

THE MILITARY STRATEGIES OF THE COUNTRY DEFENDERS OF THE GREAT LEADERS

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Annotation. In article is discussed the military skills of our great ancestors Amir Temur and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, their military strategies. In addition, it is related to the art of management, strategic operations, the method of Tulgama, the intelligence of works, such as: «Temur tuzuklari» and «Baburnoma».

Keywords: Military strategy, history of martial arts, military council, king, commander, intelligence, efficiency.

БУЮК ЛИДЕРЛАРНИНГ ВАТАННИ ҲИМОЯ ҚИЛИШ УЧУН ҚЎЛЛАГАН СТРАТЕГИЯЛАРИ

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Аннотация. Мақолада буюк бобокалонларимиз Амир Темур ва Захириддин Муҳаммад Бобурнинг саркардалик маҳорати, уларнинг ҳарбий стратегиялари ҳақида мулоҳаза юритилган. “Темур тузуқлари” ва “Бобурнома” асарларидан келтирилган бошқарув санъати, стратегик операциялар, тўлғама усули, разведкачилик билан боғлиқ матнлар таҳлилга тортилган.

Калим сўзлар: Ҳарбий стратегия, ҳарбий санъат тарихи, ҳарбий кенгаш, шох, саркарда, разведка, оперативлик.

ВОЕННЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ СТРАНЫ ЗАЩИТНИКОВ ВЕЛИКИХ ЛИДЕРОВ

АБДУЛЛАЕВ АМРУЛЛО НАСУЛЛАЕВИЧ

МАГИСТРАНТ БУХАРСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается военное мастерство наших великих предков Амира Темура и Захириддина Мухаммада Бабура, а также их военные стратегии. Анализируются тексты, относящиеся к искусству управления, стратегическим операциям, способу «тулгاما», разведке из произведений «Устав Темура» и «Бабурнаме».

Ключевые слова: военная стратегия, история боевых искусств, военный совет, король, полководец, разведка, эффективность.

Military strategy is the highest branch of martial arts. Includes the theory and practice of preparing the country and the armed forces for war, plans and conducts war, studies the laws of war, develops methods and forms of preparation and conduct of strategic operations, defines the goals and objectives of the front, navy and armies; areas and strategic directions. Military strategy is inextricably linked to public policy and stems from the requirements of military doctrine. Military strategy plays a programmatic role in relation to the art of operativeness and tactics and at the same time takes into account their capabilities. [6]

The history of martial arts rightly recognizes Amir Temur as one of the greatest commanders in the world. The military talent of our great ancestor was manifested in two main directions: as a skillful military organizer and as a famous commander. The army formed by Amir Temur was very

disciplined. During the war, the commander was able to skillfully manage the troops, to send troops to the places where the fate of the battle will be decided, to overcome any obstacles and obstacles, to maintain the fighting spirit of the army. Amir Temur strictly adhered to four rules in the conduct of state affairs: council, consultation and advice, vigilance and prudence, caution. [2]

In no other country in the world will you find the order and discipline imposed on Temurbek's Army. His military commanders differ in the number of troops he commands. For example, those who lead more than ten soldiers - the captain; more than a hundred soldiers are called captains, more than a thousand, *navkars* are called captains, and more than ten thousand warriors are called chiefs of *sarkadas*. In this army they have established a firm discipline: the duties of the chiefs must be unconditionally carried out. [5]

Through to iron discipline and excellent training Tamerlane's army skillfully and precisely carried out the orders of its commander. He was able to defeat the troops of the Golden Horde Khan Tokhtamysh without succumbing to the traditional Mongol tactics of luring the enemy into the steppe and avoiding ambushes. Temur was well versed in the political system of the region where he had to fight and used the services of numerous spies skillfully. Detailed attention was paid to the study of enemy strategy and tactics.

During the battle, according to the theoretical guidelines of Temur, the army was divided into 3 large lines, each of which had 3 echelons. Thus, the battlefield formation was 9 echelons deep, and they were not equal in number. Significant forces were held in reserve to reinforce the center or the flank at the right moment. The battle was initiated by lightly armed throwers at the outposts, followed by the vanguard. The wings of the fighting order had their own vanguards, which joined the battle if they had to support the main vanguard. If even these forces were not enough, the left half of the right wing and the right half of the left wing joined the battle, and if their assistance was insufficient, Temur engaged the remaining units from both wings. If necessary, they were followed by a reserve, which Temur himself commanded.

The lines were drawn in gradually, then, when the enemy was significantly exhausted, the main reserve started fighting, consisting of selected troops. The front line was the weakest. During the battle Tamerlane first introduced reinforcements from the middle of the wings, saving flanks and reserve to preserve the possibility of encircling the enemy even in case of a breach in the center of his army and subsequent attack with fresh forces of the reserve. Such tactics ensured Tamerlane's continued success against his opponents.

