**Zahiraddin Mohammed Babur - "Baburnama"**

 Originally an Uzbek, Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur was born on February 14, 1483 in the city of Andijan, which is now located in Uzbekistan.

 Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur, known in history as the founder and first ruler of the Great Turko-Indian State, died on December 26, 1530 in Agra, India at the age of 47. He was first buried in the city of Agra, and later, in 1539, according to Babur's own will, his grave was moved to the Babur gardens located in the city of Kabul (now the capital of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan). In 1646, his successor, Sultan Jahan Shah, built a tomb over Babur's grave.

 Babur is from the Timurid dynasty on his father's side, and from the Genghis Khan dynasty on his mother's side. Babur's father was Omar Sheikh Mirza Barlas, grandson of Amir Teymur. Babur's mother was Qutluq Nigar Khanum, the daughter of Yunus Khan, a descendant of Chingizli

 Babur's work Baburnama, written in Jagatai Turkish and narrating his life chronologically, has an important place in the history of Turkish literature. Babur, who improved the script-alphabet system called Khatti Babur, is also considered the greatest poet of Chagatai Turkish literature after Alishir Navai.

 The work "Baburnama" occupies an important place in Zahireddin Muhammad Babur's creativity. Baburnama, the first memoir written in Turkish and Islamic literature, covers all the events that took place in Central Asia, Afghanistan and India between 1494 and 1529, the author's own life, all the political figures of that time, representatives of science and literature. There are more than 10 manuscript copies of the work. "Baburnama" had a great impact even during the author's lifetime. It was translated into Persian three times in Akbar Shah's court alone.

 "Baburnama" consists of three parts. The first part called "Fergana" reflects the events that took place from June 10, 1494 to June 14, 1504, when Babur ascended the throne. During these ten years, Babur was subjected to a series of severe trials of fate, he lost and won his ancestral property many times, and finally, losing it again, he left his homeland to go to Khorasan in desperation.

 The second part of "Baburnama" is called "Kabul". The great statesman and general participated in innumerable battles in this part, covering the period of 15 and a half years from June 14, 1504 to December 12, 1520, and finally he was able to establish his kingdom on a certain geography.

 The part of "Baburnama" called "India" covers the events of the period from October 8, 1526 to September 5, 1529. In fact, Babur's Indian adventure began as early as 1519. After that time, he marched into India five times, captured Punjab (1519/20), Kandahar (1522), Lahore (1523), Delhi and Agra (1526), ​​took Afghanistan, Baluchistan and northern India under his rule and became the Great Mughal Empire. laid the foundation.

 Babur recorded all the events himself and kept a special diary. The simplicity of Babur's language, figurativeness, the elegance and unusualness of his observations, the style of exhortation away from luxury, and his sincerity impresses one. Babur wrote objectively and precisely about everything. In this sense, "Baburnama" can be considered an encyclopedia of that time.