



**IN "BOBURNOMA" COVERAGE OF THE PROCESS OF STRUGGLE FOR THE THRONE
OF TIMUR'S SUCCESSORS**

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Annotation:

During his short life, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur wrote many works. Among them, though not all of them have survived, Boburnoma is a unique work. "Boburnoma" is the most important and great legacy of our great ancestor. "Boburnoma" is a rich historical source of toponymic and ethnographic information about the events that took place in historical areas such as Movarounnahr, Khorasan, India in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. This article discusses the process of the struggle for the throne of Timur's successors in "Boburnoma".

Keywords: "Voqeanoma", Temurids, ethnographic data, historical figures, Samarkand.

King, writer, poet, and military leader Babur's "Vaqoe" (Events), later known as "Boburnoma", is a daily account of an important part of the conscious life and work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. "Boburnoma" is, first of all, a mature work of art. Interpretations of the artistic image, the ability to embody the events in the eyes of the reader in all their reality, artistic work on the word, the strength of the style - one of the features of this style is generosity of thought, while the other - originality and, most importantly, sensitivity is a priority. The following is an excerpt from the English orientalist Monstuart Elfinston's account of the Boburnoma and its protagonist:

These memoirs describe in detail the life of the great Turkish tsar, and his personal feelings are free from all exaggeration and veils. His style is simple and masculine, lively and figurative. He vividly portrays the images, customs, and aspirations of his contemporaries. In this sense, this work is the only true historical image in Asia. Babur describes the appearance, dress, temperament and customs of a military man, describing countries, their climate, nature, economy, arts and crafts. But the author's brilliant character gives the work the most charm.

Methodical Part

The question of the scientific study of the information contained in the Boburnoma has been seriously raised in recent years. A very responsible and complex problem, such as the scientific revision and evaluation of the achievements and conclusions of historical science and oriental studies over the centuries, has not yet been fully resolved. Under such circumstances, it was natural to have different views on each important scientific issue. There are a lot of ideas and comments on this work, which have been discussed and resolved. "Boburnoma" is an important and unique monument in world literature and source studies; The first prose memoir and historical-scientific work in Uzbek literature. The work of the king and poet Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur "Boburnoma" as a historical and literary



source is also important because it contains information about many historical figures, literature and art, clergy, kings and princes, beys, amirs and umars, is given.

Results and their Discussion

The Boburnoma is divided into three parts according to the course of events described in it. It is divided into Babur's reigns in Movarounnahr, Afghanistan and India. In the first part, Babur's father, Umarshaykh Mirzo, the ruler of the Fergana nation, and Babur's accession to the Fergana throne, but lost his nation as a result of the struggle for the throne in the Timurid state, the events of his futility, and finally his complete detachment from the throne, and his ascension to Afghanistan through the Gissar Mountains with about 250 navkars are mentioned in detail. In the second part, Babur conquered Kabul, then established an independent state there in 1508, recaptured Samarkand with the military help of King Ismail Safavi of Iran, but was defeated by the Shaybanids Ubaydulla Sultan, Muhammad Temur Sultan and Janibek Sultan and returned to Kabul, and then the events of the beginning of preparations for the conquest of India. The third part deals with Babur's conquest of northern India by the Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi, and the establishment of the Baburi state. The work is also significant for the author's views on a particular historical event and the behavior and nature of the hostile Timurids - Umarshaikh, Sultan Ahmad, Sultan Mahmud, Boysungur Mirzo, Sultan Hussein and others. The play deals with the social and natural sciences, history, philosophy, jurisprudence, religion, linguistics, geography, natural sciences, mining, agriculture, horticulture, etc. and has not lost its historical and scientific significance. The data are based on scientifically based conclusions. The play skillfully depicts several large and small battle scenes in which Babur himself took part as a general. According to the Boburnoma, Babur left Samarkand in the second half of 1501 out of desperation and went to Tashkent to see Mahmudkhan. Although Babur fought hard for several years to defend and preserve the Timurid kingdom, he was unable to achieve his goal in the face of severe economic crisis and political turmoil in the country. In 1503, the khan of Tashkent Mahmudkhan, Babur and the combined army of the Kalmyks were defeated by Shaibanikhan on the banks of the Syrdarya. While Babur was fighting for the throne of Samarkand, Andijan was captured by Sultan Ahmad Tanbal. In 1501-1504, Babur's struggle against Sultan Ahmad Tanbal and Jahangir Mirza for the recapture of Fergana ended in failure. Tired of the relentless battles and heavy taxes of the Timurids, the people did not support Babur and he was forced to leave Movarounnahr in June 1504.

Conclusion

The question of the scientific study of the information contained in the Boburnoma has been seriously raised in recent years. A very responsible and complex problem, such as the scientific revision and evaluation of the achievements and conclusions of historical science and oriental studies over the centuries, has not yet been fully resolved. In such a situation, it is natural that there are different opinions on each important scientific issue. There are a lot of opinions and comments on this work and it remains one of the most important issues in the field of discussion. Boburnoma contains a lot of ethnographic information about the XIV-XVI centuries. This feature of the century has been noted by



all major historians - orientalists and experts in the history of Central Asian ethnography. The ethnographic data in the work have been used to some extent in the scientific literature. For example, about the Afghan tribes and their location. The first, most detailed and reliable information, given in Bobur's "Vaqoe", is based mainly on his personal observations and is characterized by a high degree of accuracy. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's "Boburnoma" is also a part of our rich scientific heritage. It is an honorable duty of our youth to study it, to draw conclusions from historical events.

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