



## BABURID MINIATURE ART

*Zuhra Rahmatova*

*Student, Bukhara State University*

**Annotation:** The great Uzbek poet, scholar, and statesman of the Timurid dynasty, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur (1483-1530), was a perfect son of his time, a successor to the Timurid dynasty in India, who amazed the world with his sharp wit, delicate taste, and versatility.

**Keywords:** Uzbek poet, scholar, teacher, student, Timurid dynasty, India, artist.

After the conquest of India by Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur, feudal wars ceased in that country. As a result, the conditions for the development of culture were exhausted, and he began to build buildings close to his heart because he missed his homeland. Although Babur conquered India, he did not plunder it, but the two peoples began to unite their cultures. He left this work as a noble goal for his children and grandchildren. He made a great contribution to the development of Indian culture. That is why Jawaharlal Nehru calls him "a typical representative of the Babur Renaissance, an intelligent, courageous and enterprising man who loved art, literature and enjoyed the breath of life."

Babur's grandson, Akbarshah, continued the tradition. "His grandson, Akbar, was even more charming and had a lot of potential," Nehru said. A brave and courageous, talented commander, at the same time noble and compassionate, dreamy and dreamy, he was a zealous man and leader who won the boundless loyalty of his followers. As a warrior, he conquered much of India, but dreamed of conquering the hearts and minds of the people. " Akbar revived the ancient dream of uniting India as one state and one people. Akbar's 49-year reign was the "Golden Age" of Baburid rule.

Academician IM Muminov wrote about two members of this dynasty: "... Babur and Akbarshah, in particular, continued the best traditions of India, which emerged during the Timurid period as a result of economic and cultural development in Central Asia."

Akbar Fan, because of his devotion to literature and art, required his subjects to know examples of ancient Indian literature. The heyday of Indian miniature dates back to the 17th and 18th centuries. Researchers of this period: historians,

- 1) Miniature plots refer to the classic works of Eastern poets, historical tablets, and in some cases to ancient scientific treatises.
- 2) Central Asian master miniatures are partially outlawed: they refer to folklore and exemplary realities of life.
- 3) In the works of Kamoliddin Behzod, mainly in keeping with the classical laws of painting, the content and form were renewed, and the romantic direction developed.
- 4) Artists have developed new creative forms in the expression of content and essence, the Central Asian School of Miniature is explained by the influx and enrichment of Indian and aeronautical miniature art.

In the 17th century, romanticism dominated painting. This is especially evident in the paintings of the poet Durbek (1615) "Yusuf and Zulaykho" (1528) on the "Zafarnoma" of Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, copied from Samarkand. The 12 miniatures on the list tell the story of Timur's life and work. Describes

the wars, feasts, and marriages he brought. His image is characterized by its epic power and high level of execution. This is achieved by the rich color, contrast of color and light, as each character involved in the complex compositional methods grows. This tradition is also preserved in the miniature works of Bukhara, which painted in the XVII century on the works of "Shohnoma". Here, every form is in motion, and in the second half of the 17th century, the Ashtarkhanids officially continued to conquer Bukhara by Muhammad Muqim.

We see miniatures of Firdausi's "Shohnama" by Muhammad Muqim in "Before Borbad's King Khisrav" and "Siyavush's Test in Fire".

In the 17th century, Bukhara miniature artists Muhammad Amin, Avaz Muhammad, and Mullo Behzod were also present. Their work also depicts a hand miniature: features such as stature, subtlety in the depiction of the landscape on the figures.

We see the above-mentioned Indian miniature traditions in Avaz Muhammad's miniature "With Layla's Friends" based on Nizami's Hamsa.

Researchers of Central Asian miniatures G. Pugachenkova and O. Galerkina note that in general they developed the methodological traditions of the XV-XVI centuries. At the same time, it is the final stage of its development. By the 18th century, V. Voronina, who studied the fine arts of this historical period, writes that the development of miniatures lags behind, but does not disappear completely, but becomes a folk art (17).

Ahmad Donish (nicknamed Ahmadi Kalla), a fine poet, beauty lover and Sufi philosopher from the 19th century Bukhara miniature school, is also known. Talented in all respects, the artist had a great reputation among the Bukhara "painters". Perhaps it has been thoroughly studied by the last famous world beauties and national treasures, classical ethnographers, and art critics, who continued the traditions of the East, especially Central Asian miniatures. By this time, the names of the two miniature schools were widely known in the Mongols, the Rajput (conventionally, the Indo-Christian school of the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries).

