

## STUDY OF BABUR PERIOD IN PAKISTAN (SHORT HISTORIOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS)

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### Abstract

The article is devoted to the analysis of the sources written by Indian historians in Urdu about the Boburis (Mughal rulers), and it mainly analyzes the sources and the information contained in them sequentially.

**Keywords.** Baburis, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Great Mughals, Jalaluddin Akbar "Darbar-e Akbari", Shahjahan, "Shahjahannama" Aurangzeb, "Khidmat Aurangzeb Alamgir", "Maasir-i Alamgiri".

**I**ntroduction. 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. In addition, another honorable ruler of the dynasty, Shahjahan, inherited the Tajmahal, which is today a symbol of India and one of the seven wonders. Today, India earns billions from tourists who visit the Taj Mahal. During the reign of Aurangzeb, territories that even Akbar could not conquer were conquered. Aurangzeb, who fought for his strict policies and the spread of Islam throughout the country, is revered by Islamic scholars. Although the state gradually went into crisis during the reign of the rulers after him, the Muslim Indians did not want the kingdom to fall. Because they considered the rule of the Baburis better than the rule of the British or the Indians over the Muslims.

Materials and literature review. Thus, in 1526, thanks to Babur's victory over the weak and despicable Afghan Sultan of Delhi, a new era and a new dynasty began in India - the Mughal dynasty. The voice of the Great Mughals in India spread throughout Asia and Europe [3]. These were the six biggest rulers of this dynasty, after which the kingdom was divided into pieces, and from these pieces the Sikhs and the Marathas "cobbled together" their own country. After that, the British came, they took advantage of the collapse of the central government and the beginning of chaos in the country, and gradually established their rule.

In this regard, the Pakistani historian scholar Mubarak Ali in his work "Mughal Darbar" dedicated to the Baburites quotes the following: The role of the Mughals in Indian politics and education is very large. The center of this knowledge and culture was the palace of the Mughals. The reason for the glory of the kingdom and the prosperity of the state was the wise policy of the Mughal rulers. The situation of Garib people did not change completely during this period, but it improved a little. He mentions in the introduction of the book that the people's love for the Mughals was awakened.

This book consists of 170 pages and 8 chapters, which contains valuable information about the kingdom of the Baburis. On the third page of the book, the author mentions that he wrote this work in memory of his late father Masud Ali and late mother Batul Begim. The book

will be published in Lahore in 2004 under the number 7249218-7237430 by "Fikshen haus" printing house, in Urdu language, at the price of 100 rupees[1].

"Jalaluddin Akbar stood out among the Mughal kings with his fame. He was a wise and wise ruler who won the love of his people. Akbar's ambitious goals were evident in his eyes. He not only occupied the borders of the country, but also won the trust of the people. The name Akbar was also given to him by the people. His real name was Jalaluddin Muhammad Ghazi. After he canceled the jizya tax from non-Muslims, the public honored him and gave him the name Akbar, which means "the great". In addition, Akbar – "Azim-ush-shan shahanshah" is also honored with the name "Great Shahanshah"[4]. Under Akbar the Great, the empire flourished and continued until the end of Aurangzeb's reign. Akbar's son Jahangir ruled the empire between 1605 and 1627," Husain Azad writes in his work entitled "Darbar-e Akbari".

The book consists of 856 pages and was published in Urdu in Rajasthan in 1939, 29 years after the author's death. The work was completed in 1898 in Lahore. Muhammad Hussain Azad was born in Delhi in 1827 in a Muslim immigrant family of Persian origin during the period of British rule along with the Babur Empire. After his father was a scientist, he moved to Lahore and started his career there.

A single copy manuscript of the work written by the author is kept in the Central Library, Hyderabad under number 398669[5]. In this book, the author dwells in detail on Akbar and did not ignore the activities of other members of the dynasty starting with Babur.

Inayat Khan was born in 1628, the same year Mughal emperor Shahjahan ascended the throne. His father was Jahangir's minister. Inayat Khan was a historian in the Babur Empire. He lived during the reign of Shahjahan and created the work "Shahjahannama" dedicated to the life of Shahjahan.

"Shahjahannama" or "Padshohnama" is the most valuable source written in the 17th century dedicated to Shahjahan's activities in the Mughal Empire. The work was written in Persian. An English translation of the work was first edited in 1937 by William Begley and Ziauddin Desai. Published in English and Persian by Oxford University Press, Delhi in 1990. The book consists of 624 pages. The original copy of the manuscript is now kept in the British Library under number 30,777[2].

After Jahangir, his son Shah Jahan succeeded to the throne and ruled for thirty years (1627-1658). During the reign of Shah Jahan, the Great Mongols reached the peak of their power, and at the same time, the first signs of decline began to appear. Aurangzeb was the third son of Shah Jahan and was born on September 24, in 1619. His mother is Mumtaz Mahal Begum. From a young age, Aurangzeb was more talented than his brothers, distinguished by his

ability to use tricks and tricks. He was devoutly trying to make a name for himself.

He pretended to be a saint in the eyes of ordinary people. Aurangzeb was already an educated and knowledgeable person, he knew the Koran by heart, recited many ghazals by heart, and wrote ghazals himself. But he was a tough, strong, strong-willed man who believed that shedding blood was a simple necessity[6].

Shibli Numani's work "Khidmat Aurangzeb Alamgir" mentions the following thoughts about Aurangzeb: "Aurangzeb expanded the borders of the state. He succeeded not because he was tough, but because of his leadership experience and effective management. He did not shed blood in vain, he did not keep his father in captivity, but kept him out of sight to protect him from those who wanted the throne. He proved his powerful rule in practice and did not lose his strength until his death. He had a strong talent like his ancestors."

According to Saqi Musta'd Khan's "Maasir-i Alamgiri", Aurangzeb's short-sighted policy cost his successors dearly. Marathas, Rajputs, Jats and Sikhs rose up during Aurangzeb's lifetime. A number of Muslim and Hindu viceroys created their states on the ruins of the Babur

dynasty. The name of this person, whose character was extremely diverse and contradictory, was actually Muhyiddin Muhammad. He later added the words "Alamgir" (conqueror of the world) and "Avrangzeb" (decoration of the throne) to his name. Aurangzeb was interested in military affairs from a young age. He was extremely hard-working, active, and at the same time very stubborn, militant, bigoted person. These two works analyze the personality of Aurangzeb from different angles and as sources both contain very valuable information.

Conclusion. In short, during the rule of the dynasty that ruled India for three centuries, it not only gained importance in Indian statehood, but also left a permanent and indelible mark in its history. While studying this issue from Pakistan's point of view, we were convinced that the Baburites ruled the Indian subcontinent for three centuries and ruled Hindus and Muslims from the same center.

He carried out reforms and struggles for the development of the country. Although today's Modi-led government is desperately trying to erase the Babur era from Indian history, the role of this great dynasty in Indian statehood remains undiminished.

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