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## Studying the Personality of Babur and his Government, Creativity and Scientific-Creative Heritage

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**ABSTRACT**

In this article, the material and spiritual wealth of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and the Baburi dynasty, the scientific and creative heritage of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, statecraft and military activity, the researches carried out on the extensive study of the Baburi dynasty, rare manuscripts, antiques, rare manuscripts, and ancient books, which are kept in world museums. , works of art, etc., recognition by the world community, research conducted by our republic and foreign scientists and their comparative analysis are described

**Keywords:**

Z.M. Babur, Babur dynasty, , Delhi, Pakistan Agra, Kabul, "Baburnoma" , "Devoni Babur", Kohinoor, Black Eye Gold Ring, Emerald Eye Ring Humayun's Tomb, Akbar Shah's Tomb "Taj Mahal" "Red castle", "Old Castle", swords of Z.M. Boburing,

After the independence of our country, large-scale work is being carried out to study and research the life and work of great geniuses, thinkers of our nation, rich scientific heritage, and perpetuate their name and memory. In particular, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, who was a horn and poet, a great general and statesman, who made a significant contribution to world civilization, and studied the artistic and scientific heritage of the Babur dynasty, and also carried out significant work on the wide promotion of the creativity and creativity carried out by them. is increasing.

The decision of the head of our state on January 25 of this year "On the wide celebration of the 540th anniversary of the birth of the

great poet and scientist, famous statesman Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur" opened a wide way to raise the work in this direction to a higher level.

It is no exaggeration to say that the citizens of the whole country were moved by the fact that the tasks defined in the President's decision were focused on the aspects that have not been paid attention to until now. After all, it is impossible to forget the tremendous contribution of this brave king to human civilization. His services are greatly appreciated by the people of the world, especially the people of Uzbekistan and India.

In the decision, it is especially noted that today, when our dear Motherland is entering a

new stage of national development - the Third Renaissance period, fundamental changes are taking place in all aspects of our life, the in-depth study and popularization of Babur Mirza's priceless heritage is of even greater importance. It involves the repair and beautification of monuments and sites related to the name of Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur in our country, the identification and research of unique manuscripts related to Babur's life, scientific and creative heritage, and the period in which he lived, and wide promotion of his exemplary life and rich heritage among the population, students and researchers. conducting a competition of scientific and journalistic and artistic works dedicated to the life and work of Babur Mirza, establishing a state scholarship named after Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur for students of higher educational institutions in the fields of history and geography, starting from the 2023/2024 academic year, among students of general secondary educational institutions, "Connoisseurs of Babur's works " competition and a number of tasks such as conducting an essay competition on the topic "Understanding Babur".

It should be noted that Amir Temur and the Timurid dynasty play an important role in the development of Uzbekistan's statehood. Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur is one of the kings worthy of these great ancestors.

The turbulent life and energetic activity of our great grandfather coincided with the last period of the Timurid state, which was politically in crisis. Babur Mirza had to endure all the sufferings of this period. After various confrontations in the field of history, Babur went to Kabul. Although homesickness and the desire to return accompanied him throughout his life, he established a huge kingdom in the historical regions of present-day Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. In the beginning of history, this country was named after the Baburi dynasty.

Babur continued the good works of his ancestors in the path of knowledge and prosperity of the country and left a great legacy to future generations.

When we talk about the material and spiritual

wealth of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and the Babur dynasty, it is appropriate to first of all dwell on the scientific and creative heritage of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur.

"Boburnoma" stands out among the works that bear witness to the life of ancient Movarounahr and its peoples. Lyric poet, Uzbek classical literature Z.M., the representative of the verse after Navoi. This work created by Babur is a treasure of social, historical, scientific-natural and literary linguistic information. It describes the events that took place in Central Asia, Afghanistan and India from 1494 to 1530.

"Boburnoma" is both a historical source and an important geographical guide. The book describes the Ferghana Valley. According to Babur's description, the Ferghana Valley was surrounded by Kashgar in the east, Samarkand in the west, Badakhshan mountains in the south, and Almalik and Almaota cities and territories in the north. Before the establishment of the Kokand Khanate, there were cities such as Andijan, Ashikent, Koson, Uzgand, Marginon (Margilan), Isfara, Voruh, Konibodom, Khojand and Osh, which played a major role in the history of Turkestan, particularly in the history of culture, in the Fergana Valley.

