

THE EXPLANATION OF BABURI'S PIDEGREE

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: 7th May 2021 Accepted: 20th May 2021 Published: 17th June 2021</p>	<p>This article discusses the fact that Babur who is the successor of Amir Temur, established a new state in India and founded the Baburi dynasty and also about representatives of this dynasty, explanation of Baburi's pedigree and the rulers from this dynasty.</p>
<p>Keywords: Zakhiriddin Mukhammad Babur, " Baburi" , " Akbarnoma", Khumoyun Mirzo, Akbar Mirzo, Jakhongir Mirzo , Shokh Jakhon Mirzo .</p>	

Temurid prince Babur was forced to leave his homeland and went to Kabul after the death of his father Umarshaykh Mirzo. But he did not stay any longer in Kabul either and as a result began to march on India and in 1526 he occupied it. After occupying this state, he found great "Baburi" state such as Khumoyun Mirzo.

Mukhammad Khumoyun Mirzo is the eldest son of Babur, in "Akbarnoma" They say He was born in Kabul in 5th april, 1508. His mother Mokhim was relative of Khirat ruler Khusayn Mirzo. At an early age, He was always at his father and Babur selected him to Badakhshon ruler in 20 years old because of learning way to govern the state and attitude to governors, scientists, ordinary citizens and also sinful people. He was also in good attitude with them, he always shared all of happiness together and be sincere to the people who applied him. Khumoyun is very handsome and tolerant for heavy work. He always be patient to all sudden difficulties in wars because he was brave and talented warrior. After the Ponipat war, his father sent him to make Khamidkhon obey who is the ruler of Khisor - Feruz region. He accomplished it with successes and he was given.



Khumoyun Mirzo was fair ruler in his time. He performed all time how he is clever and talented warrior in his wars. But it is a pity, He could not rule the state for a long time. After death, he selected his son Akbarshokh as a heir.

Akbar Mirzo was born in the family of Poja Virsal who is the governor of Amarkot region in 15th October in 1542. He was announced the ruler of Baburi dynasty in India in Qal'ai Nav near Panjob in 1542, 15th of october. That time he was not in 14 years old.

Akbar, as the owner of a great kingdom, openly declared that He would pursue the expansion of and consolidation of his kingdom. "The owner of kingdom must constantly increase his position otherwise his enemies will take up arms against him", he said. So he waged wars of various contents throughout his life and successfully expanded the lands belonging to the minority. His kingdom extended from Kabul to Bengal from Kashmir to Vindya. He began his career with the conquest of southern India and in the meanwhile conquered the whole of northern India and conquered a large part of southern India, subjugated it to the administration.



Akbar during his 50-year reign he united a small state in Northern India into a vast empire and created a system of skillful governance that he put into practice. India was especially prosperous during the reign of prince Salim who is the son of Akbar, the grandson of Babur Mirzo. He was born in 1605. Jakhongir is the nickname of him. In order to strengthen his position among the courtiers from the beginning of his reign Jakhongir established a 12-article law guaranteeing that his father would retain the lands and positions he held for the rest of his life. His blessings to the people around him were protected by the rights of citizens who suffered from large landowners. In addition, the previously established "Code of laws" introduced the following instructions on the provision of medical care to citizens and land: the inheritance of property to family members and the prohibition of confiscation of land from farmers, as well as large construction of state-funded hospitals in cities.



Jakhongir such as Mukhammad Salim, was such a wise ruler. But these laws were not fairly enforced in the palace. Regardless of law enforcement, all work was done with bribes. In such a difficult situation, a new Baburi prince, Khurram Shakh, came to the throne. He declared himself a king.

