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Sources of Mughal Empire



The literary sources of Mughal Empire are as follows:

- **Baburnama:**

The writer of Baburnama was Zahiruddin Muhomammad Babur himself. It is an autobiography of Babur. It was written in Turkish language. It was translated in Persian language by Sheik Jainuddin Khwaja. On the order of Akbar, Abdul rahim khan-i-khana translated it in Persian language in 1589-90 A.D. In 1826 A.D Baburnama was translated by A.S Bevrich in English language under the name of 'Memoirs of Babur'. Mirza Nassiruddin Haidar translated it in Urdu language in 1924 A.D. Baburnama gives information

of the incidents from 1504-1529A.D. Babur has given detailed information about political,natural,economic and environmental condition of India. He also mentioned about the types of farming and crops cultivated in India.

- **Habib-us-Siyar:**

The writer of this book is Khondmir. This book gives information about the mughal empire from 1521-1529A.D. It gives the detailed description about the general history of the contemporary world.

- **Tarikh-i-Rashidi:**

It was written by Mirza Haidar Ali Doglat. It gives information about the mughals and the Turks of Central Asia. The writer is said to be the cousin of Babur. It throws light on the political condition of Central Asia. He also gives detailed information about the ancestors of Babur. And also informs about the war skills of Humayun.

- **Kanoon-i-Humayuni :**

This book was written by Khondmir.he began to write this book in 1533A.D. and completed it in May, 1534 A.D. He gives information about the policies, philosophies, cultures and rituals followed by Humayun in his court. He has given few titles to Humayun as Sikandar-i-azam and shadow of God.

- **Humayunama:**

It was written by Gulbadan Begum. It was written in 1523A.D she witnessed the life of Babur she was 8 years when her father died. Humayunama is divided into two parts the first part consists of the life history of Babur and the second part consists of information about Humayun's rule. She has given detailed information about the war expeditions of Humayun. Besides political conditions she has also given detailed information social conditions such as marriages, rituals of the Haram, etc.

- **Tohfa-i-Akbarshahi:**

It was written Abbas Khan Sherwani. It was written on the orders of Akbar. The book is dedicated to him. The book begins with the information about the era of Bhalol Lodi and ends at the rule of Sher Shah. It also provides information about the initial rule of Akbar.

- **Tarikh-i-Shahi:**

It was written by Ahmad Yadgar. This book begins with the rule of Bhalol Lodi and ends at the rule of Hemu. His father was the Wazir in the court of Shehzad Mirza Askari.

- **Tarikh-i-Akbari:**

It was written Arif Quandhari. The book tells about the improvements done during the rule of Akbar. He considers the policies adopted by Akbar towards the Zamindars to be the greatest policy of him.

- **Akbarnama:**

It was written by Abul Fazl. His father's name was Sheikh Mubarak. He was born in 1531A.D. in Agra. He prepared the policy of Sulh-i-kul for Akbar. It took him 7 years to complete the book. It was divided in 3 parts. Ain-i-Akbari was the last part of the book. The first part consist of detailed information about the ancestors of Akbar from Taimur to Humayun. Abul Fazl calls Akbar as Insan-i-kamil i.e, th perfect man.

- **Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri:**

It is an autobiography of Jahangir . It is the primary source of his era. Jahangir has broadly illustrated 16 years if his rule and all the happenings. The rest of the incidences of his rule is covered in the book named Iqbal-nam-i-jahangiri written by Muhommad Qadi.

- **Padshahnama:**

It is the first official document of Jahangir's era. The work is compilation of three writers named Muhommad Amin Kazwini, Abdul Hamid Lahori and

Muhammad Waris. The book gives detailed information about the rule of Jahangir.

- **Tarikh-i-Shahjahani:**

It was written by Sadik Khan. The book gives detailed information about the rule of Shahjahan and the situations prevailing in the Mughal Empire and it also tells about the interrelation of the officials. The author himself a mansabdar who held the mansabdari of 6000.

- **Alamgirnama:**

The book was written by Kazim Shiraji. It provides detailed information about the rule of Aurangzeb. He informs about the economic condition, rise in the prices of commodities, decline in agriculture and natural calamities like flood.

- **Futihat-i-Alamgiri:**

The book was written by Isardas Nagar. It tells about the relation of Aurangzeb with the rajputs.