BABUR'S SOCIO-POLITICAL VIEWS AND IDEAS

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АННОТАЦИЯ: *В статье проводится историко-теоретический анализ социально-политических взглядов и идей Бабура. Исследуются его представления о государственном управлении, легитимности власти, справедливости, консультировании и отношениях с народом. Также показывается, как его социально-политические взгляды проявлялись в принятии решений с учетом интересов различных слоев общества и способствовали укреплению культуры, науки и экономической стабильности. В работе анализируются идеи Бабура с точки зрения современной политической мысли и государственного управления, раскрывается их историческое и практическое значение.*

Ключевые слова: *Вабур, государство, политика, власть, справедливость, консультация, общество, идея, история.*

ABSTRACT: *This article provides a historical and theoretical analysis of Babur's socio-political views and ideas. It examines his perspectives on state governance, the legitimacy of power, justice, consultation, and relations with the people. The study also demonstrates how his socio-political ideas were reflected in decision-making that considered the interests of various social groups and contributed to the development of culture, science, and economic stability. Babur's ideas are analyzed from the perspective of contemporary political thought and state administration, highlighting their historical and practical significance.*

Keywords: *Babur, state, politics, power, justice, consultation, society, idea, history.*

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Babur, as a prominent statesman and thinker of his time, distinguished himself not only through his military prowess but also through his political and social ideas. His political concepts were focused on state governance, the legitimacy of power, justice, consultation, and relations with society, all of which were closely connected with the social structures and cultural values of his era. In making decisions, Babur took into account the interests of various social classes and groups, contributing to societal stability as well as the development of culture and science. Therefore, the study of Babur's political and social views is of significant scholarly importance from the perspective of contemporary political thought and state administration.

The study of Babur's social and political views is particularly relevant today, as their core principles serve as an important theoretical and practical tool for understanding modern state governance, political strategy, and societal stability. Babur's perspectives on the legitimacy of power, justice, consultation, and relations with society are significant not only in their historical context but also for shaping contemporary political systems and social institutions. Moreover, his approach of considering the interests of various social classes and groups in decision-making contributed to social justice and interethnic harmony, making it a valuable source for modern political and social research. Therefore, examining Babur's ideas and views, analyzing their historical evolution, and understanding their influence on contemporary political thought is of considerable scholarly importance.

After Amir Timur, one of the Timurid princes who carried out exemplary state governance and could serve as a fully worthy successor to the great Sahibqiran was Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur. Babur continued the principles of Amir Timur, recognizing justice, the rule of law, and cultural development as the main criteria of state administration. An unknown calligrapher, who copied a prestigious manuscript of the Baburnama, noted the following eight qualities of Babur as a ruler: first, firmness in purpose; second,

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noble courage; third, the conquest of provinces; fourth, the management of provinces; fifth, administrative skill; sixth, the intention to promote the welfare of God's servants; seventh, winning the hearts of soldiers; and eighth, the practice of justice.[1]

Babur considered one of the main objectives of his statecraft to be the preservation of the integrity and independence of his realm. According to him, a ruler must be highly prudent in governance, act through consultation, and avoid hasty decisions. In administering the state and shaping the tax system, Babur relied on Sharia law while taking local conditions into account, implementing distinctive tax reforms. He advocated that taxes collected from the population should be fair and that the revenues generated from these taxes should serve both the enrichment of the state and the welfare of its people. As a benevolent ruler, Babur also took measures to provide a certain degree of social protection for specific segments of the population.[2]

Babur fully understood that governing a state is extremely difficult and carries great responsibility. Therefore, he emphasized that great diligence and dedication are essential in state administration, and only through these qualities can one truly attain state power.

The mountain of state rises high with perils,
How can it know the burden of sorrow?
Only those with courage can climb the mountain of state,
If you have courage, the mountain of state will be yours.[3]

In this verse, state governance is depicted as a noble and highly responsible task. Although attaining and managing the state involves difficulties and trials, these experiences are crucial for the development of a ruler. The personal qualities, courage, and determination of the leader ensure the stability and progress of the state. This process requires a high degree of responsibility, patience, and wisdom. The verse connects state administration

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with elevated moral values and emphasizes the importance of a ruler's strict adherence to ultimate goals.

In Babur's views on the state, the principle of justice occupies a central place. In his teachings, he interprets the sense of justice as one of the main themes and advances progressive ideas in this regard. In particular, he considers social justice to be directly linked with wisdom, knowledge, and thoughtful reflection. He concludes that justice not grounded in deep thinking and firm faith cannot yield the desired results.

Decisions and decrees issued out of injustice and ignorance, as well as the overall policy of the ruler, have a negative impact on the lives of citizens. In Babur's worldview, the concept of justice refers to specific relations and interactions among people. It is not a rigid or abstract idea, but is connected to the social life of individuals and, to a certain extent, grounded in real circumstances. It is particularly important to note that Babur sought to articulate his views on justice in accordance with the principles of Islam and Sharia law. According to him, adherence to Sharia constitutes one of the essential markers of justice.

Moreover, he paid great attention to the principle of justice in his governance. In any situation, he endeavored to act prudently, avoid causing harm to his close associates, treat all individuals equally regardless of their status, and evaluate them based on their character and services. He emphasized the use of force only when necessary, ensuring justice while resolving problems through other means whenever possible, and consistently demonstrated care and benevolence toward people.[4]

Babur's political and social views were shaped by principles of justice, consultation, adherence to Sharia, and consideration of the interests of citizens. He linked state governance to high moral values, emphasizing that the stability of society depends on the personal qualities, wisdom, and responsibility of the ruler. Babur interpreted justice not merely as a matter of legal order or Sharia

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compliance, but as a concept intrinsically connected to people's social life and real circumstances. Therefore, Babur's ideas represent a valuable scholarly source not only for understanding his own era but also for contemporary political thought and state administration.

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