

THE MILITARY GOVERNANCE SYSTEM AND THE MILITARY ART OF THE RULERS IN THE BABURIAN STATE

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Annotation

This article provides detailed information on the reforms in the military management system of the rulers during the Baburi dynasty, military positions, titles, military reserves, weapons, martial arts of the rulers during the Baburi dynasty.

Keywords: administration, martial arts, ruler, tradition, weapons, title, dynasty, state, military ranks, reform, commander, army, foreign policy.

BOBURIYLAR DAVLATIDA HARBIY BOSHQARUV TIZIMI VA HUKMDORLARNING HARBIY SAN'ATI

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada boburiylar sulolasi davrida hukmdorlarning harbiy boshqaruv tizimidagi islohotlar, boburiy sulolasi davridagi harbiy mansablar, unvonlar, harbiy zahirasi, qurol-yarog'lar, hukmdorlarning harbiy san'ati haqida batafsil ma'lumot berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: boshqaruv, harbiy san'at, hukmdor, an'ana, qurol yarog', unvon, sulola, davlat, harbiy mansablar, islohot, sarkarda, lashkar, tashqi siyosat.

СИСТЕМА ВОЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ И ВОЕННОЕ ИСКУССТВО ПРАВИТЕЛЕЙ В ГОСУДАРСТВЕ БАБУРИАНОВ

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Аннотация:

В данной статье представлена подробная информация о реформах в системе военного управления правителей при династии Бабури, воинских должностях, титулах, воинских резервах, вооружении, боевых искусствах правителей при династии Бабури.

Ключевые слова: управление, боевые искусства, правитель, традиция, вооружение, титул, династия, государство, воинские звания, реформа, полководец, армия, внешняя политика.

It is known that one of the main pillars of statehood is the military and the army. In the history of the world, all the ancient states have played an important role in the system of government, and the rulers who came to power relied on large military forces in the implementation of their domestic and foreign policies. They relied on certain military forces to protect their lands and populations, to stop the aggression of the rulers of neighboring countries, and in some cases to pursue an active foreign policy based on force. The Baburi rulers also carried out a number of measures for the comprehensive development of the country's military forces and the army, which is its basis, to ensure it, to increase its combat capability, to discipline and manage the army. Military work, which is one of the foundations of statehood, was especially developed during the reign of Akbar from the Baburids. In the Baburid kingdom, the king (emperor), the ruler of the country, was the sole ruler, and the king was the legislator, the supreme judge who issued the final ruling, and the commander-in-chief. The system of administrative administration was by its nature a military power, as in the reign of Sahibkiran Amir Temur, and the country was ruled by the tsar on the principle of centralized monopoly. Indian historian L.P. According to Sharma, the king has two main responsibilities – “Jakhonboniy”, ie to maintain the system of government and to expand the territory of “Jakhongiriy”. [1]

During the reign of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, the system of military rule existing in the state of Amir Temur and the Timurids was used. In Babur's time, as in the Timurid state, there was a special devon, which contained various categories of military officials, and the tasks assigned to them by the state were clearly systematized. During Babur's reign there were three categories of military ranks and titles - high, medium and low. During Babur's reign, high-ranking military ranks and titles were included - amirlashkar, bek, minboshi, botirboshi, qalabon, korboshi, topchibashi.

Among the mid-level ranks and titles are captains, captains, captains, guardsmen. Lower military ranks and titles consisted of soldiers, soldiers, navkars, snipers, mahrams, bats, punishers, artillerymen, guards, and guards. One of the most famous emirs was given the post of Amir ul-Umaro, and he served as the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Babur's deputy. In the wars and battles in which Babur was not directly involved, Amir ul-Umara commanded the army. This position did not lose its significance during the reign of the next Babur rulers. The Baburid kingdom had many powerful commanders. In particular, Asafkhan, one of the most famous warlords during the reign of Jahangir and Shah Jahan. There were also other posts in the army command. As in the case of the Timurids, various units and divisions of Babur's army were headed by beys. [2]

The lower-ranking commander was subordinated to a higher-ranking commander. The best warriors, who showed heroism and bravery in battles, were duly rewarded and had the

opportunity to rise to the rank of a dozen, a hundred and finally a thousand in exchange for repeated military service. Candidates for these positions and titles are appointed by the ruler. During the reign of Babur, members of all classes and clans could hold various military positions and titles. After Babur's death, the system of military rule improved during the reign of his successors. In particular, after Humayun's accession to the throne, he began to use new administrative systems. The state was governed by four courts. It was called charunsur, meaning fire, water, earth, and air. The fire brigade was engaged in military operations. The air court dealt with the palace economy, while the water court dealt with irrigation, sweets, and wine collection. The land court, on the other hand, collects taxes, manages private lands (state-owned land, the proceeds of which go to the treasury).

