



BABURIY SHEHZADE SHOKH JAHON "TOZH MAKHAL" BUILDER

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Annotations

This article discusses Shah Jahan (Khurram), the son of Jahangir Mirza, a member of the Babur dynasty, founded in such a huge country as India, his youth, character, affairs during his reign and the creation of the world famous Taj Mahal. Mahal, one of the seven wonders.

Keywords: Jahangir Mirzo, Shah Jahan, Mumtaz Mahal (Arjumand Banu Begim), Taj Mahal, India, Babur dynasty.

Uzbekistan is the land of world famous scientists, nobility and great rulers. The rulers of this country have always played an important role in history. Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur is one of such children of the Uzbek people. Although Mirza Babur did not establish a state in his homeland, he founded the Babur dynasty in a country as vast as India. Representatives of this dynasty occupy a special place in the pages of history. One of these rulers is King Jahangir, the successor to the Babur dynasty.

Jahangir had four sons: Khusraw, Parvez, Khurram and Shahriyar, the third of whom, Prince Khurram, proclaimed himself King Jahan after taking the throne after his father. Prince Khurram was the son of Jahangir Shah's Indian wife in 1592 in Lahore. He was the beloved grandson of his grandfather Akbarshah, as in his youth he was a handsome young man, an example for others in his mind and manners, and at the same time striving for fame. Those who saw and knew his courage and intelligence were convinced at that time that he would be heir to the throne. Before his brother, Prince Shahriyer, was seen, Prince Khurram had already attracted his father's attention. Jahangirshah Khurram, who appreciated his courage and responsibility, was appointed commander of many serious marches as a teenager.

This quality was passed on to him from his great ancestor Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur. Because from an early age he was an active and intelligent king.

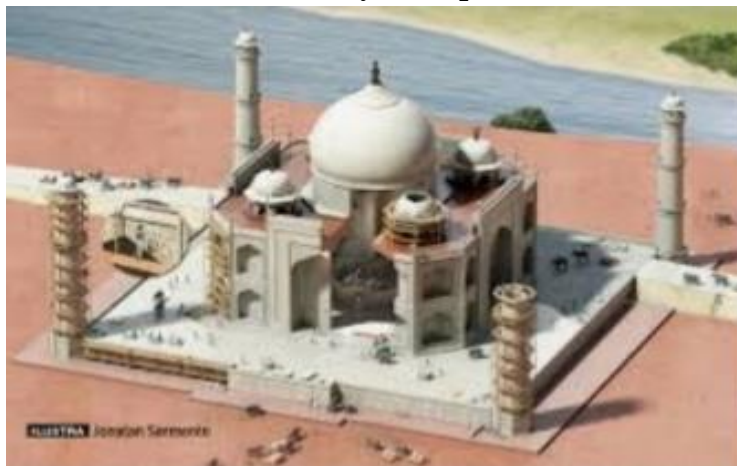
By the age of 15, he was declared fit for military service, which gave him the right to command 8,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry. In 1611, at the age of 19, he began commanding 10,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry. In 1912, Prince Khurram married the beautiful Mumtoz Mahal (Arjumand Banu Begim), the daughter of General Asafkhan.

Mumtoz Mahal was born in 1593. She was the daughter of the brother of Jahangirshah's wife Nur Jahan and the minister of the kingdom Abul Hasan Asaf Khan, and at birth her name was Arjumand Banu Begim. She was extremely intelligent, intelligent, beautiful, and adventurous. When Arjumand Bonu's parents entered the service of Akbarshah, he met Khurram Sultan in the palace and married him. His delicacy, incomparable beauty and ease of resolving some disputes, he enjoyed great attention of the courtiers. Therefore, it was soon named "Mumtoz Mahal Begim", which means "the beauty of the palace".



Prince Shah Jahan surprised his father with his intelligence and was appointed commander of an army of 30,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry. Buildings built during the reigns of Akbarshah and Jahangirshah were mostly built of red brick in the Indo-Muslim style, while buildings built during the reign of Shah Jahan were based on designs by Muslim architects and used mainly marble for decoration. Probably due to the king's firm belief in Islam, the construction of Buddhist temples by the Indians has been banned since 1962. The most unique example of architectural monuments built during the reign of King Jahan is the Tozh Makhal Mausoleum, one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The building is a monument erected on the banks of the Jamna River in memory of the beloved queen and loyal wife of King Mumtoz Makhal after her death, a monument that still amazes people all over the world as a symbol of pure love and devotion. Historian Hamid Lohur testified that the construction of the building took 12 years and cost 50 rupees.

This building still amazes the world with its beauty and splendor.



The reign of King Jahan is referred to in Indian sources as the "golden age of architecture." If we apply this definition directly to the personality of the crown prince: "The creative thinking of King Jahan is expressed through monuments of eternal beauty in various forms of architectural art." In fact, during this period, Indian, Iranian and Central Asian architects created the Tozh Makhal, a product of an



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international group, as well as Nakkahana, Devon, Rang Mahal and Devon Khos. Jome Masjid showcases the architecture of the Shah Jahan period to the whole world.

King Jahan left a bright mark on the history of India. Although the kingdom of Babur did not expand much from the region during this period, the country reached its peak when measured by the norms of that period. This period was a year of peace, tranquility and prosperity for the city dweller. The unique Tozh Makhal, built by Shahjahan, went down in history as a symbol of great love.

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