



PEDAGOG

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Annotation: *On February 14, 1483, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur Andijan was born. The offspring of Fergana ruler Umarshaikh and the sixth generation of Amir Timur. Babur became king when he was 12 years old. He conquered Afghanistan in 1503–1504. He marches to India five times between the years 1519 and 1525. On December 26, 1530, in Agra, India, he passed away. He established the Baburid Kingdom, which lasted for more than three centuries. In accordance with his wishes, his grave was later relocated to Kabul. In this thesis, opinions and reflections on the instructive life paths of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur for all are kept.*

Keywords: *Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, classical literature, example, ways of life, descendants, talent, ruboians, Baburnoma work.*

ZAHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BOBURNING BARCHA UCHUN IBRATLI HAYOT YO‘LLARI.

Annotatsiya: *Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur Andijon 1483 yil 14 fevralda tug‘ilgan. Amir Temurning beshinchi avlodi, Farg‘ona hukmdori Umarshayxning farzandi. Bobur 12 yoshda taxtga chiqdi. 1503-1504 yillarda Afg‘onistonni egalladi. 1519-1525 yillarda Hindistonga 5 marta yurish qiladi. Uch asrdan ortiq davom etgan boburiylar saltanatiga asos solgan, 26 dekabr 1530 yil Agra, Indiyada vafot etkan. Qabri keyinchalik vasiyatiga ko‘ra Qobulga ko‘chirilgan. Ushbu tezisda Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning barcha uchun ibratli hayot yo‘llari haqida fikr va mulohazalar yuritiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, mumtoz adabiyot, ibrat, hayot yo‘llari, avlodlari, iste‘dod, ruboiylar, Boburnoma asari.*

ПОУЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ЖИЗНЕННЫЕ ПУТИ ЗАХИРИДДИНА МУХАММЕДА БАБУРА ДЛЯ ВСЕХ.

Аннотация: *Захириддин Мухаммад Бабур родился в Андижане 14 февраля 1483 года. Пятое поколение эмира Тимура, дитя правителя Ферганы Умаршайха. Бабур взошел на престол в 12 лет. В 1503-1504 годах он захватил Афганистан. В 1519-1525*

годах совершает 5 походов в Индию. Основатель царства бабуриев, просуществовавшего более трех веков, умер 26 декабря 1530 года в Агре, Индия. Его могила была позже перенесена в Кабул по его завещанию. Этот тезис содержит размышления и размышления о поучительных для всех жизненных путях Захириддина Мухаммеда Бабура.

Ключевые слова: *Захириддин Мухаммад Бабур, классическая литература, поучение, жизненные пути, потомки, талант, рубаи, произведение бабурнома.*

As the founder of the baburid dynasty, Timur Prince, a renowned poet, historian, geographer, statesman, and commander, Babur is a significant figure in Uzbek classical literature. Babur's mother was the Khan of Mongolia, and Umarshaikh Mirzo, Babur's father, was the son of Yunus Khan, the ruler of Tashkent, and the governor of the Fergana province. Babur's mother was an intelligent and experienced woman who actively supported Babur in his military battles and assisted him in his affairs of power. The Umarshaikh Mirzo household lived within the arch of the capital Andijan. The governor spent the summer months in Syrdarya, Akhsi, and the remaining season of the year in Andijan. Babur's youth was spent in Andijan.

Babur, like other Timurid Princes, is a special student who studies law, Arabic, and Persian under the guidance of eminent fazilu professors. studies a variety of historical and literary texts, starting to take an interest in poetry and science. From a young age, he is given the moniker "Babur" for his audacity and bravery. Babur grows up in the spirit of his sect, exalts the renowned Sufi Khoja Ahror, and continues to be devoted to this ideology till the end of his life. Later, in the work "Baburnoma", Babur Hoja emphasizes that the spirit of Ahror has repeatedly saved him from inevitable destruction, illness and helplessness, guided him in the most difficult conditions. After his father died tragically at Axsy untimely, 39, The family's eldest child, 12-year-old Babur, ascends the throne as Crown Prince.

The Movarounnahr had broken up into numerous provinces that, by the end of the 15th century, had practically become independent and were ruled by feuding proprietary lords or temurian rulers. The battle for Movarounnahr's reign was in full swing, and different political plots were being planned. Also, a few Beck and mayors who serve under Umarshaix Mirzo refuse to support the youthful leader. While some of them favor Babur's brothers, some make a claim to independence, another is a rival to Babur, while others join uncle, uncles, and pay to physically lose him. During the first 2-3 years of Babur's rule, which repelled the attacks of Sultan Mahmud Khan with his uncle and uncle, Sultan Ahmad Mirzo, he will carry out such important measures as strengthening his position, improving interaction with Beck and officials, regulating the Army, establishing discipline in state affairs.

Babur's first political objective was to conquer Samarkand, the strategically and geographically significant capital of the kingdom of Amir Temur, in order to preserve,

strengthen, and reestablish the Amir Temur Kingdom as well as the strong state centered in Movarounnahr. The third monarch of Samarkand had briefly assumed the throne at this time. Following a brief illness, Sultan Mahmud Mirzo, who succeeded Sultan Ahmad Mirzo as ruler, did not rule Samarkand for longer than 5–6 months. He passed away at the age of 43. His son Boysungur, who was governor in Bukhara, sits in his place. In 1495-96 Babur makes two unsuccessful campaigns to Samarkand. In the fall of 1497, he occupies several places around Samarkand, and after a 7-month siege, boysungur flees to the Beaver.

The siege has put the city through extremely trying times. Even eccolic grain was hard to come by. Babur had a difficult time keeping the army under control. A few of the navkars run towards the direction of Andijan and Ahsi. Movarounnahr, some of the remaining Beks in Andijan shift to the side of Babur's brother Jahangir Mirzo and turn away from him. Babur Samarkand was forced to step down after being in office for 100 days because he was dissatisfied with Andijan, was having financial problems, and was also unwell. But when he comes to Khujand, Andijan too spirals out of control and hears adversaries turn against him.

In conclusion, when Babur arrived in Samarkand with his army in the late autumn of 1500, the population took a peshwaz to him and opened the city gates. The 600 soldiers left by shaybaniyan for the protection of the city are massacred. Shaybaniy Khan retreats to Bukhara. In a short time, in all districts of Samarkand, Karshi and Guzar cities, the Babur municipality will be recognized. But the city was running out of food reserves and famine began. Upon learning of this, Shaybaniy Khan gathered a lot of strength and again began to walk to Samarkand. In April 1501, in the battle near the village of Saripul on the banks of Zarafshan, Babur's troops will be defeated. Babur retreats to Samarkand. The city is again besieged and it will last for four months. From hunger the inhabitants of the besieged city dry up, Babur leaves Samarkand in desperation in the 2nd half of 1501 and leaves for Tashkent, to Mahmud Khan.

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