

## OF BABUR'S BATTLES OF PANIPAT AND SIKRI BY FOREIGN HISTORIANS SOME CONSIDERATIONS AND VICTORY FACTORS OPEN ISSUED

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**ABSTRACT:** In the article, the great king and poet Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's military battle art, especially his battles of Panipat and Sikri, the most important battles in the conquest of India, their winning factors are revealed. Also in the article about these battles some Indian and Europe of historians thought and comments too cited, sources compared with each other.

**KEYWORDS:** Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Panipat battle, Sikri battle, Rano Sango Boburnama, Ibrahim Lodi, Marwa kingdom, Delhi Sultanate.

### INTRODUCTION

In the battle on April 21, 1526, Ibrahim Lodi's troops were defeated. met There were several reasons for his defeat in the battle. For example, he is still very young and inexperienced. In addition, his emirs began to betray him and suddenly To Babur helped.

This victory after Babur's ally was the Rajputs prince Rana Sangam's dreams that Babur would return to Kabul were dashed. Babur Sultan of Delhi was defeated after this on the ground firmly attached new state set up to reach the goal was

All preparations after seeing of 1526 on April 12 Babur Mirza's army Approaching the village of Panipat, he placed himself on its right flank and made himself comfortable on the battlefield. tries to create conditions. It should be noted that the organization of the Battle of Panipat, fighter actions, and battle results received the process never who attention with by learning came out it's not. Many historians of Babur Mirza's battle used this tactic essence where way positive to the result take that he came imagination to do it they can't. Historians' information according to Ibrahim Lodi's army had about one hundred thousand warriors and about six thousand war elephants. Babur and his army consisted of only 10-12 thousand soldiers.

Second, in Babur's fight against the Uzbek khans and the one organized by India how many attacks to his soldiers' priceless experience gave Babur's army strong transferable weapons have was Delhi Army only a sword and was armed with a bow.

In 1525, Sangram Singh allied with Babur against Ibrahim Lodi and thereby He hoped to destroy the Delhi Sultanate. However, in the battle of Panipat in 1526, Lodi was defeated after a meeting, the Rajput prince realized his mistake and resists Babur's troops. First Captures the city of Qandar, then Bayana. The decisive battle of Khanwa was fought on March 16, 1527 (Fatihpur Sikri nearby) will take place.

This battle is between Babur and Rano Sanga for the domination of North India take went Battle medium centuries India in history big turning point it has been. Although, Babur in Panipat he won, it was over a state that was in decline and falling apart earned victory was Rano To hand under Fruit Kingdom North in India the strong was one of the states. Therefore, victory in this battle is for Babur in North India full It was a battle that ensured peace [2, B. 6; 3, B. 419; 4, B. 161; 5, B. 4; 6, B. 34].

This is one of the oldest battles in North India, where gunpowder was used extensively. The battle resulted in heavy losses for both the Timurids and the Rajputs. But at the decisive stage of the battle, Rana Sanga was hit by a bullet and fell unconscious and was knocked unconscious by Prithviraj Kachwaha of Amber. in the case from the battlefield is taken out.

Rano Sango offered help to Babur during the Battle of Panipat, but in practice, none doesn't act like that. In "Boburnoma", Babur accuses Rano Sango of breaking the agreement. However, rajput sources of this on the contrary emphasize. In "Boburnoma". Rano Sango helped offer what he did and Rajput sources say that Babur offered Rano Sango an alliance against the Delhi Sultanate what he did it is said [6, B. 453].

Historian Selling Chandra's information according to Babur Lodi over victory from winning then, she has occupied cities to the treasury ownership does and Timur such as Delhi and From Agra thought that he would leave. But as soon as he learned that Babur intended to stay in India, he began to form a large coalition against him. The goal of this coalition is Babur from India it was expulsion. Reports of Babur Rana Sanga's march towards Agra in early 1527 began [7, B. 203].

However, he is famous for his scholarly works on the rulers of Mewar and the Babur Empire was an Indian scholar Gopinath Sharma Rana To your own ambassador To Babur sent by about theory skill with refuse reach of this different factual modern evidence to bring movement did Sharma added, "Sanga was the most powerful Hindu in North India at that time had already established himself as a king, while Babur had not yet established himself in India. Under these conditions, an alliance with perhaps the greatest and most powerful enemy in the north of India The search was beneficial for Babur. Also information about Babur's alliance with Sanga if he did not, elsewhere he details his agreement with Daulat Khan and Alam Khan Lodi. "Boburnoma" itself was not a reliable book, because it overestimated its victory except for the purpose of praise, many about the number of troops in the first battle of Panipat information exaggerated showed modern science point of view in terms too much except exaggerated" [8, B. 231].

