

## THE VIEWS OF ANCIENT WESTERN THINKERS ON THE GOVERNANCE OF THE STATE AND SOCIETY

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**Annotation-** This article describes the views of the ancient Western thinkers Democritus, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle on the management of the state and society.

**Key words:** Antiquity, West, Thinker, Public Administration, Democritus, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Political Views, Democracy, Timocracy, Oligarchy.

Theories of public administration have been formed and developed on the basis of the experience of historical development from the earliest communities to the present day. Ancient western thinkers Democritus, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle in their work tried to analyze the system of state and society, governance, morality of members of society, the interests of the people and the state, the norms in this regard.

Democritus was a Greek philosopher, one of the founders of atomistic theory. He wrote works in the fields of philosophy, logic, physics, technology, ethics, music. Some of them have reached us. In Democritus' philosophical views, moral doctrine plays an important role. His moral views are closely linked to his political views. According to Democritus, "A well-governed state is a great forest. The interests of the state must take precedence over everything else. The state needs to be taken care of for good governance. The concept of prosperity and oppression is objective and the same for all people."

According to him, "If one person likes one thing, the other person will like the other, but for all people it is pleasant and comfortable, the truth is the same. Pleasure is a sign of benefit, and pleasure is a sign of loss. The norm, says the philosopher, is that morality corresponds to the power and ability that nature has endowed man. In Democritus's moral teaching, the force that drives a person's spiritual morality can lead to happiness when it comes to the power of the mind, and the wrong action can lead to unhappiness. He thinks that all stupid, erroneous human behavior is due to ignorance, the cause of error, he says, in ignorance. Neither physical strength nor wealth makes people happy, but reality and multifaceted wisdom make them happy. Wisdom brings three fruits. 1. Good thinking. 2. Speak well. 3. Act well. The first provides mental freshness. Good thinking means making the right judgments about things. The second is sincerity, honesty. "Word is the idea of action." Third, wisdom brings practical benefits. "Instead of talking nicely about good deeds, one should strive for goodness. Instead of talking nicely about good deeds, one should strive for good deeds and actions." As a result, the wise man becomes generous. The norm is necessary for a contribution, a noble and happy life. All the beauty is average, I don't like the abundance or the lack," she says. Democritus' moral views are historically limited. For example: his attitude towards slaves is negative. Slaves are deprived of the moral norms he advocated. Its moral norms apply to the free people of society. A slave is a living weapon. He who is strong in the face of his enemy is not considered strong, but he who can restrain his desires is strong. There are men who rule over the city, but they bow down before their wives like slaves. Democritus's moral views are a generalization of the practical, spiritual relations of his time. Democritus's moral position distinguishes wisely. Wisdom is the criterion of order through the higher virtue of the mind Goodness is the benefit. Меъёрдан ортиқ лаззатга берилган, чегарани билмаган кишиларни Демокрит ахлоқ ва тентак бўлиб, ўз кулфатларига ўзлари айбдор бўлишлари мумкин<sup>1</sup>, - дейди. Файласуф бу қарашлари орқали жамият аъзолари ҳар доим ўз фаолиятларини меъёр асосида ташкил этишлари зарурлигини уқтиради.

Socrates-Greek philosopher. He stated his teachings orally, leaving no written source. He set himself the goal of fighting the Sophists and educating the youth. He gathered many talented students around him. He criticized

<sup>1</sup> [www/ziyouz/com/kutubxonasi](http://www/ziyouz/com/kutubxonasi)

all forms of government — monarchy, tyranny, aristocracy, plutocracy, and democracy — if they violated justice. The critical spirit in the teachings of Socrates The critical spirit in the teachings of Athens alarmed the ruling circles. As a result, he was convicted and sentenced to death for misleading young people, violating civic norms, and "worshiping new gods." According to historical sources, Plato lived a poor life and always walked barefoot in old clothes. His lifestyle, words and conversations aroused great interest. The philosopher spent most of his time in crowded squares and alleys. The style and character of this dialogue are reflected in Plato's dialogue. Socrates based his philosophical and political research on ethical issues. He rejected the need to study the origin and structure of the universe and inson t afakkuri thought incapable. According to Socrates, the goal of philosophy is self-knowledge, which is the path to true goodness, and goodness is knowledge or wisdom. It is the most basic sign of goodness and goodness in a person: calculated.

Socrates' life and scientific views are described in Plato's Conversations, Phaedo and the Commander, and Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates.