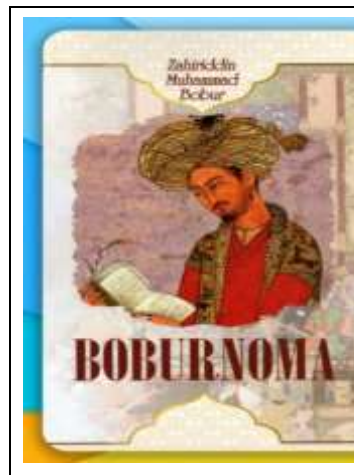
"Boburnoma" is a cultural monument comparable to Alisher Navoi's "Hamsa" due to its coverage of many characteristics of the period, its encyclopedic character, and its demonstration of the incomparably rich possibilities of the Uzbek literary language.

The fact that the work soon gained fame and was translated into Persian several times in the 16th century is a proof of our opinion. Western scholars first get acquainted with "Boburnoma" through Persian copies. This book attracted the attention of 18th and especially 19th century orientologists due to the variety of its content, containing a huge amount of material, and the beauty of its style. Various manuscripts of this book were searched for and translated into Western languages.

Famous "Boburnoma" 4 times in Persian, 6 times in English, abridged English, German editions, 4 times in German, Farang and Turkish, 4 times in Russian (even in Sindhi

dialect in Pakistan), 1 time in Dutch, Italian, Indian, Spanish, Kazakh, published in Arabic,

Polish, and Uyghur.



It should be noted that the largest source that tells about the history of the Timurids in detail is the "Boburnoma". It is an important and unique monument in world literature and source studies. This work, written in the old Uzbek (Chigatai) language, includes "Boburiya", "Voqeanoma", " Many other names are also known, such as Tuzuki Boburiy, Tabaqoti Boburiy, Tavorikhi Boburiy.

In this beautiful work, J. In Nehru's words, Babur, who was an admirable person, along with his many virtues, also vividly expressed his moral and aesthetic views. He deeply feels and deeply analyzes the elegance of nature and society, the elegance of events, personality, traditions and ceremonies, architecture, garden, literature and art, in short, the elegance of the whole. During the work, the author comes alive as a perfect, morally and aesthetically perfect person. As "Boburnoma" traveled around the world, the aesthetic thinking of the peoples of India and Central Asia was combined. It is interesting to observe cases where new qualitative changes have been acquired.

More than ten manuscript copies of the work are kept at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. It has been translated into many world languages, including Persian, English, Russian, Turkish, Dutch, French. In particular, the work was translated into Persian by order

of Babur's grandson, the great ruler Akbar Shah, with miniatures painted by the most skilled Indian artists. Until now, "Boburnoma" has been translated into more than 25 languages.

The events of the play begin when the 12-year-old little Babur becomes the ruler. The work is told in the first person, and it leaves interesting information about Babur's battles, campaigns, cities and places he visited, in addition to what he saw and experienced in his life.

As we look through "Boburnoma", we can see before our eyes the qualities and defects characteristic of the peoples of Central Asia, Afghanistan and India, together with the breadth and complexity of their world of thought, the life problems of that time, the full picture of political and social life in Babur's state.

Although "Boburnoma" reflects the history of Movarounnahr, Khurasan, India, Iran in the end of the 15th century - the first half of the 16th century, at the same time, it also covers a lot of current economic and social issues, mutual political-economic and trade relations of the above-mentioned regions, It is a masterpiece that contains extremely rare information about the geographical location, climate, flora and fauna, mountains, rivers, peoples, tribes and peoples and their living conditions, customs, important historical structures - Hindu and Muslim temples,

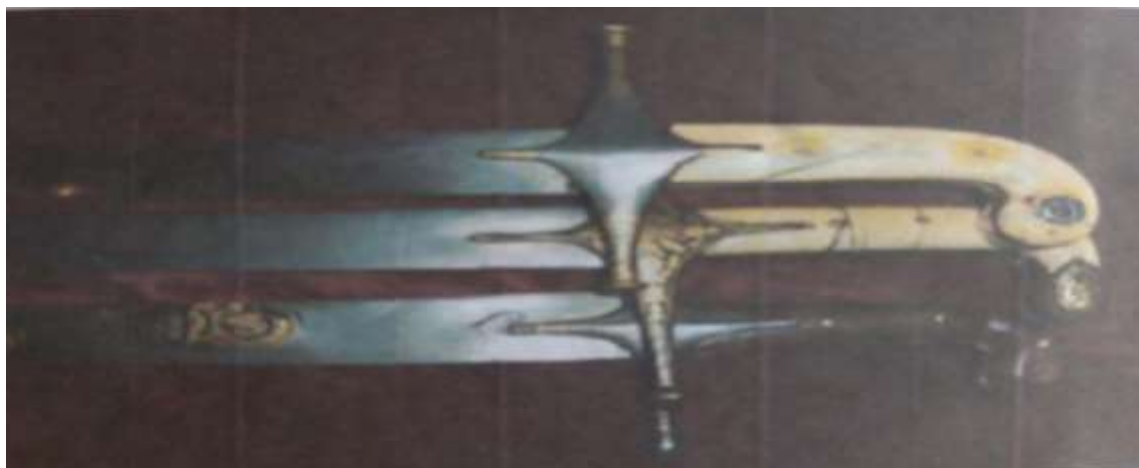
weddings and funerals. . Therefore, "Boburnoma" continues to surprise world scientists as a historical and literary heritage.

