

THE PHENOMENON OF CHARITY IN THE LIFE OF THE POET AND THINKER ALISHER NAVOI

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**You have obtained many earthly goods, but do not strive for new ones:
The earthly good pulls you down, the holy good-up.
ALISHER NAVOI.**

Anntotation: This article is dedicated to the poet and thinker, statesman and major philanthropist of his time Alisher Navai. His life views on charity can be seen in his writings, as well as historical facts. Throughout his life, Alisher Navai did not limit himself to expressing the ideas of national patriotism in his works, but in his practical activities he worked tirelessly for the benefit of the nation and the state.

Key words: Alisher Navoi, Herat, Khairat ul-abror, charity, patron of the arts, Koran, Social protection, Khorasan, Jome Mosque.

Charitable and sponsorship values of humanity, original customs, traditions and values of the nation, the socio-cultural level of the people, respect and respect for their universal values are becoming important in the modern process of integration and globalization¹. The values of charity and sponsorship in the social protection system, which require analysis in the historical aspect, are one of the universal values inherent in the character, lifestyle, and behavior of our ancestors, whose qualities are directly combined with collectivism. Because it is known from history that people with a sense of collectivism have matured the qualities of generosity, good nature.

According to historical sources, the rulers of the Timurid state, which is one of the most important historical periods in the history of Uzbekistan, and representatives of science and education, it was customary to take care of people, provide assistance and benefits to the population, and create various amenities. Looking deeper into the past, we see that in history, many statesmen, large landowners, representatives of science, merchants, leading representatives of religion and mysticism were also engaged in good deeds. Such historical figures as Amir Temur, Shahrukh, Mirzo Ulugbek, Hussein Boykara, Khoja Ahror, Abdurahman Jami, Alisher Navai were not only patrons of culture and science, but also enjoyed great fame for the construction of gardens, buildings, cultural monuments, water structures, canals and ditches, the construction of schools, madrasas, mosques, hospitals, baths, houses and caravanserais.

Our compatriot Alisher Navoi is one of the outstanding figures in the socio-political, scientific and cultural spheres of the history of mankind. Alisher Navoi was born in 1441 in Herat. He was an incredibly intelligent and intelligent boy from a young age. Gazeli, who wrote

¹ Abdullaev D. History of the development of charity and sponsorship in Uzbekistan. Tashkent: Innovation-Zie, 2019. - p. 3.

at the age of five, was highly appreciated at the time by the famous Uzbek poet Lutfi². Navoi was friends with the future Sultan of Baykar from a young age and they served Abulkasim Babur. After the accession of Sultan Baykar to the Khorasan throne at his suggestion, Alisher Navoi returns to Khorasan and holds high ranks up to the chief Vizier. Nawai was a great poet and writer, a scholar of the Koran, a great statesman of the time, and a generous man who was an example to all. In particular, during his tenure as Chief Minister (1472-1476) Navai sought to establish as much peace and justice as possible in the country. As a result of his actions, cities were raised, water was diverted, most of the land was ennobled, and crafts were developed. Navai personally patronized people of science, education and culture³. His scientific and artistically perfect works are a great contribution to the development of world culture. But even in his scientific and historical works, Navoi exalts universal values and calls people to them; the great poet, well aware that it is impossible to satisfy the spiritual requirements of a person only by creating scientific works and works of art, sought to achieve his goals and practical activities. As a patron of the arts, Navai patronized science, culture, and the arts. Under his guidance and sponsorship, the famous work of Hossein Waiz Kashifi "Tafsiri Hosseini" was created, as well as many examples of literature, art and calligraphy. Navai Poetry is a collection of lessons about man and human style. Almost all of his poems praise good moral qualities, such as kindness, generosity, unselfish justice, patience, and resilience to adversity. Such vices of the human body as hostility, envy, greed, enmity, greed, prejudice, deceit, and the imposition of ambitions on the world are condemned. With separate fertilizers, the poet conveys to the reader that wealth leads to greed, and that greed leads to decline:

Gadolig' yaxshiroq ahli fanodin,
Ki olam ichra qilsang podsholig'
Jahon ahlig'a ko'rkim shoh ne aylar,
Jahon tarkini qilg'ondin gadolig'...

The poet encourages a person to strive for perfection, convinces that his life is not eternal and that he should spend his good on performing noble deeds, so that he does not regret it later, that is, Navoi calls not only for good, but also for charity and patronage.

In the fifth chapter, Khairat ul-abror Nawai addresses the issue of charity (karam). Even in this chapter, the poet tries to present his thoughts beautifully, smoothly. Navai believes that a person who is able to show generosity should never follow the path of greed or greed, rejoice that he has reached the level of wealth, and live in gratitude to Allah Almighty. Throughout his life, Alisher Navai did not limit himself to expressing the ideas of national patriotism in his works, but in his practical activities he worked tirelessly for the benefit of the nation and the state. Alisher Navoi not only expressed ideas about charity and sponsorship, but also tried to implement them. All his life, all his strength, all his money, he spent on the improvement of the country, the development of science and education. In particular, as it was said earlier when he was the prime minister, Alisher Navai built huge and majestic madrasas, libraries, hospitals, baths, schools, swimming pools, bridges and other buildings for the people. The historian Khandamir points out one by one that among the buildings built by Alisher Navoi there were 52

² Murtazaeva R. History to Uzbekistan. – Tashkent. New century generation, 2003. –p. 294.

