

Avrangzeb's Place in Indian History

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Abstract: This article briefly discusses Avrangzeb's mastery of the art of using weapons and martial arts, his piety, and therefore his efforts to improve the social life of his citizens, and why the country was in crisis during Avrangzeb's reign.

Keywords: Avrangzeb, Shah Jahan, Doro Shukuh, India, Kandahar, Deccan, Sikh.

The half-century history of the Baburid dynasty, which ruled India for almost three and a half centuries, dates back to the reign of the Baburi prince Avrangzeb Alamgir. Avrangzeb is a fifth-generation historical figure who, like his ancestor Akbar, has ruled this vast empire on the Indian subcontinent for 50 years as a single central government.

King Avrangzeb was the third of King Jahan's four sons, born on October 24, 1618, in Dohad, Ujjayn Province, India. He was fluent in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Hindi, and was able to write like a calligrapher in the "shikasta" and "nasta'liq" styles of the Arabic alphabet. He is a member of an artificial religion.

He mastered the art of using weapons and martial arts, and returned successfully, defeating his opponent in the first military march. He led military campaigns in Central Asia and Kandahar, served as governor of Gujarat and four provinces of Deccan Province before taking the throne, and gained good experience as a military commander and skilled administrator.

He was crowned in June 1659 and officially proclaimed himself king of the Baburi kingdom in India. At that time, special envoys from the King of Iran and the Khans of Bukhara came and congratulated the king with gifts.

As king, Avrangzeb considered his duty to be very responsible, put the interests of the people above his own, considered it his main duty to protect the common man, and adhered to the same principles as his subordinates. He insisted on doing.

Avrangzeb believed that the main purpose of his life was to rule his people impartially, impartially and fairly. At the time of his accession to the throne, the economic, social and political situation in the country was very deplorable. After his father, King Jahan, fell ill, Prince Darius Shukuh, who was standing next to him, abandoned the royal affairs entrusted to him because of his incompetence and incompetence, and was unable to govern the country as in the pamphlet.

The fierce battles of the princes for the throne had also strained the country's economic and political situation. Only an energetic and intelligent leader like Avrangzeb could solve the situation fairly.

Therefore, when Avrangzeb came to the throne, he issued a number of decrees to carry out drastic reforms in the country's administration and its financial system. On the basis of these decrees, measures were taken to improve the lives of farmers, artisans and traders.

Because of his piety, Avrangzeb fought hard to improve the social situation of the people, that is, their spiritual purity. His obedience to Sharia law was so high that the Indian historian L. P. Sharma

noted that during one of the military campaigns in Central Asia, he got off his horse during the war and entered the battle again after the noon prayer. .

In private life, too, Avrangzeb was very humble and Muslim as in the pamphlet. The food she ate and the clothes she wore were very simple, extravagant and extravagant. He had never tasted a drink or a drug he enjoyed in his life. That's probably why his wives weren't more than four at the same time.

According to Sir Jodunad Sarkor, a historian who has studied Avrangzeb's history well, his reign was divided into two periods of 25 years each. The first half in northern India was devoted to the expansion of the country's territory, the economic and political strengthening of the monarchy, while the second half was concentrated in the southern Deccan provinces, and especially in Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Karnar, Mahorashtra, and Golkonda. , the brutal battles waged to subdue the Mahatra and the Sikh were a period that brought the country to economic and political crisis.

It was because of the king's old age. As a result of severe religious persecution, the people of many southern provinces began to turn their backs on the king. At the time, Avrangzeb was too old to hold the reins of government. This led to various uprisings, which ultimately undermined the country's economic and military power, disrupted the administration of the state, and endangered civilian property, security, and peaceful life.

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