

THE IMPORTANCE OF ZAKHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR'S MEASURES TO ENSURE MILITARY SECURITY

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Annotation

This article focuses on security measures taken during the reign of Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur, in particular public safety, as well as their importance. The article provides information on the importance of protecting cities, the actions that must be taken during the siege, as well as on traditional measures, military operations and military tactical training. The article provides information based on sources, provides conclusions and recommendations regarding the current importance of security issues.

Key words:

Military tactics, protection, tulgama, barongar, javongor, hum, partol, uruk, jiba, juldu, yagir, kejim.

One of the most important features of maintaining high spirituality in today's era of globalization is the active study of the spiritual richness of the ancestors and leaving a worthy legacy for future generations.

At the opening ceremony of the Alley of Writers, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "... literature reflects the heart of the people, the spirituality of the people. In today's complex world, it is necessary to use the influential power of literature to find a way into the hearts of people, to inspire them to noble goals. We will create all conditions for the study of ancestral heritage, the creation of a great literature worthy of our great culture," he said, conveying new aspects of ancestral heritage to today's generation by necessary and convenient means, raising the faith of the younger generation, instilling feelings of pride and pride. The problem lies in [1].

The life and work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, his military skills and heroism have been actively studied for centuries. In this regard, its reforms in the field of security, public order, peace and tranquility are a special field of study. After Sahibkiran Amir Temur, as a worthy successor of the Temurid kingdom, it was Babur Mirza who fought for the security of the state and society, the regular protection of borders, and a number of battles in this direction.

As a result of Bobur's military skills and the development of his commanding skills, security, regular combat readiness of the troops were ensured, new tactics were used during the battle, and weapons were improved. It is advisable to define its security behavior by the following important factors:

- Babur acted in accordance with the real danger, in the presence of clear enemies, in advance and in accordance with it. There was a need to take into account the internal and external aspects of the threat, to regularly prepare the army for these situations;
- Security, one of the most important aspects of military operations - was their constant nature, characterized by the fact that their actions are known only to the starting point and longevity;
- The constant presence of forces prone to "organizing" riots and protests in the occupied territories could lead to chaos and disintegration in the country, and the frequent recurrence of this situation could have negative consequences;
- made a worthy contribution to security by constantly renewing the army, equipping them with new weapons, constantly improving military tactics and traditions, learning from the experience of the enemy and their active use against others, despite any opposition to security, peace and tranquility.

The results of the research show that in Babur's activity it was important to defend individual cities, and in this regard he was constantly supported by the experience of Amir Temur. According to the

Boburnoma, "Because no enemy could capture it (Samarkand) with anger and victory, it is called a 'protected city'." Samarkand was not made the capital of a great king like Temurbek before Temurbek. I ordered him to step over the wall of the castle and measure. Sixteen thousand six hundred steps came out [3, 55]. This means that every security measure had to be carefully considered.

Teaching public safety was not easy in Babur's time. This can be explained by the fact that in a short period of time the people turned to the rule of one or another leader, a period of growing political divisions. An example of this is the fact that in Bobur's activity such cases were frequent, when he was in Andijan, Samarkand, and when he was in Samarkand, Andijan was lost. Interestingly, the disagreements were mainly between relatives, especially close relatives, and it is also close to the fact that the environment was not very positive. It was for this reason that the rulers, especially Babur himself, in some cases paid special attention to caution.

With the intention of enthroning Babur's brother Jahangir Mirza, the beys, led by Hasan Yaqub, plotted against him. When this is revealed, Babur begins to look for precautionary measures. It is noted that, "... even this year, I started to withdraw from dubious food. I would be careful with knives, spoons and tablecloths. I would also skip night prayers." Babur worked hard to rule a large and restless region, organizing marches to the cities around Andijan [3, 43]. The situation shows that in some cases, even the security of the king was a problem, as exemplified by the events surrounding the capture of Babur and his release through a dream.

It is important that Babur also informed those who fought against him about the method and tactics of warfare. In particular, he states the following about the tortoise used in the war with Shaybanikhan: "... one of his (Shaybanikhan's) great skills in the war is this tortoise, that is, to constantly send soldiers to battle. No war can be complete. In addition, before and after, the beku navkars regularly shoot and keep the ranks, and when they return, they return in order" [3, 81].

Another important feature he achieved in the military field in the field of security was that he mastered the tactics used by other kings in battle and tried to be ready for it in the future, and through this a unique experience was formed. His many years of military experience, intelligence, and the new military tactics he used (e.g., the stuffing method) he used in his victories were crucial to his victories. In particular, he mastered the method of filling and successfully used it in the Panipat and Kanva conflicts [4, 459]. Babur used the above methods and tactics in a number of battles in Afghanistan and India and was able to achieve success. This situation helped him to form and constantly improve his experience in the field of martial arts.

