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Kamola Ravshanovna Khayrullayeva
Bukhara State Medical Institute
Teacher of Foreign Languages Department

DESCRIPTION OF ZAHIRIDDIN BABUR'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN VARIOUS FIELDS IN THE WORKS OF UZBEK AND WORLD AUTHORS

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to research on lifelong activities of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur as a military man, great king, specialist of art, architecture, culture and literature. In this process, there is a glance at numerous literary works written by representatives of Uzbek and world literature.

Key words: prince, king, commander, Imperial country, writer, poetry, literary works, art, culture, architecture, painting, building, gardening, ruling system, military actions.

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Introduction

It is not a secret for us that human history has faced with limitless number of heroes and heroines who had a great role in formulating different spheres of environment. A number of them effected on the development of literature and art, whereas others impacted on politics and military life. However, in this article we are going to identify achievements of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur in various fields. In this case, as a tool we chose some of invaluable works created by Uzbek, Indian and English authors.

I. Early life and background.

Known as the famous writer Zahiriddin was born in Ferghana region on February 14, 1483. He was the son of Timurid Omar Sheikh Mirzo. However, Indian writer S.M.Jaffar indicated some misconception in his work "The Mughal Empire from Babar to Aurangzeb" that Zahiriddin was born on February 24, 1483. Babur was descended from Amir Temur on the father's side and Genghis Khan on the mother's side. In his veins he combined the blood of two great warriors of Central Asia, that is, he embodied the courage of nomadic Tatars and the qualities of civilized Arabs. Babur was not originally a Mongol. In his "Memoirs", he spoke little about the Mongols and always referred

to himself as a Turk. But it is strange that the state he founded in India became known in history as the "Mongol Empire". The main reason for this is that the Indians called all the Muslim invaders as "Afghans" and "Mongols".

II. First attempts as a king and commander.

After gaining the reign of father in 1494, Babur was forced to fight with his own uncles for the throne. As a result, Zahiriddin lost his lands for the sake of Shaibanids and then in 1504 "Tiger" established his new country in Khurasan and continued his reign as a king. Soon Kandahar and Herat lands were also conquered. Subsequently, while continuing his rule in Khurasan, Zahiriddin began to think of conquering India. In his youth, Babur had read and heard about the triumphal procession of his ancestor Temur to India. At that time Babur himself was planning to conquer the fertile fields, rich nature and vast plains of India. However, he could not fully state the reason why Babur put his family and his army in danger of occupying the territory of North India. Despite the fact that royal power was in the blood of Babur, he was more commonly known as a "born traveler" and his character determined his fate.

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Babur's first attempts in conquering India were in convenient time. Indian army was very weak and uncoordinated, Babur's soldiers, on the other hand, were very strong and well prepared. Babur could defeat Indian king of that time, Ibrahim Lodi's 100,000-strong army with his army of only 12,000, as Zahiriddin's men were well-trained and had a large number of artillery. Thus, on April 22, 1526, Babur's name was declared as a king of Dehli in the mosque. Now that the Afghan rule in India was over and the Mongol rule began.

III. Actions as a great ruler.

Zahiriddin Muhammad, who ruled Kabul from 1504-1526, established a centralized, strong state. He did extensive work on improving the country. He ordered to build big markets. It boosted both domestic and foreign trade. The release of new canals was a major factor in the regulation of dams. "Tiger" expanded the cultivated area, created new parks. He built monuments based on oriental architectural traditions. As a result, this contributed to the spiritual and economic value of the people.

A brilliant era began in India with the entrance of Zahiriddin to this land. Indian land reached its peak of development under the rule of Moghuls. It is clear from these thoughts that the Indian writer had a positive view of the activities of Babur and his descendants in India. Under their rule the land of India flourished in different spheres of science.

Babur served as king of India for less than 5 years, but his system of government during this period is seen as a period of strong energy, quick decisions, and agility, just like in his military campaigns. After taking the throne of Delhi, the common people rebelled against the rule of Zahiriddin because they preferred a tyrant to a foreign king. Babur's own people also offered to go back saying that the hot climate of India had a negative effect on their health, but the great king came out to them and gave a speech and said that he came to India to stay for a lifetime, nothing but death can separate from this kingdom and his speech lifted the spirits of all.