When a captain tells his soldier to «go into the fire,» he shoots himself without thinking. Fighters are well aware that disobedience to an order, failure to comply with it, or delay will be severely punished. «I would do all the work with the council and take the right measures to finish it. A job without going in, I would think of ways out of it. I would finish it with the right measure, determination, patience, careful thinking, and not forgetting the back. I have also experienced that the members of the council must be united, united in words, and be steadfast in their work. Let them not leave without doing what they want to do. If they promise not to do anything, they should not go near it. [8]

Sahibkiran paid great attention to the military development of his army and introduced high-ranking military titles such as «amir and amirul-umaro», and «chief amir». He even gifted the provincial governor or viceroy to talented commanders with similar high-ranking titles. In «Temur's rules» it is recognized that the ruler should have the following qualities: first, to have the word; secondly, to be fair; third, that in each case he should judge only himself; fourth, to be firm in his decision; fifth, the introduction of the sentence; sixth, that he should not entrust the affairs of the kingdom to anyone; seventh, to hear the opinion of the majority; eighth, to act hastily; ninth, the

sipohu, to keep the people between hope and fear; tenth, to do all the work voluntarily; eleventh, not to associate anyone in his affairs; twelfth, to keep the affairs of the state secret, and to be vigilant and vigilant from others. [10]

Tactically, Amir Temur's army was divided into seven tactical units, intelligence was well organized, measures were developed for the units to move as needed in battle, and special attention was paid to their command during the battle. The high level of inter-unit communication and the correct selection of military leaders had a positive effect on the outcome of the war. Prior to the march, the Sahibkiran arch gathered the state, ministers, commanders, nobles, beys and amirs in a military council, then a special order was issued to gather troops, and the units underwent a military inspection. Another great contribution of Amir Temur to the development of martial arts was the introduction of a cavalry unit - kanbul, which was formed to protect the wings of the army from enemy attack during the battle and, conversely, to by-pass the enemy forces from the side and strike from behind. [7]

The weaponry of Tamerlane's army was largely standardized. The main weapon of the light cavalry, like the infantry, was the bow. Light cavalymen also used sabres (kilich) and axes. A leather sheepskin coat protected a common soldier. According to Tamerlan's orders the marching kit of the light cavalry must also have a saw, awl, needle, rope, axe, 10 arrowheads, sack, leather bag used for transportation of reserve water. A rider was obliged to have two horses (hing). Heavy-armed riders wore armor (the most common armor was chain mail, often reinforced with metal plates, and also laminar armor and kuyak), protected by helmets and fought with sabers or swords (besides bows and arrows, which were widespread). Limb protection was provided by simple shin guards and armbands, which later became plate armour. Heavy cavalry warriors also protected their horses with armor. A heavily armed cavalryman was also obliged to have two horses. Tamerlane's bodyguards fought with clubs, axes and sabres, and their horses were covered with tiger skins. Warriors usually carried a sabre on one side and a short sword on the other. During the campaigns every warrior had to have a certain number of arrows in his quiver. For example, on a campaign against the Golden Horde each warrior had to have 30 arrows in his quiver. In addition, Tamerlane before the campaign against the Golden Horde Khan prescribed that each soldier must have a spear, mace, shield covered with leather (kalkon), [1] dagger. A centurion was to have 10 horses, his own kubitka, sword, bow with arrows, mace, mace, chain mail and armour.

Ordinary infantrymen were armed with bows and swords, while heavy infantrymen fought with sabers, axes and maces and were protected with armour, helmets and shields. Crossbows were used extensively during sieges of cities. The use of firearms by the Timurid army is somewhat of a mystery. In Tamerlane's army from 1392 are recorded «thunderers» (ra'd andoson), by which is usually understood cannoners. However, the origin of this weapon is unknown, as well as there is no information about its wide and decisive use up to the time of Babur.

Temur's charters also contain important information about the structure and armament of the army formed by Amir Temur himself, as well as the military art of the great master. After all, the army formed by Amir Temur was considered one of the most perfect and powerful armies of that time with its strategic and tactical skills. Amir Temur became famous in the world as a skilled great commander.

Amir Temur's army was changing the order of entering the battle. In the battle against Tokhtamishkhan in 1391, he used a new military tactic previously unknown to anyone. According to Shami, one of the historians of Amir Temur, «Sahibkiran's army was so divided into seven parts that it is impossible to describe it.» The conclusion to be drawn from this testimony is that this was an extremely complex and rare military tactic. Ibn Arabshah testified that during the reign of Amir

Temur, foreign intelligence activities were highly organized. Representatives of this service are in different countries under the guise of retailers, big traders, wrestlers, craftsmen, astrologers, potters, dervishes, sailors, tourists, fishermen, shoemakers, Taliban, where there are cities, villages, roads, mountains, rocks, waters, each. all about the inhabitants of the place, chiefs, nobles, emirs, nobles, nobles, the poor who collected detailed information and sent it to Samarkand with haggis pictures. Not only that, Amir Temur carefully studied the works on the history and traditions of the countries entering into military and political relations.

