



PATRIOTIC IDEAS OF ZAHIRUDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR

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Abstract:

Raising young people in the spirit of patriotism is the demand of the times. Patriotism is a person's deep respect for his ancestors, the honor of his family, his conscience, his duty and loyalty to his word.

If a person is not raised from childhood in the spirit of love and respect for his people, their language and culture, traditions, then patriotic and nationalist ideas will not be formed in him. The feeling of homeland is clearly felt by a person when he is far from his homeland. We know from history the sad life paths of many of our compatriots who, for various reasons, lived in other countries. Such bitter moments of fate can also be seen in the life of the great ruler Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur. Mirzo Babur lives in another country, far from his native Andijan, where he was born and raised. But even though he is a king, he does not consider himself a happy person. Because he lives apart from his homeland. Mirzo Babur's patriotic ideas are reflected in this article.

Keywords: Patriotism, warlord, homesickness, humanitarianism, enlightenment, patriotism, patriotism, life lessons, good qualities, human dignity, manners, architecture, creativity, culture, enlightenment.

Introduction

The era in which Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur lived was a time of conflict, and in such conditions, a courageous and enterprising commander was needed to rule the state. Nature endowed Babur Mirza with such great qualities, which is why sharp-minded, thoughtful, and courageous people gathered around him and served him faithfully.

Historical sources state that Babur Mirza was so physically strong that he would carry two strong young men under his arms and perform physical exercises on



the fortress wall. He was not afraid of death, and believed in himself and his destiny. Such qualities led Babur Mirza to win people's trust and follow him.

According to sources, for his bravery and courage, he received the nickname "Babur" (lion) from his youth. This name was not given to him for nothing. From his youth, he possessed the courage, agility, dexterity, swordsmanship, and archery inherent in a commander.

It should be emphasized that Babur Mirza, with whom he fought, thoroughly studied and analyzed the fighting methods of his opponents with experienced emirs, drew appropriate conclusions from their successes and shortcomings, and effectively used their advanced methods. In particular, he learned the "tolgama" method of warfare from the Shaybanids, ambushes from the Mongols, and the effective use of cavalry from the Turks.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur ascended the throne at the age of 12 after the death of his father, Umarshaikh Mirzo. He attempted to capture Samarkand, the capital of the state of Amir Temur, and preserve a strong state centered in Transoxiana. Unfortunately, he could not achieve this goal, as conflicts between local rulers prevented this. He encountered many obstacles and was forced to leave his homeland, where he lived and worked in Agra, India, until the end of his life. Even when Babur Mirzo became the owner of a powerful kingdom in India, the dream of his homeland and the pain of separation did not leave him, and the longing for his homeland took up his pen in his hand, and at such times he wrote painful and nostalgic poetic lines.

In the poetry of Babur Mirzo, the feeling of homeland, longing for the homeland, the desire to return to the homeland were always present. Along with the ideas of patriotism, humanism, and enlightenment, he also paid special attention to the theme of morality. Through his wise words, he called on people to be humble and possess noble virtues. Thinking about the interests of the people, he held human dignity high. The poet's rubaiyats, which express life lessons, dreams, and aspirations, especially the feeling of the motherland, the pain of separation from the homeland, leave a deep mark on the heart of every reader. Despite being a native of India, he calls his life there a foreign one.



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Before his campaign in India, Mirza Babur created a disciplined army consisting of brave soldiers with the participation of experienced commanders. The enterprise of the skilled soldiers in the army he created, the heroism they showed in the fierce battles, amazed everyone. Mirza Babur's victories over the large armies of his opponent with a small army have been studied in depth even by scholars from foreign countries. In particular, the fact that he defeated the Sultan of Delhi, who had an army of 100 thousand people, with an army of 12 thousand people amazes everyone and clearly indicates that he was a brave and skillful commander.

Babur Mirza prepared rigorously for each battle, recruited the most skilled warriors into his army, inspired them before the battle, strengthened their faith in victory and love for their homeland, and used the most tried and tested fighting techniques on the battlefields. Each battle took place under Babur Mirza's strict control.

Babur Mirza fought several battles to conquer India between 1519 and 1525. Babur emerged victorious in the battles against the Indian Sultan Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat in April 1526 and against the ruler of Chitor, Rano Sango, in March 1527.

