Babar did not live long to consolidate what he had conquered and Humayun was not so strong and sagacious as to be able to accomplish the task left by his father. The political condition of India became more chaotic after Babar's death as Mirza Kamran who was already in possession of Kabul and Qandhar, wanted to possess Panjab or even beyond that. Humayun also did not attach any importance to this frontier province and instead of reinforcing Mir Yunis Ali, the governor of Lahore, he diverted his attention towards the expedition of Kalinjar and the Panjab was left without sufficient military forces.

MIRZA KAMRAN - 1520-1540: - When Humayun was busy in quelling the disorder in the East, the Mirza crossed the Indus leaving the charge of Afghanistan to his younger brother Askari. After capturing a greater part of the West Panjab, Kamran drew nearer to Lahore. Here he found Mir Yunis Ali, who would not submit to Kamran without giving him a tough fight. Instead of taking possession of Lahore by regular military operation, Kamran resorted to diplomacy. One night he publicly abused Qaroha Beg, one of his trusted Amirs and made him to fly to Mir Yunis Ali with all his followers to seek refuge in Lahore, with a view to planting him in enemy camp and the trick worked. Qaroha Beg was cordially received by Mir Yunis Ali. But one night Qaroha Beg seized the opportunity to take him perfidiously into his custody. Hearing of this, Mirza Kamran who was anxiously watching the situation, hastened

1. Tarikh-i-Firahita-Vol.II, Friggs, P. 29
2. Akbarnama-Vol.II, Beveridge, PP. 296, 396, 377
to Lahore with a strong force and occupied it without any resistance. Mirza Kamran released Mir Yumis Ali from custody and offered him the governorship under him, but the latter declined the offer and instead wanted to join Humayun in Delhi. Kamran took possession of all the neighbouring districts of Lahore and very soon, the whole of the Panjab extending up to the Satlej was brought under his sway.

After this episode, Mirza Kamran secretly honoured Humayun to confirm him in this province. Humayun not only confirmed him in the governorship, but also generously gave him Hissar-i-Ferosa and the province of Multan.

The cession of the Panjab in general, and of Hissar-i-Ferosa in particular, is regarded as a blunder of the first magnitude on the part of Humayun. Mirza Kamran not only deprived him of a most productive province but also created a barrier between him and the Mughal military base in the north west, so rich in military resources. Kamran held command of the important military road running from Delhi to Qandhar which made it possible for him to cut down the main source of Humayun’s military power, the strength and efficiency of which was absolutely necessary for the safety of the infant Mughal dominion in India at that time.

A majority of the scholars has nothing but praise for the generosity and clemency of Humayun in allowing Kamran to continue to occupy the Panjab and add Multan and Hissar-i-Ferosa. According to the ancient Turko-Mughal customs, the Indian Mughal Empire had to be divided among the sons of Babar. It does not, therefore, look so much an act of generosity or of obedience to the last words of his father, but one of imperative necessity and absolute expediency. There was no

1. Akbarname-Vol.II, Beveridge, PP.390-391
Humayun Badshah-S.K.Banerji, PP.53-56
2. The Baburnama-Vol.II, Beveridge, PP.125
Humayun Badshah-S.K.Banerji, P.54
Kuntakab-ut-Yavarikh-Vol.II, Ramchand, P.582
other way cut for Humayun. It was in his own interest to win the good will of his brothers, and with their help to make a united effort to save the empire. It would perhaps have been wiser for Humayun to have settled the share of his brothers, much earlier, particularly of Kamr. After coming to the throne, he remained undecided in his mind for quite some time. There was no other course open to him. He made the best of a bad bargain and tried to earn the gratitude of his brothers.

