

ALISHER NAVAI'S OPINIONS ON A JUST STATE AND RULER

Tuychiboyev Sodiqjon Saburovich
Teacher at Namangan State University
Phone: 99899-979-58-48

Abstract

This article is about the concepts of a just state and ruler, as expressed in the works of Alisher Navoi, and their social and spiritual significance. Navoi interpreted justice as the main principle of state governance and social development. In his works, he emphasizes that the task of a ruler is not only to control power and authority, but also to serve the people and protect their justice. In creating the image of a just ruler, Navoi puts forward the concept of state governance based on religion, morality and human values. The article analyzes the compatibility of Navoi's ideas about a just state with modern principles of governance and their relevance for today's society.

Keywords: Alisher Navoi, just state, just ruler, state administration, social justice, spirituality, morality, interests of the people.

Introduction

Establishing justice in society, creating a fair system of governance, and raising justice to the level of the main criterion in social life in general have been urgent tasks at all times. However, the full and perfect implementation of this task has not yet been completed. The issue of justice was at the center of the efforts of famous thinkers of the past to build an ideal society. This situation is also reflected in the divine books. For example, in Islamic teachings, there is information about the prosperity of a just society (even if it is an infidel society), and the crisis of an unjust society (even if it is a Muslim society). From this point of view, it is extremely urgent to study this concept from a socio-philosophical perspective, to study it on the basis of the views of A. Navoi, who systematically analyzed it through his interpretation in his works. into the topic , it is worth dwelling on the essence of the concept of justice. In scientific literature, in particular, in the "Encyclopedia of Philosophy", this concept is defined as follows: "Justice is a concept of social consciousness that characterizes the norms of the possibilities and requirements, rights and well-being of individuals and social groups, the norms of the requirements that society places on individuals, and the attitude of different classes and social groups to socio-economic, political, spiritual and cultural events" [1.14].

Philosophers associate the emergence of the first ideas about justice with the division of labor and the emergence of private property. However, ancient thinkers did not interpret this concept as a universal law. That is, the content of the concept of justice is relative and is described based on the essence of a particular era or socio-political regime. For example, in Zoroastrianism, justice is expressed using the concept of "arga", which is considered one of the two pillars of the universe. Greek philosophers even considered the existence of slavery to be



just. The first Greek philosopher to systematically address the problem of justice was Plato, who in his socio-political views represented justice as a category similar to the concepts of "dominance" and "privilege". According to the philosopher, it is just that there is equality within each class, and that equality prevails between classes. Aristotle, who later developed these ideas, began to apply the concepts of equalization and distributive justice [2] .

By the Middle Ages, thinkers from Central Asia had developed their own interpretations of the category of justice, elevating it to the level of the most important means of regulating social life. For example, Abu Nasr al-Farabi defines justice as a legal category that creates the foundation for the existence of social hierarchy and order. He emphasizes that the establishment of justice in society depends on the qualities of the ruler and the internal and external functions of the state.

Currently , the concept of justice is defined as a category that represents all social relations in society and is shown to perform six main functions.

First, it organizes social relations in society in a purposeful manner.

Secondly, it ensures the protection of the interests of various social groups and maintains a balance between them.

Third, it increases ownership relations and production activity in society.

Fourth, it serves as a means of protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens.

Fifth, it eliminates relationships that are deeply rooted in reality but that hinder social progress.

Sixth, it inspires feelings of confidence in the future [3] .

Based on the above, this concept has the following characteristics:

Fairness - treating the rights and interests of every person equally and treating them impartially;

Equality - treating people equally, regardless of their social, economic, and legal status;

Responsibility - ensuring that everyone is accountable for their actions and making fair decisions in punishing the guilty.

Impartiality is the absence of personal interests in any decision or activity.

The main ideas on the introduction of justice criteria in the life of the state and society were expressed in the works of the thinker, great Uzbek poet and statesman A. Navoi. In his works, his views on a fair and effective model of state administration are of particular importance. For example, in his works, A. Navoi repeatedly emphasized the importance of a fair judgment, calling justice the "pillar of the state". In his opinion, society can develop and flourish only when it adheres to the principles of justice [4].

Alisher Navoi considered the state to be an important tool for building a just society. In his opinion, the main task of the state is to ensure the well-being of the people, maintain the rule of law, and create equal opportunities for all. His works, such as "Saddi Iskandariy" and "Khairat ul-abror", reveal the specific principles of a just state.

The concept of justice in state administration occupies a central place in Navoi's works. In his opinion, justice should be ensured not only through courts and laws, but also through the personal example of governors and statesmen. He called on state leaders to always act in the interests of the people in order to ensure justice.

Alisher Navoi considers the head of state to be a servant of the people and calls on them to act with honesty, responsibility and compassion. In his work "The Tale of Tohir and Zuhro", he



expresses his views on the responsibility of governors and their duties to the people. In his opinion, knowledge and enlightenment are one of the main factors in building a just society. He believes that knowledgeable leaders and an enlightened society play a decisive role in ensuring justice. Therefore, Navoi paid special attention to the development of science in society.

Today, Navoi's ideas about a just state are still relevant in modern state governance. His ideas are aimed at protecting human rights, ensuring the rule of law, and strengthening the responsibility of state leaders.

Alisher Navoi is a famous figure not only for his artistic works, but also for his social and political views. In his works, the justice of the ruler, the priority of principles such as honesty, justice and humanity in state governance, play an important role. These views are relevant not only for his time, but also for the present era.

The image of a just ruler is reflected in many works of Alisher Navoi. In particular:

"Khairat ul-abrar", Navoi describes the ruler as a person who puts the interests of his people first. He emphasizes that the ruler's duty is to ensure justice and care for the poor and the weak. The epic poem "The Voyage of the Sabians" discusses the personal qualities of a just ruler, such as intelligence, honesty, compassion, and morality.

According to Navoi, a just ruler should fulfill the following tasks:

- Humanity and loyalty to the truth: The ruler must prioritize humanity in his activities.
- Rule of law: A just ruler must accept the laws as an immutable foundation and follow them.
- Protection of the vulnerable: Protection of the poor and vulnerable should be one of the basic principles of public governance.
- Just governance: Navoi emphasizes that any governance is based on justice. Injustice leads to the weakening of the state.

According to A. Navoi, a ruler must earn the trust of his people. To do this, he must listen to the people's grievances and try to satisfy their needs. Ensuring justice in society is the main task of a ruler. He must use his leadership role for socially significant purposes, putting aside personal interests.

Alisher Navoi's views on a just state are not only of historical significance, but also instructive for today. His ideas play an important role in ensuring justice in state administration, increasing the well-being of the people, and developing science and education. Navoi's works serve as a scientific and practical basis for modern statehood.

Alisher Navoi's views on a just ruler testify to his high aspiration for social justice. His thoughts on this subject are an important guide for the present time and are of great importance in introducing the principles of honesty and justice in state administration. Navoi's works are an invaluable source in strengthening the concept of justice in state administration.

List of used literature

1. Philosophy Dictionary. "National Society of Philosophers of Uzbekistan". Tashkent. "Sharq". 2004. - 491 p.
2. Alisher Navoi. Complete Works. Volume 11. T.: "Science", 1993. - 640 p.

3. Navruzova M. G. Alisher Navoi's socio - philosophical views . On the topic "Uzbek school of philosophy history and the third renaissance" international scientific and practical conference. T.: 2022. – B 204-209.

4. Norov TO A. Navoi's humanistic views on the development of independent Uzbekistan its compatibility with socio-political life. Dissertation written for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD). T.: 2019.

