

Political and Social Thoughts of Amir Nezamuddin Alishirnavaei

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Abstract: Amir Nizamuddin Alishirnavaei was considered a unique figure, a genius and one of the genius scholars of his time. Otten was not only a poet, but also an unscrupulous politician who has done a great service in all fields, both political and social. Amir Alishirnavaei is known in the region and the world as a scientific and literary figure, and his upbringing and support of poets, master of Science, mysticism, artists, craftsmen and craftsmen are not his counterparts. Few books have been published on this issue. Now I have succeeded. I wanted to take a step in this direction and write the article entitled "Political and Social Thoughts of Amir Alishirnavaei" and present it to the readers.

Key Words: Majalis al-Nafais, Mahboob al-Qulub, Tazkerat al-Shu'ara, Khusma, Sir al-Muluk.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Amir Alishirnavaei is one of the scholars and thinkers of the Orient and the Turkic-speaking world who was born in Herat. Amir Alishir was invited to the Timurid court in 1472 AD to accept the ministry, and from then on, he entered government affairs.

Amir Alishirnavaei has spent his childhood far away from his homeland. He has been in Khorasan for some time and served Abolghasem Babar with his father. Navai studied science in the scientific centers of that time, namely Samarkand and Mashhad. After the death of his father (1457 AD), Seyyed Hassan Ardeshir from the Timurid dynasty took over his upbringing. Okhudra was indebted to his brother-in-law and ruler of Khorasan, Sultan Hussein Bayqara. Navai in the court of Sultan Hussein Bayqara first held the position of Mehrdari and then the ministry and took the title of "Amir". Both of them have worked hand in hand in the field of cultural development, development and organizing the socio-economic situation of the country, so that they adorned Herat as the largest center of science and art, as scholars and artists from many places to visit this scientific city. They came there. These two (Sultan and Wazir) were able to sponsor good deeds and build dozens of schools, hospitals, mosques and caravanserais.

1.1. Purpose of the research:

A Survey of Political Thoughts and Thoughts of Amir Nezamuddin AlishirNavai. A Study of the Literary and Social Activities of Amir Nizamuddin AlishirNavai during the Reign of Sultan Hussein Bayqara

1.2. Research Issue:

The founder of the Chaghta (Uzbek) language and literature, Amir Nizamuddin AlishirNavai, was the most prominent supporter and greatest supporter of culture in Timurid times, and for this reason a large number of scientists, scholars, artists, poets, writers and mystics came to him. Among the most famous of these are the famous historians Mirkhand and Khvandmir, the famous painter Kamaluddin Behzad, the famous calligrapher Sultan Ali Mashhadi, the famous scientists and scholars VaezKashefi and ElahiArdabili, as well as the great poet and mystic Jami.

2. IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH:

Amir Alishir's study and practice cannot be limited to the fields of politics and culture, because his efforts in the field of charitable activities and social charity have also been very significant. The main evidence in support of this claim is the list of numerous buildings, including mosques, monasteries, schools, baths, libraries, hospitals, inns, bridges, etc., which Amir Alishir had established for the public welfare. In the words of Amin Heravi, the author of the royal conquests, "they built so many mosques, schools, monasteries, ligaments, and shrines in the desert and barracks of Khorasan that the language of the pen is incapable of describing and expressing them." Herat Ikhlasih Educational, Attar Tomb in Neishabour, Amir Alishir Library in Herat, Jami Tomb in Herat, Cheshmeh Gilas Waterway in Mashhad, Shah Ghasem Anwar Torbat Jam Tomb, Dar al-Hifaz and the old courtyard porch of Imam Reza (AS) shrine in Mashhad, Sang Bost Caravanserai, Tarshiz Grand Mosque, Robat Esfarayen, Robat Chenaran although some consider this building to belong to the Safavid period), Band-e-Torgh of Mashhad, Baba Kamal Bridge of Herat, Fanaieh School of Herat, Sarakhs Grand Mosque and mentioned.

3. RESEARCH METHOD:

Regarding the research method, the subject requires the use of scientific sources and articles related to the subject. And you can say the method of library research.

3.1. Political Thoughts

Amir Nezam-ud-Din Alishirnavai has been a comprehensive and multidimensional figure whose various aspects, both in his life and in the time after his death, have been considered and discussed. This great figure of the ninth century history of Khorasan has been a politician, advisor to the sultan, commander of the army, poet, writer, thinker, musician, instructor and supervisor of all kinds of decorative arts, each of which requires sufficient information.

The love, affection, pure thought and thought that Amir Nezam-ud-Din Alishirnavai had could not be considered as separate from his social and philosophical spirit and desires. He has been very sincere and sincere in his love and beauty, and because his poems are permeated by a sincere and pure spirit, they sit exactly in the heart of the reader. In fact, he has been a human being and he has a worldview that is superior and he has used all his happiness and self for the happiness of human beings and his homeland and his right to be considered as one of the most beloved and enduring figures in history.