He was the Mashrab of the time of Socrates. He knew his opinion was right. He did not submit to anyone in the face of the truth. The thinker, with his views, was critical of the social system of the time, opposing Athenian democracy. Although he acknowledged that he was not involved in politics, state affairs, in his views, in his conversations with people, he put forward his attitude, theory and socio-political concept of governing society, the state, the police on social issues related to the state and society. He argues that police (city-state) life cannot be organized without laws solely on the basis of moral values. There are no laws outside the police, the laws are the basis of the police. ”

According to Socrates, whether he is a politician, a house manager or a manager, a person who runs the state, he must first have a certain knowledge in his field. Just as all good deeds are done through knowledge, governing the state is also through politics, justice and knowledge. So, knowledge-based politics and justice will be noble, moral.

Socrates wants public administration to be carried out not by lots, by popular vote, or by nobles, but only by a man with a basic knowledge of public administration. He said: “No one holding the staff of the kingdom can be a ruler. "Also, no one who is elected by high-ranking officials, who came to power by lottery or by deception, can be a real ruler, and only those who have the ability to rule the kingdom deserve the kingdom and rule." He believes that if a head of state is elected by the majority, others may know nothing about his knowledge. As a result, even ignorant, ignorant, evil people can come to power by chance. The educated man of his dreams has a certain knowledge of governing the state, and whether his state is based on governance methods such as democracy, oligarchy, tyranny or tribalism, aristocracy and traditional monarchy, the “educated man” is a person who can be an equal and equal leader. If such a person rules the country, social justice will prevail in the country. Governance is not only a noble affair, if it works, everyone (of course, it means free citizens) can master the science of management, prepare himself for political good deeds, if he acts, everyone (he means, of course, free citizens) can master the science of management, He believes that the head of state should have a certain level of knowledge, be able to refrain from amassing wealth, make police service his main goal, and be a dedicated person.

While Socrates condemns greed for wealth and selfishness, he demands that politicians live an almost ascetic life, stipulating that they should not have anything in excess and should not strive for it.

These ideas of Socrates about a once wise and honest leader have not lost their relevance today.

In Athenian society, dominated by slavery and social inequality, Socrates' political views on social justice, the rule of the "educated man," and his noble ideas were difficult to realize. Therefore, no benevolent person was found who understood him except his disciples. The laws of Athens at that time did not fully cover all aspects of social life.

Socrates denounced and ridiculed the electoral procedures of the police, citing examples from the works of famous poets (e.g. Hesiod, Homer). Alkiviad and Critius were his listeners.

As an educator, Socrates remained faithful to the noble ideas he put forward, despite opposition in the political life of his time. Although his ideas did not make any difference in the Athenian society of the time, they were reflected in the socio-political views of later generations. His disciples wrote down the noble ideas of his teacher to us. Socrates obeyed the laws of Athens, remained faithful to the moral principles he preached

throughout his life, and preferred to prove in practice through his own destiny that they were a powerful spiritual force. For this reason, his life, work, and even his death have been a great example for generations.

Plato, along with his teacher Socrates and his student Aristotle, contributed to the formation of socio-political views in the West. The ancient Greek philosopher, scientist and writer Plato interacted with famous philosophers from his youth and learned from them. He studied the works of Heraclitus, Parmenides, Democritus, and other philosophers. The Academy of Plato has been operating in Athens for almost 1,000 years. Aristotle also read in it. The academy taught not only philosophy, but also geometry, astronomy, geography, zoology and botany. However, political education was central to this academy. The training was based on lectures, discussions and conversations.

The essence of Plato's views is stated in his doctrine of "ideas" ("eydos").

Mil.av. In 407, the famous philosopher met Socrates and became his closest disciple. He is the author of a number of epics, lyrical works, comedies and tragedies, and a number of philosophical works. His works on politics are "State", "Politician", "Laws". Plato spent 12 years of his life in cities in Africa, Sicily, and southern Italy. He opened his school in Athens, practiced sports, and then engaged in literature, music, and sculpture. Plato's political views were expressed in the idea of creating the ideal state he dreamed of. According to sources, Plato went to Sicily to meet with King Dionysius to carry out this state project. But the courtiers did not allow Plato to achieve this noble goal. As a result, Plato was forced to return to Athens and then leave for Sparta.

In The State, which reflects Plato's socio-political views, he seeks to explain his theory of society, its ideal system, in connection with his central theory of ideas.

In his teaching, he argues that the state arose from the fact that people came together to satisfy their need for material goods and to achieve the goals of protection from external forces. Seeing the ongoing social inequality around him, he dreams of building an ideal state — a society that represents the common interests of all. In his view, the goal of establishing a state is to achieve general prosperity.

In Plato's view, the doctrine of society and the state is one of the central ones. He divided the citizens of the state into three classes:

“The first class is the wise men, the rulers who rule the state;

The second layer is the military, which protects the state from the enemy;

The third class is the peasants and artisans who provide for the state and the two upper classes.” Plato divided the form of government into a monarchy in which the supreme power is exercised alone, an aristocracy exercised by a limited circle of individuals, and a democracy in which the power of the whole people is exercised. According to him, the representatives of each class must perform their duties diligently. Plato also does not want the people to be too rich and too poor, he believes that the ideal state should have a moderate proportion of the population.