The courtiers are also divided into three parts, and one chief is appointed. The first part is called the people of the state, that is, the people of the state. This includes army commanders and commanders, high-ranking officials. The head of the group set the salaries of the military, the palace guards, and the total number of palace servants. The second group is called the people of happiness. It includes judges, clerics and sheikhs. The third group was called Akhlimurod, that is, the people of desire. The members of each group were admitted on certain days and were given different titles. The king was consulted by ministers in matters of state importance, but the final decision was made by the king himself. Theoretically, religious scholars could limit the king's rulings with their fatwas, but their fatwas would remain on paper in the face of the military power of the king. Only the king could give titles and appointments to his subjects. Decrees issued in the kingdom were signed only by the king, and, if necessary, fingerprinted. [3]

There have been a number of changes in the country's governance system since the time of Akbar. Including: The representative was appointed by the king, who was authorized to act on behalf of the king - the Prime Minister. The country was ruled by a representative during the king's military campaigns. A minister or bureaucrat was considered an official because he was in charge of finance. The minister was mainly in charge of finance, the state treasury, and was responsible for the army's expenses. Mirbakhsh - his main task was to calculate all the expenses paid from the treasury of the salad. All officials were "theoretically subordinate to the military administration" and their salaries were subject to Bakhshi's scrutiny. Recruitment of troops and soldiers was also carried out under the supervision of Bakhshi.

Khan was the chief manager of the kingdom, who was responsible for the control, storage, and mobilization of the products of the king's lands and enterprises. He accompanied the king on his military campaigns and voyages, and organized the affairs of the king's personal servants and exercised general control over them. Miri shooting (drug cannon) - is the head of the organization, which is engaged in the manufacture of all weapons at the disposal of the armed forces, ie cannons, rifles and similar firearms. Miri was also responsible for the protection and security of the fortresses and military fortifications under the rule of Mirbakhshi. Durgai-

Darak's passion was mainly for delivering correspondence and organizing correspondence throughout the country, as well as for gathering classified information.

The position of Durgai-Darak was one of the most important military positions. The prince of Akhta was responsible for keeping the stables and horses safe, and he was also responsible for overseeing the army's horses. Mushrif is the Admiral General for Shipping and Port Chief. During the Baburid period, the country's navy was also strong enough and the mushrif was a prestigious military position. Mustafi is the head of the audit committee. The official has been investigating political and military criminals. As the main task of the Baburid kings was to constantly expand the territory of the kingdom, the number of its territories varied. During the reign of Humayun, there were 12 provinces, during the reign of Akbar Shah 15, during the reign of Jahangir 17, during the reign of Shah Jahan 22 and during the reign of Avrangzeb 21. When Akbarshah ascended the throne, the provinces included Kabul, Punjab, Multan, Delhi, Agra, Awadh, Allahabad, Behor, Bengal, Molwa, Ajmer and Gujarat. As a result of military campaigns during the reign of Akbar Shah, three more provinces - Beror, Khandesh and Ahmadnagar (later called Davlatabad) - came under the rule of the sultanate. During the reign of Jahangir, the province of Orissa was separated from Bengal and divided into separate provinces, bringing the number of provinces to 17.

During the reign of King Jahan, Kashmir was separated from Kabul and Sind from Molton. During the reign of Avrangzeb, Bejopur and Gulkunda provinces were formed. Kandahar was a Baburid province for a long time, and in 1648 it was captured by Iran. [4] The governor of the region under the Baburid kingdom was called "Sokhibi Shuba", "Shubador" or "Nozim". His activities were supervised by officials such as devon, bakhshi, favjdor, kotvol, qazi, sadr, amin, bitikchi, potdor or treasurer, incident-navis, legal, patvori.

The regions were divided into sarkars and parganas. All administrative offices of the region were established in its capital. Shubador was the king's representative in the region and was in charge of both civil and military affairs. However, he did not have the right to sit on the throne like a king, to declare war on other countries or to make a treaty without the permission of the king. They listened to the complaints of those who were dissatisfied with the decision of the judges and the mayor, but could not impose severe penalties without the permission of the king.

He was in charge of managing the military forces in the region, establishing order, collecting taxes in a timely manner, and enforcing instructions in the region. He kept the rebellious landowners (landowners) and those who did not want to obey the law informed of the punishments and the general situation in the province. Candidates for the post of regional governor were selected by the "Devoni ashraf", ie the king's office. According to the current regulations, the devonbegi could not control the regional treasury and withdraw funds from the treasury without his permission and consent. In addition, to ensure the smooth life of the villages of the region and the production there as in the brochure, to prevent unnecessary

expenditures from the treasury of lettuce, to the representatives of the fatwas for payments to the treasury “Kabz-ul-wasil” (receipt) and to prevent the collection of the forbidden land tax (abvob) by tax collectors (rural amin).

