

Religious Positions in the Baburian State

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Abstract: This article briefly discusses the reasons for India's prosperity during the Great Akbar period, its religious reforms, religious relations in India under Avrangzeb, and the social life of the state during the reigns of Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur.

Keywords: Great Akbar, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Avrangzeb Alamgir, Shah Jahan, fiqh, "Fatwa Alamgiriya".

In the middle of the 18th century, the northern and central regions of India were called the Baburis or "Great Mongols" (Europeans mistakenly believe that Babur's origins were from the Mongols. 2/3 of India's population lived in this state. The Baburid state was also bordered on the south by the Muslim dynasties of Bijapur and Golkonda, and on the northeast and east by the principalities of Nepal, Tibet and Assam.

The Bengalis, Marathas, Gujaratis, and Punjabis living in the Baburid state were gradually forming tens of cultural communities. However, the caste system of the Indians and the fact that 1/10 of the country's population is Muslim hindered the religious and political cohesion of the population nationwide. The Baburid state was a military-feudal state, whose ruler was called a "king".

The tax, administrative, military, and judicial powers of the country were concentrated in the hands of the king. The king ruled the country, relying on the treasury, the military chief, and the chief justice. The trials were conducted in accordance with Islamic law.

Today, India is one of the most developed countries in the world. One of the most prominent empires in Indian history is the Baburi Empire. The empire flourished during the reign of the great ruler Akbar and reached its peak of development. Akbar paid special attention to the development of the intelligentsia in the country. During his time, interfaith equality was established. Akbar is the first Muslim ruler in India to be recognized as the ruler who created and put into practice a system of just rule for a people of a different religion, tradition and culture. there is a reason. ”

Akbar created a separate chapter in Indian history. Here is a quote from the Indian historian Dr. Ishvari Prasad: “Akbar is the greatest king not only in the history of India but also in the history of the whole world. Akbar is superior to them in both glory and success. ”

As Akbar took power in India, he began to strengthen the borders by annexing the borders that had been lost during the reign of his father Humayun Shah to his empire. It will be useful for England later. Akbar's empire consisted of Kabul, Kandahar, Sind, Multan, Lahore, Kashmir, Delhi, Agra, Ajmir, Ilohabad, Awad, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa in the Bay of Bengal, as well as Molwa, Gujarat, Khandesh, Beror, Ahmadnagar. had found.

His rule was so transparent that it can be seen only in the monetary relations of the state. During his time, coins minted in his own name, as well as coins of different countries and eras, are in circulation. He bridged the tax inequality between Muslims and Hindus in India. It has also created opportunities for farmers to develop their agriculture. He also did a lot of work on religious issues.

Another Baburizadeh is Avrangzeb Alamgir, a ruler who made a great contribution to the development of religious leaders in the history of India.

Avrangzeb Alamgir, one of the Baburi rulers, is known all over the world as a Baburi ruler and commander, an active propagandist of Islam, and a pious man. Abu Muzaffar Muhyiddin Muhammad (also known as the First Alamgir) was born on November 4, 1618 AD (according to some sources, October 24) in Dohad, Gujarat, India.

He was the son of Shahjahan and his wife Mumtoz Mahal Beg, descendants of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. The Persian word "Avrangzeb" means "crown ornament", and "Alamgir" means "conqueror of the world". He memorized the Qur'an very early, and as a child he studied hadith and jurisprudence, as well as Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and Hindi. From 1658 to 1707, he ruled for almost half a century in the Baburid state, which occupied half of India and went down in history as the "Great Mongol Empire."

According to historians, his reign was "the golden age, the highest peak in the history of the kingdom." Fatwa al-Alamgiriya, an encyclopedia of Hanafi jurisprudence in the Islamic world, was classified under his direct initiative and guidance. Only Amir Temur and Avrangzeb are included in the book "100 Great Commanders" published in Russia. Avrangzeb died on March 3, 1707 at the age of ninety.

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