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HE IS A GREAT THINKER IN YOUNG GENERATION EDUCATION

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Abstract: Memory, that is, memory, which means history, yesterday's past, the legacy of ancestors, personality, illuminates our life, like the petals of a sacred book. Dignity elevates a person, gives nobility to his activities, aspirations, goals. In this sense, in this article, the characterization of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, the successor of the Timurid dynasty, commander, prominent statesman, king and poet, a mature representative of the Renaissance, is interpreted on the example of Western scientists in educating young people in the spirit of patriotism.

Keywords: Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur, Caesar, William Erskine, state, figure, king, poet, renaissance period, symbol, personality, Western scholars, history, people, national values, historical memory, India, Turkic, socio-historical, scientific-historical. natural, literary, linguistic, informational.

As every nation strives to develop its national values based on its goals and objectives, and at the same time, on the basis of universal development achievements, the issue of historical memory becomes especially important in this regard. That is, if the sense of historical memory is fully restored, the path traveled by the nation with all its successes and victories, losses and victims, joys and sufferings, will be a true history.

As the Honorable President Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev noted, "nothing goes without a trace in great history." It is preserved in the blood and historical memory of peoples and is manifested in practical work. That is why he is powerful.[1] Preserving, studying and passing down the historical heritage from generation to generation is one of the most important priorities of our state's policy. Zahiriddin Mohammad Babur ibn Umarshaikh Mirza (1483-1530) is a statesman, a great general, an incomparable talent, a steadfast, righteous king and a poet, who left an indelible mark in the history of the Uzbek people and has a special place among the Timurid rulers. Babur's life and works have been interesting for generations over time. As described by the English historian Edward Holden; "Babur is more worthy of love than Caesar according to his character. It is written on his forehead that he is a person of high virtue. [2]

Although he lived for a very short time, but for five hundred years, how bright is the way of life and creativity, which continues to be studied without stopping. Babur's personality, state administration and creative activities have been effectively researched in different periods and many scientific and historical works have been created.[4] The author of one such work is the English historian and translator William Erskine.

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W. Erskine (1773-1852) was a mature oriental scholar, born in the family of a large Scottish landowner. W. Erskine came to Bombay, India in 1803 as his personal secretary at the invitation of James Mackintosh, a famous philosopher, scientist and economist.

In 1809, he started the translation of sources related to the history of Babur in cooperation with the English translator John Leyden, and finished it in 1816. William Erskine got up from Bombay and in his letter to the publishers in London expressed his joy as if he had found an inexhaustible treasure and reported that he was translating "Boburnoma". Through this research, the translator creates a history of the Timurids from Babur to Aurangzeb. This book is called "Babur in India".

Erskine wrote a big introduction to the book; "We, among the rulers of Asia, rarely meet such genius and talented people as Babur. In terms of his active mind, cheerfulness and coolness, despite the tricks of unfaithful fate, his spirit is refreshing, his generosity, bravery, talent, love for science and art, and his active engagement with them, there is no one equal to Babur among the kings of Asia. introduces to English readers.[5]

In the introduction to his work, Erskine describes Babur's personality as follows; "The conquest of India was achieved thanks to the bravery of Babur and his companions, who originally belonged to the Timurids.[6] Since his youth was spent among tribes belonging to this race, the influence of two great tribes - Mongols and Uzbeks - is noticeable in the way of managing and managing the state.[3]. It is noteworthy that Erskine revealed a truth through the above thoughts, firstly: Babur was mature and capable in all aspects, Jawaharlal Nehru as he said, "the wonderful sultan of the Renaissance, a strong, entrepreneurial person, who loves art, literature, and beauty", is a unique phenomenon for that time, and secondly; For many years, some historians have shown that Babur's reign was misinterpreted as the "Mongol Empire" and Babur as a general from the Mongols. In his work, he emphasizes that Babur and his ancestors are of Turkic origin. "For many centuries, the Turks ruled the Gobi desert and western Mongolia, south to the Kashgar and Pamir mountains, [7] Khorasan, they lived in a huge territory, up to the Caspian and Black seas, in the west to the banks of the Don and the Volga, and in the north to Siberia. Turkic-speaking peoples consider themselves Turks, regardless of which clan they belong to" [4]. Along with interpreting the historical facts from Babur's language, Erskine shows the high qualities of Babur's personality, such as courage, nobility, strict order, discipline, and personal responsibility.[8] It describes the difficult life path from Andijan to India based on concrete facts. For example, in the section "Taking India and the Battle of Panipat" in the work, he writes: "Babur's life in later years was full of brave deeds that left an indelible mark in history. Babur is one of the bright representatives of the rulers who came to the throne of the eastern countries. His personality was composed of the qualities of a noble man and a great king. He was a brave and enterprising and ambitious general, an organizational commander who could get people to follow him. He was a selfless and trusting person, and the enthusiasm and enthusiasm of his youth never left him. Because he was a generous, cheerful person, he treated his family members warmly, he was always concerned about his relatives

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and friends, and he was a generous person who was ready to sympathize with the concerns of people regardless of what social class they belonged to"[5].

Babur, like his grandfather Amir Temur, had the characteristic of appreciating beauty and works of art, among which architecture and the art of creating a garden occupied a special place.[9] Because of his thirst for knowledge, Babur always took care of those who sought knowledge like a father. Another of his good qualities is his enthusiasm and kindness.

Babur is also the author of "Turkiy Devan" and "Mubayyin" works created with fine taste as a creator. "Boburnoma" stands out among the works that bear witness to the life of ancient Movarounnahr and its peoples. These works created by Zahiriddin Muhammed Babur are 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.

Babur is not satisfied with merely recording historical facts, giving chronological information about battles and campaigns, he tells interesting stories in lively language, paints landscapes, describes nature, ethnographic situations, embodies the era and its characteristics.[10] U. Eriksin describes it as follows; "In the middle of the cold splendor of Asian history, it is comforting to meet a king who weeps all day long and tells us a story about his crying, as he told a friend who played with him"[6] The greatness of Babur is that he realistically expressed the truth.

Summary. In short, the revival of the historical memory of the young generation, the realization of national identity, and the awakening of patriotic feelings, the study of the life path, rich historical heritage of our scholars like Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, scientific research, is a high responsibility to the present and future generations. This serves as an important factor in loving and being loyal to the Motherland and ideologically strengthening the sovereignty of our country.

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