Jihad: -

‘Jihad’ means holy war. Whenever the Muslim rulers faced difficulties in their wars against the non-Muslim rulers, they declared their war to be a ‘Jihad’

Jauhar: -

‘Jauhar’ was a Rajput ceremony in which the Rajput women in order to save their honour, would mount a funeral pyre rather than fall into the hands of the enemy. It was particularly observed when all hope was lost in the Battle of Khanwa.

Masnavi: -

Babar was not only a great conqueror but also a deeply learned man who wrote besides his famous memories ‘Tuzuk-i-Babari’ a work called ‘Masnavi’. This work also proves that Babar was both a great poet and prose writer.

Gaddi: -

‘Gaddi’ means throne which Humayun had to abandon as a result of his humiliating defeat at the hands of the Sher Shah and which he was able to regain in 1555 A.D. after spending many years in exile.

Q2: What were the causes which compelled Babar to invade India?

Ans: When Babar last his parental state of Farghana and failed to capture his ancestors state of Samarkand, he conquered Kabul and diverted his attention towards the conquest of Hindustan. There were many reasons for that:

1. Fabulous Wealth of India: - Babar was attracted towards India, because of her fabulous wealth. Babar had a great ambition of acquiring the immense wealth of India.

2. Legal right: - Babur’s ancestor Timur had invaded India in 1398 A.D. He captured the province of Punjab. The Punjab and its surrounding areas remained under the successors of Timur also. Therefore, Babur thought that he had the legal right over these territories, so he wanted to conquer these territories once again.

3. Limited Income of Kabul: - Babur’s income from the province of Kabul was so limited that he was not in a position to meet his administrative expenses effectively. He was feeling a difficulty in giving pay to his officials and troopers. In some of the frontier provinces, the expense exceeded the income. Therefore, Babur wanted to conquer the fertile provinces of India like that of the Punjab to meet his expenses.

4. Fear of Uzbek Invasions: - There was a constant fear of the Uzbek invasion of Kabul, therefore Babur thought that India was a good shelter-house. For carrying expeditions
against the Uzbeks, he considered India a good place. By consolidating his position in India Babur could think of successfully measuring swords with the Uzbek.

5. **The Political Condition of India**: - The political condition of India also prompted Babur to invade India. There was complete instability in India. India was divided into small states and these states fought with each other. As such India lacked any strong central power. The deteriorated conditions of India were useful for the invader. Babur wanted to make full capital out of it.

6. **Invitation from Daulat Khan Lodhi and Rana Sanga**: - Sultan Ibrahim’s dealing with his chiefs were not good. There were fed up with his atrocities. Besides that Ibrahim Lodhi’s intention to concentrate all the powers in his own hands also frightened his chiefs. Therefore Daulat Khan Lodhi, the Governor of Punjab and Rana Sanga, the ruler of Mewar, sent invitations to invade India. Babar did not want to lose this opportunity in conquering India.

7. **Babar’s Over-ambitions**: - Babar was an ambitious ruler. He wanted to expand his kingdom. When he failed to retain Farghana and conquer Samarkand, he captured Kabul. When he consolidated his position there, his ambitions promoted him to invade India.

**Causes of Babur’s success in India:**

There were many causes of Babur’s victory in India:

1. **Political Condition of India**: - The bad political conditions of India which was the first cause of Babur’s victory. There was no such powerful ruler in India who could give a tough fight to Babur.

2. **Ibrahim’s Unpopularity**: - Ibrahim lodhi, the sultan of Delhi, had not only antagonized his amirs and wazirs by his oppressive policies, but also his own uncle Alam Khan also joined hands with the enemy. Babur took full advantage of this feeling of unrest among the general masses.

3. **Mutual Dissensions and Quarrels among the Rajputs**: - The Rajoputs were not inferior to the Mughals in any way but their mutual dissensions had made them powerless and selfish. They could not join hands even at the time of a national crisis.

4. **Babur’s Artillery**: - Babur’s Artillery, to which the Indians were not accustomed, not only proved destructive to the enemy but also shattered their spirits. Ustad Ali and Mustafa were two such gunners who could play havoc with any big army.

5. **Babur’s Personlity**: - The most important cause of Babur’s victory was his impressive personality. He did not lose heart even in most critical times. He had the capacity to infuse spirit in dead bodies with his lively speeches. He was a born general and was fully conversant with all the tactics of war.
6. **Diciplined Army:** - Babur’s army was acquainted with the new method of warfare. His swift horses proved too much for the slow-moving Indian elephant. The frightened elephants always proved destructive for their own army when they trampled their own soldiers. On the other hand, Babur’s army did everything in discipline and under control. The Indian armies acted like a mob in the battle field.

7. **Devotion of Babur’s Soldiers:** - Whereas the Indian soldiers accompanied their leaders for the sake of money, Babur’s soldiers sacrificed their all for him. Once they said to Babur, “God willing we shall not turn away until the last drop of blood is in our bodies.”

