

# Babur's Creativity From Central Asia To India

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**Abstract:** this report explores about Babur's Mughal architecture. Additionally, the new style of architecture has made and brought in by Babur in India. As we found out that during those days, in India, the Islamic architecture was developed, however, despite the fact Babur wanted to bring in to that sector his new idea about Timurid style because Indian style of building did not give pleasure to Babur. Therefore, after the victory over the Lodi he started to change the Indian style and started to build in Timurid scheme. As there are, three mosques and it doubted which one has built by Babur and after making research we have found it in detail. In addition, it has displayed in more detail in the following. Lastly, we followed how Baburid architecture has begun and its development over the years, as well as, it has given an evidence supporting our points.

**Index Terms:** Timurid style, Baburid architecture, Islamic architecture, Indian local traditions, Kabuli Bog' mosque, Sambhal mosque, Baburid mosque.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

According to the Persian historians, Zakhritdin Muhammad Babur Muharram was born in the year 888 AH (February 1483). His father, Omar Sheikh Mirza (1462 - 1494) was the governor of Ferghana region. Babur has grown up in Aqsa and Andijan city. Since he was young, he got the best education in the palace of his father. Even though, Andijan was not developing as Timurid capital of Samarkand, Omar Sheikh Mirza has imitated the ruler of Movarounnahr Sultan Ahmad Mirza; he has invited in his palace scholars and poets, and trained his children in the course. [1, 33p] Umar Sheikh Mirza's sudden death has made Babur as the governor of Ferghana region. However, when he came with his faithful Emirs to Andijan, it reveals that Sultan Ahmad Mirza with his army prepared a war against young Babur near Quva city. Sultan Ahmad Mirzo after his great victory over the countries such as Khujand and Margilan decided to attack Andijan city [2, 42-44p]. Emires of Ferghana has demanded from Sultan Ahmad to recognize Babur as a governor of Ferghana regions for its independence. Babur has sent a message to Sultan Ahmad saying "It would give me an honor if you think I am worthy to do such task, because I am your servant and your son" [3, 38p]. As a result, Sultan Ahmad has agreed with a message of Babur and has changed his mind to attack to Ferghana region. During peaceful time, Babur has become as a governor of this region [1, 33p]. The underlying period of Mughal engineering, under Babur is hard to assess due to the disparity between his own particular writing about architecture, which sets high Timurid norms, and the couple of structures that have survived. In spite of the fact, that he is praised as an author of patio nurseries, his mosques in Sambhal (933/1526), Ayodhiya and Panipat (both 935/1528-29) stay as boss landmarks from his brief rule.

## 2. CREATIVITY IN CENTRAL ASIA

Babur's the first creative works has begun from the age 14. "Boburname" As acknowledged, "the city of Osh is located in the south eastern side of Andijan. In addition, there is a beautiful mountain in the southeastern side that called Baroko'h. On the top of this mountain, Sultan Mahmudxon built a house in (1497) and I decided to build a small house a bit

lower from this house. Even though, the house is located in the highest level of the mountain, overall city and streets were in the view. In the foot of mountain there was built mosque which is known as Jawzi" [3, 29-30p]. To mention, young Babur has created house (hujra) construction, despite a moderate, that is the end of the beautiful landscape of the mountain and the entire local peak around this by choosing a holistic view of the role of the secrets of his correlate with the location and nature of the building shows that he knew about it. Mount Baroko'h current state is located in the city of Osh, Kyrgyzstan, from the seventeenth century the mountain called Solomon. Five others in the form of Limestone Mountains stretching from west to east. Length of 1140 m., which is equal to the width of the 540 m the view around looks like local individual majestic splendor of the mountains - while reclined. At the top of the mountain "throne of Solomon" Mosque (built in the sixteenth century, was destroyed in 1963, and the remaining material to be rebuilt in 1991), "Abdulla Raboti" Mosque (XVI), Babur Mirza was built and it was called "House of Babur" by the local people, lastly, in eighteenth century there was built "Asaf Burhan" mausoleum.

