

Zahiriddin Mukhammad Bobur

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Annotation: The article discusses the life and work of Zahiriddin Mukhammad Bobur. Since the Timurid Empire was disintegrated after the death of Amir Timur, Bobur, a descendant of the Timurids, wanted to restore it. However, as the result of many failures in the battles, he created a new Empire of Baburids in India. Along with being a king, Bobur also worked as a poet. We have inherited many of his works dedicated to his country.

Key word: history, Zahiriddin Mukhammad Bobur, India, father, Amir Temur, Boburids, architectural objects, Kobul,

Many of our great ancestors lived in Uzbekistan and tried to leave their heritage. Amir Timur and his descendants had great interest in science and tried to educate the people. Zahiriddin Mukhammad Bobur is one of them and left many heritages. Zahiriddin Mukhammad Bobur is our ancestor who lived at the end of the 15th century and the beginning of the 16th century (1483-1530). Babur was descended from Mironshah Mirza, the third son of Amir Timur on his father's side, and Khizr Khojakhon, the son of Tughluq Timur Khan, was his seventh generation on his mother's side. Like all Timurid princes, Babur received military education, jurisprudence, Arabic and learns Persian languages, reads many historical and literary works, becomes interested in science and poetry. Because of his bravery and bravery, he received the nickname "Bobur" ("Lion") from his youth.

After his father's premature death in Akshaya at the age of 39, the eldest son of the family, 12-year-old Babur, ascends the throne as crown prince. Babur's main goal after becoming king was to capture Samarkand, the capital of Timurid Empire.

As a king, Babur is remembered in history as a man who pursued a delicate policy that appeased both sides. and he was able to manage people skillfully by finding

the sense of self-interest in people and relying on this feeling, and he was able to master this skill well over the years.

The era of the Great Babur Empire is not only of historical importance, but also enriched India with huge architectural monuments and unique literary and research works. Architectural objects belonging to the Great Babur dynasty of India are the Royal Palace Complex in Fatehpur-Sikri, the palaces and gardens of Agra, Delhi and Lahore coasts. The most prominent examples of gardens created by the Baburs are Shalimar Gardens in Kashmir (1620) and Lahore Gardens (1642), Achabal Garden near Anantagh, Chashma Shahi Bagh (1632), Nishat Bagh Garden in Kashmir (1633), Lahore, Delhi, and many gardens within the hills of Agra. ; They also built a mausoleum and dozens of gardens in Kabul.

At the beginning of 1507, Babur started marching to India, but this attempt was unsuccessful, and he returned to the capital Kabul. By the spring of 1519, Babur began to implement plans to conquer India, but failed for 5-6 years. In 1525, Babur sent 12,000 troops. In April 1526, in Panipat, he defeated the army of 100,000 people of Sultan Ibrahim Lodi of Delhi with 12,000 soldiers and captured Delhi.

Soon after, he won over the second largest Indian warlord, Rano Sango, and subjugated the northern part of India up to Bengal. Babur, who chose Agra as his capital, started large-scale construction and improvement works. In this way, Babur founded the powerful Babur dynasty, which ruled India for about three and a half centuries.

The historical realities and facts described in Zahiriddin Mukhammad Babur's work "Baburnoma" indicate that Babur not only provided information about the flora of the regions where he lived and ruled, but also tried to adapt and grow them depending on the climatic conditions of these lands. For example, by Babur's order, melons, grapes, plums, and flowers imported from Central Asia were planted for the first time in India in the "Hasht Bikhisht" garden in Agra. This experiment is one of the first examples in the history of agronomy and biology of plant introduction and acclimatization. Historical data testify to the fact that Babur was engaged in the development of cities in India, digging wells and creating beautiful gardens.

The Babur International Foundation and Scientific Expedition started its activities with the honor of independence, and it has been exactly 25 years since then. We started our first international tour in May 1992. And until today, more than twenty-five expeditions have been organized to the lands where Babur and the Baburites reached, and more than 375,000 kilometers have been traveled by car from the African continent to the Indian-Chinese peninsula, European-American countries. During the scientific expedition, more than 500 original and photocopies of our ancient history and unique works left by our great ancestors were brought to our country and embodied in the "Babur and World Culture" museum under the foundation.

Based on them, more than 30 scientific and artistic books were published. "Bobur devoni" Kobul nashriga takmila, "o'aribing Andijoniydur" devoni, "Boburnoma" miniatyuralari, "Bobur va Yuliy Sezar", "Bobur haqida o'ylar", "Asrlarni bo'ylagan Bobur", "Boburiynoma", "Buyuklar izidan", "Boburiylardan biri", "Hind sorig'a", "Andijondan Dakkagacha", "Andijondan Bag'dodgacha", "Xorijda boburshunoslik", "Boburnoma uchun qisqacha izohli lug'at", "Markaziy Osiyo va Hindiston tarixida boburiylar davri", "Tavorixi Musiqiyun", Vilyam Rashbrukning "O'n oltinchi asr bunyodkori", Rumer Godenning "Gulbadan", Harold Lembning "Andijon shahzodasi", Xondamirning "Buyuklik xislati", ("Habib-us siyar"), "Buyuk Sohibqiron o'tgan yo'llarda", "Bobur va boburiylar bibliografiyasi", "Boburiylardan biri", "Bobur yo'lbars" and other books were published.

Referance :

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