

**THEME: THE BABUR NATIONAL PARK COMPLEX: “THE  
MUSEUM OF BABUR WORLD CULTURE**

*By: Ruxsora Sayfiddinova*

This article explores the legacy of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, a prominent figure in Uzbek classical literature, a renowned statesman, and a celebrated military leader. It delves into his significance in world civilization, his construction projects in India, and the positive impact he left behind for future generations. The article also discusses the “Museum of Babur and World Culture,” analyzing its importance and significance.

**Historical Background**

*Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was a prominent figure in Uzbek classical literature: a great poet, historian, geographer, statesman, talented military leader, founder of the Mughal dynasty, and a Timurid prince. Babur was born in Andijan on February 14, 1483. He was the fifth generation descendant of Amir Timur and the son of Umar Shaikh, the ruler of Fergana. Babur’s father, Umar Shaikh Mirza, was the governor of the Fergana region, and his mother, Qutlug Nigor Khanim, was the daughter of Yunus Khan, the Khan of Moghulistan and the governor of Tashkent. Babur’s mother was an educated and wise woman who actively assisted Babur in the affairs of governance*

**Early Life and Reign:**

\* Born in Andijan, Transoxiana: Babur was born into a royal family that had ruled much of Central Asia. His father, Umar Sheikh Mirza, was a Timurid prince.

\* Early Struggles: His reign was marked by constant struggle for power and territorial battles against rival rulers. He lost his ancestral lands in Central Asia.

\* Conquest of India: In 1526, Babur led a small army to conquer the Delhi Sultanate, marking the beginning of the Mughal Empire.

\* **Military Victories:** He was a skilled military commander, known for his tactical brilliance. He employed gunpowder weapons effectively, which gave him an advantage over traditional armies.

**Legacy and Significance:**

\* **Cultural Patron:** Babur was a patron of the arts and literature. He wrote his memoirs, “The Baburnama,” which provides a fascinating firsthand account of his life and conquests.

\* **Mughal Foundation:** His victory in India laid the foundation for the Mughal Empire, which flourished for centuries and played a significant role in shaping the history and culture of India.

\* **Architectural Influence:** Babur was responsible for introducing Mughal architecture, characterized by a blend of Persian, Central Asian, and Indian styles, to India. He built the famous Babur’s Garden (Bagh-e Babur) in Kabul, Afghanistan.

\* In “The Baburnama,” the author modified the Arabic alphabet, simplifying and facilitating writing by adapting it to the standards of the Turkish language and pronunciation.

\* Currently, 119 of his ghazals, one masnavi poem, 209 rubaiyat, more than 10 muqatta’at (short poems) and qit’a’at (couplets), over 50 riddles, and more than 60 fragments have been identified. The Divan also includes eight masnavi poems, with a total of 270 verses.

**The importance of the museum**

The Babur National Park complex includes the Babur and World Culture Museum. The museum’s exhibits are dedicated to the study of Babur’s life and legacy, featuring books, manuscripts, and historical artifacts brought by an international scientific expedition, as well as manuscript copies of Babur’s works, particularly the “Hatti Bobur.iy” containing copies of the Quran written in Babur’s own hand, weapons from Babur’s era, the clothing of court officials, and samples of coins minted by the Babur dynasty. Among the collection’s exhibits are literary works by Babur and his children, particularly by Babur’s daughter,

Gulbadan Begum. The Museum also houses diplomatic letters and various gifts sent by Babur's descendants to the Shaybanid Khans and Emirs

### **Conclusion**

Babur was not merely a conqueror; he was an empire builder and a patron of the arts. He possessed a sharp intellect, a love for gardens, and a deep appreciation for beauty. His autobiography, the \*Baburnama\*, is considered a literary gem, offering a captivating window into his thoughts, experiences, and the world he inhabited. This work solidified his legacy not just as a military genius, but also as a gifted writer, a keen observer of humanity, and a ruler who invested deeply in understanding his subjects and the land he ruled. He was a man who faced adversity, never allowed defeat to define him, and ultimately left his mark on the annals of history, leaving behind a legacy that resonates in Indian art, architecture, and culture today.