William Erskine's Timur "History of India during the time of the first two rulers of Babur and Humayun" information brings: "Timuri Babur the Rajputs with one how many there is a sharp gathering they came now

whether they are from the Afghans or any of the natives of India with whom they have yet encountered according to stronger the enemy with to fight need determined. Rajputs face to face to meet ready were own honor for his soul to give always ready were" [9, B. 464].

Another historian Eraly Abraham writes: "Ra'na Sanga was sent against him destroyed all the Mongol forces, which caused great fear in Babur's army because he that "the ferocity and bravery of the heathen army" put the troops into "concern and fear" wrote was Babur's army Afghans started leaving and the Turks themselves bad saw country began to complain about his

protection, they went to Kabul with the rich booty they collected from Babur they asked to leave" [10, B.256]. It is evident from this that before the battle of Sikri, Babur's army status is good enough to do didn't happen.

Rana To you To Babur against strong military formed an alliance. in Rajasthan almost all leader Rajput kings, including Harauti, Jalar, Syroha, Dungarpur, and from Dundhar those who are to him joined. Rao Ganga of Marwar did not join in person, but his son Maldev Rathor did on his behalf led by the contingent sent in Malwa Chanderi from the city Rao Medina Rai to the union

added. From this except for Afghans by their own new sultan announcement done Sikandar Lodi's youngest son, Mahmud Lodi, joined him with a contingent of Afghan cavalry. added. Khanzada Hasan Khan Mewati, the ruler of Mewat, also joined the alliance with his people. Chandra also Rano To you by woven union the Rajputs and Afghans between union being Babur chasing release and Lodi empire recovery task before that he pushed emphasizes [7, B. 34]. Small Afghan groups led by historian Sharma Mahmud Lodi also joined the Sanga added, but in the battle of Sikri they escaped that he left [11, B. 29-30].

Babur's according to Rana To you army 200 a thousand from the soldier consists of was However, Alexander According to Kinloch, this is an exaggeration, as the Rajput army during the Gujarat campaign numbered 40 000 from a person did not increase. This number is exaggerated if both Chandra's note until Rana To you army Babur from the troops much a lot that it was undoubtedly [7, B. 125]. of the Rajput's abundance It created fear in Babur's army. Astrologers are common with their stupid predictions and added discomfort. Babur against the Indians to boost the morale of his soldiers gave a religious touch to the battle. Babur began to refuse to drink wine in the future, his glasses broke, spilled all the drink on the floor, and vowed complete renunciation. Babur his biography in case writes: "This indeed too good plan was and friends and to enemies positive propaganda to the effect have was" [1, B. 276].

Babur in battle full method to apply trying saw but his people finally failed to deliver, twice drove out the Rajputs, but the fierceness of the Rajput cavalry due to their attacks, they were forced to retreat to their positions. Around this time Silhadi of Raizen separated from Rana's army and went to Babur's side. According to some historians, this betrayal never happen didn't happen and this next of the period "invention" was at the time Rana To you shot and lost his cool, which caused great confusion in the Rajput army and the fighting was short time was silent. A jhala chief named Aja played the role of Rana to keep the fight going and led the Rajput army. Rana Sanga, on the other hand, is hiding among his trusted men. As Jala Aja ignored the weak center and continued to attack the enemy's flanks, proved to be an inexperienced general. The Rajputs continued their attack, but the enemy reinforced nothing against the center so it didn't get it.

Babur noticed the weak center of the Rajputs and ordered his soldiers to attack them attack the Rajputs pushed. Rajputs now leaderless were because of their big commanders most of them died and Rana To you from battle from the area take gone was Rajputs they desperately attacked the left and right flanks of the enemy, as before, here they are the most braves were slaughtered and the battle ended in their irreparable defeat. Rajputs and their allies to defeat they met.

## **CONCLUSION**

In summary by doing so to speak Khanwa battle of the Rajputs courage Babur's high military and showed that his organizational skills were not enough to resist. of Indian historians It is believed that Rana Sanga would have defeated Babur if not for Babur's artillery. But, in the words of Pradeep Barua, no matter what happens so to speak Babur balls India in the war to outdated trends check put [12, B. 33-34].

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