According to the author, Amir Nezam-ud-Din Alishirnavai was an innovative and creative figure. Although Alishirnavai was called the son-in-law of Sultan Hussein Bayqara, he was mainly the ruler of the sultan. "(163: 1) The order of Nawai was so high that the sultan consulted with him in all matters and did not do anything without his vote, until the sultan, under the influence of Zarrin and the ingenuity of this noble figure, gained complete control over all parts of Khorasan, beyond Persia. On this basis, whenever in reliable sources such as Habib Al-Seer, the memorandum of Rawdat al-Sifazah, which is referred to by the government of Shah Samarkandi, is referred to, the titles "Pillar of the Sultanate, Trust of the King and State, close to Hazrat Sultan and ..." are mentioned. "(5: 7) The thirty-eight-year reign of Sultan Hussein Bayqara in Khorasan has been considered a good period for the growth and development of a healthy world due to the prudence, administrative merit and justice of Amir Alishir Navai. Whereas before Amir Nezam-ud-Din Alishirnavai, the reign of the Timurid princes was based on oppression and killing, destruction and looting of normal work. Instead of severely punishing someone, Alishirnavai realized this fact, of course, from his experience and study of social behavior and the findings of political scientists that achieving happiness means making others happy, not killing, harassing, or persecuting. "And his studies in the book" Mahboob al-Qulub "also clarified the basis and style of statehood for ministers and rulers" (6:11)

Amir Nezam-ud-Din Alishirnavai fully believed that it was not possible to rule in the field of governance and globalization, unless those who benefited the good people were constantly prosperous. He considers fairness and justice as the basic foundations of politics and believed that in the field of justice and justice politics, no seed grows and does not bear fruit. Therefore, a mature and experienced world is one who sows the seeds of justice. It was these comprehensive theories of Nawai that the government of Shah Samarkandi, the author of the book "Tazkerat al-Sho'ra" and the contemporary of Navai, defined his excellent functions as follows: "Amir Kabir Navai is the supporter of religion, government, the backbone of Sharia and the nation. Khosrow Rozgar benefited from his useful advice, and the companions of the positions and lords were very grateful for his honorable speech ... »(30: 6) It is said that in 874 AH, according to 1470 AD, Sultan Hussein had left Herat, but due to the sedition of Mohammad Yadgar, seizures took place in Herat, as a result of which the peace of the people was taken away. Sultan Amir Alishir has gone to Herat and called on the people to calm down and establish justice. In a Friday speech, Amir Alishirnavai asked the people to return the city to normal. This was the first time that Amir Alishir spoke in public. Amir Alishirnavai, who was irreplaceable in terms of authority, prestige, political leadership, position and position at that time.

After bringing a series of reforms and ending the unrest and sedition of Mirza Mohammaddiagar, especially after his death in 876 AH, Amir Ali Shiraz was appointed by Sultan Hussein Bayqarab to the position of Diwan Beigi. Although he was not interested in this position at first, he mentioned that by accepting the position of the Emirate, some of the rulers of "BerlasWarlat" would go ahead and seal the forerunner, but the Sultan accepted this excuse and said that none of the great rulers except Amir Ali Shirmaq By decree, Ali Shirnavai became the emir of the Supreme Court. The general perception was that Amir Ali Shirbeh would rule over others by order of Sultan Moghaddam: "But because the sign was given to Amir Ali Shir, who, on the other hand, seals the good hour with the utmost humility and self-control in the place of Mehrzad, from which no one rests, this work caused special and general benevolence and increased the Sultan's belief in him." (166: 1)

Nawai had sincerity of intention and public interests took precedence over personal interests. When Sultan Hussein Bayqarayk wanted Magdaldin (a writer and poet. He was a writer living in India and by the order of Akbarshah (1014-963 AH) he wrote a book called "Kharestan" in 16 chapters imitating "Golestan"), he did not want Bergmar Damavana. To solve this problem of the Sultan, Amir Ali Shirnavai appointed Ranayeb al-Hukuma of Astarabad. The reason for this appointment made it so clear to the king that one day Sultan Hussein needed some money. The

members of the court said that there was no money and that no money should be collected. When Sultan Ortonah agreed to attend, he stated that whenever he was given the necessary authority, he was ready to provide the desired amount and arrange the government's economy so that the treasury would always be satisfied with the sultan's government and the people. » (29: 2) It goes without saying that music was considered in all cases of interest, especially when the well-being of the people was hidden in something. Although his visit to Astarabad increased his knowledge of the people and their situation, he maintained the same prestige and prestige that he had in Herat among the people there. He left his duty and went to Mecca.

Sultan Hussein Bayqaradriki wrote in one of his self-proclaimed letters: "We have handed over the settlement of the contract and the expansion of the affairs of the monarchy to the court of the emirate of the Great Emirate, leaving the great nobleman to whom you owe good property." (174: 6)

It is self-evident that the Nawai of a righteous person (because he was appointed by the Sultan to settle disputes and bring about reconciliation) still possessed excellence in his social relations with the people and men, and as a credible figure in a high position which was the same authority, attracted the Sultan's attention. Who wished the king to go forward and the people and their country would be blessed. (52: 3)

3.2. Social Thoughts:

The study of Amir Ali Shirrat's services and functions in the field of politics can not be limited, but his activities in the field of public works and social charity have also been very significant and tangible.