Thereafter, the Panjab remained under the undisturbed possession of Mirza Kamran, but his authority was challenged in 1536 by Muhammad Zaman Mirza, the rebel Mughal governor of Gujarat, while the former was away from the Panjab to quell the rebellion of Sam Mirza of Iran. To advantage of the absence of Mirza Kamran, Zaman Mirza marched upon Lahore to occupy it. On reaching Lahore, he did not immediately resort to fighting, instead, he opened negotiations with the Panjdar of Lahore for its surrender, but failing to secure his object, he laid siege to the city. Mirza Kamran hurriedly returned to Lahore. On hearing the news of Mirza Kamran's return, Muhammad Zaman Mirza abandoned the siege and fled to Delhi. After this, the Panjab remained undisturbed under Mirza Kamran until 1540, when he was dislodged by Sher Shah. Kamran's greatest contribution was that he maintained the integrity of the Panjab, for a decade. He defeated the Persians twice and did not allow Shah Tahmasp to occupy Qandhar.

HUMAYUN'S FLIGHT- After his retreat from Kanauj, Humayun arrived at Delhi on the 25th of May 1540, where he could not dare to prolong his stay because he was being hotly pursued by Sher Shah. Only ten days

1. Tarikh-i-Fitrita-Vol.II, Briggs, P. 72
2. Mohd. Zaman Mirza was the eldest son-in-law of Babar (Humayun Badshah- S.K. Banerji, P. 28)
3. Sam Mirza was the brother of Shah Tahmasp, the able successor of Shah Ismail of Iran.
4. Akbarnamaz- Vol.II, Beveridge, P. 288
7. Tarikh-i-Fitrita-Vol.II, Briggs, P. 88
after the decisive battle of Kanauj, he left Delhi and retreated to the Punjab. With his brothers, Humayun discussed ways and means to deal with the Afghan menace after reaching Lahore. He wanted them to pool all the available resources and make a determined effort to recover the lost Empire. Kamran was anxious to save the Punjab from going out of his hands. Since the military resources of the Mughals at this time were limited, Humayun preferred negotiations with Sher Shah. The difference between Humayun and Kamran was on one point only. Should the Emperor conduct negotiations on behalf of all, in the capacity of the sovereign, or should Kamran do it as the de facto master of the Punjab?

Accordingly, Humayun sent an envoy to Sher Shah with a proposal to treat Sirhind as a boundary between the Afghan and the Mughal kingdoms. Humayun got three months respite at Lahore; but he could not reunite the Mughals even in the face of such a great calamity.

Sher Shah was shrewd enough to realise that the Mughals were in no position to fight, and that a settlement of that nature would not last long, since there was no good natural boundary in the Punjab to separate the two kingdoms. He also concluded that the Mughal princes were either disunited or were trying to outwit him. He, therefore, offered a straight, and the only feasible proposal, that he would sheath his sword should the Mughals agree to recognize the Indus as a boundary line between the two kingdoms. Meanwhile Sher Shah had advanced to the banks of Beas near Sultanpur with his forces. Musaffar Beg, one of the generals of Humayun who had been left behind in his retreat, arrived at Lahore and gave information to Humayun that Sher Shah had forced his way over and secured a position on the right

1. BR (s, p)
2. Vol. II, Erskine, pp. 200-211
   Vol. II, S.K. Banerji, pp. 4-5
   Vo II, Beveridge, p. 268
3. s from Kapurthala on Ferozepur railway line.
bank of the Beas, in spite of all the opposition which he was able to
offer. He further said that Sher Shah was bringing the rest of his
troops across and might soon be expected to arrive in sight of Lahore.

On hearing this news, Humayun and his brothers instantly aband-
oned Lahore in October, 1540, crossed the Ravi, and hastened towards
the Chenab. Kamran conveyed his followers and his property across in
boats.

**SHER SHAH SUR - 1540-1545:** Sher Shah chased the flying brothers and on
reaching the Chenab, he sent one party to pursue Humayun who had taken
the Multan road and another to follow Kamran, whilst he himself proce-
ded to Bhera. Sher Shah halted at the Chenab for sometime in order to
provide reinforcements for troops which he had sent out to take possess
ion of the different parts of the Panjab.