### 2.1 "House of Babur"

"Babur's House" has built in Timurid style. The plan of this buildings dimensions of 4.2 x 6.0 m built. The top of the house has covered with "shalg'omiy" style dome and its diameter is 2.5 m. Despite the heights of the house was low, based on the 6 m portal the entrance of the house facade looks like huge and beautiful. The walls of the building has not decorated with a simple pattern of baked bricks or tiles. Only the portal brick and plaster carving decorated with girikh. Although the façade are not used colored tiles or majolica, with six-pointed stars in the arch girikh, this building has served as a unique monument. Archway inside, paired with three small arches. The building consists of two different color, the color of the brick, and the second is the color of white plaster. Even though, Babur has built the hujra with simple architecture style, buildings portal was creating with ornamentation with good taste, for this reason it counted as a beautiful building.

### 2.2 Kabul as seen by Babur

By 1504, Sheibani has gained to rule Maverannahr major cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Andijan, Osh and Tashkent. As a result, Babur has escaped through Ferghana region to Khorasan region [1, 48p]. By September 1504 because of victory over the Mukim Argun, this will lead Babur to announce as the ruler in Kabul [1, 58p]. Babur in "Boburname" gives full coverage of the territory of the city Kabul, in other hand, European scholars have made scientific

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investigations in XIX-XX centuries and it revealed many similarities when its compared as the result [1, 67p]. Babur points out: "Kabul region is located in the fourth climate. Between urban and rural lands, in a small region. Extending lengthwise. Stretching from east to west. Environment area consist of complete mountains. The fortress is adjacent to the mountain. There are smaller mountain on the south side of the castle. This mountain called by local people "Shahi Kabuli" mountain, because the king has built building on the peak of this mountain" [3, 105p].

### 2.3 Citadel of Kabul

Citadel of the city of Kabul, "Bolo Hisor" was built around the fifth century, with stone and brick walls were erected [4, 363p]. Citadel Ukabayn (double eagle) has built on the top of the mountain. Kabul city was located in the zone of very good guard. Because the city is a part of Hindiqush of the mountain ridge in the eastern part of Kabul is surrounded by mountains, Shahi Kabul of the citadel, which are spread over a large area about 2 km. lake. There are three beautiful place at the foot of the mountain hear above the lake, the Siyah - Sang, Sonak Kurgan and Cholok [1, 67p]. Babur has written about Kabul, as well as, he gives information that is more valuable about Lamg'onot country: "East Lamg'onot region in five districts and two "bo'luk" (smaller than the districts). Ningnahor is the largest district of Lamg'onot. The roads between Ningnahor and Kabul counted as in very bad conditions. There are no local people; there was not a lot of safety improvement. At the end of Qo'ruqsoy's district I built Qoratov community which is in (1503 - 1504 y.) afterwards the roads had improvements on its conditions" [3, 108p].

### 2.4 "Tarabxona"

In "Boburname" Babur gives important architectural classification of the house of Muzaffar Mirza: "A few days later, Muzaffar Mirza called us for visiting to his house. Muzaffar Mirza was waiting in "White Garden". Muzaffar Mirza took us to "Tarabxona", which was built by Abul Qosim Babur Mirzo; it was located in the middle of the garden. A small building. The two-story. But pleasant buildings. The upper floor has given much more decoration. Four cells at the four corners. At the middle of four cells, there was build room for guests. There was pictures hanging on the sides of the house. Although Abul Qosim Babur Mirzo has built, this building, however, these paintings belongs to Abusaid Sultan Mirza. He described in the paintings his own victory" [3, 145p]. According to Ram Nat: "This classification is classified in two storied building in the garden of Herat, Babur during 1506 visited these buildings. The buildings plan consists of very interesting points, also the rooms were placed at the corner of the house, and there are terraces in the middle, below the middle of the garden. This is because so people could see where the king is sitting. Based on Babur's information, "shahnishin" was a place for the kings and visitors. Hujra's was located at the angle of the room and eight-angled terrace was been placed at the middle. Battle scenes depicted in the walls of this room. Those paintings gave valuable information to Babur that he got inspired by this paintings and after seventy years in Fatehpur Sikri this matter was repeated" [5, 9p].

