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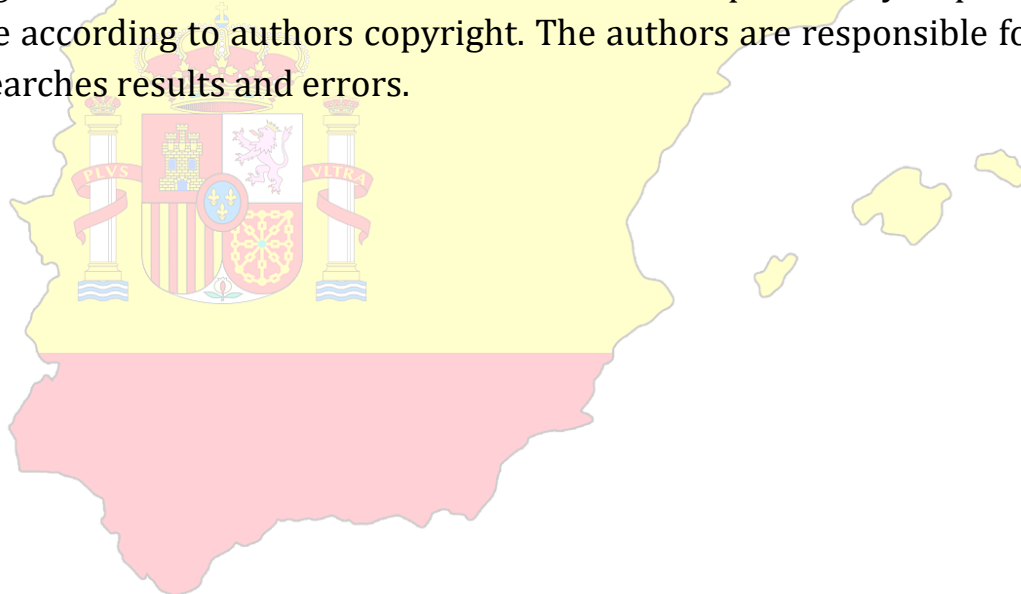


INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUPPORT OF MOERN SCIENCE AND INNOVATION: a collection scientific works of the International scientific conference – Madrid, Spain, 2025, Issue 3.

Languages of publication: Uzbek, English, Russian, German, Italian, Spanish,

The collection consists of scientific research of scientists, graduate students and students who took part in the International Scientific online conference «**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUPPORT OF MOERN SCIENCE AND INNOVATION**». Which took place in Spain, 2025.

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Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur: Tarixdagi birinchi “Soft Power” amaliyotchisi sifatida.

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning tarixiy siymosini “soft power” — yumshoq kuch nazariyasi asosida qayta talqin qilishga urinadi. Mazkur kontseptsiya XX asr oxirlarida amerikalik olim Joseph Nye tomonidan ilgari surilgan bo‘lib, davlat yoki shaxsning zo‘ravonlik va iqtisodiy bosimsiz, balki madaniyat, qadriyat va diplomatik joziba orqali boshqa subyektlarga ta‘sir ko‘rsatish qobiliyatini ifodalaydi. Bobur aynan shu zamonaviy tushuncha mezonlariga mos ravishda, Hindistonga qilgan yurishlari davomida qurol bilan emas, balki madaniy-ma‘naviy, adabiy va siyosiy ta‘sir orqali o‘z hokimiyatini mustahkamlagan tarixiy arbob sifatida tahlil qilinadi.