³ Murtazaeva R. History to Uzbekistan. – Tashkent. New century generation, 2003. –p. 295.

Rabats, 19 swimming pools, 16 bridges, 8 baths, many mosques, 12 madrasas, 5 mausoleums, a library, a hospital and other buildings⁴.

Under the patronage of Alisher Navoi, the Oriental Miniature school was opened. Kamoliddin Behzod, who received the name "eastern Raphael", was also brought up there⁵. According to sources, more than 300 public buildings, as well as parks, irrigation facilities, ponds, ditches, bridges, reservoirs, and dams were built in Khorasan, particularly in Herat and its environs, on the initiative of Navai and his associates. Buildings, irrigation facilities, built by the great thinker Alisher Navoi, were widely used by the masses. Alisher Navoi, along with the construction of new buildings, paid attention to the repair of old ones. In particular, the courtyard of the Jome mosque, which he renovated and decorated, is 114 meters long, 84 meters wide and has 6 gates. This Jomeu mosque is still considered one of the most beautiful architectural monuments of Herat⁶. Navoi built in Herat on the banks of the Gerirut River the majestic buildings of Ikhlasiya, Qudsia, Safoiya, Shafaia and Unsia. He lived in oz and founded a fine library. This library was used by all the scientists and artists of their time. He built such caravanserais as Rabati-Ishq on the way to Khorasan and Astrabad, Rabi-Sangbast on the way to Tus and Herat, and Dirabad near Nishapur. At his own expense, Chashmay, who is located in the upper part of Tus province, dug a canal from the Gulistan spring to the place where the ten stones come to bring water to Mashhad. The author of the work. "Badoe ul vakoe" ("rare events") Vosifi in his work says that once Alisher, appreciating the work of an outstanding artist of his time, the humorist Abdulvasi, awarded him ten thousand coins, a horse with a decorated saddle and a checkman sewn from the best rubies. Even in the last years of his life, Alisher Navai steadily continued his good deeds. For example, in 1500, when the residents of the city of Herat and its environs were required to pay 100 thousand kebeks of taxes⁷ and ordered to collect 50 thousand kebeks from the residents of Herat, Navoi said that inappropriate taxation of the people at the current opportunity would not be worthy of the state of Sultan Hussein Boykar and would cause discontent in the country⁸. Under the tutelage and patronage of Alisher Navoi, such outstanding historians as Khandamir, Mirkhond, Davlatshah, such talented artists as Behzod, Shah Muzaffar, such strong architects as usta Muhammad sabzi, usta Javamiddin, such famous calligraphers as Sultan Ali, Hussein Udi, Kulmuhammad Nayi and others lived and worked during this period. Under the care and guidance of Navoi, scientists have created about twenty historical and scientific works⁹.

In conclusion, as a result of our research, we found that Navoi spent most of his income on charity and sponsorship. The results of the charitable and sponsorship activities of the Uzbek people are manifested, first of all, in the implementation of creative work in society, in the material and spiritual uplift of the population of society. In different periods of the history of Uzbekistan, including the Timurid era, statesmen, thinkers and scientists like Alisher Navai showed attention to the individual, the people, the Motherland in their creative and social

⁴ Alikulov Kh. et al. Patronage and generosity are the highest value. Tashkent: named I. M. Muminov Institute of Philosophy and Law, 2006, p. 14.

⁵ Murtazaeva R. History to Uzbekistan. – Tashkent. New century generation, 2003. –p. 296.

⁶ Generous people and health advocates: A methodological and bibliographic guide. - Tashkent: National Publishing House of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi. 2006. - p. 13.

⁷ Eshov B. History of statehood and governance of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, 2012. - p. 218.

⁸ Kayumov A. Alisher Navoi. Tashkent, 1976. - p. 54.

⁹ Uyghun. Alisher Navoi. Edited by Oybek: Tashkent: UzSSR "nauka", 1942. - p. 14-16.

activities. Alisher Navai glorified the people who remained on the threshold of oppression and poverty of his time, preaching universal qualities, on the way to the happiness of the people, fighting with all his body. In addition, the good deeds done by historical figures are remembered, revered and valued today. Scientists-historians who have left an indelible mark on the history of our Motherland, selfless activities carried out at the head of charity and sponsorship, play an important role in educating our contemporaries, especially the younger generation, in the spirit of charity and sponsorship. At the end of my article, I found it inappropriate to mention one of the Navai bytes:

**Odamiy dersang demagil odamiy,
Onikim yuq xalq g'amidin g'ami.**