## 3 ARCHITECTURE OF BABUR IN INDIA

When Babur was a ruler of Kabul, he desired to rule over India and he tried several times to take it. Thus, on April 21, 1526 near Panipat decisive battle Babur's army of 12 thousand have destroyed 100 thousand army of Sultan Ibrahim. Sultan Ibrahim has killed in the battle. After the victory in Panipat, in April 24, Babur will try to take immediately Delhi and Agra. For the victory of Babur in 1526 April 27, his close friend Sheikh Zayn reads "xudba" for the name of Babur in Mosque [1, 115p]. Babur was familiar with the innate taste in the field of architecture. Despite the fact, his short-term (1526-1530) rule, but he has many creative works. Babur's creative work across the Jamuna Chamber, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri spot, Dho'lpur Gvalior Bayana and Koil (Aligarh) conducted in these regions. During this period, many buildings built in Lodi style [5, 9p]. According to Satish Grover: "Babur in order to create his own new style in India, he has invited famous architect from Constantinople" [6, 122p]. In addition, Vincent Smith wrote: "Uniformity and not symmetric buildings of India, Babur criticized the irregularities in order to create his own style he has invited from Osman Empire famous architect Sinan, the son of Abdulmo'min at the same period, and Albanian builders" [7, 406p] [8, 89p]. Babur on the basis of a unique architectural style, meaning is the heart of the magnificent garden, surrounded the camp and begin to build these creative works, gradually Jamuna - Chamba valley leads to the formation of a new style. Jal Mahal building located in Fatehpur Sikri still kept and it is one of the most prestigious buildings built by Babur [5, 9p]. Based on Shukur Askarov: "In the years 1526-1527, Bobur has built pavilion Jal Mahal from red stone in the edge of the lake called Sikri. Pavilion consists of two eight-sided buildings. There is outside the eight-sided pavilion built inside eight-sided pavilion high platform. Between the two pavilions along the water has divided based on the courtyard. There are seven on each side of the pavilion open environment, the internal environment of the pavilion has only three-opened arch. The center of the interior of the pavilion consists of eight rectangular room. His flat dome has made in ribs style items, the surface covered with sheets. Flat roofs of both buildings built apparently free from the top of the device" [9, 45p].

### 3.1 Mosques of Babur

To analyze early Baburid Architecture style has numerous challenges. Somehow, Babur has tried to develop Timurid style; however, his buildings was not been survived until our days [10, 32p]. According to Percy Brown, "Babur has ordered the construction of two mosques. First, the Kabuli Bog' mosque in Panipat, another mosque in the citadel Sambhal" [8, 89p]. However, Asher wrote, "There are three mosques have been saved from Babur's period. Panipat Kabul Bog' Mosque was built by his order, Sambhal Mosque and Ayodhya Mosque are built by chiefs under his command" [11, 25p]. Three mosques were built by Babur proves Ebba Koch: "Although Babur Prince as embodied in the creation of the garden, reminiscent of his short reign Sambhal Ayodhya, and Panipat three are seen as the main monument of the mosque" [10, 32p].

### 3.2 Panipat Mosque

Babur's Panipat mosque currently located in the valley of the state of Xaryana Karnal. Records of the mosque shows that it was complete in 1527, as well as a garden and gate has founded in 1528. The garden was not save until us, for the

reason it is difficult to determine in which part of garden has planned to build the mosque. However, it should be note that it is the large size of the mosque, the mosque is not a part of the garden, but a garden designed around the mosque. That is not the focus was upon the mosque complex. The right to pray 53.7 x 16.50 m. room, with a large central dome. Each room consists of three space with an opening wings wide-open environment, reached based on a solid column. Building along the brick wall, covered with a thick mixture of wormwood is in harmony with the architecture of the Sultanate. The North West and southwest corners of the mosque covered with octagonal towers, open-ended shelf with a dome. A range covered with a dome of the mosque [11, 25-27p]. The remarkable thing in this room space under the dome, Timurid style columns arch ribs and the architecture is decorated with squinch ornament that make far more different from Sultanate style, and later it became one of the outstanding part of Baburid architecture [10, 32p]. Ranging from major central embodied in the qibla wall and the walls are made of stone mexrab to Mecca. The rest of the brick walls of the mosque has been building, covered with mortar. Central space entrance made with large arch. In 1527 to 1528 y, using black stone verses of the Quran written on the white marble in the Qibla wall. The building mentioned above has the simple structure of its style, which is similar to Bara Gumbad, built in the garden Lodi in Delhi in 1494. However, its unique decorative curve give notice of Timurid style. In the both sides of mosque, the same tower has separated two. In the top of columns and squinch's were decorating with Baburid style ornamentation called "Muqarnas". The prayer room of the mosque was constructed in Temurid mosque style but these types of mosques have been used in India previous centuries [11, 25-27p]. According to the Katerin Asher: "This mosque has two critical factors in the style chosen by Babur. First, these differences of mosque are not similar with Lodi. Secondly, even though, Indian masters changed the style of mosque during construction, it still reminds Bibi Khanum Mosque which has built by Amir Timur in Samarkand. Although, Babur tried to save partly Timurid architecture style. Babur always desired to create building such as in Samarkand and Herat that has done by Timurid architecture. Moreover, in spite of his desire to create Timurid architecture in Indian Land was very difficult, because during that time there was not a person who has such skills who could create Timurid style buildings. Additionally, he did not have enough fees to build such buildings" [11, 27-28p] Ram Nath said, "Babur's Mosque in Panipat has identical width arch and heights dome which is alike with Lodi epoch. It should be note that the walls of the main part of the building used brick, in contrast to this the amount of used stones are very low. In "Boburname», it is obvious that Babur gave special attention in constrictio to the style of gathering stone. In addition, the architecture of the mosque, as we watched, his methods during this period, in 1528 - 29 years, New Delhi Jamal Kamal architectural style of the mosque built near the Qutb can see the similarities. Both are previous examples of architectural styles of the mosque. Babur might invite such masters Jamuna from Chamba valley. Because, those masters were paying attention on local tradition rather than Islamic architecture. Thus, the mosque belongs to the architectural style used in Lodi periods is not an exaggeration to say that" [12, 21-22p]