According to Plato, the government is run by a group of "good people." The good ones should be smart, knowledgeable, intelligent and polite. They should only deal with public affairs. In his view, a state ruled by aristocrats is an ideal state. In such a state, there are four, such as wisdom, courage, norm, and justice Plato created his own ideal state against inequality, but he also realized that it was impossible to build it in real life. Even if it is built, it says that the state will not last forever, it is because of the desire of man for wealth, for private property. That is why there are constant wars in society, people become slaves and free people, and as a result, the state system is replaced by this or that type of system.

Plato also creates a second state project in his political views. His views on this are reflected in the Laws. A limited number of citizens of this country - 5040 people. They get a house, a plot of land by check, and use them on the basis of ownership, not as private property. All property will belong to the state and can be inherited by any of the children. People engaged in agriculture and handicrafts, traders and foreign nationals are not included in this category.

According to him, the obedience of all members of society to the laws of a just society is the main guarantee of social development. At the heart of Plato's dream of an ideal state lies the idea of justice. According to him, the obedience of all members of society to the laws of a just society is the main guarantee of social development. He said, “Where the laws rule over the rulers, and the rulers are slaves to the law, the state will prosper. "If the state establishes an invalid authority over the law, then the law will not do any good, but it

will do great harm to the state." In his view, the economy is a factor in the prosperity or decline of the police (state). Plato should direct policy production, not politics. Any changes that destabilize society should not be allowed," he said. Plato argues that the economy is a factor in the prosperity or decline of the police (state). Therefore, politics should govern production, not politics. It must not allow any change that would destabilize society. He supported the belief in the gods, condemned atheism, and believed that the rulers of the state should be godly.

Aristotle wrote works on physics, metaphysics, poetry, theater, logic, rhetoric, politics, ethics, biology and zoology. According to Aristotle, "the state arises naturally to meet the needs of life, but the purpose of its existence is to bring prosperity to the people."

Aristotle's political views are based on the idea that "man is a social creature", that is, the family, society, the state are the main spheres of human life and activity, without which he can not live. Aristotle sees family and social upbringing as a means of strengthening the state system, so the school should belong only to the state, in which all citizens (except slaves) must first master the sciences that teach the state order. Aristotle believes that in the matter of the state, any person should not wait for favorable political conditions, but should be able to govern on the basis of a good constitution, taking care of the physical and mental upbringing of the younger generation.

Aristotle promotes the idea that there are three positive and three negative forms of governing the state. In a state with good governance, its use is excluded, and power is at the service of society as a whole: monarchy (monarchy), aristocracy (nobility) and "politics" (middle class, moderate democracy). Conversely, tyranny, pure oligarchy, and ochlocracy are all forms of monarchy, aristocracy, and "politics" that have become obsolete over time.

Aristotle also warns members of society about the vices that can negatively affect the development of the state, and quotes the following proverbs:

Learn to be modest in your pursuit of fame and in avoiding it.

How a respectable person is usually judged by his or her performance. Without it, its purpose cannot be known. If a person's conscience and aspirations for beauty could be seen directly, he would be considered a noble person even without the work he is doing.

Selfishness is determined not by self-love, but by the excess of that love.

Prideful people are jealous of people who are devoid of this quality.

We must never be afraid of poverty, disease, or anything that is not considered a defect in general and does not depend on a person.

Those who conquer their desires are inflexible people. Those who are able to overcome themselves are brave and courageous.

Those who are afraid to do good cannot be included in the category of morally beautiful people. The most noble people are those who know that all good things are good, and that neither wealth nor deeds can ruin them.

We have free time Conscience is the just judge of a noble man.

It is impossible to do good deeds without suffering and pleasure.

It is impossible to act in social life without having certain moral qualities, such as being a decent person.

Not the goal, but the means to achieve it are crucial.

Aristotle was a great scholar who was known as a teacher by scientists of all time. His encyclopedic works have also left a deep mark on the works of oriental thinkers. From the 7th to the 8th centuries, especially during the reigns of Harun-ar-Rashid and Ma'mun, Aristotle's works were translated and studied in the Arab Caliphate, and dozens of commentaries and commentaries were written on them. The great scientists of Central Asia played a major role in this work. Abu Nasr was awarded the title of "Aristotle of the East" for his scientific commentary on Farabi Aristotle's works "Metaphysics", "About the Soul", "Ethics", "Categories", "Analytics".

In conclusion, the rich scientific heritage of Western thinkers of antiquity has not lost its significance, even though centuries have passed. Because their political and philosophical views reflected the ideas of a fair approach to the management of the state and society, the rule of law, the rulers to organize and conduct their activities on the basis of the law.