



THE ARRIVAL OF BABURI QUEENS AT TAZKIRA'S

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ABSTRACT

Like the princes, the princesses and women of the Timurid dynasty also included talented politicians, orators, mature scholars and poets. Saray Mulkhonum (Bibikhanum, 1341-1408), wife of Sahibkiron Amir Temur, wife of Shahrukh Mirza in Herat - Gavharshadbegim (1379-1457), wife of Sultan Hussein Baygaro - Khadichbegim (1451-1511), eldest daughter of Umar Sheikh Mirza - Khanzodabegim (1477- 1544), daughter of Zakhiriddin Muhammad Baburshah - Gulbadan Begim (1523-1603), granddaughters of Babur Aisha Sultanbegim, Jahan Sultanbegim, beloved wife of Jahangir Shah - Nurjahonbegim (Mehrinisa, 1577-1645), beloved wife of Shah Jahan - Mumtaz Mahal (Arjumandbanu 1549 - 1631), daughter of Shah Jahan - Jahanoro Begim (1614-1681), daughter of Avranzeb Alamgir Zebunnisa Begim (1639-1702) was a mature scholar, poetess and mentor of her time, and we are talking about queens who participated in governing the country as wise advisers.

KEYWORDS

Jahanoro Begum, Eson Davlat Begum, Dilorom Begum, Rukia Bonu, Sito un-nisa, Salima Begim, Fano un-nisa.

INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the 16th century, Andijan was ruled by Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur, a representative of the Timurid dynasty. After the Mongol troops in Babur's army betrayed him, he was defeated by Shaibani Khan and fled to

Samarkand. After conquering Kabul, Badakhshan and Kandahore, Babur moved towards India and continued the Timurid dynasty in India, slowly conquering the Indian provinces over several years and declaring Delhi as his capital.



Due to the great emphasis given to literature during Baburi's period, his two daughters, granddaughter, Akbar Shah's wife and Humayun's son also wrote poetry, and the wives of several Mongol sultans, especially the daughters of Nurjahan Begum and Aurangzeb, also wrote poetry. Aurangzeb's daughter, Zebunisa, had a collection of diwans, consisting of several poems, naturally, she was helped by her entourage, but, unfortunately, nothing has survived except a couple of fards. Like the princes, talented writers, politicians and calligraphers flourished among the queens belonging to the Timurid and Baburi dynasties. Their names are preserved in tazkira's and historical memoirs. Women have always been valued by representatives of the dynasty, which lasted for two centuries. Information is provided about the life and activities of women who lived and worked since the 14th century. Babur's famous memoirs, Boburnoma, describe pictures associated with women by names such as princess, niece, mistress, daughter, madwoman, neighbor, concubine, and servant. In the play, Babur remembers a lot about his mother Kutlug Nigor. He describes a story about how his mother fell ill with the sweating sickness and was not cured even after taking blood, a doctor from Khorasan treated her with watermelon, but after six days she died because her days were over.

He writes about how he delivered this message to his grandmother Eson Davlat Begim, and when his aunt Mehr Nigor Hanim arrived, funeral rites were held. In Boburnom, Babur mentions the names of his wives, the names of his daughters, and his grandmother Eson Dawlat Begum as "my mother

and my mother's mother." Yunus Khan, husband of Eson Davlat Begum, is the second son of Genghis Khan. According to "Boburnoma", according to Mongolian tradition, Yunus Khan and Esan Davlat Begum were placed on white felt and made him khan. They say that Khan Eson saw three daughters from Davlat Begim.

Eson Davlat Begum traveled the world with her husband, according to Mirzo Haydar's History of Rashidi, when Yunus Khan was captured by Amir Sheikh Jamolhar, the Emir of Tashkent, he captured Eson Davlat Begum and married her to one of his servants Khoja. Kalon. At night, Esan Davlat Begum stabs Khoja Kalon, and in the morning the emir, who witnessed this, asks for a report on the diet, and Esan Davlat Begum replies that I am the wife of Yunus Khan, and I did this to kill me too. Eson Davlat Begum was mainly involved in the upbringing of Babur.