### 3.3 Sambhal Mosque

The other two mosques built by Babur on the orders of his chiefs. This is one of the mosques, 140 km from Delhi. Sambhal in the east valley built in 1526 by Babur's assistant who is Mir Indian Beg. Sambhal mosque has built a year ago than Kabul mosque in Panipat, and this mosque was building by the Indian soil for the first time. Designed complex on the east side, into the inner courtyard, surrounded by walls. Panipat room for the mosque to pray, thereby, such as the right corner, and a large central rectangular space. There is huge portal, which has copied from Jaynpur East mosque [11, 28p]. There are three rooms on both sides. The central room is covered with one large dome and small rooms covered with small domes. The two minarets of the mosque wings reflected in the formation of the first Baburid style [13, 104p]. The portal of mosque and devices is similar with east mosque of Jaynpur that was building in XV century; it is obvious that local architects and artisans built the mosque. Sambhal's mosque has been reconstructing twice in seventeenth century, despite it has not lost its original style and its scheme. Sambhal mosque dimensions 40.5 x 12.4 m. scales that Babur built in Panipat. Thus, Sambhal mosque built nearby Delhi this shows that new architecture period begun [11, 28p]. Ram Nath said, "Sambhal mosque was built in place of temple during the reign of Lodi and it's ended during Babur reign. One of the three texts in the building by the World Hindu Beg mosque on the orders of Babur 933/1526 (December 6, fully completed in 1526, after the battle of Panipat seven months) you can find in record. This is the style of the mosque related to the previous Lodi technique, the central vault of the four columns wide and high and wide and rich ornamental plasters evidence of them" [12, 21-22p].

### 3.4 Ayodhya Mosque

Babur's mosque built on the orders of nobility by the second Ayodhya current Fayzabad area Ghaghara located on the shores of the river. Three types of writing in the building of this mosque in 1528 - 1529 years shows that this mosque was built after two mosques which is in Sambhal and Panipat after the mosque was built by Mir Baqi. By the order of Babur, there was mosques built in Ayodhya, and it reveals that the difference of two mosques which was built previously it is counted as a small and the central space is only associated with additional space on both sides [11, 29p]. Ayodhya's the style of the mosque consists of three arch wide and pointed, over the space of three rooms and three domes [12, 6-8p]. Central portal was building as a magnificent type; two side openings have smooth access points. The main part of the mosque walls plastered with mortar on the central entrance and black column used in the temple during the second century [11, 29p]. Interestingly, the walls of the main parts of the small black columns were using in Hindu temples. These columns are not capable of lifting any heavy luggage. This, in its turn shows that, the Hindu temple in the construction of the mosque lastly used [12, 10-11p]. December 6, 1992, demonstrators [13, 105p] destroyed a certain part of the mosque. According to Ram Nath: "Mosque is not in line with the three in terms of overall appearance of the dome. If we look from the point of view of architecture of the Sultanate, these domes built too high in terms of the vertical axis. Baburid compared with mosque domes; apparently, the domes built very wide. In addition, it is clear that, as a result of so many times and restored dome of the mosque in the original

