
THE PRINCESS WHO DECORATED OUR HISTORY

Pardaeva Iroda Mamayunusovna

PhD, Associate professor of

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Annotation. This article describes Gulbadanbegim, the daughter of the famous statesman, poet and thinker Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. The historical significance of the Humayunnoma in the study of the activities of the Baburians in establishing a centralized state in India is covered in detail in the article.

Keywords: Babur, Gulbadanbegim, Khumoyun Mirzo, India, Baburi Kingdom, historical events, spiritual heritage.

Among the Princesses of Tamerlan, the name of Gulbadanbegim is described as a woman of special glory, well-educated, faith as a whole, pious. Gulbadanbegim grew up to be a mature connoisseur and scholar of his time, from a highly perceptive, sharp-witted, entrepreneurial and unique genius. Even after her marriage, her brother was her closest adviser at the Humoyunshah court and his assistant in the running of State Affairs, participating in statewide diplomatic affairs, assisting with wise advice in resolving controversial issues. Gulbadanbegim was the only historian woman in Central Asia in the Middle Ages. Gulbadan's name is notable not for being stuck behind the veil of history like her mothers, but for remaining on the pages of history as the most flamboyant, wise woman in the baburids' court. Gulbadanbegim is the third daughter of Baburshoh and Dildorbegim. She was born in Kabul in 1523. According to Babur Ra'i, he was raised by Mohimbegim. Besides Humayun Mirza, a beautiful, intelligent woman of high intelligence, extremely good-natured and good-natured, she had 2 more sons and 2 daughters, but they died young. Therefore, Babur also seems to mean that when he hands Gulbadan over to him, he will be somehow distracted by the stain of children. Gulbadan was a very perceptive, book-loving, polite, educated girl from a young age. From the age of 7-8, Humoyun, Komron, Askariy, Hindol, Gulrangbegim, Gulchehrabegim and Gulbadanbegim were next to him. Gulbadanbegim, who lived in Kabul until 1529, had then come to Agra.

In the castle of Bobur was given serious consideration in raising princes and princesses. The school teaches girls together with boys. They were taught lessons by the ancient Mudarris, the teacher in madrasah. Engaged in various activities, riding, playing special game chavgon. The Enlightenment of Gulbadanbegim, too, was noted from a time of youth. The chief mistress of the court, Mohimbegim, was put in charge of his upbringing. A woman named Sarvqad, the talented narrator of the palace, spoke with interest beautiful fairy tales, legends, folk songs.

Along with secular knowledge, religious knowledge was taught based on the Koran.. Over the years, Gulbadanbegim found a reputation among Court princesses as a literate, fozila woman. Gulbadanbegim received the Supreme Decree by his nephew Akbarshah when he was over 60 years old to write a historical work representing the ruling activities of his grandfather Boburshah and father Humoyunshah. Therefore, obeying the decree of the Lord, Gulbadanbegim sets out to write the

“Humoyunnoma”. The decree was also given to two other people — close officials of Humayun, Jawhar oftobachi and Minister Sheikh Boyazid.

Gulbadanbegim describes the “Humayunnoma” in a compact, fluent, simple, understandable language. She was eight years old when her father Baburshah died. Recounting the events preserved in his memory, humbly testifies to the events “I am helpless”, “I am right”. After taking the throne of Kabul, Baburshah had four Sharia wives, the eldest of whom, Mohimbegim, was educated, wise, beautiful woman. Therefore, Babur really loved and appreciated this beautiful princess. In 1507, Humoyun, heir to the throne — his first child, was born from Mohimbegim. Gulbadan writes about this: God blessed the taking of Kabul and the coming of Humayun to the world. When Humoyun was twelve years old, special men were engaged in his upbringing, like all princes according to custom in the Timurid court. Because was the Crown Prince. Babur gave Humoyun the rule of Badakhshan province. In historical accounts, Mohimbegim had no children other than Humayun, when they were young they had lost sight of the untimely world. It was much more difficult for the chief Queen to leave her only son's bosom.

Many sources record that children born to temurian princesses died prematurely, especially in the baburians, as a result of various diseases, especially due to the on diarrhea Indian soil. Babur receives a letter from Mohimbegim on a circuit fighting for the Indian frontier. In the letter, the princess had asked her rival (Babur's second wife) Dildorbegim whether his child to be born was a son or a daughter, to give him to her upbringing. Babur mirzo reluctantly agrees. Dildorbegim gives birth to a son. In honor of the conquest of a great land like India, he was named Hindol.