Thus, Amir Temur's military policy is primarily aimed at strengthening the state, protection from danger, and in the implementation of this policy Sahibkiran studied economic, technical, scientific issues (countries, cities, roads, peoples, enemy troops, natural and climatic conditions, etc.) with great attention to organizational aspects. The same path took him to great heights in martial arts. [1]

Even now, in many foreign military schools, «Tactics of Temur» is taught as a special course. After the independence of our country and people, we turn to the great Amir Temur and his «Statutes» in laying the foundations of our independent statehood. Its principle of «Power in Justice» serves as a programmatic action in building the rule of law. [4]

One of the factors that ensured Bobur's victories on the battlefield, and perhaps most importantly, was his ability to use his intelligence. It was this skill that helped Bobur to save thousands of troops from the scourge of death, to resolve the war in his favor, as well as to better understand the psyche and personality of those around him, to be aware of the enemy's intentions - secrets.

It should be noted that the history of intelligence goes back a long way. Only a person who used it wisely and tactically wisely achieved high results. It is astonishing that Babur's high logical analysis of the king and commander, his good understanding of the conditions of the war, his quick conclusions like lightning, his timely access to the intelligence service, and his almost unmistakable ability. There are many examples of this in the Baburnoma:

“Although the words barongor (right wing) and right hand, right side and right have the same meaning, but with the change of the word they give different meanings. For example, maymana and maysara, which means (right) right wing and left wing (javongor), the center of the battle line is not in the flower composition. This type of battle line is called barangor and javongor in the sense of the term. It was said to be the right hand and the left hand to distinguish the right and left of the flower row. Xossa tobin (special part) is equal to height, in Turkish singular is also called tall, but in this case it does not mean height, but means close. The right and the left were called right and left. [10]

Pave de Courteil, who translated the Baburnoma into French, gave Bobur a fair assessment: a recipient, embodying will and perseverance, he was able to combine military cunning and courage, and was able to both punish and pardon when necessary; He was a talented military man and a commander who knew his job, who could lead his troops skillfully, and who could earn their trust ...”. [10]

Babur writes: “On Saturday, on the fourteenth of the month of Jumadiul, he first moved from Agra navohidin to the land where the wells were dug.” Darwish Muhammad went to Kismtoykim, Bayanag, with the sorbon, to get acquainted with the land and water. When I came to the land, I was sent to Hazrat Mahdi (as) and the people of Bayanadag. This means that Babur contacted the intelligence service three times before entering this battle. His messengers had to «see» the relief, the water supply, the condition of the place. At the same time, it is instructed to ensure the completeness of the information, leaving no room for doubt. Consequently, making a mistake was tantamount to losing the war. After receiving the information and being satisfied, Babur quickly came to the conclusion: «Let them come and join us.» That is, he ordered the reserve troops to come and join him.

Unsatisfied, Babur then uses intelligence again, and after this news, and here and there, completes the preparations for the battle. Because, according to the information of the messengers, the reserve forces will reach him, will be aware of where and at what distance the enemy has arrived, and will appoint guards in the necessary places accordingly:

«Humayun's nephew, Bek Mirak, sent a message to the Mongols with some young men about the infidel. They went at night, got the news, and in the morning brought the news that the enemy, Busovardin, had arrived a group earlier. On this day, Mahdi Khoja and Muhammad Sultan Mirza and Bayanadag joined the advance. The beys, in turn, were assigned to guard». [9]

«Baburnoma» speaks about the method of filling the battle: «One of the great skills of the Uzbeks in the war is this filling, that is, to constantly put soldiers in the battle.

No war will fill you up. [9] In addition, before and after, the beku navkars maintain a line by firing regularly, and when they return, they return in order. [10] The soldiers assigned to the torch were ordered to move from the right and left hands to the rear of the enemy, to start a war by firing, and those on the right and left wings to fight the enemy as well. Those in Tolga passed behind the enemy and started firing».

The study of the history of the military potential of our ancestors is of special importance in awakening a sense of love for the Motherland in the hearts of the younger generation.

Therefore, the military history of our nation is almost unexplored. Only Babur's military prowess can provide enough material for many studies. Undoubtedly, our army today is a true example for the defenders of our Motherland, the bravery of the army created by our great ancestor, the bravery of the brave warriors.

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