Amir AlishirNavai lived in Herat until late in life. During his ministry, he achieved a special reputation among the people for a series of social and beneficial works. "He owned a large area of land. He served and built 370 charitable monuments whose remains are still visible in Afghanistan. (6:8)

Amir Nezam-ud-Din Alishirnavaei, having good social relations, was able to attract the friendship and trust of the Sultan by agreeing to be with him during his childhood and school days during his reign. It was the result of his grief and compassion for the people of that land, who had gained more than fifteen months of rule. (10: 4)

Another of Amir Alishirnavai's socially rewarding tasks was how taxpayers paid taxes that artisans and farmers could not pay, and Manawai was able to exempt them from paying taxes for two years. Also, digging a 70-kilometer-long canal to irrigate barren lands in Tus province, complying with the law and preventing illegal activities and violating the law, imposing heavy fines on bribe-takers, and banning them from receiving alimony by officials were among the other basic tasks that Navaei was careful and persevering in.

"The late Ali Asghar Hekmat, in the introduction to " Tazkereh Majalis al-Nafais ", recalls the social thoughts of Amir Alishirnavai and mentions in part that " And at the end of this article, the completion of the endowment letter of Ali Shir has been brought, which shows the character of charity and benevolence of the poor and needy people to a high level. " (68:11)

A newcomer to the wealth of the world after fifteen years, he was a nobleman, good-natured and generous, and wanted nothing more than a good name. During his tenure as Minister, his intelligence was focused on promoting social work, such as building caravanserais, building public gardens, and building charities.

In short, all the arenas, especially the public works, whose social functions are orthodox, have rendered remarkable services. Farahbakhsh Najdargazargah mentioned the construction of a mosque in the passage, a water storage pond in the village of Ghordar Herat and some other examples of other buildings that today belong to Iran.

Amir Nezam-ud-Din Alishirnavaei took part in many social works of his own free will. In this regard, it is stated in one place: Enjoys. It was as if the advice of his mentor's teacher had done what he had said in the letter: (78:10).

In short, Nawai devoted all his wealth to the prosperity of the country and was able to leave a good name and reputation for himself in the pleasure of God Almighty. In the words of "Enlightenment and the vision of correctness in the field of science and politics from the beginning of the world to the present, he believed in such a way that he knew the survival of the name better than the survival of life and said that life ends and the good name of the end of the world is stable."

KhamsehNavai, who is a lasting work, talks about the high human status and various aspects of his status and personality in this book. He has many chapters in criticizing inequality, greed and ambition. Nawai did not consider his interest in worldly material things to be immortal, and his excessive attachment to it caused the displeasure of the Almighty God and the fall of man from his high position.

In this book (Khamseh) he emphasizes three more things which are among his ideals and aspirations:

- All Muslims, especially Turks, should have a single territory.
- -At the head of this realm must be a just ruler.
- -In this realm, having a single literary language understandable to all is essential. And that single language must be Turkish.

Because the mother tongue is Turkish Navai and his emphasis on the Turkish language of Çaghta (modern Uzbek) causes Sultan Hussein Bayqarab to recognize the Uzbek language.

Navai was especially popular among the scientists and scholars of his time and his works were handed over, so that at the same time of his life his Turkish works were translated into Persian and Arabic and his Persian works were translated into Turkish. Also, according to his high social and educational thoughts, he resolutely defended the position of scholars, scientists, craftsmen and artists, and according to the author: The famous Kamal-ud-Din Behzad, whose works are still beautiful and adorn the museums of the world, and also Shah Muzaffar, under his support. ”(69:11)

4. CONCLUSION:

Amir Nezam-ud-Din Alishnirvaei was naturally a humane poet who devoted all his political and social activities to improving the material and spiritual life of the people. The sorrow of man was eaten and the box that was far from the sorrow of human beings and God's creation was irreconcilable.

Good manners, good morals of human beings such as all-encompassing - knowledge, chivalry, humanity, truthfulness and honesty, kindness, contentment, generosity, self-esteem, obedience and foresight are vital issues that were evident in the presence of Ali Shirnavai. Ochun had these moral virtues. On the contrary, he denounced indecent traits such as ignorance, ignorance, irrationality, oppression and tyranny, greed, greed, betrayal, persecution of people, democratization and other atrocities. Sultan Hussein Bayqara, Sultan of the world and virtue, spread his knowledge. He loved and respected scholars, elders, literature, culture and politics. In the evening, while significant progress was made in the political dimension, great strides were also made in the field of development and social welfare. Amir Alishirnavaei was a person who, along with the Sultan, rendered valuable services in all political, social and cultural fields. Amir Alishirnavai is one of the greatest servants of Turkish literature in the history, whose outstanding services in the political and social arenas and his valuable services in the field of literature and art can be described. He was able to bring prosperity, comfort, security and spirituality to his nation in the most critical period of history. By building dozens of mosques, schools, bridges, roads, caravanserais, etc., he took steps towards the security and comfort of the nation, and provided the welfare of the people by organizing the state and military situation. , Our whole nation has benefited throughout history.

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