Maqolada Boburning “Boburnoma” asari, uning she‘riyati, diniy bag‘rikengligi va ijtimoiy qadriyatlarni tarannum etgan siyosiy qarashlari asosida yumshoq kuch omillari aniqlanadi. Shuningdek, Boburiylar saltanati misolida soft power‘ning nasliy ta‘siri, madaniy diplomatiya, xalqlararo murosaga asoslangan boshqaruv modeli o‘rganiladi. Ushbu yondashuv Boburni faqat zabt etuvchi sarkarda sifatida emas, balki o‘z madaniyatini strategik uslubda eksport qilgan geosiyosiy lider sifatida talqin qilish imkonini beradi. Maqola tarixshunoslik, siyosatshunoslik va madaniyatshunoslik kesishmasida olib borilgan bo‘lib, tarixiy shaxsiyatni zamonaviy nazariya orqali tahlil qilishga qaratilgan. Bu esa o‘z navbatida, tarixni yangi nigoh bilan o‘rganish va bugungi global munosabatlarda yumshoq kuchning ildizlarini tushunishga zamin yaratadi.

Abstract:

This article explores the historical personality of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur through the lens of contemporary international relations theory—specifically, the concept of soft power as articulated by Joseph Nye. While Babur is widely recognized as a military commander and founder of the Mughal Empire in India, this study focuses on his strategic use of culture, literature, religious tolerance, and diplomacy to exert influence and establish long-lasting legitimacy in a foreign land. The central thesis is that Babur’s leadership approach exemplifies key components of soft power, namely the ability to attract and co-opt rather than coerce.

Through a multidisciplinary methodology that includes historical analysis, comparative politics, and discursive examination of Babur's writings—especially the Baburnama—the article identifies how Babur employed cultural tools to strengthen his rule. His poetic expressions, aesthetic appreciation, and ethical ideals positioned him as a charismatic leader whose power extended beyond military victories. Additionally, his religious tolerance and inclusive governance strategies fostered trust among diverse communities, enabling a stable and culturally rich empire.

The article further traces the evolution of soft power through the Mughal dynasty, noting that Babur's successors institutionalized this approach, particularly under Emperor Akbar. This historical case study demonstrates how soft power principles existed long before their formal articulation in modern theory. The findings are significant for scholars of international relations, diplomacy, and cultural studies, offering new perspectives on how historical figures like Babur used non-coercive means to achieve political success and influence the course of history.

Аннотация:

В данной статье исследуется историческая личность Захириддина Мухаммада Бабура с точки зрения современной теории международных отношений — в частности, концепции мягкой силы (soft power), предложенной Джозефом Найем.

Хотя Бабур широко известен как полководец и основатель Империи Великих Моголов в Индии, в центре внимания исследования находится его умелое использование культуры, литературы, религиозной терпимости и дипломатии как инструментов влияния и укрепления власти.

Используя междисциплинарный подход, включающий исторический анализ, сравнительное политическое исследование и дискурсивный анализ произведений Бабура (особенно «Бабур-наме»), автор выявляет ключевые элементы «мягкой силы» в политике Бабура. Его поэтические произведения, эстетические взгляды и этические идеалы способствовали формированию его образа как харизматичного лидера, чье влияние простиралось далеко за пределы военных побед.

Особое внимание уделяется религиозной терпимости Бабура и его стремлению к инклюзивному управлению, что обеспечивало доверие и поддержку со стороны различных этнических и религиозных групп. Наследники Бабура, особенно Акбар, институционализировали эти принципы, сделав «мягкую силу» неотъемлемой частью государственной стратегии Империи Великих Моголов.

Таким образом, статья доказывает, что элементы «мягкой силы» существовали задолго до их научного осмысления в XX веке. Представленные в статье выводы представляют интерес для

специалистов в области международных отношений, дипломатии, истории и культурологии, поскольку раскрывают новый взгляд на исторические формы политического влияния.

KIRISH

Tarixda ko'plab buyuk sarkardalar va imperatorlar bo'lgan. Biroq ularning barchasi ham o'z kuchini faqat qurol yoki zo'ravonlik bilan emas, balki madaniy va axloqiy ustunlik bilan namoyon qila olmagan. Zamonaviy xalqaro siyosatda bu yondashuv "soft power" — yumshoq kuch nomi bilan tanilgan. Joseph Nye (2004) bu atamani quyidagicha izohlaydi: "Soft power is the ability to get what you want through attraction rather than coercion or payment." Mazkur maqolada Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning Hindistonga yurishlaridagi yondashuvi aynan shu zamonaviy tushunchaga qanday mos kelishi tahlil qilinadi. Bobur o'z asarlari, diniy bag'rikengligi, va siyosiy madaniyati orqali Hind yarimorolidagi ko'plab xalqlarni o'ziga rom qilgan.

