



SOME ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATE POLICY AND DIPLOMACY OF MIRZO BABUR

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ABSTRACT: - In the years of independence, as in all fields, interest in studying the rich past heritage of our nation, including Mirza Babur's worldview, socio-political views and activities, significant progress was made by the standards of the present time. But despite this, we can observe a relatively small number of scientific studies on the study of the views of the great thinker and statesman on the science of politics and philosophy.

KEYWORDS: Great Mongol Empire, historians, philosophers, political scientists, “Boburnoma”, “Aruz Risola”, “Devon”, Turkey, India, Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION

The main reason for this is the former Shura system and ideology, which has been absorbed into the mind, thinking and psyche of historians, philosophers, political scientists and other researchers, and this has been clearly visible for many years in the study and research of Mirza Babur's work. Of course, as we mentioned above, in the recent and distant past, especially in the years of independence,

a lot of commendable work has been done on the study of the scientific heritage of Mirza Babur. In particular, the scientific aspects of Mirza Babur's works such as “Boburnoma”, “Aruz Risola”, “Devon” have been researched and republished several times. However, despite this, Mirza Babur's selfless struggle for the restoration of Uzbek nationalism, his full-fledged philosophical and creative worldview, especially his socio-political activities,

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religious-mystical heritage were not the object of scientific research or publications due to the above-mentioned reasons.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

As a logical continuation of the above thoughts, we will try to analyze some aspects of the foreign policy and diplomacy of Mirza Babur's Ferghana Samarkand, Kabul and India in the years 1494-1530.

In general, the state built by Mirza Babur was a very complicated historical event, according to its essence and content, one of the most honorable stages in the development of Uzbek national statehood.

The problem of foreign policy and diplomacy of Mirza Babur's state has been studied by Babur scholars from Western Europe, foreign Eastern countries, Turkey, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, including Uzbekistan, for more than 500 years, according to different directions and aspects of the problem.

Moreover, in the researches of sensitive Babur scholars Yu.H.Bayur, A.Habibi, S.Azimjonova, I.G.Nizomiddinov, I.Koshimov, S.Jalilov and others, only some aspects of Babur's foreign policy and diplomacy were mentioned, and a separate scientific study was coming without a topic. Only in the monographic research of S.Azimjonova there was a chapter "Babur's diplomatic relations with Sheikh Ismail Safavi and his march to Transoxiana"[1. 85- 98].

In the years of independence, Mirza Babur's heritage, activities and outlook were approached with impartial and modern scientific methods. As a result, prof. In S. Jalilov's book "Babur and Julius Caesar", the chapter "Babur's diplomacy"[2. 198-219] appeared in the form of an initial approach expressing the political views of the great general, it is no exaggeration. In addition, we can see some specific aspects of the analysis of

this problem in the researches of the famous scientist H. Qudratullaev[3].

Prof. According to S. Jalilov's analysis and description, "until now, one important issue has not been given serious attention in Babur studies, and that is the issue of Babur's diplomatic relations with the Shah of Iran, Ismail Safavi" [2. 198].

It is clear that this issue that we are analyzing is a very comprehensive problem in terms of its size, content and importance, and its study and scientific research can be the basis for the creation of major works in this field in the field of folklore. In other words, the analysis and generalization of Mirza Babur's foreign policy and diplomacy as a systematic system at the level of the available sources and the latest research possibilities is one of the problems faced by scientists, including philosophers.

The foreign policy and diplomacy of Mirza Babur can be divided into the following main stages of development when approached in the most general and preliminary way:

- I. Mirza Babur regional foreign policy and diplomacy of Fergana state (1494 - 1506).
- II. Mirza Babur's capture of Kabul, the formation of an army here and the establishment of an independent state (1506 - 1519).
- III. The period when Mirza Babur founded the Babur dynasty in India (1519 - 1530).

The analysis of available scientific literature and sources shows that, in our opinion, the main problems and directions of Mirza Babur's foreign policy and diplomacy in the first period (Fergana state) are as follows:

- 1) Relations of the Ferghana state with internal claims to the throne, attempts to divide the territory, treaties, peace, agreements and their consequences, as well as

mutual diplomatic relations with Jahangir Mirza, emirs and Ahmed Tanbal;

2) The status of the Supreme Ruler of the Timurids - the struggle for the throne of Samarkand and related communications, relations and agreements and treaties (with Sultan Ahmad Mirza and others);

3) Diplomatic relations, agreements and treaties with the Mongol khans (Sultan Mahmud Khan, Abu Bakr Dughlot, etc.).

During this period, it is natural that Mirza Babur, under the leadership of the emirs who succeeded him from his father, Umarshaikh Mirza, Khwaja Mavlanoyi Qazi, Esan Davlat Begum, relied on the traditions of his father Umarshaikh Mirza's diplomacy in forming a new system of foreign policy and diplomacy of Ferghana Ulus, and tried to learn from his positive achievements and shortcomings. Babur listed the most advanced positive and major regional achievements and mistakes of his father Umarshaikh Mirza's diplomacy as follows: "Chun Umarshaikh Mirza was a high-spirited and great midwife king. There was always a quarrel about ownership, Samarkand was attacked several times, some places were damaged, some places were burned to the ground..."[4. 9]. The reason for this indecision was explained by Babur as Umarshaikh Mirza's "badmaoshligidin".

