

The place of Amir Temur's Military art in Bobur's Military Wisdom

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Abstract: Bobur was a leader who could notice the situation, carried out strategic plans with proficiency, used army and weapon well, could define his rivals' weak points with sensitiveness, in trouble situations didn't lose himself, wasn't proud of his success. Bobur's another achievement of army was artillery army. English historian Rashbruk Uilyams emphasized: "The main reason of Bobur's triumph in India being the only financial factor was strong artillery".

Keywords: Tomaris, Shiroq, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Temur Malik, Amir Temur, yasavul, t avochi, cherik, tarxon, shigovul, mubashshir, tugchi, miroxur, doruga, tufekchi, ra' dandoz, murchil, manjanik.

1. INTRODUCTION

There is Uzbek peoples' history, cultures, traditions, scientific heritage as well as a particular place of Princess Tomaris, Shiroq, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Temur Malik, Amir Temur, Zakhrriddin Mukhammad Bobur's military art in the world. Between of them Bobur's military art history has been learnt less, it is one of themes which is contrasting and should be particular learnt. Bobur was skillful leader, brave. On account that he was brave and courage, he took „Bobur” („lion”) pseudonym since his childhood. In his military art's taking shape and developing without any word there is the most basic place of Amir Temur's military art.

Bobur was a leader who could notice the situation, carried out strategic plans with proficiency, used army and weapon well, could define his rivals' weak points with sensitiveness, in trouble situations didn't lose himself, wasn't proud of his success. He was always in front of the army, neglected the dangers, in attempts he was a sample to soldiers, in trouble moments he supported them morally, he was with the army in difficulty and victory. Likewise, Zakhrriddin Mukhammad Bobur had property aspects like tolerance, staunchness, bravery, not to be afraid of death, confidence to himself and his fortune, these aspects always used to give a chance to him to lead people, to win the victory.

Russian orientalist scientist N. Veselovskiy wrote like this: "There was no limit in Bobur's bravery, his whole life, courage was full of examples. He not only dared to attack to Shayboniy's fifteen thousand soldiers who were in Samarkhand with just two thousand people, but also he expelled them".

Although he was defeated by opponents, he didn't count himself as loser. Summarizing from his defeats truly, he tempered capability and power, he gathered very big experiment and was tempered in the fights against the Turkish, Moguls, Shayboniys, Forses and Afgons.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

With the respect to his opponent, he perfected battling tactics in the root of learning armaments and weapons. For example, during bellicose attempt he learnt to ambush from Moguls, war's "tulgama" method from Shayboniys, prox gun from Afgons, to make artillery work from erons, to make soldiers (who rode a horse) work effectively.

In learning process his military strategy and tactics, we are sure that he literally acquired Amir Temur military and battling methods, forwarded it hard and perfected it coming from his military wisdom. He also separated his army mainly three categories. He gave each military colonel peculiar position (rank).

Each commander had his own army, he controlled renewing his lines training the military exercises, fixing durable discipline, preparing armament, clothes and food. Officials trained mostly to prepare batmen in their own category. Each commander was paid salary by king or jogir was separated to him.

Army belonging to the king was Axadi batmen court or bard them. Axadi batmen were taken military service by king's name was trained with the military exercises and was grasped in durable discipline.

Other category soldiers were Daxili batmen, although they were taken the military service by king's name, during the service they were given to military commanders' will. King's Ahadi batmen, military commanders' Dohili batmen, region great people's army and dependent states' army were divided into forwarding:

Soldiers who rode a horse were the best part of the army. Soldiers who rode horse consisted of Burongor and Juvongor, their difference was in their provision. Burongor soldiers took horse, weapon and clothes from government, Juvongor batmen involved in their own horse and weapon.

Boburiys' army's one of the most popular peculiarities was its military officials' direction. Between the

positions rank degree was divided into 10. Referring to rank degree salary and rights were indicated King indicated military officials' missions and raising their position. Central office servants were given a right which took tax from their property. Gathered tax was given owner of property who was military officials, that quantity money was caught from his salary. Each military official paid money to his own batmen from the account of state.

Bobur's another achievement of army was artillery army. English historian Rashbruk Uilyams emphasized: "The main reason of Bobur's triumph in India being the only financial factor was strong artillery".

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Immediately, on April 21 1525 Bobur fought against Dehli's king Ibrokhim Lodi's one hundred thousand soldiers and bellicose elephants with twelve thousand people. Bobur's burongor and juvongor being behind enemies harm with tulgama method. Ibrokhim Lodi attacked to centre with main strengthes and bellicose elephants. At that time Bobur inserted 700 carts which was fixed with ropes which made from raw skin and there were turakalkans which were set of carts and tufakandozes which were in the shelter of carts. Elephants which were injured by tufak and canons' arrows retreating, bringing down men who looked after elephants from their top, crushed the passers-by. Indians began to avoid being shocked. Bobur's bravery gave an opportunity to conquer many numbers of army with few numbers of army. There is some information about war methods, military discipline, kinds of armaments, fortress breaker, constructions as well as many military, administrative positions: yasavul, tavochi, cherik, tarxon, shigovul, mubashshir, tugchi, miroxur, doruga, tufekchi, ra'dandoz, murchil, manjanik, oron, va others in "Boburnoma". For instance, on March, 1527, we read like these phrases about being fights details with India roja Rano Sango: Va Nizomiddin Ali xalifa's gazot was like Rum operation, was ordered, gunners and radandozes were in front of the army for their defence carts were brought and fastened chain. And Sultan Mukhammad bard was ordered standing opposite side, we adopted a resolution everything which we remembered and he ordered yasovuls and tavochies, they delivered and batmen were ordered, batmen stood in their place who went with their commanders. After that resolution was adopted, until we adopted a resolution, nobody stood up their place and without permission didn't go place and fight".

4. CONCLUSION

After achieving independence of Uzbekistan Zakhridin Mukhammad Bobur found real respect in his homeland. Refer to decree of the President of Uzbekistan a five hundred anniversary was held solemnly in 1993. Theatre, library and national garden were named after him in Andijan city. Symbol of tomb of Bobur and museum which named "Bobur and culture of world" were created in

"Bogi Bobur" complex. Monuments were fixed in the centre of city and Bobur Bogi. Uzbekistan Academy of sciences' medal which is named after Bobur was established.

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