He restored Agra as the capital of his state and was able to turn it into a city of beautiful gardens with large palaces, baths, wells, and waterways; Zahiriddin ordered the renovation of mosques and other buildings there and introduced a high-speed mail system between Kabul and Agra. Babur divided his kingdom among his soldiers. Professor Rushbrook-Williams left the following fair opinion about Zahiriddin's ruling system: "Babur could inherit the country which could be united only with the help of monarchy. His Imperia possessed very weak politics". It is important to remember that Babur did not have enough time to introduce new laws and regulations in the country. If he had lived longer, he would have proved his abilities as a great manager. It is clear from these views that

while many foreigners, especially the people of India, regarded Babur as a great commander because of his many military achievements, they did not regard him as a great king and leader.

The Mongol Imperialism, a period rich in new ideas, was able to create good conditions for the flourishing of art and the development of literature. During two centuries of rule, the Mongol Empire became a real Heaven for poets and writers, historians and artists, philosophers, musicians and dancers, engineers and architects.

S. Lane-Poole described Babur's achievements as follows: "When he came to India, the way for the Imperial State was opened in the country, and his place in the field of literature is significant with his travels, his wonderful book "Memories". In Persian and Latin, Babur was a great poet, and in Turkish, he had his own style in poetry and prose. When we look at history, it is difficult to find a prince who is higher position than Babur in terms of genius and mastery of a complex path of destiny".

Babur ascended the throne of Delhi in 1526, but he was a stranger to India and always continued to feel that way. He came from the north, from Central Asia, which flourished under the influence of the Timurid Renaissance, and where the influence of Iranian art and culture was strong. He has always longed for a friendly community in Baghdad and Iran, and for pleasant conversations. Babur missed the snow and glaciers of the northern peaks, the flowers and fruits of Fergana. He described India as a very good country, despite the inconveniences he faced with.

Babur died 4 years after his arrival in India, and much of his time was spent in struggles and the relocation of the capital to Agra, where he used the services of architects called from Constantinople. At that time, Constantinople was under the rule of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, and construction in this city was at a high level. Babur was acquainted with a very small part of India, but he believed that at that time northern India was at a much lower cultural level. According to Babur, there was no shortage of skilled workers and art critics in India. But they lacked the ability to make mechanical discoveries.

Even when Babur came to northern India, the southern city of Vijayanagar is said to have been home to many works of art and culture by many European tourists. However, there was a cultural decline in northern India. The main reason for this was the large number of casualties during the Afghan invasion. Under the rule of the Mongols, who had a higher standard of living and culture than the Afghans, many changes took place in India, which brought the aristocratic lifestyle to this country.

Babur was a handsome man, a true Renaissance prince. He was a brave man, a traveler, a true lover of art, literature and good living conditions. (J.Nehru)

On December 26, 1530, the great king and commander Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, the

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incomparable writer and poet, passed away this world forever. He himself bequeathed his burial at the "Aram Bagh" garden in Kabul.

IV. Literary activity as a writer and poet.

First and foremost, while describing Zahiriddin as a writer, we must mention about the "Baburnama" written by him throughout his life, which is the autobiographical work of the great leader containing life story. By collecting all his lyrical poetry, Zahiriddin created the "Kabul devon" in 1519, and the "Indian devon" in 1528-1529. The total number of poems created by the great poet is 400, 119 of them are in the ghazal genre and 231 in the rubai genre. He also co-authored the book "Mubayyin-i-Zakot", written in 1522 which includes tax rate that what amount of taxes should be collected according to the level of population.

Being a well-versed linguist, Zahiriddin created the book "Mukhtasar" dedicated to the science of "Aruz" in 1523-1526, and it now serves linguists as a great source in linguistics. Babur, who was also interested in translation, translated the Hodja Ahror's "Volidia" from Persian into Turkish.

In addition, there is information that Babur wrote books such as "Harb ishi" in order to share his knowledge, skills in the military field and "Musika ilmi" to contribute to the development of music.

V. Achievements in art, architecture and gardening.

Babur was a great art lover. Architecture, poetry, painting, music, gardening, and the art of decorating books with various paintings reached to the peak of its flourishing under his rule. His interests were so strong that even in the heyday of his reign he could find time to engage in the arts. When he arrived in India, he did not like the buildings of Delhi and Agra, but he was amazed by the architecture of Gwalior. However, only one mosque in Panipat and the Jome Mosque in Sambhal which were built during his rule have survived till now.

VI. Conclusion.

In summing up, when we look through the human history, we can be sure that numerous kings, commanders, rulers; writers, poets; artists, painters; architects had an invaluable role in forming today's view of the world. However, the person who collected all abovementioned features in his priceless mind was Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. In this article we attempted to research on a number of literary works, articles written by representatives of Uzbek and world literature. After the analysis, we came into conclusion that different authors had various thoughts about activities of Babur. Both positive and negative opinions about Zahiriddin's military actions, policy, literary and artistic activity are included in their books.

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