The history of the Mongol Miniature Center is closely linked to the history of the Great Mongol Empire (17th century) in India. During the reign of Sultan Babur, the founder of the Baburids, during the reign of the Faghona Valley dynasty, the migration of manuscripts and artists to the miniature center of Central Asia and Iran combined with local art style to form a distinctive Mongol school of painting. An example of this is the Akbarnama (1600). At the same time, as in the Tabriz miniature school, the interests of the masters expanded, moving away from the literary narrative method, and each page had its own meaning. According to O. Galerkina, they served as a Uyghur gallery. Papers depicting ceremonies, royal hunting, harem life, various games, dances, the king's visit to the cauldron, religious debates, and many other scenes were placed on it. Unlike the Tabriz miniature, it is unique to hundreds of Indians. By the beginning of the 17th century, the Mongol miniature had its own style. The nature of the color scheme has also changed. Clothing fixtures, landscaping, building furniture and architectural decorations, all localized. Significantly, by this time, visual aids depicting plants and animals had been created. This shows that the study of the Baburi miniature school was organized in a serious way, based on a certain knowledge and experience.

Importantly, this is also based on the study of art history. Images are important and require observation skills and accuracy. This leads to an understanding of the perspective of observation, bringing vitality and honesty to the work. At the same time, acquaintance with Western European painting, especially portraiture, reveals a psychological characteristic in the depiction of a person. Psychotronics XVII century, St. Petersburg, Hermitage, that is, the interest in miniature art to depict human nature, his inner spiritual world. They introduced the human genre, the portrait genre, into miniature art. In the above-mentioned Baburid miniature traditions, a new style was created, enriched with new content and a new spirit, combining the schools of Timurids, Safavids and Central Asian miniatures.

During the reign of Akbar, a representative of the Baburi period, this art was especially widespread. The miniatures of this period are distinguished by their precise completion. During this period, about

150 artists worked in the Akbar royal palace. These were mainly artists who learned painting from Mir said Ali and Abdusamat: Dastvand, Basavon, Lol, Ustad Mansur, Kesu, Davlat, Miskin, Hamrakhan, Tara Chand and others.

More than 40 artists from the Akbar Palace worked on the Boburnoma manuscript, which was created during this period. Among them, the works of Abdullah, Surod, Shayot, Khusrav Kuli, Nama, Kuband, Kesu Kujaroti, Ras, Daxniroj, Ustad Mansur, Ibrahim Naqqash, Ibrahim Qahhor and other artists are distinguished by their elegance and charm.

The period of the Baburids is characterized by the period when the miniature rose to the top of the painting. The reign of King Jahang's son Avrangzeb lasted from 1659 to 1707, when he became an outspoken religious fanatic as a destroyer of art and sophistication. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, Avrangzeb closed his palace workshops to religious considerations, depriving the artists of the opportunity to work in the future. This concludes the Mongolian Miniature Center. The masters moved to workshops in Rajputan and the dean's yard, while others went to local schools. J. Nehru gives a clear and figurative description of this in his *Discovery of India*: "Aurangzeb tried to turn the clock back and you broke it without stopping."

### References:

1. Shoyoqubov Sh. "Zamonaviy O'zbekiston miniatyurasi" Toshkent 2006 yil .
2. Mamurova, F. T., Abdullayeva, N. K., & Mallaboyev, N. (2019). USING THE «ASSESSMENT» METHOD IN ASSESSING STUDENTS KNOWLEDGE. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (11), 80-83.
3. Mamurova, F. I., & Mustafoev, E. (2021, October). Aksonometrik Proyeksiyalarning Asosiy Teoremasi. Dimmetrik Aksonometriya Qurish. In " *ONLINE-CONFERENCES" PLATFORM* (pp. 100-103).
4. Mamurova, F. I., & ugli Mustafayev, E. I. (2021). SHADOWS IN A PERSPECTIVE BUILDING. *Conferencious Online*, 16-18.
5. Mamurova, F. I., & oğlu Akmalov, J. O. (2021). ORGANIZATION OF GEODESIC WORK. STATE GEODESIC NETWORKS. *Conferencious Online*, 21-23.
6. Mamurova, F. I. (2021, May). ARTIST OF UZBEKISTAN MAKSUD SHEIKHZADE. In *E-Conference Globe* (pp. 176-178).
7. Mamurova, F. I. (2021). Factors for Forming the Professional Competence of Building Engineers in the Context of Information Education. *EFFLATOUNIA-Multidisciplinary Journal*, 5(2).
8. Olimov, S. S., & Mamurova, D. I. (2021). Graphic Information Processing Technology and its Importance. *European Journal of Life Safety and Stability* (2660-9630), 10, 1-4.
9. Islomovna M. F. et al. DESIGNING THE METHODOICAL SYSTEM OF THE TEACHING PROCESS OF COMPUTER GRAPHICS FOR THE SPECIALTY OF ENGINEER-BUILDER //Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business & Government. – 2021. – Т. 27. – №. 4
10. Avliyakulova, Nafisa. "БЎЛАЖАК ЎҚИТУВЧИЛАРНИ ТАСВИРИЙ-ИЖОДИЙ ФАОЛИЯТГА ТАЙЁРЛАШНИНГ ПЕДАГОГИК ШАРТ-ШАРОИТЛАРИ." *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ* (buxdu. uz) 8.8 (2021).
11. Muzafarova, A. N. (2021, February). FORMS OF PREPARATION OF FUTURE TEACHERS FOR VISUAL AND CREATIVE ACTIVITIES. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (pp. 119-123).
12. Khodjayeva N. S., Mamurova D. I., Nafisa A. IMPORTANCE IN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNIQUES AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY //International Engineering Journal For Research & Development. – 2020. – Т. 5. – №. CONGRESS. – С. 5-5.