Just after driving out the Mughals from the Panjab, Sher Shah
stayed at Khushab for sometime to reorganize the administration of the
conquered territories in the Panjab. He took strict measures to make
this province administratively strong. He wrought many reforms for the
betterment of its people. The land was measured with a view to accurate
assessment. Justice of a rough and ready kind was administered under
his strict orders and the responsibility of village communities for
crimes committed within their borders was enforced by tremendous
penalties. No man could expect favour by reason of his rank or position
and no injury to cultivation was tolerated. He laid out roads, planted
trees and provided wells and 'sairais' for use by travellers.

**THE OAKHARS:** The Oakhars inhabited the mountainous tract between the
upper courses of the rivers Indus and Jhelum - bounded on the west by

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1. *History of India* - Vol. II, Erskine, pp. 300-301
2. *Akbarnamah* - Vol. I, Beveridge, p. 369
3. *Humayunam* - Beveridge, p. 144
5. *Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi* - Vol. IV, Elliot and Dowson, p. 388
    *India of Aurangzeb* - Jadunath Sarkar, p. 77
    *Tarikh-i-Zafirath* - Vol. I, Briggs, p. 183
the Indus from Kalabagh to Attock, on the north by the Hazara District and the Shivalik mountains, on the east by the Jhelum river down to the town of Khushab, comprising the present Districts of Rawalpindi and the Jhelum. This tract was never fully conquered by any former Emperor of northern India. But the mastery over no other region has proved so essential to the safety of India as over this. It possesses great strategic value; an invader from the northwest could appear suddenly in the very heart of the Panjab by marching stealthily through this region from Attock to Rohtas. Indeed beginning with Alexander the Great, many mighty conquerors entered the Panjab through this route and swept away dynasty after dynasty from the throne of Delhi.

At this time Mirza Kamran whom Sher Shah had deprived of the Panjab, was at Kabul with his strength enhanced by the adhesion of Humayun, and Haider Mirza was engaged in the conquest of Kashmir. They might at any time join hands and attempt at recovering the Panjab and ultimately the throne of Delhi. For such a combination this tract of the country occupied by the warlike independent tribe was the most advantageous for the Mughals. Kamran could advance through Attock and Mirza Haider could descend from the mountains of Kashmir through the Baramula pass, and marching through Rawalpindi, form a junction with Mirza Kamran. Thus the conquest of this region became an urgent military necessity to Sher Shah. Whilst encamped at Khushab and Mera, Sher Shah invited Sultan Sarang and Sultan Adam, the chiefs of the Oakhar tribes, to submit to his authority. The Oakhar chiefs who had long been on friendly terms with Babar and his family, declined the invitation. In response, they sent a lion cub and a bow with an arrow, which meant that they were the lions and the masters of arms. Sher Shah was very much annoyed on receiving this reply and said that he

1. The Land of the Five Rivers
2. assan A (Panja Sahib) route
would give them such a blow with a dagger which would forever remain in their hearts.

Sher Shah marched upon the Gakhars, after Sarang Khan refused to submit. On this occasion, he inflicted terrible punishment on Sarang Khan. He not only seized Sarang Khan’s daughter, whom he bestowed on his general Khawas Khan, but also subdued the whole country of the Gakhars, and plundered the hill of Balnath, which was the residence of the Gakhar chief. He captured Sarang Khan and ordered him to be flayed alive, and his skin to be filled with straw.

Sher Shah thought that to keep the Gakhars in proper check it was imperative to have a stronghold to guard this northern frontier. This consideration determined Sher Shah to erect on the borders of the country a fortress, on the road between Kabul and Delhi which might at once be a formidable barrier against invasions from the north and which could also prevent the penetration of the Mughals into the Gakhar country and thence towards India.

A spot was selected on the right bank of the river Jhelum where the Kahan torrent bursts through the low foot hills eastwards of the Tilla Range, for the construction of fort of Rohtas, generally known as Rohtas Khurd. The Gakhars had unanimously resolved not to allow any one to work for wages and they took an oath to extirpate every person who flouted their wishes. Todar Mal, a Khatri from Lahore was entrusted with this job who was a trusted man of Sher Shah. Inspired by their natural love of independence and confident of the power of their sword, the Gakhars offered all possible obstacles but the fort of Rohtas was completed.

