

The Organization and Development of the Baburi State

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ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to the period from the foundation of the Baburi state to its decline, and to briefly show various aspects of the country's life during this period. It is known that the figure of Babur is embodied in the eyes of the people as a lyrical poet who grew out of the Uzbek people. The lines of his work, polished with elegance and freshness, dedicated to the current and various social issues of his life, have been read with love for centuries, and his melodious and melodious ghazals still bring silence and joy to hearts.

It should be noted that not all of Babur's creative fans are aware of the fact that Babur was a famous military leader and statesman, that he founded a powerful state-empire in North India, and that the Babur dynasty ruled India for more than three centuries.

KEYWORDS: Babur's heritage, the Babur state, military commander, empire, motherland, great Mongols

Introduction

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur (1483-1530) was a statesman, scientist and lyric poet. In 1526, he founded the Babur kingdom (the Western Europeans call it the "Great Mongol Empire") in North India. Babur's literary and scientific activity had a positive effect on the development of science in India and especially on the growth and strengthening of cultural ties between India and the peoples of Central Asia.

Babur, who was the owner of the kingdom in India, never forgot his motherland where he was born and grew up. A person who does not remember someone who is in a foreign country, a person who does not rejoice in a person who is in need of a heart. Analyzing Babur's works, one of his verses attracts our attention; here is the rubai:

*There was no way,
my soul was a child,
Everything I did was a mistake,
I left my land and went to India.*

After writing this rubai, did not the poet Babur, even for a moment, stand aside and, as a cultured person of his time, did not condemn the governor Babur's marches, battles, and executions with his human emotions? Didn't you feel sorry for invading the land of others and "doing a hundred crimes"?

Temur's son, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, a descendant of Mironshah, sat on the throne of Fergana governorship at the age of 12 (1494) after the death of his father Umarshaikh. During this period, the empire founded by Timur was disintegrated, independent Samarkand, Andijan (Fergana), Hisar and other large and small khanates and provinces emerged in Movarounnahr alone, and incessant internal struggles continued between them. According to the period, Babur also plunged into the whirlwind of internal struggles,

and for the first time in November 1497, he set out on a journey to Samarkand.

Babur, who brought Samarkand under his control, ruled for a hundred days in this city, which is considered the heart and political center of Movarounnahr. Then, at the end of February 1498, he had to leave Samarkand and go to Andijan, because there was news that ruling circles that did not recognize Babur's authority had settled in Andijan. Babur writes about this: "Samarkand was taken by the power of Andijan." If Andijan is in the hand, God willing, it will be in Samarqad."

Material and methods

Khan of the nomadic Uzbek tribes, Shayboni Khan, who learned about the crisis of the Timurid state, began to attack Movarounnahr in 1500.

He occupies Karshi, Shahrisabz and Bukhara and threatens Samarkand. Since the governor of Samarkand, Sultan Ali, is an uneducated and ineffective person, the citizens of the city send an ambassador to Babur and invite him to regain the power of Samarkand. In this regard, Babur's opinion was as follows: "Until there is a capital like Samarkand, let's make rent and let people waste money for a land like Andijan."

It can be seen that Samarkand is not the old Samarkand for Babur, that is, Babur no longer thinks that "Samarkand can be taken at any time if Andijan is safe", but he thought that "it is possible to bypass Andijan in front of Samarkand, on the way to Samarkand." So, Babur considered Samarkand to be the center of Movarounnahr, and it was possible to restore the integrity of the Timurid state only if he captured this city, and this time he turned towards Samarkand in May 1500, not as a participant in internal struggles, but as a general and statesman who dreamed of establishing a centralized powerful state-empire.

Before the arrival of Babur's troops, Sultan Ali and his mother had handed over Samarkand to Shaibani Khan; but the people of Samarkand still waited for Babur and hoped for him. Babur's army took advantage of Shaibani Khan's departure from Samarkand and captured the city without much bloodshed. Babur again begins to rule in the central city. But this time his reign will not go far.

Returning to Samarkand, Shaibani Khan besieged the city for a long time, and the people and the army were forced to leave Samarkand due to hunger and exhaustion. Babur came to his uncles in Tashkent. Here too, Babur witnessed the incessant struggles and conflicts of the Timurid princes, after which he soon left his motherland, Mowarounnahr.

Gulbadan Begim (Babur's daughter) wrote in Humayunnama: "His Majesty King Babam (i.e. Babur)... two hundred people on foot, with cloaks on their shoulders, torches on their feet, and staffs in their hands, without a flag, trusting in God, set off towards Badakhshan and Kabul".

