

## Gardens Inherited from Avrangzeb

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**ABSTRACT:** This article provides information about Avrangzeb Alamgir, a brilliant representative of the Baburi dynasty, his work, as well as his work to create a nature and garden in the footsteps of his ancestors Sahibkiran Amir Temur and the Baburshahs.

**KEYWORD:** Sahibkiran, cultural heritage, "Babur Garden", Boston Palace, Garden of Paradise, Garden of Istalib, Garden of Desolation, Garden of Light, Propagandist.

The creative work of Sahibkiran has become a tradition for his descendants. Our great compatriot Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was not left out of this tradition. Despite the fact that almost five centuries have passed since Babur's death, the historical and cultural heritage of Babur Shah and his descendants still amazes the peoples of the world.

Where Babur's footsteps reached, of course, there was only one trace left. One of them is the Babur Garden, a magnificent and unique park in the Afghan capital, Kabul. During Baburshah's lifetime, "Boghi Istolib", "Boghi Navruziy", "Bostonsaray", "Chorbog", "Boghi Behishti", "Boghi Nur", "Boghi Khilvat" has created such wonderful, unique gardens.

Surprisingly, due to the climatic conditions of Kabul, the gardens were partially replicated with wildflowers, fruit and ornamental trees, but in some respects they differed sharply. That is, one of the gardens is mostly fruit trees, and the other is decorated with wildflowers ...

Avrangzeb Alamgir, one of the Baburi rulers, is a world-famous 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 (October 24 according to some sources) 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".

As a teenager, Avrangzeb was a prince who tried to find his place in the Baburi kingdom before ascending the throne. In 1636, at the age of eighteen, he was appointed governor of the Deccan region, centered in Avrangabad, by his father, Shah Jahan. In 1645, King Jahan sent his son first to Gujarat, then to Balkh and Badakhshan. In 1652, his father, King Jahan Avrangzeb, returned to Deccan again, where he was again appointed governor of Deccan province and remained in this position until 1657.

It should be noted that one of the characteristics of the Baburid rulers was that Avrangzeb Alamgir was as interested in nature and gardening as Babur. With the beginning of his reign he established many gardens in Delhi and Deccan.

In addition, the Baloisor Palace in Kabul was built by Boburzoda and later renovated by his son Mirza Komron, and only its ruins have survived. Historical documents state that Crown Prince Mirza Humayun Nasriddin was born in 1508 in this palace.

The city of Jalal-Abad is also decorated with the "Garden of Safa" at the initiative of Avrangzeb Alamgir. The flowers, fruit and ornamental trees in the garden are mainly from Movaraunnahr, where he said, "I wanted to remind you of my homeland." Prior to his visit, the governor held banquets in the park and held consultations on preparations for military operations.

They also built the Kandahar Chorbog Park in Kandahar, and the Chorbog Garden at the same location. Located on the banks of the Arganbob River, the park still fascinates with its beauty and splendor.

It should be noted that Avrangzeb Alamgir himself was a propagandist in the field of religion. A special post, the muhtasib, has also been set up to monitor the implementation of Shari'a rules and to ensure that the population does not engage in activities that are prohibited by Sharia law. Muhtasibs were given unlimited rights, including the right to punish those who violated Sharia law.

One scholar writes: "Avrangzeb Alamgir, a ruler of the Baburi dynasty in India, was known for his steadfast adherence to the Ahl as-Sunnah and community beliefs and the Hanafi school. It is clear that he raised his daughter Zebunniso in the same way. It is this Zebunnisa who wrote a multi-volume Persian commentary on the Qur'an, Zeb at-Tafasir.

Avrangzeb Alamgir, who ruled from 1658 to 1707, has a special place in the attitude of the rulers of the kingdom to religion during the reign of the Baburi kings. From a young age, Avrangzeb was a very pious, pious, abstaining from sins, and a just Muslim. In the palaces of other rulers, several wives kept dozens of concubines, while the number of his wives did not exceed four according to the Shari'a, and only one concubine was kept.

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