viewed in the sense of political theory as a combination of the Greek words politica (polis) - state (city-state) or social affairs and logos - doctrine [1]. Its main content is the "scientific-theoretical justification of events and changes in political life and in the political relations of society" [2]. In a number of other sciences, social issues are treated on the basis of the problems and issues of this science or a directly related



field, but they are not deeply and thoroughly studied from a political point of view, as in “political science” [3]. In this respect, the position of politics as a subject of political science is explained by the fact that it summarizes events of a political nature and, based on this, leads to important rules and conclusions for the control of society. Politics (Greek politics - the art of governance) is a means of managing the state and society. Policies differ in their nature, purpose and methods of implementation, as well as the degree of expression of interest. “National politics,” “democratic politics,” “totalitarian politics,” “impartial politics,” or “unbiased politics” appear in various manifestations. They have different impacts on the development of nations. Whether politics can play a positive or negative role can also be learned from the experiences of the former authoritarian regime and from the life of some countries. Politics takes place in the context of the mutual harmonization of the interests of various social groups and forces. Otherwise, political life can lead to chaos, disorganization and political decline [4].

Of course, political science was not developed as one of the universal sciences in the late Middle Ages, and of course the questions of “its laws, categories, methods and tasks, the practical application of politics” [5] were not systematically studied. Nevertheless, there were specific views about the categories and laws of contemporary political science.

At this point it is necessary to express an opinion about the origin of the word politics in the languages of the Eastern peoples, especially in the languages of the Muslim Eastern peoples.

The word "politics" in the modern Uzbek language and the languages of other Muslim eastern nations is derived from the Arabic word "siyasa", "politics", "politics" and its direct literal meaning is explained as follows:

- 1) The word “politics” means to show severity, scold and scold in punishing people who deserve to be punished;
- 2) show dominance; the subjugation and discipline of the ruler through punishment and intimidation; For example: Politics – being feared, threatened, punished; Policy/goh – (Arabic/Persian) – area of punishment, place of punishment [6].

In ancient times and the Middle Ages, in politics, or in other words, in maintaining social discipline and managing society, the method of intimidation and intimidation was widespread, even the method of modern political management is an extraordinary form of Obligation.

Even if we come to the interpretation of the word "politics" in the language and theoretical views of Alisher Navoi in the works of the great thinker, it is possible to understand the meaning of politics as a method of determining, intimidating and demonstrating one's own power and your own will. But in Navoi such “politics” is expressed as a measure of injustice and injustice. For example: in the chapter “Adil Salatin Zikri” in “Mahbub ul-Qulub” “...Zallama and Avons are afraid of the politics of his blade” – i.e. before the terror of the blade (sword) of the just king, tyrants and tyrants flee in all directions. The same applies here: “... the politician is a foreign-minded robber Vahmidin Mutmain (peaceful, calm)” [7]

In the views of Alisher Navoi there are unique approaches to politics, and the political events of different eras are interpreted in different ways. In Navoi's works, the tradition characteristic of medieval thought of understanding every reality, every ongoing process, every system and every order in connection with the divine power and considering the Creator as the main cause and source is noticeable. Such a point of view did not go unnoticed by Navoi's works, which reflected his socio-political views. In today's political science system these are called theocratic views.

Navoi's views on politics include various ideas, feelings, beliefs, moods and other thoughts that reflect the political reality in society. These are expressed in his works, thoughts and opinions on state and public figures. Although they are not at the level of a specific theory, they make it possible to determine and illuminate Navoi's attitude towards the goals and political interests of various socio-political movements in society.

The socio-political environment in which A. Navoi lived was certainly different from the social environment and situation of the times before and after him. This political situation and environment served as the basis for Navoi's social education in general and, of course, for his later emergence as a genius of artistic and political



thought. It is worth noting that Navoi and other intellectual geniuses like him perfectly established the scientific and philosophical heritage of his time, the political science of his time, the ideas of social justice, equality and the creation of a prosperous, decent lifestyle. Such views and theories were previously expressed in different ways and in different languages, and in modern social sciences, especially political and legal sciences, they are expressed in short words: democratic views, democratic changes, democratic processes. But the works, theories and creations of scientists who created eternal works like Navoi served as a cornerstone for establishing modern scientific knowledge, current legal and political requirements, procedures and standards.

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