“I was two years old when my mother's Highness brought me up,” recalls Gulbadan. Thus, it is revealed that Mohimbegim had raised two of Dildorbegim's children. It is clear to us that, for a long time, in the Timurid court, beloved princes were given the upbringing of large princesses on the commission of sahibkiran. For example, Shohrukh Mirza's two children: Ulughbek is assigned to Saraymulkhani, Ibrahim Sultan's care to District Aga. Such tradition is also found in Beaver.

According to the tradition of that time, the baburshah Palace introduced a strict requirement of high education, etiquette, royal dress, typical of temurian princesses. Babur was also sending many Indian dancers to Kabul to serve the palace princesses during the conquest of India. They performed dances, songs at various events in the musical tone. After settling in India, Babur decreed that his harem in Kabul be moved to Agra. About this, Gulbadan said, “a year after the Rona Sanga was abstracted, my mother's Majesty Mohimbegim comes to India from Kabul. “I am pathetic had also come to see my king father” also recalls. In the “Humoyunnoma” from gulba, the palace describes in detail the suffering, sufferings of the Haram, the severe road he had endured for six months from Kabul to India. The voyage, which began in the early days of January, ended and finally reported arriving at Agra on the 27th of June. Babur was by nature an open-minded man of kindness to women and children. He eagerly welcomes the people of the palace, exhausted by the long journey. Gulbadan was much more experienced and shocked when she first saw her own father.

“Ul hazrat for a long time pressed me in his arms and took me on his knees, and I felt so happy in those moments that it is difficult to imagine,” he writes. At these times, Gulbadan was just six years old.

Two years later, the father of the jannathmakon, Baburshah, died. This is how he tells this story.

From Delhi, news comes that Humayun's serious health is “much more severe”. “When I heard this news, my mother-in-law was impatient, ” he writes. After that Mohimbegim left for Delhi. “Humoyun was quickly brought by river to Agra. The Crown Prince's situation was much more frightening. As soon as the Lord of the King came and saw the patient, his luminous cheeks were

engulfed by feelings of sadness and sadness,” wrote Gulbadan. Seeing that the situation of his child is getting worse no matter how hard the palace healers tried, Babur took his life in the way of Allah.

It was then that Babur Mirza's TOBs began to run away. Humoyun Mirza recovered. Two or three months passed, and the pain became increasingly severe. After that, his son Humoyun sent an urgent letter to Mirza. “The man arrived at a speed of seeing Qiblagohi, he wept at his father's dire situation.

The osal lying king asked " Where is Hindol? What is he doing? Ah, alas, there are a thousand sorrows, he was oppressed. However, Comron, who was more like himself, did not mention his name. Askariy did not remember Mirza”.

Gulbadanbegim's belief in Islam and desire to fulfill the hajj pilgrimage as a pure woman were her ambition. In 1576, with the cooperation of several court princesses, he left Akbar's court and set out on a journey. At this time, he was over 50 years old. Akbar consented to this work, having secured all the expenses of the Hajj March, road safety. The length of the road, given the danger, was guarded by special sarbos. The pilgrims make a long and arduous journey, finally reaching Mecca. They live in Arabia for three and a half years, performing four Hajj pilgrimages.

In 1582, they safely returned to Agra after a long seven-year separation.

Gulbadanbegim was not destined to see the regnal years of Khurram, the fifth generation of baburians known by the name of Shah Jahan. He turned a blind eye from this phonic world with a malaria patient at the age of eighty. This happened two years before Akbarshah's death. Akbarshah carried his faithful uncle Gulbadanbegim's coffin on his shoulder a long time.

Babur's beloved daughter, a chaste, devoted woman, is valued for her strong place in the jewel of history of Princess Gulbadanbegim, who decorated our history through her historical work”Homoyunnoma " Dec.

Literature used:

1. Gulbadanbegim, daughter of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur Khumoyunnoma t.: "Uzbekistan" NMIU, 2016.-120 B.
2. Gulbadan Begim (daughter of Zahiriddin Babur) t.1959y.-112B.
3. Gofurjan Sotimov, Baburizadeh. - Tashkent: Spirituality, 2003. P. 52.
4. Gofurjon Sotimov, Central Asia and India in history the era of the Baburians. - Tashkent: publishing house named after Ghafur Ghulam-creative House of printing, 2008. P. 270.
5. Turgun Fayziyev, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and his descendants. - Tashkent: Writer, 1996. P. 31