

State Management of Great Babur Empire

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Annotation: It will be about the establishment of the state of the Great Babur Empire, one of the largest Muslim states of the Middle Ages, in India, and the introduction of the administrative elements of the state of his great ancestor Temurlang to this area. When Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur established a state in India, he established a new administrative system and actively participated in state administration with local Indian representatives.

Key words: Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, administrative system, positions in Devon, military system, financial system.

The great statesman Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was born on February 14, 1483 in the Andijan region of modern Uzbekistan. He belonged to the Timurid dynasty and was the son of Umar Sheikh Mirza, and in 1526 he set out to conquer India. After defeating the Lodi Sultanate, he founded the Great Babur Empire in northern India. But after 4 years in 1530, Babur died, and the management of the state was left to his descendants. The administration of the Babur era was in the form of an absolute monarchy - this method of administration was inherited from Temurung the Great, mainly during the period of Babur and his son Humayun Mirza, Islamic rules played a major role in governance, but with the beginning of Akbar Shah's era local Indian representatives also actively participated in state administration.

In the Babur Empire, the tasks performed by the king are mainly divided into 4 parts. In the "Dewoni om" room, the king and ministers (devonbegi) received the main matters of the administration and various receptions.

In the "Dewoni Khos" room, military commanders and influential courtiers gathered. In the Great Babur Empire, the states were organized into 9 main departments for administration. These are:

- The Ministry of Finance - its head was called "Dewoni Alo".
- the state's internal affairs management system. its chief was called "Khoni Zaman".
- Department of Military Affairs.
- Department of Justice, which oversees civil and criminal cases.
- A department that keeps track of payments to a religious organization. Its head was called "Sadr us sudur".
- Department of Spirituality, which oversees the implementation of national morals and religious duties. His chief was called "Muhtasib".
- Military storehouse ("-Toppkhana"). Its chief was called "Miri Otish".
- Communication department. Its chief was called "Dorug'ai darak shawki".
- Department of Money Production.

In the administrative system of the Babur empire, the most important state body after the king was called "vakil". He was appointed by the king and could act on his behalf. In some cases, the "representative" helped the young kings manage the state. For example, since Akbar Shah was young,

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Bayram Khan, a close representative of Humayun Mirza, helped him in the administration of the state in 1556.

The holder of this position was engaged in the calculation of expenses from the country's budget. according to the Indian historian Ibn Hasan: Bakhshi transferred his influence to the representatives of the central government. In addition, Bakhshi was involved in the formation of the central parts of the army and military expenses. "Khoni Zaman" was considered the main manager of the country and controlled the production of products in the enterprises of the lands belonging to the king. During his military service, he accompanied the king and was responsible for his personal affairs. One of the closest representatives of the king was appointed to this position.

He had three major responsibilities as a minister, namely, he had to serve as the emperor's religious advisor, he had to distribute the royal charity, and he had to be the chief justice of the empire. During the early days of Akbar's rule, the chief Sadr enjoyed great power and prestige in all the three capacities. He had the responsibility of enforcing sharia (Islamic law) and settling disputes over its interpretation as the highest religious leader. It was his responsibility to ensure that the emperor and his government remained true to the Quran's teachings and protected the dignity of Islam.

Territorial division in the Babur Empire:

Indian historian Sir Jadunath Sarkar said: The main task of Babur's vassals was to expand the country. During the reign of Khomeini, the number of provinces was 12, and by the time of Akbar Shah, it reached 15. There were 22 in Shah Jahan's time and 21 in Aurangzeb's time. Provincial governors were called "Shobador". Provinces are divided into 'sarkar' or 'pargana'.

For purposes of efficient administration the empire was divided into a number of provinces, called subah at each of which was stationed a Subedar (governor) who was assisted by a revenue officer, called Diwan. Each province was sub-divided into Sarkdars (districts) each of which was placed in charge of a local governor called Faujdar. Each Sarkar was further sub-divided into Parganas (sub-district) which themselves were divided into villages. The hereditary officers in charge of Pargana were called Qanungo (keeper of revenue records), Chaudhuri (in charge of revenue collection) and Qazi. The village which was the smallest unit of administration kept under the charge of Muqaddam.

The structure of the central government was mirrored at the provincial level; each subah had its own diwan, bakhshi, and sadr that reported directly to the central government rather than to the provincial head.

Military system

The structure of the army in the Babur empire was similar to that of the great eastern empires. Indian designer V.D. Mahajan said: During the Babur Empire, the army of the country was divided into 5 divisions, which consisted of "Cavalry" (cavalry), elephants, infantry, artillerymen and archers. The country also had a small navy.

"Ahadi" fighters (navkars)

These types of servants were considered high-class in the Babur Empire. They are well paid. Their number was mainly 7-8 thousand, during Akbarsha's time it was 12 thousand.

"Barbardi" navkars

this type of soldiers was considered one of the most skilled in the country. But they did not have horses. They were mainly used to protect the interior of the country, that is, in the role of local police.

"Domestic" navkars

They were the most active representatives of the country's army and had a distinctive character for their horses. Navkars of this type made up a large part of the army, 25,000 during the time of Akbar Shah, and 300,000 during the time of Jakhongir and Shokh Jakhan.



Financial system

The Baburs' emperors exploited several sources of revenue. They levied direct taxes on income and persons, profession and property. They made money by extensive commercial undertakings of various kinds. They raised substantial sums by indirect taxes such as customs duties, transit dues, octroi, sales tax, and the excise duty on manufactures. Administration of justice brought in a small sum in fines and judicial fees. The loot of the war and plunder along with annual tribute from feudatory chiefs also significantly contributed to the Babur's' revenue. Under Mughal emperors especially Aurangzeb, certain burdens were shouldered by non-Muslims which can be best described as taxes on religion.

Tax system in the Babur Empire

However, land revenue forms the main source of income of the State. Akbar while consolidating the Baburs' Empire took utmost interest in establishing a sound revenue administration. He found many system of land revenue in practices which create confusion when it comes to dividing the standing crop between the cultivator and the State. Thus, he made several experiments in this field and devised many systems of land revenues for his empire.

Source

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