

MIRZO BOBUR'S ILLNESS

Sobirov Jamshidbek Zokirjon Ogli

Andizhan State University Faculty of History, Step 3 Student

ANNOTATION

This article discusses two types of scholars' views on the death of Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur: Humayun's illness was attributed to Allah and then his condition worsened, and Princess Bayda died of chronic liver failure due to poisoning of Babur.

Keywords: Babur Mirza, Humayun Mirza, Illness, Poisoning, Hepartargia, Delhi.

INTRODUCTION

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur states that he was ill in 22 places in the Boburnoma. He describes in detail the nature of each illness, the course of the disease, and the effects of the treatments.

The treatments and treatments performed by the physicians of that time, the Mongol surgeons Atika, Sayyid Tabib, Mullo Hajara, the Roman physician and Yusuf ibn Muhammad Yusuf, were efforts to improve Babur Mirza's health. [1.82]

Babur Mirza's 47-year life was marked by endless battles, a series of betrayals by cousins, Timurid princes and princes, and the untimely death of his children. And for some as a baby gets older, he or she will outgrow this. In "Boburnoma" we see how the author endured such hardships, and in some cases, the aggravation of the pain brought bitter tears to his eyes. The author describes this situation:

The fever stays in my body all day,
It's almost like a dream come true.
Both are hostile to my patience,
The more the merrier, the less it becomes.

There are also many opinions among scholars that Humayun Mirza, the son of Babur Mirza, suddenly became seriously ill, and that Babur became a propeller around him and took care of his pain.

In March 1530, Babur was in Lahore, on his return he stayed for two months under the pretext of hunting near Delhi. Finally, when he returned to Agra in August, Sambgalda reported that Crown Prince Humayun was in critical condition. Humayun is put on a ship in Delhi and brought to Agra by river. The palace doctors could not find a cure for this serious ailment. Seeing that the doctors' efforts were not in vain, Bobur acted on his own. He sincerely prays to Allah to take my soul instead of Humayun. [2.188-189]

The aged Sheikh ul-Islam rejects the advice to dedicate the Kohi Nur diamond, which is worth its weight in gold, to the path of God. , I sacrificed my body and soul to Humayun! May Azrael take my soul and may God heal Humayun. "

Gulbadan Begim writes: "... She was worried and disappointed. The air was very hot and his heart and liver were burning (reddened). As he turned, he (Babur) begged, "O Allah, if I can change my life for the sake of who I am, Babur, I will give my life and my existence to Humayun." On that day, he fell ill and Humayun recovered. comes and sees his father ill and

tries to help him, but unable to help his father due to his weakness, he orders his officers and they take Bobur to his room. [3.130]

According to Gulbadan Begim in "Humoyunnoma", the next day Humoyun's condition began to improve and Bobur's taste disappeared. He could not get up for 2 months and on December 26, 1530, at the age of 48, he became a slave. [4,189]

It turns out that after three months of treatment, Babur's condition worsened, and those around him and the doctors could not do anything. Failure to keep one's promises to God, as well as depression, can lead to a weakened immune system and worsening of the disease. With refusal of treatment, the condition worsens. Outbreaks appear to be exacerbated during pregnancy and in patients with defective immune systems. As a result, his death was imminent. Because the desert areas are far from the city and district centers, tourists will definitely stay overnight. If the famous "black houses" of the desert people (felt) are invited to spend the night, any tourist (even local tourists) will stay there for at least 1-2 days due to his curiosity (perhaps for the first time).

There are also speculations that Babur Mirza's condition worsened after his poisoning. Pirmkul Kadyrov's "Starry Nights" tells a lot about Bobur's fainting from time to time, his occasional yellowing, weight loss, and insomnia: "I can't come to you. Now you have to carry the burden of the state on your shoulders." He added: becomes restless, suffers from insomnia, the color fades day by day "; "When Humayun came, he was sweating on a high white bed in his father's house. It's yellow ... "

The above symptoms: insomnia, restlessness, jaundice, weight loss, loss of antitoxic properties of the liver, ie the blood absorbed from the intestinal tract, which needs to be cleaned, spreads to the body, the central nervous system without harm to the liver will give. This is because 3,500 to 4,000 ml of blood must pass through the liver and into the body. The complete disruption of this basic activity of the liver leads to the picture described above. Therefore, it can be assumed that Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur died of chronic liver failure - hepararthria. [5]

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