HAKAT KHAN - 1640-45: Sher Shah would have completed the subjugation of the Gakhar country as far as the Indus and thus secured a scientific

2. - - - Elliot and Dowson, Vol.IV,PP.390-493
3. - - - Elliot and Dowson, Vol.IV,PP.390-93
4. - - - Nawab Ullah Harvi, (Text), P.196
and a natural frontier of his Empire, but the arrival of report of the rebellious designs of his governor of Bengal, drew him away from this work. Haibat Khan Miari was appointed the commander of the Afghan forces at Rohtas, in 1540. Sher Shah had found in him the only fit person who could keep the turbulent Oadhars in check. In 1542, when Sher Shah was pre-occupied with the conquest of Ranthambor, Fateh Khan the Bilooh chief took possession of Multan. Though after occupying Multan he had acknowledged Sher Shah as his overlord, yet he had evil designs against the Afghan rule. Haibat Khan marched with his army and defeated the Bilooh chief and was soon in possession of Multan. At this enterprise Sher Shah honoured Haibat Khan with the title of Asim Husayun and appointed him governor of Multan.

There was yet another revolt by Fateh Khan Jat the robber chief of Kabulah, who revolted against the Afghan rule at Pakpattan. Haibat Khan marched against him from Lahore, but the rebel Jat fled to a mud fort between Kahroor and Fatehpur. He was reinforced by the other robber chiefs, Hinder Khan Bilooh and Bakhshu Khan Langah. Haibat Khan gave them a crushing defeat and relieved the country from devastation, done by the Biloohs and the Jats. One stronghold was established at Shergarh after the name of Sher Shah where a strong force was kept to deal with insolent tribes of the Biloohs, Jats and the Langahs.

**ISLAM SHAH - 1548-1565:** On Sher Shah's death, his second son Jalal Khan, was proclaimed king under the title of Sultan Islam Shah. At his accession he resolved to crush all the Amirs, of his father. Kutub Khan, the commander of the Kusmaon hills who had himself implicated in the attempt to raise Islam Shah's brother to the throne, was very much afraid of Islam Shah. He fled and retired to the Panjab to seek refuge with Khavas Khan and Haibat Khan Miari. Saeed Khan.

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1. *Tabaqat-i-Khaliq* - Vol. IV, 2 De, P. 109
2. 38 miles from Pakpattan and 32 miles from Montgomery.
3. 61 miles from Multan and 47 miles from Tibba, in Multan District.
4. *Tarikh-i-Shah* - Elliot and Dowson, Vol. IV, PP. 398-399
brother of Haibat Khan was one of the principal intriguers. He made
good his escape and joined his brother at Lahore and persuaded him to
lead a revolt against Islam Shah. At this time the recall to the court
of Azam Humayun, by the king, was naturally interpreted to mean his
destruction. But Azam Humayun refused to come. He had under his command
thirty or forty thousand horses and his strength was further augmented
by Khavas Khan who came with his men and joined him. He had the Khutba
read in his name and unfurled the standard of rebellion. It appeared
that the history of Ibrahim Lodi was going to repeat itself.

THE BATTLE OF AMBALA- 1545 - The attitude of the rebels in the Panjáb
was now so menacing that Islam Shah marched against them. Azam Humayun
also marched towards the capital "with more than double the King's
forces." Islam Shah was not to be cowed down even by such a powerful combination and he too mobilized his army. Both armies pitched their
camps at Ambala. On the eve of the battle, Azam Humayun and Khavas Khan
sat in a conference to discuss the future of the empire should they come out victorious from the inevitable war. Khavas Khan, who was a legitimist, proposed to raise Adil Khan to the throne. He was taken
back when the Míyásí, unanimously ridiculed his suggestion and held that "No one obtains kingdom by inheritance; it belongs to whoever can
3
gain it by the sword." Khavas Khan was attached to Adil and so without speaking a word made up his mind to desert the Míyásí.