METODLAR

Ushbu maqola interdisiplinar tahliliy tadqiqot bo'lib, quyidagi usullarga asoslanadi:

Tarixiy-tahliliy yondashuv — Boburning asarlari (xususan "Boburnoma") va Boburiylar sulolasining siyosiy tarixini tahlil qilish.

Diskursiv tahlil — Bobur she'rlari, diniy va ijtimoiy qarashlari asosida nutq uslubi va madaniy ko'rsatkichlarni o'rganish.

Solishtirma metod — Joseph Nye'ning "soft power" nazariyasi bilan Bobur siyosiy strategiyasining o'xshash jihatlarini taqqoslash.

Kontent tahlil — madaniy-diplomatik faoliyat, me'morchilik, adabiyot va diniy siyosatni zamonaviy mezonlar asosida tahlil qilish.

NATIJALAR

Tahlillar natijasida quyidagi asosiy jihatlar aniqlangani ilmiy asoslangan:

Madaniy ta'sir va adabiy yumshoq kuch:

"Boburnoma" faqat tarixiy manba emas, balki Hindiston xalqlariga Markaziy Osiyo madaniyatini tanituvchi vosita sifatida xizmat qilgan. Boburning she'riyati esa, o'sha davrda siyosiy yetakchining estetik va ruhiy kuchini ifodalagan.

Diniy bag'rikenglik siyosati:

Bobur o'z hukmronligi ostidagi dinlararo murosani saqlagan, ibodat erkinligi, diniy qadriyatlarga hurmat kabi prinsiplar bilan Hind jamiyatiga moslashgan.

Madaniy diplomatiya:

Boburning amaliy faoliyatida urushsiz zabt etish holatlari kuzatilgan. U mahalliy aholining madaniyatiga qarshi emas, balki uni qabul qilgan holda boshqaruvga erishgan.

Boburiylar saltanati davomida soft power evolyutsiyasi:

Akbar davrida bu yondashuv yanada tizimli tus olgan — bu tarixda yumshoq kuch siyosatining avloddan-avlodga o'tgan kamyob namunalaridan biridir.

MUHOKAMA

Yuqoridagi natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur o'z zamonasi uchun ilg'or siyosiy-madaniy strategga aylangan. U kuch bilan emas, o'zining bilimdonligi, odob-axloqi, tolerantligi orqali xalq qalbini zabt etgan. Aynan mana shu jihatlar uni tarixdagi ilk "soft power" amaliyotchilaridan biri sifatida ko'rsatishga asos bo'ladi. Bugungi kunda ham ko'plab davlatlar xalqaro maydonda madaniyat, til, diplomatiya orqali ta'sir kuchini oshirishga harakat qilmoqda. Bu jarayonda Bobur siymosi, ayniqsa yoshlar uchun tarixiy ibrat maktabi bo'la oladi. Mazkur yondashuvni bugungi global diplomatiya, xalqaro imij siyosati va madaniyatlararo aloqalarda tatbiq qilish mumkin.

XULOSA

Bobur — tarixiy shaxsiyat sifatida nafaqat sarkarda, balki o'z davri uchun noyob siyosiy-ijtimoiy yetakchi bo'lgan. Uning madaniyatga asoslangan yumshoq kuch siyosati o'z zamonasida xalqni zabt etishning yangicha usuli bo'lgan. Bugungi global siyosatda yumshoq kuch muhim strategik vosita sifatida o'rganilayotgan bir vaqtda, Bobur siymosini zamonaviy yondashuv bilan tadqiq etish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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