aspect ratio has changed dramatically" [12, 11p]. Three smooth formation of large-scale mosques in the fifteenth century and the first half of the sixteenth century has been building, the northern regions of India and Malva (since 1500 according to 1550 years). This is not an exaggeration to say that the impact of the formation of the Afghan mosques are affected. In These mosques in front of the swimming pool, cleaning wells and additional rooms not built for imams. The structure of the space of three rooms, three roads built over the entrance, and they consist of three domes. This system can bring a number of mosques such as: House Xasdagi Nili Masjid (1505 y.), Mehrauli in Delhi, Rayon -ki Bain Mosque (1506 y.), New Delhi, Sheikh Palace Mosque (1507 y.) Moreover, similar Muhammadpur, Ramakrishnapuram House Chirag-i-stubble Dillon, and a number of mosques built during Lodi time. Relating to the same class of mosques Patnaik Sher dehan Mosque (1540 -1545). Rohtasgarh Mosque, Delhi Isa Khan Mosque (1547-1548 y.), And the same types of mosques in the latest example of Akbar Mosque was built by donations Address (1561-1562 y.) In Ayodhya Babur's mosque was building exactly in the same system. [12, 12-13p] In Ayodhya in many places, you can find the information that Babur built under the leadership of the mosque. Therefore, this must be among the people has been called Babur Masjid mosque. On the central column in the mosque (2 x 0.55 m.li written in stone) consists of four rows of Persian records analyzed by Maulavi Ashraf Hussein, eight of Egypt written in Persian calligraphers, such information:

**Line1.** In the name of Allah, the Beneficent the Merciful. Moreover, in Him is my trust.

**Line2.** In the name of one who is wise Great and Creator of the entire universe and who does not have any house (Verse 1) After His praise, blessings be upon the chosen one (viz. the Prophet Muhammad) who is the head of prophets and best in the world. (Verse 2) The story of Babur who is really a vagabond ascetic (Babur-Qalandar) become celebrate in the world since the world has achieved prosperity in this time. (Verse 3)

**Line3.** He is such a powerful Emperor that he has captured (giraftah) all the seven climes of the world in the manner of the sky. (Verse 4) In his court there was a magnificent (mirmu'azzam) noble named Mir Baqi who was second Asaf. (Verse 5) He (Mir Baqi) was councilor of his government and administrator of his kingdom. He (Mir Baqi) built this mosque and Fort (kaz-in masjid and hisar, hastbani). (Verse 6)

**Line4.** O God, may he (Babur) live forever in this world, with crown (chatr), throne (takht), fortune (bakht) and life (zindagi). (Verse 7) The time of the building is this auspicious date, of which the indication is nine hundred and thirty five (935/1528-29). (Verse 8) Completed was this praise of God, of Prophet and of King (Babur). May Allah illumine his proof Written by the humble writer Fathullah Muhammad Ghori [12, 14-15p].

**According to Ram Nath:** "This writings represents that during those times Babur was the ruler, however, there are no information about that the mosque was built by Babur. The data shows that Mir Boqi Toshkandi built the mosque. This is obvious in the seat of the mosque can be seen in the translation of the Scriptures. Therefore, Babur cannot be count

as the author of this mosque [12, 15-16p].

## CONCLUSION

Despite the short period of time, the rule of Babur, he was able to bring the Timurid architecture, in the essence of this country. In June 20, 1530, Babur returns to Agra. Constantly fighting moves and experience difficulties in life will not be affecting by mental health and physical exertion for Babur's health, and he is a strong sense of mental fatigue. When he lived in Agra, he was spending the most of his time in Zarafshan garden and nearby Jamna had dealt with the creation of gardens on the edge of the river. Babur's son Alvar's premature death and Humoyun's tough sickness makes Babur aggravate the situation. Babur died on December 26, 1530. Babur who stayed in Agra never truly preferred India. He abhorred the atmosphere, scene, foods grown from the ground. Samarqand and Herat remained his fantasy urban communities. The Timurid mosque, tombs, madarsas and gardens captivated him. Babur did not by any means like to cover in India. It must be in Kabul. He made a Kabyul in Agra for his Samarqand and Khurasani nobles and comrades by building up the eastern bank of the Yamuna into a scope of Persian greenery enclosures manors. On the off chance that he could make a greenery enclosure out of his aloof land he could make a domain. Babur really did as such. He made the Mughal realm that kept going almost three hundred years.

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