It is proof of our opinion that Indian historians have written works about this in their historical sources, recognizing that the dynasty he founded made an incomparable contribution to the development of this country.

Along with his military campaigns, our grandfather built large gardens, canals and

baths, mosques and schools in Agra and Delhi. In particular, science paid great attention to enlightenment.

Today, many material and spiritual treasures, works, and manuscripts related to the Baburi dynasty are widely distributed around the world. Historical objects of Babur Mirza, a great general and statesman, are world museums and from personal collections. In particular, the rare sword belonging to him is kept in the Metropolitan Museum of New York.



**Fig. 3. Metropolitan Museum of Art and two ZM Boburing swords made of ivory**

The Kohinoor diamond gifted to Babur is owned by the British Royal Family. Also,

Babur's two rings are kept in the Central Bank in Tehran.



The emerald eye ring and the black eye gold ring, which was considered a relic from his

grandfather Amir Temur, are still surprising. Historical objects of Babur Mirza, a great

general and statesman, are located in world museums and private collections.

The emerald, which became the jewel of the Muslim world, came to Europe through the Arabs. In Eastern medicine, emeralds were used in meditation, because healers believed that emeralds help with spiritual purification.

Babur Mirza's favorite emerald eye ring was written not only by European and Indian writers, but also by Babur scholars from Central Asian countries. "The emerald eye ring on Babur's right hand was worn both in peace and in battle as if it protected him from all kinds of calamities," they wrote. Later, this ring was taken from the Baburites by Nadirshah and taken to Iran. The beauty of the ring has not lost its status even now. Iranian kings wear Babur's ring on their right hand during coronation ceremonies. After the ceremony, the ring will be brought back to the museum in the Central Bank of Tehran.

Also in India, there are a lot of objects and historical sources related to Babur and Baburi. Among them are copies of the original manuscript of "Devoni Babur" written in 1528 and the miniature "Wedding Ceremony of Prince Doro Shukuh" painted in 1640. Copies of these unique works were brought to our country with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan.

According to information, Babur created two divans during his lifetime. One of them included his poems written in Mowarounnahr and Afghanistan, and the other in India. It is said in the account of events of "Boburnoma" in 1519 AD (925 Hijri year): "Hafiz Mir, the brother of the secretary, came to Samarkand, on this occasion he gave permission to go to Samarkand and presented his office to Polod Sultan. I sent."

Babur's divan is a collection of works in Eastern classical lyrical genres. Until now, it has been determined that there are 9 manuscript copies of Babur's divan in the manuscript funds and libraries of the world.

Today, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the embassies of our country in India and Pakistan are taking consistent measures to study and convey the heritage left by the Baburites to our

people.

For example, on the eve of the birthday of the great statesman, king and poet Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur, an exhibition of manuscripts and miniatures of the Baburi period was organized in cooperation with our embassy in India and the Rampur Raza Library. Excerpts from Babur's works, miniatures depicting Amir Timur, Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb, pictures in books, and works of art were included in the exposition.

- Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur is one of the persons who have a special place in the history of India, - says doctor of social sciences, philologist-orientalist Naki Abbas Kaifi (India). - The king and the poet, his descendants made a worthy contribution to the socio-political, cultural and educational development of India. Baburites built many structures. Indian people have always been proud of them.

It should be noted that the Rampur Raza Library, established in 1774 in India, holds many manuscripts and rare exhibits belonging to Babur. The section of the museum related to the history, literature and art of the Baburi period is of particular interest to many. The original copy of the famous "Devoni Babur" is also kept here. Babur has lines finished with his own hand.

