

STUDY OF BABUR PERIOD IN PAKISTAN (SHORT HISTORIOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS)

Introduction. The Baburis were an empire that ruled Afghanistan, Baluchistan and large parts of India between 1526 and 1857. The founder of the dynasty, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, one of the Timurid princes, related to Genghis Khan on his mother's side, defeated Ibrahim Lodi, the last of the Lodi sultans, in the Battle of Panipat in 1526 and founded his dynasty. During their 332-year career, the members of the dynasty managed to leave an indelible mark on Indian statehood. In particular, Jalaluddin Akbar, who was considered the greatest representative of the dynasty, not only united all of India and built a large empire, but also established the equality of Hindus and Muslims in the country and won the love of the Indian people through the policy of religious tolerance.

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