13. Мамурова Д. И., Мамурова Ф. И. Соотношения навыков черчения с опытом психологического исследования //Вестник по педагогике и психологии Южной Сибири. – 2015. – №. 1.
14. Mamurova D. I. Application of Advanced Information Technologies of Training at Drafting Lessons //Eastern European Scientific Journal. – 2018. – №. 6.
15. Islamovna M. D., Gulhumor M. PRINCIPLE OF TEACHING DRAFT GEOMETRY AND COMPUTER GRAPHICS //World Bulletin of Social Sciences. – 2020. – Т. 1. – №. 1. – С. 30-31
16. Мамурова Ф. И., Мамурова Д. И. КОМПЬЮТЕР ГРАФИКАСИ ФАНИНИ ЎҚИТИШ ҲОЛАТИ //TULAGANOV AA. – С. 145.
17. Мамурова Д. И. Минарет калян бухары и его орнаментальные ярусы из жженого кирпича //ЯЗЫК И КУЛЬТУРА. – 2016. – С. 222.
18. Mamurova D. I., Xalimova M., Bakhtyorova G. THE IMPORTANCE OF THEIR RHYTHMIC SEQUENCE IN EMBROIDERY TECHNIQUES AND COLOR SELECTION IN EMBROIDERY //International Engineering Journal For Research & Development. – 2021. – Т. 6. – №. ICIPPS21. – С. 5-5.
19. Mamurova F. I., oglu Amirkulov A. F. COORDINATE AND HEIGHT SYSTEMS USED IN GEODESY //Conferencious Online. – 2021. – С. 19-20.
20. MAMUROVA F. I. FACTORS OF FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF INFORMATION EDUCATION //THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE Учредители: Теоретическая и прикладная наука. – 2021. – №. 9. – С. 538-541.
21. Islamovna, M. F. I. F., & Akhmadzhonovich, M. B. (2021, January). ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN TECHNIQUE. In *Euro-Asia Conferences* (Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 310-312).
22. Мамурова Ф. И. ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ БУДУЩИХ ИНЖЕНЕРОВ-СТРОИТЕЛЕЙ В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ //Наука и образование сегодня. – 2021. – №. 4 (63). – С. 92-93.
23. Мамурова Ф. И. РОЛЬ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ И ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫХ КОММУНИКАЦИОННЫХ СИСТЕМ В ЗДАНИЯХ И КОНСТРУКЦИЯХ //В научный сборник вошли научные работы, посвященные широкому кругу современных проблем науки и образования, вопросов образовательных технологий 2020.-436 с. – 2020. – С. 414.
24. Yunusov, R., Ganieva, F. A., Artikova, M. I., & Atayeva, Z. A. (2022). THE DEPENDENCE OF THE GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY OF APPLE TREES ON THE FACTORS OF CARE ON LOW-SALINE SOILS OF THE BUKHARA REGION. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3(02), 773-781.
25. Ganieva, F. (2021). Influence Of Cotton Cultivation Techniques In Bukhara Region On Reduction Of Damage To Plants By Turnip Moth. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.uz)*, 6(6).
26. Сулаймонова, М. Б., Азимов, Б. Б., Азимова, М. Б., & Тухсанова, В. Р. (2021). ДОСТИЖЕНИЕ ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКОЙ И НРАВСТВЕННОЙ ЗРЕЛОСТИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ИЗОБРАЗИТЕЛЬНОМУ ИСКУССТВУ. *European science*, (3 (59)), 53-56.
27. Shadieva, S. S., Borieva, D. I., & Rakhimova, M. A. (2022). The Importance of Agricultural Mapping in Soil Science. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 2(3), 5-8.
28. Yunusov, Rustam. "THE EFFECT OF CUTTING (PRUNING) METHODS AND LEVELS IN INTENSIVE GARDENS ON THE FORMATION OF APPLE TREES." *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.uz)* 8.8 (2021).

29. Shadieva, Sayyora Sadulloyevna, Dilorom Isroilovna Borieva, and Mahliyo Akramovna Rakhimova. "The Importance of Agricultural Mapping in Soil Science." EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION 2.3 (2022): 5-8.
30. Yunusov, Rustam. "THE EFFECT OF CUTTING (PRUNING) METHODS AND LEVELS IN INTENSIVE GARDENS ON THE FORMATION OF APPLE TREES." ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz) 8.8 (2021).