In the chapter on the events of 934 AH (1527), Babur dwells on his aunts Fakhrijahan Begim and Khadija Begim and describes his greeting to them, saying that the Begums arrived, went by ship and met them at Sekandarabad.

Similarly, in "Boburunom" Zuhro Begum, who left no son during her lifetime, Sultan Ali Mirzo, who entered the world after five days, entered the world of his wife, mother at the age of one hundred and ten years in the mountains of Dahkat O'ratepa, in the village of Lamata Kandy, if a woman dies, how is she buried? If she is good, the corpse in the coffin moves when the coffin is lifted, if bad, then it does not move, but you can observe strange habits, an active role and influence in society. Timurid and Baburid women



are glorified in many manuscripts and lithographic works.

From historical works it is known that during the time of Amir Temur, women even took part in military campaigns. They were so brave that if they were pregnant, even if it was time to give birth, they would get off their horses and give birth without making a sound, those who left.

In "Khairoti Hassan" there is a description of the granddaughter of Amir Temur, the wife of Sultan Muhammad Mirza Aromjon Begim, who was smart and sometimes headed the government. In "Mashohir Zanone Ironi va Porsigui" Parizod Khanum is mentioned as the name of Gavharshad Begim and the wife of Shahrukh Temurid. The fact that Parizod built a large madrasa for students in Mashhad is often found in tazkira's.

Babur's eldest daughter is Fakhrunisa, she was born in Samarkand when Babur was 19 years old, born from Sultan Begum, whom he married for the first time, this baby lived 40 days.

Gulbadan Begim, daughter of Babur and Dilorom Begum, is famous and famous for her work "Humayunnoma", which became the first woman writer in history. Information about Gulbadan Begum's journey to Hajj, how Akbar Shah met her, how she and her niece Salima Begim returned from Hajj for the fourth time on a ship, how their ship sank in the sea, how they survived and Akbar Shah himself buried Gulbadan Begim with his aunt "Nashtari ishq", "Zanone sukhanvar" (p. 110), "Az Rabia Parvinu" (p. 190), "Khadikai ishrat" (p. 49), "Pardaneshinone sukhangui" (p. 74).), "Soabhi gulshan" (p. 348), "Tazkirat ul-khawatin" (p. 159), "Tazkiranavisiyi Farsi dar Hindu Pakistan" (p. 102).

Rukia Bonu was a miniature painter from the Babur dynasty and was a friend of the royal queens. In the work "احوال و آثار نقاشان قدیم ایران" ("The fortunes and works of the old artist Iran") there is information about the existence of Rukia Bonu's works based on miniatures. This intricately painted work depicts a young man in a colorfully decorated outfit, sitting in a park, hugging a pillow on his lap, and eating. The image of the golden bowl, mountains and clouds in the painting will excite hearts.

Sito un-Nisa Hanim - who attracted the attention of Arjumand Bonu, rose to the rank of seal and appointed her as the teacher of Princess Jahan Oro Begim. Sita Jahan taught Oro Begum housekeeping, manners and ethics, linguistics, medicine and healing rules, Tajweed and the mysteries of the Koran. After the death of Arjumand Begum, the affairs of the palace harem were entrusted to Shah Jahan City, and she was engaged in this work until the end of her life. When Sita died, Shah Jahan gave her 10,000 rupees for her rites and was buried in Lahore. A year later, his wife carried his body to the western side of the Tajmahal mausoleum and buried him. Information about Sieve is given in the works "Podshohnome" and "Korvone Hind".

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Salima Begum was the daughter of Gulrukh Begum and granddaughter of Babur. Information about him is given in “Pardaneshinon sukhangui” (75 pages), “Khadikai ishrat” (29 pages), “Soabhi gulshan” (394 pages). Some Tazkiranavi called her Salima Sultan. According to Pardaneshinone Suhangui, she was first married to Bairam Khan, and after his death she married Akbar Shah and became his second wife. One believing woman made the pilgrimage four times. Salima Begum was the author of the book “Aini Akbari” and also had a talent for poetry, she mainly used the pseudonym “Mahfi” in poetry. Since Salima Begum was a woman of the highest order, she always prepared fresh perfume from rose water. The perfume “Atre Jahangiri” prepared for Jahangir was remembered by Jahangir Podshah in his work “Tuzuki Jahangiri”.

