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Class: B.A. Part-III (Hons.)

Paper: V<sup>th</sup>: Babur's Rule in India.

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Babur (1483-1530) whose original name was Zahir-ud-Din Mohammad, came to be known by his pet name 'Babur' - a Turkish word which means a tiger. He belonged to Farghana, a small kingdom in Central Asia.

From 1519 to 1524, he led four expeditions to India but without any significant results. His fifth invasion which marked his success completely changed the political history of India. It had far-reaching consequences.

The battle of Panipat made him virtually the ruler of entire India.

Vulnerable Political Condition of India on the Eve of Babur's Invasion: -

A struggle for political supremacy among several warring powers in India was going on. Babur who had an ambition to rule India fully realized this condition and decided to try his luck. Situation is described here in brief.

Delhi:

Ibrahim Lodi, the ruler of India (Delhi), lacked power and political diplomacy. He had created many enemies. He was not on friendly terms with several Afghan and Turk nobles. Rana Sanga of Mewar was his sworn enemy.

Punjab (पंजाब):

Daulat Khan Lodi, the governor of Punjab distrusted Sultan Ibrahim Lodi. To settle scores with him, he invited Babur from Kabul to invade India.

Sind:

The province of Sind had become independent of the rule of the Delhi Sultanate. There was a good deal of confusion and lawlessness in the state.