**Political Condition of India on the Eve of Babur’s Invasion of India:**

As the time of Babur’s invasion, the Sultanate of Delhi had almost disintegrated. As a result, the whole of the country was divided into small states. These states always measured swords with one another. There was no supreme power in the country which could give a fight to the enemy.

1) **Delhi:** - Delhi lost its splendor which it enjoyed in the days of the Khilji and Tughlak Sultans. At the time of Babur’s invasion, Ibrahim Lodhi ruled over Delhi. It was divided into small provinces and Jagirs. The officials there had more say than the Sultan. Ibrahim had become unpopular because of his policy. He had started insulting those amirs and wazirs who had put in their soul in the welfare of the state. Such chiefs were so much angry with their Sultan that they extended their invitation to Babur to invade India.

2) **Punjab:** - In the Punjab, Daoulat Khan Lodhi had revolted against the authority of Ibrahim and had become an independent ruler of the Punjab. He could not tolerate the insult of his son at the hands of the Sultan. He turned against the Sultan so much so that he joined hands with Alam Khan, an uncle of Ibrahim and invited Babur to invade India. Besides that, the rulers of Sindh and Multan were also hostile to the Sultan of Delhi.

3) **Bengal:** - During the reign of Mohammad Tughlak, Bengal had become independent under Mubarak Shah. The ruler of Delhi never tried to bring that province under their authority when Babur invaded India in 1526 A. D. Nusrat Shah, an Afghan, ruled over Bengal independently.

4) **Jaunpur:** - Jalal Khan Lodhi, a younger brother of Ibrahim Lodhi ruled over Jaunpur. The Sultan was not happy with him. Therefore, he attacked him and killed him. The Amor-ul-Umra were so much annoyed with Ibrahim’s unbecoming attitude that they recognized Nasir Khan Lodhi as the ruler of Jaunpur, Oudh and Bihar.

5) **Gujarat:** - In1297 A. D. Gujarat was conquered by Alauddin Khilji. But in 1401 A. D. it becomes independent under Jafer Khan. At the time of Babur’s invasion, the Muslim rulers ruled over this province. In1526 A. D. a very ambitious and brave ruler Bahadur Shah ruled over there.
6) **Malwa:** During the reign of Firuz Tughlak, a jagirdar named Dilawar Khan founded an independent state in Malwa. But in 1525 A.D. the rajputs snatched Malwa from his successor, Mahmud. At the time of Babur’s invasion, Medini Rao, a Rajput ruled over Malwa.

7) **Rajputana:** There were many small states in Rajputana. At the time of Babur’s invasion, the famous Rana Sanga ruled over Mewar. He was having strained relations with his Muslim neighbours.

8) **Kashmir:** In the fourteenth century, Kashmir had become independent under Shah Mirza. There was chaos in Kashmir at the time of Babur’s invasion. At last, Kashmir was won over by the Mughals in the times of Humayun.

9) **Khandesh:** Taking advantage of Timur’s invasion, Malik Farruqi, who was appointed as the Governor of this province, became an independent ruler. The rulers of Gujarat had a long-drawn struggle with the rulers of Khandesh. From the last decade of the 15th century till the time of Babur’s invasion, there was chaos in Khandesh. It was annexed in the Mughal Empire during the times of Akbar.

10) **Deccan:** During the reign of Mohammad Tughlak, the Deccan also became independent. Two strong kingdoms of Bahmani and Vijayanagar were set-up there. During the reign of Babur, the Bahamni Kingdom was divided into five states-Bajapur, Golconda, Bihar, Ahmadnagar and Berar. In its south lay the Vijayanagar Empire. She was struggling constantly with her neighbours in the north.

   It is clear from the above account that both north and south India were divided into small principalities where different Hindu and Muslim rulers were ruling. Under these circumstances, it was not difficult task for anyone to conquer India. Thus Babur’s “Invasion was well timed.”

**Events and results of the First Battle of Panipat:**

**Causes:** There were many causes responsible for the First Battle of Panipat. The chief among them are the following:

1) When Babur failed to conquer Samarkand, he concentrated on the conquest of Hindustan.

2) The fabulous wealth of India was a source of great attraction for him.

3) At the time there was political instability in India. There was no strong and well-organised central power.

4) Daulat Khan, The Governor of Punjab, Alam khan an uncle of Ibrahim and Rana Sanga, a Rajput ruler, extended their invitations to Babur to invade India.
5) Ibrahim Lodhi was thoroughly unpopular with his chiefs, relatives and his subjects because of his atrocities. Under such circumstances an ambitious person like Babur could not miss the opportunity.

