



**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CREATION AND ACTIVITY OF
ALISHER NAVOI IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TEMURID
PERIOD OF THE 15TH CENTURY**

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Alisher Navoi, a great figure of world spirituality of the 15th century, was born on the 17th day of Ramadan 844 AH (February 9, 1441 AH) in Herat. The city of Herat was the second capital of the great empire founded by Amir Temur in the first half of the 15th century, and one of the prosperous settlements under the rule of Temur's youngest son, Shahrukh Mirza. The family where Alisher was born had long been close to the Temurid court and had a certain influence in the country. Fate brought Alisher Navoi close to the great and honorable people of his time, made him acquainted with the most influential and influential people. From 1466 to 1468, Alisher spent most of his life in Samarkand. When Sultan Husayn Boykara captured Herat, Alisher Navoi was already a 28-year-old scholar, a well-known poet and an experienced statesman. Despite the disapproval of his friend, Baykara appointed him to the post of minister in February 1472 and gave him the title of "Amiri Kabir" ("Great Emir"). In this position, Navoi used his position for the benefit of the ulus, the improvement of the city and the country, the prosperity of culture, and the triumph of justice, all of which ultimately ensured the stability and prestige of the Sultan Hussein state.

Herat became extremely beautiful during this period, the life of the people improved, poetry and fine arts developed. The "Ikhlosiya" madrasah for students, the "Khalosiya" hostel for dervishes, the "Shifoiya" hospital for the sick, and a library ("Dar ul huffoz") were built next to the Jame' mosque. More than 70 calligraphers and painters were busy copying manuscripts and artistically decorating them in the library of the Great Emir. In Herat, "Nizamiyya" and other madrasahs were built in Merv.

Navoi established agricultural activities and achieved very good results. According to historians, Navoi's daily income was 18 thousand royal dinars. The Great Amir



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spent most of this income on good deeds. Historian Khondamir recalls the 52 rabota, 20 ponds, 16 bridges, several dams, ditches, baths, mosques and madrasas built by Navoi. Navoi patronized scientists in various fields and was directly responsible for the writing of dozens of scientific treatises.

Navoi not only built Madrasahs and hospitals, but also equipped them to the necessary level, allocated lands for self-sufficiency, provided teachers, doctors and other employees, set their salaries, food, clothing, student allowances and books, and managed and organized everything perfectly, and he himself did not forget to constantly receive information and monitor them. He was directly involved in the design of the construction of buildings, was aware of the work of masters and students. The poet often invited people of poetry, science and art to his presence, organized enlightening conversations, educated young talents and created conditions for them. Khandamir, Behzod, Vasifiy and dozens of other talented people who achieved this education are among them.

The creative legacy left by Hazrat Mir Alisher Navoi has been passed down through the centuries, from generation to generation, and is still being reflected today. Creativity, development, and attention to various corners of independent Uzbekistan are the golden legacy of these forefathers.

In order to ease the work of farmers, Navoi brought water to waterless lands, cleaned old ditches, and dug new ones himself. As a result, the cultivated areas expanded, and the city's water supply improved. According to Khondamir, Navoi dug about twenty ponds, built 16 bridges and 2 dams. Navoi also provided the people living in the Madrasah and the khanaqoh with food and clothing. For example, in the khanaqoh " Khalosiya ", about 2,000 fur coats, printed shirts, shirts, trousers, taqiyas and kafsh were produced every year.

Navoi established strict endowments for madrasahs, mosques, and khanaqohs and tried to establish strict order in this area. In 1481-1482, Navoi completed his work in this area to a certain extent and provided detailed information about the endowments of these buildings in his work "Vaqfiya". Since Navoi's service in the palace and his holding of a responsible position were of great importance to the state and the people, progressive people did not want Navoi to resign from his post. Navoi, however, was doing well in the palace.



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Navoi also played a major role in the life of the country with his official position. According to information, Navoi had great rights, intervened in almost all spheres of state affairs, and could solve even the most complex and important issues himself. He strived to conduct state affairs with utmost honesty, in the interests of the people and the state, on the basis of honesty and justice. He was able to put an end to oppression and robbery. He writes in "Vaqfiya": *"I have been oppressing the oppressed as long as I can, and I have been*

"I conveyed to him (Husayn Bayqara) that the injury had not been avenged."

The "Ikhlosiya" madrasa built by Navoi was one of the buildings that spread the fame of Herat to the world at that time, and it appointed the most learned people of its time - Amir Burkhaniddin Atullah Nishapuri, Qazi Ikhtiyoriddin Hassan Turbati, Amir Murtaz, and Mawlana Fasihiddin Muhammad Nizami as its teachers. A large khanaqah called "Khalosiya" was built to the south of this madrasa. A building called "Shifoiya" was built to the west of the madrasa, where famous doctors gathered.

To the west of the madrasa, a large mosque was built, and a dome was built next to the mosque. This dome was called "Dorul-khuffaz" ("House of the Elders"). More than 70 calligraphy scribes and engravers were engaged in copying calligraphy and decorating books in the Navoi library.

Navoi also built madrasas called "Nizamiyya" in Herat and "Khusraviya" in Merv (from the word "Khusraviya" comes the year of construction of this building in the abjad calculation: 881 AH, 1476/1477 AD). Herat and other

More than 10 more khanaqohs and more than 20 mosques were built in the cities. Navoi's construction work was carried out throughout Khurasan and its cities. The number of buildings built at the expense of the funds at the poet's disposal is indicated in some sources as more than three hundred, in some sources as about four hundred. Most of the buildings built by Navoi have not reached us.

In conclusion, Mir Alisher Navoi devoted his entire life not only to creativity, but also to creative, kind, and charitable works for the welfare of the people.

We know from history that our great-grandfather built many charitable houses, bridges, canals, and ponds not only in Herat, but also in all the regions of Khorasan.



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