In September 1504, Babur won the battle with Muqim Arghun and became the governor of the Kabul ulus belonging to the Timurids. Muqim Arghun Husayn Boykara's son was the son of Badiuzzamon Mirza's amirs Zunnun Arghun (first the governor of Kandahar and then Kabul). Therefore, Babur considered Kabul as one of his inherited lands because he was one of the Timurid princes. After Babur captured Kabul, he made it the center of his state.

Result and discussion

Samarkand campaign in 1511 was Babur's third and last campaign. Babur, who invaded Movarounnahr together with Iranian military units, managed to capture Samarkand this time, and ruled for several months. But as a result of the priests accusing Babur of accepting the Shia sect, the common people turned away from Babur.

Babur is forced to leave Samarkand and return to Kabul. Now, Babur's hopes of establishing a powerful state centered in Mowarunnahr were frustrated, but Babur, who was restless and never despaired, set out to realize his plans and goals in lands far from his motherland, expanding his power far beyond the province of Kabul belonging to the Timurids. seeks guidance.

After making many consultations and advices, thinking and reasoning, he finally decided to bring the land of India under his control. The state founded by Babur in Northern Hydistan is called "Mongol State" and more commonly "Great Mongol Empire" in the Western European historical literature (and also in the works of Russian scholars). In fact, it is appropriate to call the state founded by Babur and ruled by his descendants from the historical point of view "State of the Baburites".

Babur, as the ruler of his time, waged wars and campaigns in Afghanistan and India. At the same time, he was somewhat different from the conquerors - Alexander of Macedonia, Mahmud Ghaznavi, Amir Temur, Iranian king Nadirshah and others. Babur did not invade India with the intention of plundering the wealth of this country, enslaving the people and destroying luxurious buildings and historical monuments. Banished from his homeland, Babur created a powerful state centered on the land of Afghanistan and India, thought to develop this state economically, culturally and politically, and did a lot of things in this regard.

Babur established his rule over a large territory from the Amudarya to the border of Bengal and from the Himalayas to Gwalior, which included the provinces of Kabul, Kunduz, Kandahar, Badakhshan, Punjab, North India and the Ganges Valley. Babur ruled India for about four years and died on December 26, 1530. His dream of uniting the whole of India under one authority was realized during his successors.

After Babur's death, the throne passed to his eldest son, 23-year-old Humayun (1530-1556). Humayun was a gentle man. From the day he became the ruler, he made many mistakes. In addition to the lands of Kabul and Kandahar, which Babur bequeathed to his brother Komron, he added Punjab and the Indian oasis. Gives Sambhol to Hindol and Mewat to Askari. In this way, Humayun was separated from the economic regions that decide the material fate of the army. Humayun achieves initial success in expanding his power - subduing Gujarat, part of Rajputana and Bihar. But his victories did not last long.

Sher Khan, a general from the Sur dynasty of Afghan feudal lords, took Bengal, Chinora, and Junpur from Humayun and

approached Kanuj. At the same time, Hindol rose up against Humayun and proclaimed himself king in Agra. Although Kamran suppressed the Hindol rebellion, he did not come to Humayun's aid in the fight against Sher Khan. In the battle of Kanuj in May 1540, Humayun was narrowly defeated by Sher Khan and fled to Kandahar via Agra, Lahore. Here, his brother Askari escaped capture and turned towards Iran.

Starting from 1544, relying on the help of the Shah of Iran, Humayun had to fight against his brothers Askari Hindol and Kamran, sometimes in Kabul, Kandahar, and sometimes in Badakhshan. Finally, in 1550, he recaptured Kabul. The captured Askari is exiled to Mecca. Hindol is killed by Komron's men. Komron was caught and shot in the eye.

Conclusion

In India, after Sher Khan's death, the struggle for the throne between his four successors reached its height. Humayun tried to take advantage of this and in 1555 seized Delhi from Alexander Shah (1550-1555) and restored Babur rule in India. But soon he slipped down the marble stairs, fell on his head and died at that moment (1556). Humayun's prime minister, and at the same time his son and successor Akbar's paternal tutor Bayram Khan, hastily places 14-year-old Akbar on the throne. Until 1560, the state was ruled by Bayram Khan on behalf of Akbar. From the age of seventeen, Akbar began to rule the state independently. He was agile, enterprising and far-sighted. Apart from North India, Akbar's empire also included the powerful principalities of the great Deccan Peninsula. After Akbar's death (1605), his son Prince Salim ascended the throne as Jahangir (1605-1627).

The seed sown by Babur and the tree of "cohesion of nations" nurtured by Akbar continued to bear numerous "fruits" even after Akbar's death. In Jahangir's time, Muslims and Hindus also participated in the administration of the state. Thus, the Babur state, founded in 1526, was destroyed by the British in 1859.

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