Events: The first battle of Panipat was fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi on April 21, 1526 A. D. Babur had 12,000 troops and many cannon. Ibrahim on the other hands, had 100,000 soldiers and 100 elephants. Babur's division of the army was fine. He posted his 700 carts in the middle. In between the gaps there were posted hundreds of horsemen. Behind the carts heavy guns were kept under the leadership of Mustafa and Ustad Ali. The right wing of the army was protected by the town of Panipat and the left by ditches. On the extreme right and left sides there were stationed horsemen. The battle started on April 21, 1526 A. D. The army of Ibrahim was not conversant with the scientific method of warfare. They advanced towards Babur like a mob. When they faced cannon and guns of Babur they ran back along with their elephant. Many soldiers were either killed in the stampede or were trampled down by the elephant. Babur's cavalrymen encircled Ibrahim's soldiers in the Battle of Panipat.

Result and Significance: Though this battle lasted for a day only yet its results were very significant:

1) End of the Lodhi Rule: The battle was very decisive. Ibrahim Lodhi was defeated and killed along with his 15,000 soldiers. With his death, the Lodhi rule in India came to an end.

2) Foundation of a New Dynasty: In the Battle of Panipat, Babur was absolutely successful. As a result of this battle, the Mughal Empire was established in India which continued for more than two centuries.

3) Fatal Blow to the Afghan Rule: The battle of Panipat became a tomb for the Afghans of Delhi. Their state was destroyed and their strength was absolutely crippled. This battle-field became a horrible place and no one dared pass that way after the sunset.

4) Spread of Indian Culture and Civilization: The Mughals who established their rule over Delhi were not fanatics like the Afghans. They kept politics away from religion. As a result of their religious toleration, and peace and order which they granted to the country, there was an all round development in art and literature.

5) End of Babur’s Bad Days. Ruskbrook Williams: After being successful in the battle, the bad days of Babur came to an end. Now; He need not bother about his personal safety or his throne.

Babur’s personality and character:

1) Attractive Personality: There was some special attraction in Babur’s personality. He was one of the most attractive and wise persons of the medieval age. Almost all the
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Babar

Historians have described his personal quality in a very admirable way. Babur was one of the most attractive persons in the whole history of Asia. “He was handsome and a very healthy person. He was as powerful that he used to run on the walls of the Agra Fort with two men caught under his arms. He was a good hunter, horse-rider and swimmer. Hunting was his favourite pastime. In the coldest winters he went for hunting at far of places. He was so good a rider that he completed his longest journeys on horse-back. Babur was a man of unique courage. During the most critical times, he did not lose his patience and natural happiness. This was the reason that his Turkish Kinsmen gave him the title of “Babur”. He was very kind and liberal. He had great affection for his relatives and friends. He could make sacrifice for them.

2) A Great Commander and Conqueror: Babur was a heaven-born general and courageous soldier. Initial difficulties had made him brave and patient. He never lost his self-confidence even in the face of a defeat. He enjoyed the confidence and devoted services of his soldiers who were always ready to sacrifice their all for him. He knew how to arrange his soldiers in the battle array. He was fully acquainted with the new method of welfare. In short, he possessed all those qualities which a brave warrior and successful general should have.

3) Babur as a Scholar: Babur was not only known for his military qualities and character but also for his scholarly pursuits. He was himself a scholar of repute. He respected the learned. He had good knowledge of his mother-tongue Turki and Persion language. He wrote poetry in these languages. His autobiography, “Tuzuki-i-Baburi is a first-rate literary work. We come to know from his autobiography that Babur had a great passion for nature. In this book, he had depicted the true picture of his life in a plain and simple language.

4) Babur as an Administrator and an Empire Builder: Babur was an attractive person, good general and a first-rate scholar. But he was not an able administrator. He did not bother to reform his administration. He distributed most of his conquered provinces in India among his friends and relatives. He handed over the administration of these provinces to them. Every chief or noble ruled according to his own will. They had formulated their own rules and were only nominally under him. The people on the frontiers were not still completely subdued. Therefore, they were still having rebellious feelings against the sovereign. In the province of Bihar and Sind, Babur’s orders were not fully carried out. In the fields of revenue and justice no reforms were introduced. In the matters of economic administration, Babur did not prove himself to be far-sighted and wise. He did not give a proof of his wisdom by squandering the treasure among his friends and nobles. The empty treasury added to the difficulties of his son Humayun. Babur also did not take up any work for the benefit of the general public. He could not win the hearts of the people. He could not, in fact, lay the foundation of his dynasty deep in the soil. Had he done so, his son Humayun would not have to flee from India. He only
conquered the Indian provinces and nothing more. He stayed in India for four years and
during most of this period he was always busy in fighting battle. He could not find time
to see to his administration.

Though Babur cannot be said to be the real founder of the Mughal dynasty in
India yet he hold a high place in the Indian history. No one can deny the fact that he laid
the foundation of the Mughal rule in India through his conquests.