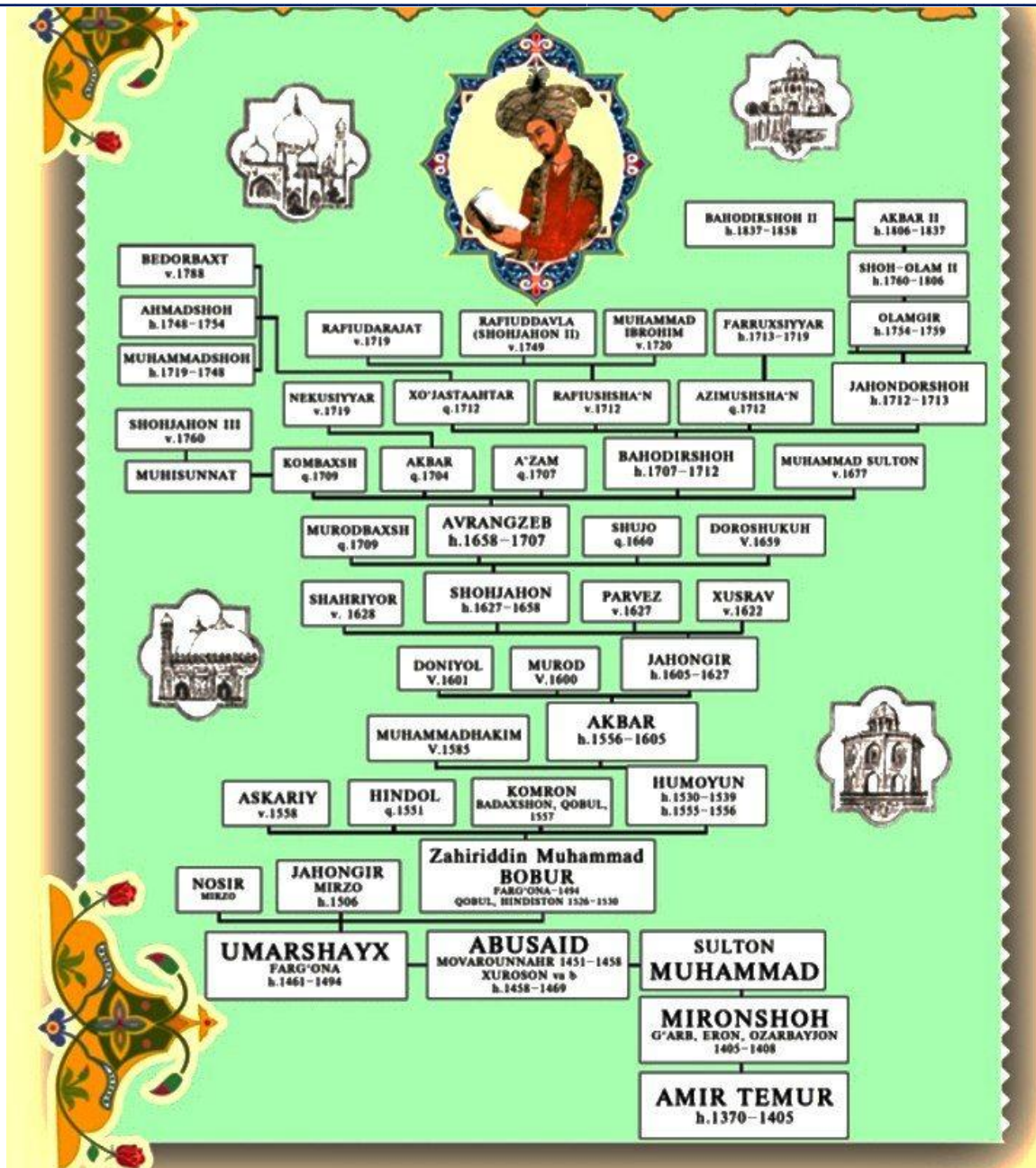
In the Baburi dynasty, the royal palace was a luxury in the west and east. It suffices to point to the king's peacock throne, which has been a collection of precious stones for seven years.

Despite the many measures taken, it should be noted that the Shakh came to the throne on the even of the beginning of the feudal uprising . Because on the one hand , the role of Nur Jakhn in the Jakhangir system of government , on the other hand the uprisings during the struggle for the throne had weakened the control of the rulling courts over the kingdom and gave away to instability and partisanship. This turmoil lasted for three general reasons, in a sense from the early years to the end of King Jakhon's reign.

- A) One of them is the distribution of jogir lands by the king as a gift to commanders and officials for their services in military and state affairs and their gradual inheritence.
- B) The second in the royal palace of the luxurious king , the construction of famous architectural monuments.
- C) The third is to replace heavy expenditures at the expense of the treasury with heavy taxes.



The royal world era actually coincided with a time of great hardship for the state. But Jakhangir easily overcome these difficulties . India flourished during the reign of the king and other rulers . This fynasty ruled for 332 years, and during the reign of the last Baburid Shakh Shakh II, India was conquered by the British. Although this dynasty could not rule for a long time , it left a rich cultural and spiritual heritage. In particular, the buildings built during the Baburid period have not lost their significance. This dynasty also played an important role in India's prosperity and high development.



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