Shod Mulk Khanum is mentioned as a calligrapher. Information about her is given on page 395 of Tazkireyi Shuaro. Sources tell the following about her tragic fate. Khalil Sultan, the fourth son of Amir Temur, married her without his father's permission. When Amir Temur invited Shod Mulk Khanum to his place to execute him, he found out that she was pregnant, and after giving birth, he ordered her to give birth alive. transferred to black

servants. But before Shod Mulk Khanum had a child, Amir Temur died, Shod Mulk Khanum remained in the mahram of Khalil Sultan. Shod Mulk Khanum invites all the women of Amir Temur to marry the friends of Khalil Sultan, either by choice or by force. But the emir did not like this order and they put Khalil Mirza in prison, and Shod Mulk Khanum cut off her ears and nose.

Fano un-Nisa was one of the wives of Jahangir Podshah and was fond of literature. The authors of “Pardaneshinone sukhangui”, “Khadikai ishrat”, “Tazkirat ul-khavatin” mentioned him.

Gavharshad Begum is the eldest wife of Shahrukh Mirza, beloved daughter-in-law of Amir Temur. According to the description of “Mashohire zanone Ironi wa porsigi”, he had a great passion for literature, and it is said that Mehriy Hiravi was his patron. And this information matches the description given by Mehri in Jawahir ul-Ajaib. Gavharshad Begum, along with the construction of large madrassas, brought books from all over the world and opened a huge library center, perhaps due to this, many manuscripts and lithographic sources have survived in India today. For several years the princess was an experienced partner in the government of the country, standing shoulder to shoulder with her husband. But the throne does not exclude their family. There is a bloody struggle for the throne between sons-in-law and grandchildren.

The ruler of Samarkand, Sultan Abusaid Mirza, taking advantage of the war between his blood relatives, captured Khorasan (1424-1469). But Gavharshad Begum refused to give up the throne of Khorasan and invited his grandson to fight



against him. Sultan Abu Sayyid Mirza, having learned about this, ordered Gawharshad Begum to be shot down (some versions say that she was hanged). Gawharshad Begum's body was buried in the mausoleum she built next to her son Boysunkur Mirza. This mausoleum is still preserved under the name "Mausoleum of Gavharshad".

The eldest daughter of Arjumand Bonu Begum and Shah Jahan, Jahan Oro Begum was one of her father's favorite daughters. Even when her brother Aurangzeb dethroned her father and imprisoned her, Jahan Oro Begum remained with her father in prison, not leaving her alone. The above-mentioned lady Sita un-Nisa remained in the service of her father Shah Jahan and Jahan Oro Begum until the end of her life. Like her father, Jahan Oro Begum loved to engage in creative activities as well as memory arts. He and Doroshuku kept a book of architectural drawings, and based on these drawings, the "Jome Mosque" built of red stone and white marble in Agra, caravanserais in Delhi, Surat, Anbal, Bihar, Chandi Chowk and Panipat, a huge garden in Lahore, "Pari Mahal" in the Kashmir Palace). Jahan Oro Begim also had a great interest in literature. India and Pakistan gave gifts to writers.

Information about Jahan Oro Begim is given in the works "Pardaneshinone sukhangui", "Khadikay ishrat", "Mashohire zanone ironi va porsigui", "Korvoni Hind".

The bravery of Jonon Begum, like Babur's grandmother, has been preserved in history in preserving the honor of womanhood. When Akbar Shah heard about her beauty and good voice, he

brought her to his son Daniel and sent him to Jonan Begum. Several years later, after Daniel's death, Jonon Begum refuses to marry anyone. One day, when Shah Jahan asked for her hand in marriage, Jonan Begum pulled out her teeth, cut off her teeth, put them in a box and sent them to Shah Jahan with the following letter: "I have given you all the things that Jahan Shah liked.

CONCLUSION

We observed information about the interpretation of the Holy Quran by Jonon Begim in "Pardaneshinon sukhangui", "Hadiqayi ishrat", "Khairoti Hassan", "Zanone sukhanvar".

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