Islam Shah probably got a hint of the fatal division among the rebels and came out to fight them early next morning. Just at the commencement of the battle Khavas Khan withdrew from the field to the
great chagrin of the Míyásí, but they fought most stubbornly. At last victory was declared in favour of Islam Shah and the Míyásí were routed.

1. Tarikh-i-Fīrāqta- Vol.II, Briggs, P.131-33
2. Tarikh-i-Fīrāqta- Vol.II, Briggs, P.133
4. Tarikh-i-Fīrāqta- Vol.II, Briggs, P.133
5. Tabakat-i-Akhbār- Vol.II, B. De., P.184
Of those who escaped, many were drowned in the swollen stream, to the west of Ambala and many were slaughtered. Islam Shah pursued them up to Rohtas. Khwaja Vais Sharwani was sent further in pursuit of the fugitives.

STRUGGLE WITH THE MIAZI AFGHANS—After the battle of Ambala, Khwaja Vais Sharwani was appointed the governor of the Panjab in 1545 by Islam Shah. He could not maintain his hold longer, firstly because Islam Shah remained busy in quelling disorder in Malwa and secondly, Haibat Khan Miyasi had still a great influence within the Panjab and had a large following beyond the river Jhelum. Azam Humayun (Haibat Khan) and other Miyasi leaders succeeded in driving Khwaja Vais Sharwani back to Lahore from Rohtas. Islam Shah lost no time in sending fresh reinforcements to Khwaja, who defeated the Miyasis in the neighbourhood of Dinkot and compelled them to seek the protection of the Gakhars. This combination was serious enough particularly because Humayun's position in Afghanistan had grown strong.

Islam Shah moved with a strong army to fight them. For two years (1549-1550), Islam Shah carried fire and sword into the Gakhars country but failed to corner the indomitable Gakhars. The Miyasis, however, felt it impossible to live indefinitely upon the hospitality of the Gakhars who had become thoroughly tired, hence they tried to enter Kashmir but they were opposed by Mirza Haider Doghat. A fierce battle was fought at the village of Sambla in which Bibi Rabia, the wife of Azam Humayun, distinguished herself by a heroic fight. The Miyasis were, however, outnumbered, overwhelmed and defeated. Azam Humayun, his wife and brother were killed and their heads were sent to Islam Shah.

3. A 1 e au r of Tarikh-i-Daud, calls it Nankot and says that Dinkot was the place towards which the Miyasis had fled.
Shah. The most repugnant and disgusting feature in the Ifiyaxl war was the beastly treatment given to Miyazi women. Some were kept exposed for months in a state of nudity. Others were made over to harlots.

To keep theOakhars and the hill Rajas in check as also to erect a second line of defence, Islam Shah ordered the construction of a set of five forts, a chain of fortresses for defence on the eastern bank of the Chenab, ninety miles north-east of Sialkot, which was named Mankot.

It was during his present, as well as his former residence at Lahore that Islam Shah, following up, in some measure, his father's ideas, had seriously meditated the destruction of Lahore because it was the stronghold of the Mughals and had always been reinforced by the Oakhars. It was a large and flourishing city and the centre of a rich trade and was amply furnished with very useful and costly production of the times. It had a numerous and warlike population and manufactured large quantities of every warlike material. If Lahore was recovered and occupied by the exiled Emperor Humayun, his family or by any invader from the north, it would become a base for arming their troops and for invading India. So he desired to shift the capital of the Panjab to Mankot, which was more remote from the country of the Oakhars and less compensatingly freer from the danger of an attack along the left bank of the Indus, while from its position in the

