

Creative Works in the 15th Century (When Alisher Navoi Lived)

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Annotation: In this article, the socio-economic, cultural and educational conditions during the time of Alisher Navoi, the culture and architecture of urban planning during the time of Alisher Navoi, the administration of the country by A. Navoi and Husayn Boykoro, and the creative activities of the country's development (Buildings and structures built in Herat and its surroundings, in Mashhad, Astrabad, Marv, Mazori Sharif, and other regions of Khorasan, Afghanistan, as well as their architecture, engineering and irrigation facilities), gardens created by A. Navoi and Husayn Boykara and typical of them features are highlighted.

Annotation: Social-economic, cultural-educational conditions, urban culture and architecture of Navoi Epoch, administration of Navoi and Huseyn Boykara, creative activity on the road to prosperity of the country (buildings and structures built in Herat and its environs, Mashhad, Astrobod, Marv, Mazari Sharif, Afghanistan and other regions of Khorasan, their architecture, engineering and irrigation facilities), parks created by Navoi and Huseyn and their features have been highlighted in the dissertation.

Mir Alisher Navoi (1441-1501) during his ministerial years in Herat focused all his efforts on serving the prosperity of the country, directing the work of vigilant people and judges to the well-being of the people, creativity and enlightenment. The famous historian of that time, Khondamir, writes the following about this in his work "Khulasat ul-akhbar": "Amir Alisher's care for the majority of the noble craft class is excellent. Tazqib (patterning with gold water) and the art of painting, the penmen who are flawless and limitless, as well as many painters and engineers of the time, learned these crafts with the education and training of the Prophet and became famous around the world. no, the good ones became equal. At that time, Alisher Navoi built many public buildings and structures "for the well-being of citizens and dervishes and for the comfort of foreigners": a hall, a mosque, a madrasa, a caravanserai, a bathhouse, a rabot, a pool, and bridges. Historian Khondamir Navoi gives specific details of some of the buildings built. Among them there are 52 rabats, 18 mosques, 3 madrasas, 16 bridges, 19 pools, 9 baths and several other buildings and structures. Rabots are buildings built for peaceful landings and rest stops for merchants and travelers on long caravan routes through deserts and waterless deserts. They included hotels, mosques, rest rooms (hujjas), wells, and even yards for tethering beasts of burden.

After A.Navoi resigned as minister, his friend Sultan Husayn Boygaro gave Alisher land and water from the Kush Havo Injil canal outside the city to build a house and a garden. Alisher Navoi not only built a house with a courtyard, a kindergarten and a large library there, but also carried out a number of auspicious constructions between 1475-1481. Academician GAPugachenkova believes that Alisher Navoi proposed the general master plan of the constructions, and the construction was carried out by a number of master architects, engineers, builders and painters of Herat. Since Navoi himself was at the head of the work, the architects and builders worked with special pleasure. Alisher Navoi is building a luxurious "Ikhlosiya" madrasa on the bank of the Injil canal, and opposite it is a very beautiful and beautiful "Khalosiya" house. Alisher Navoi writes about this in his "Waqfiya" work: "Ikhlosiya" madrasa's house was built." It can be seen that with the help of both buildings, an architectural complex-ensemble was created on the bank of Injil water with order and ingenuity. According to the organization of this architectural ensemble created by Alisher Navoi, it is known as "double style" in the theory of urban planning of Central Asia. We mentioned above that the world-famous Ulugbek and Sherdar madrasas were built in the form of a "double" style ensemble on Registan Square in Samarkand. The main feature of this method is that the facades of the buildings in the ensemble should be

opposite each other. It is desirable that the distance between them should not be less than half of the total width of the main styles of these buildings. Between the buildings there is a square or a street may pass.

The main purpose of constructing buildings in the form of a double-style complex is to provide shade and cool during the day in a crowded square or street between buildings. With the help of this method, a pleasant atmosphere and a wonderful climate were created in the magnificent architectural environment created along the Injil Canal, which is worthy of attention in the field of urban planning. Alisher Navoi will build the "Khalosiya" house on the south side of this mosque, the "Shafoiya" hospital on the west, near the Bible, and the "Safoiya" bathhouse, and a pool next to them. It should be noted that Alisher Navoi, in the buildings he built in Herat, tried to achieve the complexity of the convention that we use as innovation in our current architecture, and he achieved it. In consultation with the mature architects of his time, Navoi decided to build the area along the Injil canal. He arranged as much as possible the type of buildings to be built and the kind of good services to be organized. In addition to houses, the buildings here include a madrasa, a dormitory, a hospital, a bathhouse, ponds, shopping stalls, recreational avenues, and gardens.

The buildings built by Navoi were distinguished from other buildings by their beauty, airiness, beautiful decoration, and loveliness. The style and architecture of the buildings built by Alisher Navoi are attractively described in the manuscripts of the poet's contemporaries and in the miniatures of Alisher Navoi's own works. According to GAPugachenkova, these miniatures are an echo of the architecture of the time Alisher Navoi lived. In the miniatures of the poet "Khamsa" we can find images of gardens, garden beds, baths, ponds, fountains. In one of the miniatures, we can see that the baths of the Navoi period were decorated in an extremely luxurious way, and the image of the angelic bird of the ancient East was represented in them. The floor of the washroom is decorated with bordered louvre patterns at the height of a person's height. The upper part of the wall is decorated with simple patterns, and the roof is decorated with plant-like shapes. In addition, Navoi beautifies Mashhad by laying a large ditch on the city avenue and builds a beautiful porch in the southern part of the mausoleum of Imam Reza (10th century), which he believed in, and dedicates that place to the Qur'an. "Dorush-huffoz" is organized for the winter. It is worth noting that the design of the porch built by A.Navoi has columns, and on one of them he engraved the name of his friend and colleague Husayn Boykara. Alisher Navoi recorded the construction and beautification works carried out by his Injil canal in his work "Waqfia".

*This is how the bukkake building died.
He died free of need,
Darveshu Ghani died happy with his blessing,
Nematabad, the horse of this joy, died.*

In fact, Alisher Navoi's architectural conference along the Bible was considered not only a place of education, knowledge and health, but also a blessed place that distributed food and various means of livelihood to the widows. . Alisher Navoi's creative activity was based on his deep worldview and was focused on humanity, philanthropy, and goodness. Alisher Navoi encourages his contemporaries and even his heroes to be creative:

*Whoever makes a building, he will die gratefully.
In the book of the name of Chun, mastur olgay.
How long will the administrator die?
This name belongs to the ulus language.*

Alisher Navoi urges the people to improve the country, to turn the country into a garden, and the place into a garden. That's why Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur rightly noted in his "Boburnoma": "People of virtue and people of art do not know of Alisherbek-like mentor and teacher, it is as if someone appeared... ". Alisher Navoi will lead Herat to become a major center and will achieve it. In this promising and humanitarian way, he appealed to the people not only with his poems, but also made full use of all areas of creativity, including the peaks of architecture and gardening art of his time. took The essence of Navoi's philanthropy was manifested not only in his poetry, but also in his administrative and architectural works. Yes, I always want to build a building.

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