

Study of Babar's war strategy, expansion of his kingdom and reasons of win in Panipat battle

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Abstract

We see many kings in India had expanded their kingdom's. But very few kings were best in their war strategy. Babar was very brave person. He was very studious about war strategy. In history of India, he had first used Tophs in war. His war strategy was unique. First of all, he was carrying study of battle field. After that he was making structure of war. He was making reserve army. He was keeping hindrance in battle field. Due to this reasons it was difficult to win battle for enemy. In many wars Babar had used bullock carts. Babar had kept bullock carts in battle field. For enemy these bullock carts became hindrance. Due to this reason enemy could win in battle. Babar had taken benefit of this situation. Babar was very curious person. Babar was writing daily diary. He was writing daily things which he had seen. Being a king Babar was mixing with his army. He was taking food with them. Babar never kept away himself from his army. Due to this reason army of Babar was fighting bravely with enemy's army. Result of this was he was winning wars. In this way war strategy of Babar was very different and unique in war.

Key Words

War strategy, use of Tophs in war, structure of army in battle field, making daily notes, use of bullock carts

Introduction

Babar was born on 14th February 1483 in Andiman. Andiman was in Fergana province of Asia. His name was Jahiruddin Mohamad Babar. His father was king of Fergana Province. His father's name was Umar Shaikh Mirza. His mother's name was Kutlag Nigar Khanam Begam. Babar was fourteenth ancestor of Changej Khan as per mother's relation. Babar was fifth ancestor of Taimurlang Fifth. Babar had established Mughal empire in India. Babar was brave and ambitious. Babar was active and courageous person. Babar had started fighting from age of eleventh years. He had fought till his death. Shaikh Masjid was talented person. Shaikh Masjid had given excellent education Babar. In child hood Ayesha Daulat Begam had taken care of Babar. Ayesha Daulat Begam was her mother's mother, means grandmother. She had taught to Babar in child hood. She had taught him about administration, good behavior with all people. Babar had learned Farsi and Turkey language. Babar had studied history and geography and astrology. Due to this education Babar quickly understands situation. Babar was expert in to identify persons in short period. This skill was very good in Babar. Due to these reasons, he could not get deceived by another people. Babar was intelligent person. This made him successful in battle field.

Research Methodology

There are following research methodology were used for writing of this research paper. Historical research method is used for writing of this research. Many reference books are used read at first in such way data collected. After that analysis of data written in descriptive method. For this research observation made on reference books, text books, newspaper and websites. Important points noted on it. In this way observation method also used for this research paper.

Objectives

1. To study the problems in contemporary battle field.
2. To study the various type of war expeditions carried by Babar.
3. To correctly find the different ways of winning in battle field.
4. To find important facts of war of Babar.
5. To find the solutions on it.

King of Fergana (1494-1504)

Babar was ruling in this region. Some provinces were in hands of Babar's ancestor. These provinces were Fergana, Badkshan, Samarkand and Taskand. All these small states were in hands of ancerstor of Chagejkhana and Taimurlang. They were had control on these regions. There were continuous disputes among these people. Ahmad Mirza was king of Bukhara and Samarkand. Ahmad Mirza was uncle of Babar. Babar's maternal uncle was Mahmud khan. After death of his father Umar Shaikh Babar had come on throne. At that time his age was twelve years. Babar had protected his kingdom from outer attacks. Babar's uncle Ahmad Mirza was died in 1495. Now there was any difficulty to capture this region. Babar had captured Samarkand in this period. Babar was sick for some days. Jahangir was his brother. In between period Jahangir had captured Fergana. Jahangir had taken benefit of Babar's sickness. Looking this beneficial situation other enemy had attached on Samarkand. In this way Ferghana and Samarkand had gone from hands of Babar. Only small Khokand were only remained in hands of Babar. These days were very bad for him. Babar had wandered in forest in this period with some army. Babar had faced many difficulties in this period. Babar had prepared himself with full enthusiasm. Again Babar had attacked on Ferghana. Babar had fought very bravely in this battle. Babar had won Fergana in 1499. Other enemies did not like this. Enemy had taken back this region from Babar in 1500. Babar had defeated Shaibani Khan in 1501. Babar had taken Samarkand. Shaibani Khan had again fought against Babar. Shaibani Khan had taken this region back in 1502.