1. o.II, B.De., PP. 230
2. o.II, Briggs, PP. 135
3. o.I, Blochmann, PP. 394-395

3. The fortress of Mankot was composed of four strong forts which Islam Khan Sur (Islam Shah) had constructed on the adjoining hills at the time when he had marched out to extirpate the Oakhars and had returned frustrated. On each hill he built a fort composed of stone and mortar, and to the eye of a spectator the whole fortification looked like one fort. The site was very strong and difficult of access by troops and if access were attained it was very difficult to lay hands on the garrison. It had an abundant supply of good water and as much as provisions as were wanted. (Muntahabi-ut-Tawarikh, Vol.II, H. L., Lowe, P. 11) Makari -- DESA, Vol.I, PP. 67-68, gives a picturesque description of the fort and full explanation as to why Islam Shah wanted to carry out the plan referred to.
Sialkot range, it was less liable to be invaded and more capable of
defence. But his plan was never carried into effect.

**Sikander Sur - 1553-1556** - Islam Shah died in 1553 and disorder soon followed. Mubarak Khan, his maternal uncle had seized the throne and assumed the title of Muhammad Adil Shah. He was a grossly ignorant and thoroughly an incompetent man. He placed his confidence particularly in Husayn, who had started his life as a hawker of salt in the streets of Rewari and had subsequently been employed in a confidential capacity by Islam Shah. The disappearance of the strong personality of Sher Shah and the weakness of his successors, led to the reappearance of jealousies and refractoriness among the Afghan nobles, which plunged the whole kingdom into a welter of anarchy and thus paved the way for the Mughal restoration. Sikander had captured Delhi and Agra and Muhammad Khan Sur was on the point of crossing his border and attacking Adil. This opportunity for Humayun was quite favourable as the Afghan Empire was fast crumbling to pieces in the hands of Adil Shah. Humayun had now no brother to quarrel with, his array was strong and well equipped, and his nobles were all obedient.

**Reconquest of India by Humayun - 1556** - Under these circumstances Humayun moved to the banks of the Indus on December 31, 1554. There he was joined by Bairam Khan, a trusted general, and the rest of the army from Kabul. He received information that Tatar Khan Kashi, the Afghan governor of the fort of Rohtas had abandoned the fort and retired with his whole force towards Delhi. The fort which Sher Shah had built as a bulwark against the Mughals was captured without striking a blow. Tatar Khan Kashi seems to have been frightened by a probable combination of the Kalhars and the Mughals. Also the confusion in the Afghan camp had precluded the possibility of substantial reinforcements. A
detachment was sent by Humayun to take possession of the fort and the
main army marched on without meeting any serious opposition. The Oakhars
remained almost neutral.

Humayun reached Lahore on February 24, 1556. Making Lahore his head
quarters, he sent a detachment under Shah Abul Maali towards Dipalpur,
which was then held by Shahbas Khan and Nasir Khan Afghans. A tough
battle was fought and the Afghan confederacy was defeated. The property,
families and retainers were seized and plundered by the Mughals.

On arriving at Kalanaur in the Gurdaspur District, from Lahore,
Humayun despatched a strong body of troops under Bairam Khan and Tardi
Beg to attack Nasib Khan, the Afghan general who lay encamped at Panj-
khain near Hariana. Bairam Khan pushed on to Hariana in Hoshiarpur
District which after a slight skirmish, was surrendered by Nasib Khan
much valuable plunder, as well as the families of the Afghans, fell into
his hands. The prisoners were all set at liberty and the women and child
ren were collected and sent under the protection of an escort to Nasib
Khan in consequence of a vow made by Humayun that if Providence restored
to him the sovereignty of India, he would allow no man to be made captives
Several elephants and some of the more valuable properties were despatched
to Humayun.