According to historical data, the governors of Punjab, who were dissatisfied with the policies of Ibrahim Sultan, the ruler of Delhi, also used Babur during Babur's march to India, and this victory in the battle of Sikri gave Babur the opportunity to establish his rule in India permanently and establish the Babur dynasty.

Babur Mirza, with his passionate speeches, appeals, magical, and charming words about patriotism and nationalism, won the hearts of people and brought both young and old to their feet. This can be seen in the example of Mirza Babur's passionate speech addressed to his emirs, beks, and chiefs before the life-and-death battle with Rano Sango: "Beks and young men! Everyone who comes to this world will eventually go to nothing. The only one who remains eternal is God. Everyone who enters the assembly of life will eventually drink from the fountain of death, and everyone who comes to the destination of life will eventually leave the worldly cares. It is better to die with a good name than



to live with a bad name. God Almighty has granted us this kind of happiness and has made such a state a blessing for us. The dead martyr is a martyr. "All soldiers must swear by the word of God that no one will turn away from the battle or dream of it, and that no one will leave this battle and this siege until his soul is separated from his body."

Inspired by the words of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, the young men and women present at that special gathering took the Holy Quran in their hands, swore to enter the battle of life and death, and began to prepare for war in a hurry. The fire of courage dispelled the wind of fear and despair.

Babur's words had the expected effect. Fear and confusion rose in the midst. Mirza Babur's army defeated the army of Rano Sango, an experienced commander who outnumbered them seven to eight times, had undergone countless military trials, had participated in dozens of battles during his life, had lost an eye, an arm, and a leg in these battles, and had eight wounds on his body. [1.]

Babur Mirza continued the great traditions of Timurid construction in India: such virtues as building magnificent palaces, digging canals, creating gardens, patronizing the development of literature and science, and governing the people with justice were later highly appreciated by the great children of India. The wise son of India, the great statesman Jawaharlal Nehru, in his works "Discovery of India" and "A Glimpse into World History", sincerely expressed the following thoughts about Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur: "Babur was a charming person; a ruler of the Renaissance, a brave and enterprising person. He loved art, literature, and was able to enjoy the refinement of life. His grandson Akbar was even more charming and possessed many good qualities... Great changes took place in India due to Babur's arrival in India; In art, in life, in architecture and in other areas of culture, a new and inspired development took place. [2.]

Babur's importance in the history of India is enormous. During Babur's reign, India flourished. Literature, art, and urban planning flourished. During the reign of his sons and descendants, India became one of the most powerful countries.



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Babur's descendants worthily continued the creative work of their grandfather. A perfect spiritual and moral atmosphere was created in the country.

Babur did not live long. He died in Agra in 1530 at the age of 47. According to legends, Babur's eldest son Humayun Mirza fell ill. For three nights and three days, Babur asked the Creator to heal his son's pain and to give him the pain that his son was suffering from. Humayun Mirza recovered, but Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur died soon after.

It should also be noted that two seemingly unrelated aspects of Babur's character - bravery and delicacy - acquire a special significance. Although he lost his crown and throne, encountered a thousand misfortunes in foreign lands, and spent his life on horseback in battles and battles, he did not give up elegance and poetry. On the contrary, every day, at every step, even during wars, he lived in harmony with industry and elegance.

In conclusion, the main tasks of the "Concept of Educating Youth in a Military-Patriotic Spirit" are to educate young people in the spirit of national ideals and loyalty to the Motherland, to instill in their hearts and minds the fact that defending the Motherland is an honorable and sacred duty, to be proud of our ancient history and culture, and to form a sense of dignity for our national heroes who selflessly fought for the independence and prosperity of our beloved Motherland.

It should be noted that Uzbekistan's independence opened up a wide range of international relations. The Babur International Foundation has organized successful expeditions to a number of foreign countries to study the life and work of Babur. [3.]

The life and work of the great poet and military leader Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, who glorified the Motherland in his works and lived a life of longing for his homeland, still serves to educate the younger generation in such high human virtues as patriotism, loyalty to the country, love for the people, kindness and generosity. His life and work, as well as his rich spiritual heritage, are studied with great interest not only in Uzbekistan, but also in many countries of the world.



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