

Bobur's Construction

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Abstract: The article presents information about the work of Babur Mirza and his descendants in India and Afghanistan, in particular, about the art of gardening.

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The creative work of Sahibkiran Amir Temur has become a tradition for his descendants. Our great compatriot Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was not left out of this tradition. Despite the fact that almost five centuries have passed since Babur's death, the historical and cultural heritage left by Baburshah and his descendants still amazes the peoples of the world.

During his lifetime, Baburshah created magnificent, unique gardens. Surprisingly, due to the climatic conditions of Kabul, the orchards, fruit and ornamental trees in these gardens were partially replicated, but differed sharply in some respects. That is, one of the gardens is mostly made of fruit trees, and the other is decorated with wildflowers. Kuva's camel pomegranate, Bakhmal's red apple, Konibodom's apricot apricot, Altiyarik's Hussein grape and Samarkand's fig were also brought to these gardens from Movarounnahr. Unfortunately, most of these gardens are now only in written sources.

Below is a story about some of these gardens.

GARDEN VAFO - Built by Babur in 1509 in Odinapur Fortress, the center of Ningnavor district of Kabul region. This garden is located at the foot of Mount Siping'ar, but it has no snow, and the weather is clear. The garden was on the south side of the fort, and a stream flowed between the fort and the garden. Babur introduced high standards of architecture and gardening in its construction. The hill in the middle of the garden is made of cherchaman (flowerbed). On the south side of the garden, a pond has been built and surrounded by fruit trees such as orange, pomegranate and orange. In the year that Babur conquered Lohur and Dibalpur, he also brought sugar cane and bananas from there.

Babur cared for this garden very kindly and loved to rest here. Even on the eve of a major military expedition to India, Babur came to the Garden of Vafo and waited there until Humayun arrived with his army. The Boburnoma describes the garden in a special way: "The boundaries and territory of the garden of Vafo are inevitable in this history. Asru has been a very pure garden.

ZARAFSHAN GARDEN - Located in Agra, now five kilometers north of the Taj Mahal mausoleum, it is the first park in India to be built in the style of the Samarkand garden. It was built in 1528 according to the history he drew in a place chosen by Babur personally. By this time, Babur had built a large state and managed to stabilize it, and since there were no forces left to sustain it,

Babur intended to devote most of his time to creation. Babur Bagi built a deserted house on the outskirts of Zarafshan and relocated the Vaqo'e (i.e., Boburnoma). Unable to be completely cut off from state affairs, Babur ordered those who appeared to be taken across the river by ship [1: 357].

Babur Bagi handed over power in Zarafshan to Humayun (who died three days later, [2: 196]). According to the calligrapher who copied the "Boburnoma", Babur was buried in this garden (later, according to his will, he was brought to Kabul and re-buried).

After Babur's death, Zarafshan Garden became a favorite place of Baburid rulers. Humayun held consultations here before the military campaigns. Akbar expanded the garden further and surrounded it with Nilufarzor and called the Garden Nilufar. Jahangirshah changed his name to Bagi Nurafshan in honor of his beloved queen Nurjahon Begim. Nurjahon Begim built a reception hall called Mohitob in the middle of the park, installed a throne known as Namgir, and built a palace called Jahaz Mahal. Later representatives of the Baburi dynasty called it Orombogh (Rambogh in local Hindi).

KALON GARDEN - Built in the village of Istalif, near Kabul. Babur likes to see the garden as he walks around Istalif. Knowing that the garden had been taken over by Ulugbek Mirzo Kabuli, he bought it with the consent of its owners. "Apart from the garden, there are great plane trees, and the bottom of the plane trees is green and pure. A mill water is always flowing through the middle of the garden. On the bank of this stream, in the middle of the garden, were plane trees and trees, the nose of which was crooked and crooked. I ordered that this canal be built with plan and ink, and it was a very good place"[1: 136].

NAVRUZI GARDEN (Babur Garden) is located at the foot of Mount Sherdarvoza in the Chordehi district of Kabul. Bocca was founded by Ulugbek Mirzo Kabuli. When his mother Kutlugnigorkhanim died, Babur asked his uncle's heirs for permission to bury the deceased in this coffin [1: 157]. Bobur later bought the garden and remodeled it. He planted various fruit and ornamental trees and cleared the canals and beautified them with running water. In Babur's letter to Hodja Kalon in 935 AH, it was called "Nazargoh". Historical sources dedicated to Humayun Mirza, Akbarshah, Jahangirshah and Shahjahan refer to it as "the garden of the blessed mausoleum of Hazrat Firdavsmakon". In 1540, when Babur's khoki was brought from Agra, it became known as the Garden of Babur.

The length of the garden is 550 m, the height of the stairs leading to the mausoleum is about 50 m. Jahangirshah and Shahjahan from the Baburids, and later the rulers of Afghanistan Nadirshah and Zahirshah, carried out landscaping work in the garden. In the garden there is a mosque built by Shahjahan from marble. On its roof there is an excerpt from the "Fathnoma" written in 1646 on the occasion of the victory of the Shah's army in Balkh and Badakhshan.

From the Baburi dynasty, Jahangirshah surrounded the garden with a wall. During the reign of Shahjahan, a mosque was built of white marble in the garden. In 1880, the Emir of Afghanistan Abdurahman Khan built a pavilion and a residence in honor of his wife Bibi Halima.

Babur Garden, which had been severely damaged by recent unrest, has been renovated in recent years. Now the Garden of Navruz (Garden of Babur) is one of the favorite resorts of the people of Kabul, where folk festivals and celebrations of Navruz are held.

GARDEN NILUFAR - Built by Babur in India. It is located in Dolpur (now Bharatpur District, Rajasthan), 50 miles south of Agra. The location of the garden was chosen by Bobur himself on a red sandstone mountain slope, on the banks of the Chambal River. The garden had a prayer room, a swimming pool, a shed, a stone platform, a fountain and a system of pipes for water supply.

Gardens with lily ponds and wells have been built in India before, but charbog-shaped camps date back to the time of Babur. Babur brought melon seeds from Kabul and planted them in the Garden of Lilies. The garden has the largest Lily-shaped pool and several wells preserved.

GARDEN SAFO - Built by Babur near Odinapur. It is famous for its beauty. It is built on a pleasant and pure ground near a spring at the foot of the mountain [1: 224].

GARDEN FATH - Located on the slopes of Mount Sekri near the city of Agra. It was built in 1527 on the site of a decisive battle in honor of the victory over Rona Sango and was renamed the Garden of Conquest (Victory Garden).

Although Babur, who had not celebrated Eid al-Fitr since the age of eleven, had the opportunity to take the throne of India, he decided not to break the tradition (the previous Eid was celebrated in Agra). (tent) and celebrated [1: 330]. Babur's Garden paid great attention to the development of the conquest, built various buildings, and even punished masters who were dissatisfied with the quality of their work [1: 344]. Sitting on the top floor of the garden shed, he copied the Qur'an with his own hands [2:15].

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