Administrator of Kabul

Shaibani Khan had defeated Babar in 1502. After this battle Babar had difficulties for two years. He had faced very dangerous situation in this period. Very courageously Babar had handled this situation. Babar had again prepared himself to capture this region back to his kingdom. Ulug Beg Mirza was administrator of Kabul and Gazani. Ulug Beg Mirza was died in 1501. Babar was aware about this unstable situation. Babar had attacked on Kabul in this period. Babar had captured Kabul and Gazani. He had got this region in very less efforts. At last Babar became king of Kabul. Babar had made development in administration of Kabul. Shah Ismail was Persian

King. Battle of Merve was carried in 1510. Shoubani Khan had killed in this war. Babar had taken help of Shaha Ismail. Babar had taken Bukhara, Samarkand and Khorasan with help of Shah Ismail. Shah Ismail was Shia. Babar was sunni, therefore after some period their friendship finished. Ubedulla Khan had attacked on Samarkand. Samarkand had left from his hand. Middle Asia had left from his hand. Babar had come back in 1513. Babar was ambitious for his kingdom. Babar had listened good things about India, so his attraction increased towards India.

War Strategy

Babar was excellent Senapati. Babar's war strategy was unique and separate. He was using different techniques in war. Babar had used tophs in war. Ustad Ali and Mustapha was officer of Tophakhana. Babar had used this techniques wars of India. Babar was courageous person. He had fought from his childhood in different battles. Babar had fought with Turey, Uzbeg, Persian, Afagan and Mangol People. Babar had studied unity of horses from turkey people. Babar was using bullock carts to make hindrance in war. Due bullock carts enemy could not directly attack. Babar had faced many difficulties from his child hood. Babar was courageous and brave. Without fear he was fearing he was fighting with enemy. He was very ambitious person about his aim.

Reason of Babar's attack in India

Defeat if Middle Asia

Babar wanted to win Samarkand, so he had prepared for himself. There was enemy from his house. Continuous he had to fight with his relatives, therefore he had thought that he searched new region for his power.

Attraction of India

Many foreign attackers had attack on India. They had taken lot of wealth from India. Mahamad Gazani had attacked on India for seventeen times. Ha had taken lot of wealth from India to their own country. Mumamad Ibn, Kasim, Changej Khan and Taimur lang had attacked on India. Babar had need of money for battle. Babar was wondering in middle time. Babar had gone in village of Trance Oxania. In this village he had met with one old woman. She had told story about Taimur's attack on India. After listening this story Babar inspired due her story.

Believe on Army

Babar had captured Kabul. Babar was first ruler, who had used Toph in his war. Babar had very discipline army. He had guns for attack. Babar's war strategy was very strong. He strongly believed on his army.

Expansion of Kingdom

Babar was ambitious person. In initial period Babar had very less region in his control, there fore wanted to increase his region in nearby areas. Babar had strong army with him. Babar's war strategy was excellent. He was using different techniques in war.

Weak Political Power

There was not strong central power, so there was not strong control of any power. They could not protect themselves. Due to these reasons many small states created by small rulers. Their power became weak. Babar wanted to benefit of this situation. In this period Doulat Khan Lodi had

called Babar for attack. Babar had given promise to Alamkhan, Daulat Khan Lodi of attack on India.

Condition Of Delhi

Condition of Delhi was very weak in those days. Ibrahim Lodi was ruler of Delhi. Ibrahim Lodi was angry person. So many sardars were became nervous on Ibrahim Lodi. Alamkhan was Ibrahim Lodi's Uncle. His uncle also did not like policy of Ibrahim Lodi. Dault Khan was Subhedar of Panjab. Alam Khan and Daulat Khan Lodi came together. Both met to Akbar and they Called Babar to attack on Delhi.

