



THE SPIRITUAL LIFE AND CONFLICT PROBLEMS OF THE ERA OF MIRZO ULUGBEK

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ANNOTATION

The article provides a detailed analysis of the events and processes of the Temurid Sultan and the period of the world-famous scientist Mirzo Ulugbek, social contradictions in his activities, the possibilities of the new period.

KEYWORDS: Middle Ages, Temurids, Mirzo Ulugbek, social contradictions, Peace, good and evil, freedom and captivity.

Аннотация: В статье дается подробный анализ событий и процессов темуридского султана и периода всемирно известного ученого Мирзо Улугбека, социальных противоречий в его деятельности, возможностей нового периода.

Ключевые слова: Средневековье, Темуриды, Мирзо Улугбек, социальные противоречия, Мир, добро и зло, свобода и плен.

DISCUSSION

The development of human civilization is due to many factors and fateful discoveries in the field of science and technology. The medieval East was characterized by a complex of political, economic and cultural transformations, which ensured its special place in the development of world civilization. The basic principles of education and training developed by thinkers are a powerful incentive in the formation of a national culture, the improvement of education and upbringing, and the development of science. It is obvious that the formation of consciousness of the young generation without taking into account the national and cultural heritage of the people can have the opposite effect on this process.

The way of life, the personal example of great people, has not been evaluated in the same way during and after the period in which he lived. Some liked it, others criticized it, it is clear that life belongs to either greatness or misguidance. The life of Mirzo Ulugbek is a clear example of this.

Mirzo Ulugbek's centuries-long distance from us in space and time encourages him to better understand and study. Today, the opportunities of the new era in our country are the basis for a more

accurate assessment and analysis of an event or incident.

In the works of great scientists and academicians of the last century (we see examples of ideological order in the assessment of the personality, scientific heritage, social activity of Mirzo Ulugbek. In the following period, especially in the sources written at the beginning of the XXI century, the disease of scientific and philosophical weakness continued. The main reason for this is the lack of knowledge of Arabic and Persian languages and scripts, especially the inability to read the behavior.

As mentioned above, there is a lot of literature about the period, activities and social contradictions of Mirzo Ulugbek, but we know the names of many of them, we do not know their texts and meanings. For this reason, we try to consider the ideas of the article using the work of the great historian Abdurrazaq Samarkandi "Matlai sa'dayn va majmai bahrayn". After all, Abdurazzaq Samarkandi lived at the same time as Ulugbek and Abdullatif and was one of the officials of Sultan Shahrukh.

Those who have studied the period of Mirzo Ulugbek admit that all social earthquakes and catastrophes were resolved as peacefully as possible. "The word peace is a matter of mutual consultation and reform so that the country is not destroyed and



the people are not disturbed." (source above -202 pages). If the peace process is a weakness in politics, if reprimands and compromises do not work, "... the flags that will conquer the world will be raised high" will act like fierce lions and terrible elephants.

At the end of the battle, torches were lit on the walls of the fortress, and the victors received "precious ornaments, cash treasures, delicate ornaments of women, delicate vessels, beautiful vases, exquisite fabrics and magnificent goods." the blessing of his hangover flew away and ... closed the gate of need in his memory".

During the reign of Mirzo Ulugbek, as in the case of the Temurids, a truce was first proposed to resolve social conflicts, and if this policy did not materialize, war broke out. It is known who fought for justice and who else fought for prey.

In the political sphere, the movement for independence, in particular, has been taken seriously. In this regard, despite the rules of brotherhood, kinship, kinship, specific measures have been taken against those who betrayed and betrayed the authority. According to the source, when he was defeated, "... blood shows brotherly obedience, and those who hoped that he would not be indifferent to the consequences of brotherhood, but gathered the iron rod (heated) in the eye of the traitor, and pulled it by force".

It is written in the source that among the Temurids there are many who have risen to prominence in intellect and ingenuity. Particular attention was paid to the stability of the state, the definition of the rank of civil servants, the strengthening of borders, the care of the people, the maintenance of order in the state.

In the time of Mirzo Ulugbek, in the management of internal and external affairs of the country, based on the requirements of Islamic philosophy, faith, intelligence, entrepreneurship, unraveling the shackles of injustice, playing the drums of justice, taking into account the enemies of the country, identifying rebellious youth ... Assign spies (agents) to the east and west of the world... "

According to the sources, the state affairs include the management of the treasury, the debts of the Timurids, its repayment, and the cleaning of expenditures. It is stated that Sayyid Fakhruddin became the Pharaoh in the chapter on the law and honor of his time when he was a minister. He said that he had misappropriated the devon's money, and that the inspection of his activities had revealed "an undesirable picture of his life and the quality of his life, Muslims, a taste for his property and misappropriation of the devon's money, and all his treachery".

Abdurrazzaq Samarkandi, who once again proved in the example of Sayyid Fakhruddin that sooner or later former officials who could not draw the right conclusions from the lessons of history will

be held accountable for their sins, writes: suffered from contraindications... heart palpitations, shortness of breath, jaundice color... could not win; July 15, 1417 moved the burden of life to the place of death. First, the culture of rejoicing in the death of the deceased is still a burden in Islamic teaching and practice, but celebrities in Khorasan and Iraq, all gathered in condolence, greeted each other with a symbolic gesture.

We all know that Mirzo Ulugbek was famous as a ruler and a scientist. Another of his great deeds is that he protected those who walked openly for the truth, the source said. Abdurrazzok Samarkandi writes, "... Mirzo Ulugbek was a wise king, a glorious ruler. During the reign of his state and the days of his reign, the people of Movarounnahir and the country of Turkestan, from the oppression of the country, reached the fountain of justice... Mirzo Ulugbek was superior to the kings of the world in paying attention to the people of truth.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the great compatriots, thinkers of the East, the role and significance of the legacy of philosophical thought in the development of modern civilization, the spiritual basis for deciding on an ideology of independence can be achieved by:

- Scientific knowledge and conclusions about the socio-economic, ideological, spiritual and moral foundations of the formation of the first philosophical knowledge in the region will be strengthened;

- New data, sources, training manuals are created by studying and analyzing historical sources;

- The combination of national and universal values determines the global weight of our national and spiritual values;

- The role and contribution of the historical heritage of our great ancestors to the development of modern science and culture is determined;

- It is emphasized that the invaluable legacy of religious and secular knowledge left by our ancestors today is recognized by the world scientific community;

- The importance of our historical heritage will be studied in large-scale reforms carried out in our country over the years of independence;

- The historical heritage, wisdom and wisdom of scientists of the East are determined by the fact that they are an exemplary school for the education of a harmoniously developed generation.

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