Even so, his father Abu Sa'id Mirza gave Umarshaikh Mirza the province of Ferghana as a favor, and later his brother Sultan Ahmed Mirza gave Tashkent and Sayram [4. 11]. At the same time, due to Umarshaikh Mirza's haste and reckless political and diplomatic mistakes, Tashkent and Shahrukhiya were lost to his state. In the hands of Umarshaikh Mirza, the Ferghana ulus - the state, with the main regions and cities of Ferghana Valley, Khojand, Oratepa remained.

The biggest achievement of Umarshaikh Mirza's foreign policy and diplomacy was that he was able to save the state of his Suyurgol Fergana estate, even though it was fragile, and he was known as a righteous and just ruler.

Mirza Babur, in the early stages of his foreign policy and diplomacy, took into account the positive achievements and traditions of his father Umarshaikh Mirza's diplomacy, and learned the right lessons from the strategic and tactical mistakes made by his father. Because, although he was still a very young ruler, he had trusted, experienced, loyal patriots of his father, great-grandmother Eson Davlat Begim, Khwaja Mavlanoy Qazi and great emirs.

The foreign policy and diplomacy of the state of Mirza Babur Fergana can be described as initially defense and internal alliance diplomacy. With the help of Mirza Babur Esan Davlat Begum, Khwaja Mavlanoyi Qazi and the great emirs, he managed to establish a peace in the course of defending the state from external aggressions and eliminating the enemy's attack effectively and very quickly. At that time, Mirza Babur's foreign policy and diplomacy had taken its first step and had made significant progress.

This first diplomatic step, the historical political value and importance of the first achievement was such that after the Khutba was read in the Ark in the name of Babur, all the neighboring rulers recognized his state and congratulated him, and the exchange of ambassadors and other diplomatic relations began.

The second major period of the development of Mirza Babur's foreign policy and diplomacy was associated with the period (1506 - 1519) when he conquered Kabul and literally created a state and an army here..

The main directions and problems of Mirza Babur's foreign policy and diplomacy during this period were mainly as follows:

- The diplomacy of trying to regain the country, the Motherland, Fergana and Samarkand, and to establish an alliance and unity between the Timurids;
- one-on-one combat and peace diplomacy with Shaibani Khan after the failure of the alliance;
- Foreign policy and diplomacy of establishing a "forced" military-political alliance with Ismail Safavi. As a result, the pain of defeat;
- Breaking the resistance of Afghan tribes by military and political force, establishing ties of kinship with their upper classes, and achieving the creation of a strong and, most importantly, legal (legitimate) state and army.

The third major period of the development of Mirza Babur's foreign policy and diplomacy, in our opinion, includes the years 1519 - 1520. Because this new era of foreign policy and diplomacy of the Baburs, when considered in a broad sense, developed autonomously only within the Indian region, and its main direction, goals and problems were with Babur's central government, which after 1526 was divided as a property inheritance among his sons - Khumayun, Kamran, Khindol and Askari Mirzas. It can be said that it was related to the foreign policy and diplomatic relations between the nations that began to give.

The main directions, problems and specific aspects of the foreign policy and diplomacy of the Babur and Babur state in this period, when listed briefly, mainly consisted of the following:

- 1519 - 1525 foreign policy and diplomacy focused on exploring India for intelligence purposes and waging 5 wars of intelligence;

- foreign policy and diplomacy during this period to form an alliance with the internal opposition in India and enter India as an invited, just ruler;
- Foreign policy and diplomacy to defeat the main enemies in India in 1526 - 1527 [4. 197, 228, 230, 278, 355];
- Continuing the "traditions" of a violent alliance with Iran, military-strategic cooperation, aimed at recapturing the Motherland, Samarkand and Ferghana, non-aggressive, but uncompromising foreign policy and diplomacy[4. 320].

Even on the eve of his death in 1530, Babur did not back down from this intention, in his wills to Humayun and his other sons, he personally made plans to continue the policy of recapturing the Motherland, Samarkand and Ferghana:

- Maintaining a foreign policy and diplomatic relations based on mutual balance, moderation between the Safavid, Shaibani and Baburi states [5. 251-255];
- Close kinship with Mongolia, Bukhara, Samarkand and Fergana, internal diplomatic relations, continuation of relations[2. 225, 302, 322];
- More casual foreign policy and diplomacy with the Portuguese and China, mostly focused on intelligence gathering;
- Relations and relations of the "Great Mongol Empire" with other nationalities, peoples and religious denominations living in its territories and regions under its influence, as well as the state policy towards them;

The division of the "Great Mongol Empire" [6] into the main ethnic groups and mutual relations between these ethnic groups. Foreign policy and diplomatic relations between the supreme central ruler Babur and the rulers of these nations;

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- Foreign policy and diplomacy of peaceful coexistence, non-interference, good neighborliness, policy and diplomacy of ensuring organizational, financial and confessional security of international communication and relations.

CONCLUSION

In short, we would like to emphasize that the foreign policy and diplomacy of Mirza Babur's state in general and in a broad sense has a greater regional scope, influence and importance than the international politics and diplomacy in the literal sense, financial and organizational foundations, which Sahibgiron Amir Temur began to organize. and its guarantees could not rise to the level of creating worldly, universal great, noble goals and values. The main reason for this is that a great ruler, statesman and diplomat like Babur, who was passionate about establishing such secular politics and diplomacy, did not have enough time to live, he died very early, prematurely. Although his descendants, the Baburites, could not carry out the foreign policy and diplomacy typical of a great statesman at the level of Babur, but for more than 300 years, the state, society, civilization, science, and culture of the Baburites in India had a peaceful and gradual development, legendary fame, and prosperity. they were able to provide political conditions and diplomatic guarantees.

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