Wars Of Babar

First war of Panipat (21st April 1526)

Ibrahim Lodi was ruler of Delhi. Daulat Khan Lodi was subhedar of Panjab. Relation of Dault Khan Lodi and Ibrahim Lodi was not good, so Daulat Khan Lodi had called Babar to attack on Ibrahim Lodi. Both were prepared for war. Ibrahim Lodi had forty thousand army. Babar had twenty five thousand army. Ibrahim Lodi had used traditional System of War. But Babar was studious. Babar had made strategy of war according to situation. Babar had kept many bullock carts in middle. Babar used first time successful topks in war. Head of Tophkana were Utad Alikul and Mustapha Rumi. Babar had 'Tulugma Dal' of horse riders. War of Panipat was played on 21st April 1526. Babar had fought with very strategic plan. There was discipline in Ibrahim Lodi's army. Babar had defeated Ibrahim Lodi in this war.

War of Khanua (9th December 1527)

Babar was aware about that, without defeating Rajput it is difficult to capture Delhi. Because people had their own strong kingdom. Ranasanga had promised to Babar that he will help Babar in his war. But Ranasanga did not followed it. Ranasanga wanted to establish strong kingdom in Delhi. Ranasanga became nervous. Because Babar was permanently going to stay in Delhi. All Rajput people were devoted to Ranasanga. Ranasanga had taken help of all kings in Rajasthan. Ranasanga had prepared for war. Ranasanga had taken help of Mahamad Lodi, who was ruling in Delhi. All kings were gathered to defeat Babar. Army of Ranasanga and Army of Babar had meet in Khanua. Khanua was ten kilometers from Fatepur Sikri. Ranasanga was experienced and brave Senapati. Rajput people were identified for patriotism. Babar's army were going to defeat. But Babar had given strong speech to all people. After that Babar's army fought bravely. Ranasanga had defeated in this war. Ranasanga had injured in this war. Soldiers had given treatment to him. But Ranasanga had died in 1528.

Defeat of Medini Roy (9th December 1528)

Babar had won battle of Khanua. After that he had won other regions. Babar had won Mewar, Itawa, Chandava and Rapari. Babar had encircled fort of Chanderi in 1528. Mediniroy was ruling in Chanderi. Mediniray was friend of Rana Sanga. Babar had fought with Mediniroy. Mediniray had fought bravely. But he could not win this war. Mediniroy was defeated in this war.

Battle of Ghaghara (6th May 1529)

Babar was ambitious person. Babar had turned his campaign towards Bihar. Mahamad Khan Lodi ran in war of Khanua. Mahamad Khan had collected army of one Lakh. Mahamadkhan had

come to Banaras and Chunar. Babar had defeated him. After that Mahamad Lodi had went to Nushrat Shaha. Babar had demanded Mahmad lodi from Nushrat Shah. Nushrat Shah had denied this demand of Babar. Army of Nushrat Shah and Mahamad Lodi had meet with Babar's army. Babar had defeated him in this war. After this war there was carried one treaty. As per treaty it was decided that Babar will not take Bengal. Nushrat Shah will not fought against Babar. Due to this Battle Babar had captured Bihar. Bihar came in control of Babar.

Death of Babar

Babar had continuously fought with enemy. Babar was very brave person. Babar had won Delhi. But Babar wanted to establish peace in this region. But Babar could not get that much time. Babar was physically very strong. Babar had swum in rivers of Yamuna, Ganga and other rivers of Kabul. Babar was respecting his father. Babar was very discipline person. Babar was good administrator. Babar had written his biography in Turkey. Turkey was his mother tongue. His Biography was 'Babarnama' or 'Tuzuk-E-Babari. Babar was writing daily diary. Babar was mixing and taking food with common soldiers. Babar died on 26th December 1530.

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