

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WORK OF BABURNAMA DURING THE PERIOD OF THE TIMURIANS

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Abstract: In this article, the role and importance of the work of Baburnoma, psychological foundations, psychological possibilities and qualities of psychological phenomenon are applied in the period of Timurids.

Key words: personal qualities, professional qualities, mental qualities, moral qualities, humanity, humanitarianism.

Some events in the past do not leave us thinking, they raise the question of why this happened. The Termuris, who founded the development of the second renaissance period, the only powerful country in the East, reached the peak of development for that time, ensured peace and tranquility, why did this country leave the scene of history in a short period of time and gave way to the Shaybanites (1599-1601).

It is known that after the death of the master Amir Temur (1405), his successors fought for the throne and broke up the huge state. But one of the last representatives of this dynasty, Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur, went to India and continued the Timurid state. He fought several times to preserve the Timurid state, but he was unable to unite the Timurid princes in an alliance against Muhammad Shaybani Khan (1451 – 1510). As a result, he founded a new state by occupying Kabul and India. It is a great honor to study the life and work of Babur Mirza, a statesman, king, poet, historian, who entered the political arena at the end of the 15th - 16th centuries, as well as his scientific heritage. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur ("Zahiriddin" means "rose tree, "Babur" means "lion" in Arabic) was born on February 14, 1483 in Andijan, the capital of Fergana province. According to information, the name of the young prince was chosen by Khoja Ahrar Vali, one of the famous scholars of Movaunnahr at that time [1. - B. 441.]. His father Umarshaikh Mirza (1455-1494) died on June 9, 1494 after falling down a cliff with his dove-cote in the Akhsi fortress. Babur's family tree is as follows: Umarshaikh Mirza - Abdusaid Mirza - Sultan Muhammad Mirza - Mironshah - Amir Temur. So, Umarshaikh Mirza was the fourth generation of Amir Temur - great-grandson.

At the age of 20, Babur Mirza wrote "Hatti Baburiy", works "Baburnoma", "Mubayyin al-zakat" and his poetic legacy were collected into two divans. One of them was written in Kabul in 1519, and the other was written in India in 1528-1529.

"Boburnoma" is an important and unique monument in world literature and source studies and historiography, and the first prose memoir and historical-scientific work in Uzbek literature. It is written in the old Uzbek (Chigatai) language. It is also known by such names as "Baburiya", "Voqeoti Babur", "Voqeanoma", "Tuzuki Boburi", "Tabaqoti Boburi", "Tavorikhi Boburi". Babur himself used the names "Vaqoye" and "Tarikh". The historical and political events that took place in Central Asia, Afghanistan and India in the years 1494-1529 are described with great accuracy, and they are directly related to the author's life and political activities. "Baburnoma" is divided into 3 parts according to the course of events described in it: Babur's reign in Mowarounnahr (1494 - 1504), Afghanistan (1504 - 1524) and India (1524 - 1530) [3. - B. 192.]. In addition, the work is rich in geographical and ethnographic evidence. In "Boburnoma", Babur described what he saw and heard in the land of India. Among other things, he describes the geographical location of India as follows: Hindistan is east and south, west is Muhit River (Indian Ocean), north is bounded by the mountains of Hindikush, Kofiristan and Kashmir, and northwest is the provinces of Kabul, Ghazni and Qandarhar. . Delhi is the capital of the entire Indian region, after Sultan Shahabeddin Ghuri until the end of Sultan Feruzshah, it was stated in Babur's work that Delhi was the capital. Also, when Babur Mirza conquered India, there were five Muslim kings and two infidels ruling India.

One was in Delhi under the control of Sultan Alavuddin (1451-1526, the Sultan of Delhi belonging to the Lodi dynasty), the second was the province of Gujarat, which was ruled by Sultan Muzaffar, who was also a descendant of Sultan Feruzshah, and the third province was the Dakanda province, which was ruled by the Bahmanis. was, the ninth province was Malwa (Mandav), Sultan Mahmud of the Khiljis was in it, this province had become much weaker, the fifth province was the Bangala province, where Nusratshah was the governor, he was a relative of the Lodi, the sixth and seventh provinces were from the infidels, the stronger province and Cheriki (soldiers) with Bijanagar Raja and the last one was Chitor, where Raana Sangaadur was the ruler [4. - B. 297.]. From this it can be seen that at that time there were seven provinces in India and two of them were under the rule of local Indian rajas.

Also, "Boburnoma" serves as a program in public administration for the descendants of Babur Mirza in India. After this work attracted the attention of the British colonists, in 1809-1816, English orientalist John Leyden and William Erskine translated "Boburnoma" into English [6. - B. 83.]. "Baburnoma" differs from other

works in that it is free from exaggerations and praises and truthfully and objectively describes the past that Babur Mirzo saw with his own eyes.

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