Bairam Khan advanced to Jullundur from Hariana, via Sham Chaurasi, where the Afghans had taken up position. No sooner did he
come near them than they retreated, for such was the terror which the

1. - Vol. II, Beveridge, P. 20
3. = Vol. II, B. De., P. 131
5. = Vol. II, Beveridge, P. 623
6. = Vol. II, Beveridge, P. 624

es from Hariana, to the east, towards the fort of Mallot
5. 10 miles to the north, from Hoshiarpur on Dasuya Road. Dr. Ishwari Prasad locates this place as Hariana Prant comprising Hissar, Rohtak, Patiala and Jind Districts, which is incorrect (The Life and Times of Humayun—P. 343)

6. Akbarnama—Vol. II, Beveridge, P. 624
7. 3 miles from the writer's village, Domeli, little off the road which runs between Jullundur and Hoshiarpur.
Afghans at this time entertained of the Mughals that through they were thousands in number, when they saw the approach of but half a score of big turbans, though they might perhaps belong only to Lahore, they instantly turned and took to flight, without looking behind them. In the present instance, the Afghans not only escaped with their lives but carried off their bag and baggage also. After this, the Mughal forces advanced towards Delhi.

At Machhiwara the Mughal army crossed the Satluj to meet the Afghan general Tatar Khan Kashi, who had been sent by Sikandar Sur with 50,000 horse. Tatar Khan gained some preliminary advantage, for the Mughal commandar evacuated Sirhind and fell back on the main army. Consequently, the Afghans were in high spirits. Numerically superior, they were keen to come to grips with the Mughal army, but they were kept at bay by the Mughal archers till night-fall. Unfortunately a fire broke out in a large village of thatched houses and exposed the Afghan army completely. The Mughal archers took full advantage of it and plied them with showers of arrows till they broke and fled leaving their elephants and property to the Mughals. The Mughals then pushed on to Sirhind under Bairam Khan.

BATTLE OF SIRHIND— Sikandar Sur was also not inactive. He came to Sirhind with a large army estimated at 80,000 horse. Bairam Khan fortified his position and sent a request to Humayun who was then at Lahore, to send reinforcements. Prince Akbar was immediately ordered by the Emperor to go, he himself followed and joined the army at Sirhind. The Mughals tried to harass the Afghans and cut off their supplies. In one
of the raids, Tardi Beg got the better of the Afghans, captured an important supply train and killed the brother of Sikandar Sur. In their rage, the Afghans opened an attack, on June 22, 1555, a decisive battle was fought at Sirhind. The Afghans broke and fled. Sikandar Sur narrowly escaped with his life into the Shivalik hills. The victory was complete. The most remarkable thing in this battle was that on both sides humanity and gentleness were practised, so much so that the bodies of those who had sacrificed their lives were reverently made over to their respective friends.

The first act of Humayun's government was to distribute the provinces among his men. Hissar Faroza, was assigned to Akbar, being province Humayun himself had received from Babar, when he first entered India. Sirhind and some other districts were granted to Bairam Khan in addition to Gandhar, which he already held. Before leaving for Sirhind to reinforce Bairam Khan, Humayun had appointed Farhat Khan, as governor of the Punjab, with suitable officers to support him. Babar Khan was made the military commander, Mirza Shah Sultan, civil administrator and Mehtar Jauhar the treasurer of the Punjab.

Later, when after the battle of Sirhind, Sikandar Sur was threatening the Punjab from the Shivalik hills, where he had fled, Shah Abul Maali was appointed the governor of Jullundur Doab, to check him. He was ordered to proceed to Jullundur immediately and to establish his headquarters there, to watch the activities of Sikandar. But instead of remaining at Jullundur, Shah Abul Maui proceeded to Lahore and he speedily usurped all the powers of the province from Farhat Khan and began to act like an absolute sovereign.

1. O. verderg,P.
2. -Vol.II,Beveridge,P.623
3. Ers calls him Farhat Khan(History of India-Vol.II,P.523)
5. Akbarnama-Vol.II,Beveridge,P.633
6. Akbarnama-Vol.II,Beveridge,P.639
From Jullundur to Lahore, the ill-advised movement of the Shah gave an opportunity to Sikandar to occupy the Jullundur Doab and he began to collect the revenue. Humayun designated Akbar, the heir apparent in his place. Bairam Khan was to assist the young prince, in order to put down Sikandar's depredations.

2. History of India, Vol. II, Erskine, pp. 401, 430, 413