- The Baburis are people who made a great contribution to the development of India, - says Sanam Ali Khan, the responsible secretary of the Rampur Raza Library. - This is a historical fact. Babur kings are an example for others in the field of science and creativity. Today, the buildings built under their patronage are the pride of the peoples of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Also, the Baburis are an example to many in intelligence and creative work. The priceless spiritual heritage left by representatives of this dynasty is the wealth of the Indian and Uzbek peoples. The historical objects of Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur and Babur dynasty kept in the Rampur Raza library are evidence of the similarity of our cultural roots and history.

After all, the priceless heritage left by the Baburis is the buildings they built. Today, many monuments built by Babur and his descendants

in India, Pakistan and Afghanistan are attracting the attention of the world public. In fact, the spiritual-educational and scientific closeness between the peoples is also reflected in the buildings built by the great ancestors. In

particular, such complexes as Humayun's mausoleum in Delhi, "Red Fort", "Old Fort", "Taj Mahal" in Agra and Akbar Shah's mausoleum speak about the common history and cultural traditions of India and Uzbekistan.



**Figure 7. Delhi. Humayun's mausoleum**

Humayun's mausoleum is an architectural monument in the Hindi period (2nd half of the 16th century); Delhi sh. It was built by Humayunnint's son Akbarsha\.. The mausoleum has a murabba layout (47×47 m; total length 37.5 m), made of red sandstone and white marble; 2 floors. The lower floor (foundation, height 7 m) has a row of arches. The 2nd floor - the main building consists of 3 parts, the main style is a gable-portico, the central room is double-domed, and the circular-domed rooms next to it are decorated with domed cages. The mausoleum itself is located in the center of the courtyard surrounded by a wall; The territory of the pond consists of meadows and green fields divided into sections by ditches. The mausoleum is harmonious with the width of the courtyard; It is notable for finding a clear and beautiful solution. The influence of Central Asian and Iranian architecture can be felt in the central dome of the mausoleum. Humayun's mausoleum served as a model for the later Tajmahal.

The Tajmahal complex, which is considered one of the seven wonders of the world, is located near the city of Agra, the capital of the Babur dynasty, on the banks of the Jamna river. Shah Jahan, the grandson of Shah Babur, built this mausoleum in accordance with the will of his beloved wife.

The mausoleum is made of white marble, and the buildings around it are made of red stone. The complex is surrounded by avenues and a large garden. All around are fields. The Jamna River flows smoothly and calmly. Only the chirping of birds breaks the silence.

The mausoleum is so perfect that it looks the same no matter which way you look at it.

Iranian and Turanian architects contributed to the construction of the building. Each architect's name is inscribed on the walls.

The style of decoration with stones that reflect the light is amazing. Tajmahal shines differently in the sunlight. You will be dazzled by it.



Figure 8. Agra. Taj mahal

The building shines silver in the morning. When the sun is setting, it takes on a golden color. Therefore, guides recommend tourists to visit the mausoleum in the morning or evening.

The walls of the mausoleum are decorated with precious colored stones. Craftsmen left small holes in the white marble for precious stones. The holes are decorated with precious stones such as agate, pearl, mother-of-pearl, emerald and ruby. They are not noticeable. That's why the whole building looks white during the day.

It should be noted that Shah Jahan did not want to spread his fame to the world by building Tajmahal. He just wanted to express

his deep love for his beloved, pain of separation.

The great Indian thinker Robindranath Tagore described the Taj Mahal as: "Tears on the face of eternity."

Lahore Fort is one of the great representatives of the Babur dynasty and one of the monuments of Akbar Shah era. It was founded in 1566.

"Khiron-minor" built during the reign of Jahangir, Jahangir's mausoleum, Shahjahan Mosque built during the reign of Shahjahan, and Shalimar gardens are rare masterpieces of world architecture. Shalimar Gardens were included in the UNESCO list in 1981



Fig. 9. Founded by Shah Jahan in Delhi  
Stairs leading to Jome Mosque.



Fig. 10. Tomb of Akbarshah

It is worth noting that Akbar's palace built during Shahjahan's reign and Badshahi Mosque built in Lahore during the reign of Aurangzeb testify to the potential of the Baburis. In particular, this mosque, built between 1671 and 1673, was the largest mosque in the world from 1673 to 1986. The red sandstone and marble steps carved with various motifs are an important example of the architecture of the Babur dynasty.

Many such examples can be cited. It should be noted here that most of the structures built by the Baburis in Pakistan are located in the city of Lahore. It can be seen that this city was one of the major socio-economic, cultural and educational centers of the Baburites.

In our country, under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoev, special attention is being paid to studying our history, the heritage of our great ancestors and promoting them widely among young people. It serves to educate young people in the spirit of respect for the heritage and national values left by great ancestors.

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