The structure of Babur's army is partially similar to that of Amir Temur's army, according to the Boburnoma. In particular, "... in the morning we put on armor with the intention of war, put armor on the horses, formed a barangar (right wing), javongor (left wing), gul (where the king stands in the center of the army), irovul (attacking unit) and rode in a line" [3, 81]. So while there are a number of similarities in the structure of the army, Babur's army was characterized by variability based on instructions depending on the battle pattern. In another case, information about the army and weapons is given, "... we left the next day and stopped at Khoja Hizr. Hoja Kalon was allowed to return from here. We sent the seeds (all military equipment and heavy nomads) to Lamgan via Kunar road with additional horses, soldiers, ashala and heavy partol (bedding and other equipment to be carried on the journey)" [3, 167]. Elsewhere, it is reported that "... we rode in armor, armed, and armed" [3, 380].

The fact that Babur himself was with the soldiers, whether in battle or during the siege, during the war, gave the army a fighting spirit; "During the siege, we walked on the fortress wall every night. Sometimes I, sometimes Qosimbek, sometimes the beys and some of the insiders would turn around. From the Feruza Gate to the Prince's Gate, one could ride a horse on the wall. Some walked around. It was early in the morning [3, 82]. It follows that Babur himself was at the highest level of security and served alongside ordinary soldiers in spite of his kingdom.

Sources confirm that during the reign of Babur, special attention was paid to the protection of the fortress during the siege. It is obvious that not only military weapons and armaments, but also other material and moral support is needed, and Babur had a lot of difficulties in this regard. According to the Boburnoma, "... the ancients said that it was necessary to close the fortress; need two hands; need two legs: the chief will be the captain. Two hands - there will be support and assistance from both sides. Two feet - the fort

will be watered with a reserve [3, 83]. This means that Babur, realizing that the supply of soldiers during the siege would make a profound repair to their subsequent activities, paid special attention to solving the problems in this regard.

The importance of security in Babur's work was that the number of Babur's troops in the fight against the enemy was doubled, and in some cases even less. So Babur had to fight the enemy with two contributions of strength and tenacity. According to Tarihi Rashidi, "... he was in Kabul after conquering Kandahar. The remaining three thousand Mongols of Khusravshah raised Abdurazzaq Mirza, the son of Ulugbek Kabuli, as king and marched against Babur, while Babur had five hundred men left. With these five hundred men he fought against the enemy. It was one of the bloodiest battles. After many clashes and skirmishes, he crushed the enemy. In that battle, he personally fought with five enemy heroes - Ali Said, Ali Sino and three others. He bravely drew his sword and drove them away. In that battle, Abdurazzaq Mirza Babur fell into the hands of the King. The king took pity on him and released him"[5, 312].

It can be witnessed that Babur left the security of the country to his trusted officials during his travels, and that they, too, tried to justify the trust with genuine responsibility. For example, when he went to help his brother Jahangir Mirza, he called on Babur King Nizamiddin Ali Khalifa, Mawlana Babai Pashaghari, Amir Ahmad Qasim Kohbur and several other leading officials to take part in the government affairs in Kabul and ensure the security of the city. he said that the emirs would do all the work, and he went to Khorasan with a number of other similar assignments"[5, 306].

The ruler has established a number of criteria and norms in ensuring internal security, and it is known that some negative flaws have been developed in this regard, including measures against alcoholism. According to the decree of Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur, "... in a peaceful country, no one should try to drink alcohol, try to produce it, make it, sell it or buy it, keep it, bring it or bring it: Avoid alcohol, so that you may be saved." opinions are given [3, 233].

The fact that Babur Mirza constantly encouraged his soldiers during the war and beyond also shows that he served him faithfully even when his subordinates were few. For example, "Mullah Turk Ali and Tangriberdi's navkars fought with the sword and cut off the head of the enemy. Each was promised a prize (military reward)"[3, 164]. It is known that during his stay in India, he also took a number of security measures. According to the English writer and translator U. Erskin, "Boyazid Farmuli and Feruzkhan were allocated large estates (jagir) from the provinces of Jonpur and Ud. These measures ensured the security of the Babur government"[6, 81]. Hence, the above-mentioned sources prove that security was more important than ever in Babur's time.

In conclusion, it should be noted that all the measures taken to strengthen security during the reign of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur are primarily aimed at ensuring peace and tranquility, maintaining public order, allowing the population to live in harmony. Hoping for the future has never been extinguished by steadily overcoming the existing difficulties in this regard. These cases should be an example for today's youth, and it is expedient to put forward proposals and recommendations in this regard:

First, an understanding of Babur's personality and psyche, and a broader study of his life as an example of faithful service to the motherland;

Secondly, it is necessary to regularly propagate among the youth that leaving a free and prosperous Motherland for the next generation should be a vital duty of every person, overcoming them with patience, no matter what difficult times may be;

Thirdly, the active study of Bobur's scientific and spiritual heritage will help to encourage young people to study science, the heritage of their ancestors, through in-depth promotion.

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