

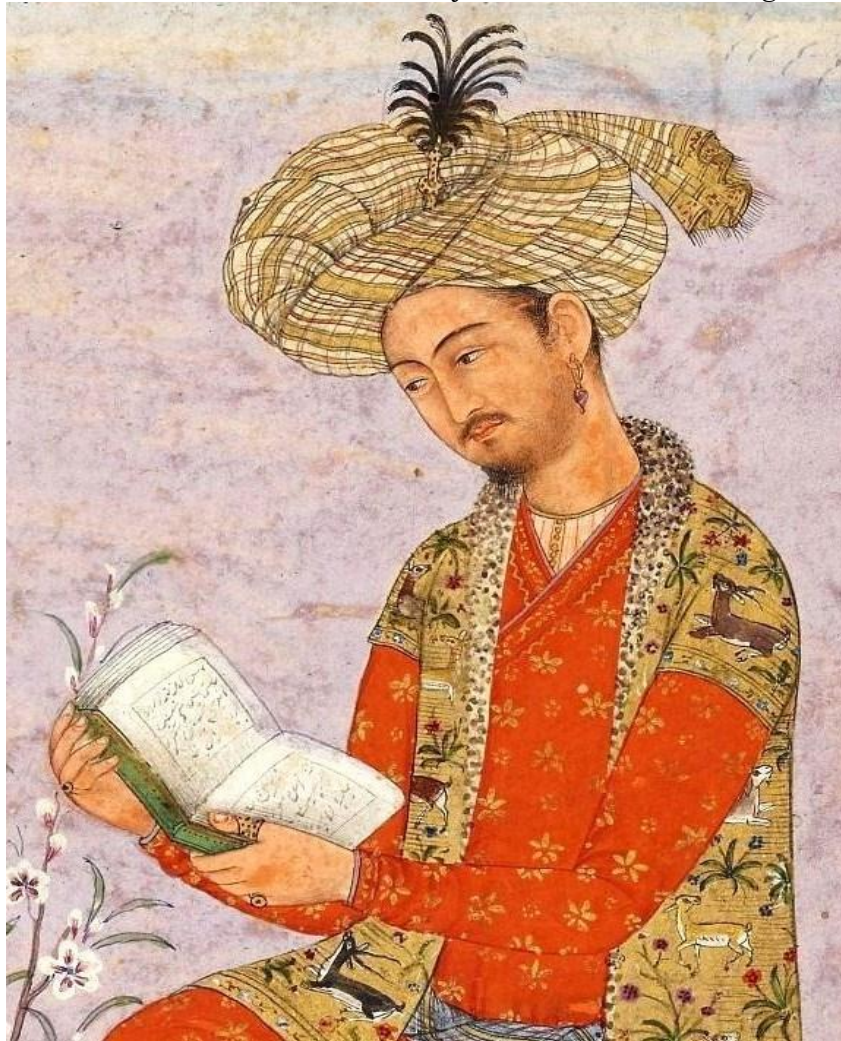


ZAHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR

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This article is about Mughal Emperor Babur. One of the most famous representatives of Turkish literature, the great king and poet Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, who left an indelible mark in the history of the world with his positive activity and strong policy, became a worthy successor of Amir Timur and his descendants have been influential in world politics for many years. Thus Babur went down in history as the founder of a great dynasty.



Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, a great representative of medieval Eastern culture and literature, was born on February 14, 1483 in Andijan. His father, Umarshaikh Mirzo, was of Timurid descent and was governor of the Fergana region. Zahiriddin Muhammad was educated under the guidance of well-known teachers and coaches of the Baburoz era. Like all

Timurid princes, he was educated in his father's palace. After the death of his father Umarshaikh Mirzo in 1495, at the age of 12 he succeeded to the throne. He will fight for the throne of Andijan against his brother Jahongir Mirzo, uncle Sultan Ahmad Mirzo, uncle Sultan Mahmudkhan and other rivals. He fought fierce battles for the throne of Samarkand for several years, but after these fruitless battles, Babur headed south.

After the capture of Andijan by Shaibanikhan, Zahriddin Muhammad Babur was forced to leave for Afghanistan. In 1503, he captured Kabul and Ghazna without a fight. Between 1505 and 1515 he tried to return to Central Asia several times, but to no avail. In 1519-1525 he fought for the conquest of India. In April 1526, in Panipat, Babur won the battles with the Sultan of India Ibrahim Lodi and in March 1527 with the governor of Chitora Rano Sango. Historical records show that the Babur rulers, who were dissatisfied with the policy of Ibrahim Sultan, the ruler of Delhi, also supported Babur during his visit to India, and this victory in the Battle of Sikri helped Babur to establish his rule in India and establish the Babur's dynasty gave the opportunity. The new strong state is called the Baburids and has ruled for more than 300 years.

Babur created the world-famous work "Baburnama". It reflected the history, customs and traditions of the peoples of Movarounnahr, Khorasan, India, historical figures, natural scenes of the country. Babur Khoja translated Ubaydullo Ahror's pamphlet "Walidiya" from Persian into Uzbek, and wrote "Mufassal" on rhyme and rhyme.

Zahriddin Muhammad Babur, as a literary critic, historian, scholar and poet, has a worthy place in the history of the spiritual culture of our people.

Babur died on December 26, 1530 in Agra, India, in the beautiful Zarafshan Garden, which he had built.

In a short period of time, Babur led the stabilization of the political environment in India, the beautification and unification of Indian lands, the proper organization of trade, the creation of gardens. The construction of cultural monuments, caravanserais, and libraries became widespread during the reign of Babur and his sons. The Central Asian style began to enter Indian architecture. There was a perfect spiritual atmosphere in the presence of Babur and his ruling descendants, which brought together the most advanced and intelligent scientists, poets and musicologists of that time.

Although Babur wrote fluently in two languages - Uzbek and Persian, he compiled only two collections of Uzbek poems. Formed in Kabul in 1519 and in India in 1529, these devons are named after those places. No reception desk found. The total number of poems in the Indian divan is more than 400. 119 of them are ghazals, 231 are rubais, others are poems of different genres. A certain part of Babur's poems is a ghazal. Among Babur's ghazals there are ghazals full of passionate love for life, full of melodies of sorrow and regret.

Babur is considered a national hero in Uzbekistan. On 14 February 2008, stamps in his name were issued in the country to commemorate his 525th birth anniversary. Many of Babur's poems have become popular Uzbek folk songs, especially by Sherali Jo'rayev. Some sources claim that Babur is a national hero in Kyrgyzstan too. In October 2005, Pakistan developed the Babur Cruise Missile, named in his honour.