

## **ZAHIRIDDIN MUKHAMMAD BABUR**

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**ABSTRACT** Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur is the great son of Uzbek people. His name lives in literature, science, and enlightenment.

**Keywords:** Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, "Boburnoma", historical fact, artistic interpretation.

Zahiriddin Mukhammad Babur, commonly known as Babur, was a Central Asian conqueror and the founder of the Mughal Empire in India. Born in 1483 in present-day Uzbekistan, Babur was a descendant of the Turkic conqueror Timur on his father's side and Genghis Khan on his mother's side. He belonged to the Timurid dynasty, which had a long history of ruling over Central Asia.

Babur's early life was marked by political upheaval and conflict as he sought to establish his authority in the region. Despite facing numerous challenges, including rival factions and internal strife within his own family, Babur demonstrated remarkable leadership skills and military prowess. In 1526, he achieved a significant victory at the Battle of Panipat, where he defeated the Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi, and established the Mughal Empire in India.

Under Babur's rule, the Mughal Empire flourished and expanded its territory across the Indian subcontinent. Babur was known for his administrative reforms, cultural patronage, and promotion of religious tolerance. He was a prolific writer and poet, leaving behind a rich literary legacy that reflected his experiences and insights.

Babur's memoir, titled "Baburnama," provides a detailed account of his life and conquests, offering valuable insights into the political and social landscape of his time. Through his writings, Babur emerges as a complex figure who was not only a skilled military strategist but also a lover of art, literature, and nature.

Despite his achievements, Babur faced challenges in maintaining stability within his empire and ensuring the loyalty of his diverse subjects. His descendants, most notably his grandson Akbar the Great, continued to build upon Babur's legacy and establish the Mughal Empire as one of the most powerful and culturally vibrant empires in South Asia.

Babur's contributions to Indian history and culture are significant, and his legacy continues to be celebrated in modern-day India and beyond. His vision for a united and prosperous empire laid the foundation for the Mughal dynasty's enduring influence on the region's art, architecture, and society. Zahiriddin Mukhammad Babur remains a revered figure in the annals of history, remembered for his courage, leadership, and enduring impact on the Indian subcontinent.

Zahiriddin Mukhammad Babur, also known as Babur, was a 16th-century Central Asian conqueror and the founder of the Mughal Empire in India. He was a descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan, and his military campaigns and administrative skills helped him establish a powerful empire in the Indian subcontinent.

Babur's life and conquests have been the subject of numerous historical accounts and scholarly studies. His legacy as a skilled military strategist and a patron of the arts and culture continues to be celebrated in modern-day India and beyond.

In recent news, Babur's tomb in Kabul, Afghanistan, has been a target of vandalism and destruction by extremist groups. The international community has condemned these acts of cultural destruction and called for the protection of Babur's historical legacy.

As we remember the life and achievements of Zahiriddin Mukhammad Babur, let us also strive to preserve and honor the rich cultural heritage that he left behind for future generations to appreciate and learn from.

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