

THE OPINIONS OF EUROPEAN SCHOLARS ON ZAHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR

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Abstract. In this article, the esteemed descendant of Uzbekistan's illustrious literature, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur's heritage, discusses the accomplishments of the world's finest minds and their councils. As a result, the histories of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India have left an indelible impact on the events in the region of Mavarounnahr. These countries have introduced reforms that have affected the political, social, and economic aspects of their citizens' lives.

Key words: *ruler, writer, throne, poem, leader, mongols, dynasty, poet, scientists.*

Аннотация. В данной статье славный потомок достойной литературы Узбекистана, наследие Захириддина Мухаммада Бабура, обсуждает достижения величайших умов мира и их советы. В результате, истории Афганистана, Пакистана и Индии оставили неисцелимое впечатление на события в регионе Маваруннахр. Эти страны внедрили реформы, которые затронули политические, социальные и экономические аспекты жизни их граждан.

Ключевые слова: *правитель, писатель, трон, поэма, вождь, могулы, династия, поэт, учёные.*

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonning munosib adabiyotining shonli avlodi Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur merosi haqida dunyoning eng buyuk tafakkuri erishgan yutuqlari, ularning nasihatlar haqida so'z boradi. Natijada Afg'oniston, Pokiston, Hindiston hikoyalari Movarounnahr mintaqasidagi voqealarda o'chmas taassurot qoldirdi. Bu mamlakatlar o'z fuqarolari hayotining siyosiy, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy jihatlariga ta'sir ko'rsatgan islohotlarni amalga oshirdi.

Kalit so'zlar. *hukmdor, yozuvchi, taxt, she'r, rahbar, mo'g'ul, sulola, shoir, olimlar.*

Introduction: The intellectual legacy of medieval Central Asian thinkers, including prominent figures like Farabi, Ibn Sina, Khorezmi, and Babur, has left an enduring impact on world science and culture. Their works are considered invaluable contributions to the golden treasures of civilization and continue to be studied by researchers exploring the rich scientific and philosophical heritage of the region.

Scholars hold differing opinions on Zahiriddin Babur, the founder of the Mughal Empire in India. While some praise him as a proficient military tactician and a compelling leader who effectively established an empire in a new territory, others condemn him for his ruthless military strategies and his treatment of non-Muslim communities in India. Critics argue that Babur's conquests resulted in the eradication of indigenous cultures and the forced migration of local inhabitants. Edward Denison Ross, a British orientalist and historian, held a favorable opinion of Zahiriddin Babur, considering him a skilled military commander and a key figure in Indian history. Ross commended Babur for his role in establishing the Mongol Empire in India and for his contributions to the cultural and architectural development of the region. This perspective reflects the varied viewpoints among scholars regarding Babur's impact on India's history and culture.

Several scholars have provided opinions about Zahiriddin Babur, each offering unique perspectives on his life and legacy. For example: William Irvine, a British civil servant and historian, wrote a biography of Babur titled "The Baburnama." Irvine's view of Babur was generally positive, emphasizing his military prowess, strategic acumen, and role in establishing the Mongol Empire in India. Stanley Lane-Poole, a British historian and orientalist, also wrote about Babur in his book "Babur." Lane-Poole highlighted Babur's achievements as a conqueror and his contributions to Indian art and culture. Bamber Gascoigne, a British author and broadcaster, discussed Babur in his book "The Great Mongols." Gascoigne portrayed Babur as a complex figure who faced numerous challenges during his reign but ultimately left a lasting impact on Indian history. Richard Eaton, an American historian specializing in South Asian history, offered a more critical perspective on Babur in his works. Eaton highlighted the violence and destruction associated with Babur's conquests and questioned some of the traditional narratives surrounding Babur's rule. The ongoing relevance of studying Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's creative legacy remains significant in our country. The International Babur Foundation, established on December 23, 1993, and led by Zakirjon Mashrabov, a naturalist from Andijonlil, has made substantial contributions to the exploration of Babur's works. The Foundation's scientific expeditions, covering over 10 Eastern countries and spanning more than 200,000 kilometers by car, have resulted in the creation of numerous

scholarly, documentary, and artistic works focused on Babur and his followers. These include publications such as S. Shokarimov's "Centuries," S. Jalilov's "Babur's State of Fergana" and "Babur and Andijan," Kamchibek Kenja's "Indian Yellow" among others. Additionally, the Foundation has produced around 10 documentaries and video films, including F. Rasulov's "Babur's Footsteps" and "Holy Steps," T. Roziyev's "Babur's Greeting" and "Babur International Scientific Expedition," and T. Hamidov's "Iftikhor". In 1998, the Foundation awarded international honors in Babur studies for the first time to individuals such as Pirimkul Kadirov, Gaybullah as-Salam, Eje Mano (Japan), Shafiq Yarkin (Afghanistan), Muhammadjon Mirzayev and others. These scholars' views on Zahiriddin Babur vary based on their research, interpretations of historical sources, and personal perspectives. While some emphasize Babur's military achievements and cultural contributions, others raise questions about the impact of his rule on the region. Overall, the views of scholars on Zahiriddin Babur are mixed, with some praising his accomplishments as a ruler and others condemning his actions as a conqueror.

Conclusion. It can be said that the period of Babur was studied by orientalists, scientists, historians and European scientists expressed their opinions. Babur's life and legacy continue to captivate English poets and scholars, who seek to explore new perspectives and shed light on this remarkable historical figure. Future research on Babur is likely to involve an even more interdisciplinary approach, drawing on fields like art history, linguistics, cultural studies. Ongoing international collaboration will be crucial in advancing our understanding of Babur and his place in the broader context of Timurid and Mongol history. It is not surprising that the perfection of Babur's personality and the roots of his love for his people lie in the embodiment of these qualities. The orientalist Alexander Samoylovich wrote about the world in the beginning of the twentieth century that not only his successors - Uzbek orientalists, but also his scientists are indebted to this breed: It is duty, honor and happiness for English and Russian Orientalists to publish, translate and study the works of the Indian emperor Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, whom we call the "Julius Caesar of Central Asia". This was an opinion that accurately expressed the attitude of world scientists to Babur and his work. We can see the embodiment of these qualities in the world scientists respect and appreciation of Babur. Today, we can say that our glorification of this breed, our love for him is due to his very qualities. The English historian Edward Holden said in this regard "...Babur is more worthy of love than Caesar according to his character. He is marked as a man of high virtue". American researcher Burkes short descriptions of Babur shed light on the great figures life path, creativity, and politics. He said and wrote: "In Babur's opinion, no matter how many methods he uses in the work of conquest and rule, it is necessary". Thoughts about "Baburnoma" also attract

attention”: I wrote the truth”, says the author, and he really does not hide his shortcomings and difficulties.

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