Favjdor was appointed to assist the suspects, that is, to organize and control the work of the regional army, which was an important branch in the management of the region. Favjdor commanded the army in the province and investigated insurgents, robbers, and other criminals, and disciplined those who refused to comply with the lawful demands of tax collectors, judges, and muhtasibs. [5] It was necessary to accurately record the events taking place in the region and inform the central government about them. The incumbent was the ruler's "eye and ear" in the province. Most of the Baburi rulers were strong politicians and skilled generals. Babur and his descendants captured part of their territory with weapons and part with diplomacy. Babur was not only a wise ruler like his grandfather Amir Temur, but also a skilful military leader. He used his rich experience in India to fight the Shaybanis for Movarounnahr. In particular, on April 21, 1526, Babur learned from Muhammad Shaybaanikhan in the battle of Panipat against the Indian Sultan Ibrahim Lodi, who had an army several times larger than himself (100,000 men). 'ama' used the method of battle (striking the opponent from both sides by cavalry) and this method ensured Bobur's victory. Babur was also seriously preparing for this battle against Ibrahim Lodi. Because there were elephants in Ibrahim Lodi's army that Babur had never encountered before. In order to prevent the enemy cavalry from breaking through, the artillery carts were tied together with cowhide ropes. Seven or eight bags of soil were placed between the two carts. The artillerymen could shoot the enemy from their shelter. When the battle began, Babur's troops opened fire with artillery, causing the enemy's front to panic. After that, Babur's special forces attacked the enemy from both sides and surrounded him. The fighting ability of Babur's troops prevailed and the enemy began to flee. [6]

Babur also makes good use of the methods of loading hay on enemy elephants' chariots, then burning it and letting it go towards the enemy elephants, cutting the elephant's trunks, and throwing nails under the elephant's feet. Babur will continue to demonstrate his leadership skills in subsequent battles. In particular, Babur skillfully defeated Sangram Singh, who had several times the number of his troops, in 1527 and the united Afghan army in 1529. Babur's successor, Humayun, was also a skilled commander. His military prowess was evident during Babur's march on India. In particular, during Babur's last march to India, it was reported that the army of Sultan Ibrahim, a supporter of the Ladis, was leaving Delhi for Babur's army, and in front of it was the governor of Feruza, Hamid Khan.

Well-armed and experienced navkars, led by Humayun, were selected and sent to meet them. In a short battle, Hamidkhan's army was disbanded. At the end of the battle, 7-8 elephants and more than 100 navkars were captured. To panic among the enemy soldiers, the captives were shot and some were deliberately released. Humayun's plan to shoot the Indian soldiers worked, causing panic among the Indian army who first saw the rifle (storm) and hastening the defeat

of the enemy in the Battle of Panipat. As this victory was Humayun's first victory, the prince was presented with the Feruza oasis of Khorasan. Humayun's mastery of leadership is also reflected in his long struggle to restore the Baburi state.

In the Baburid state, Akbar was distinguished by his ingenuity and knowledge in the administrative and military spheres. Akbar, who became an independent ruler, started new military campaigns in 1560 to expand the territory of his state. He conquered part of the occupied territories due to fierce battles, and conquered the rest by peace. Along with Akbar, which is an important strategic city for the country, Chitor and Rantambhur fortresses, which are large and important shopping centers and seaports, will be captured. During the reign of Akbar, he founded the first navy in the Baburid state.

The great victories he achieved in the early years of Jahangir's reign testify to his commanding skills. One of Jahangir's greatest victories was the conquest of the Kangra fortress on the hills in the northeast of the Punjab. This fortified fortress was located on the slopes of the mountains between the Ravvi and Satlo rivers and was of great military strategic importance. Jahangir is fighting against the Portuguese for the security of the country. The Portuguese even attacked Jahangir's ships at sea. The king wanted to use the English and the Dutch in the fight against the Portuguese, and he did so for a while. To do this, Jahongir allows British and Dutch traders to set up their own sales offices in Agra, Dhaka, Patna and other craft centers. [7]

This is also a testament to Jakhangir's skillful politics. King Kjahan was also a skilled politician, commander and patron of culture. Along with expanding the territory of the country, he pursued successful policies with the khanates of Iran and Central Asia and achieved success in the issue of Khorasan (Balkh). King Jahan also liberated Huchli from the Portuguese in 1632 and captured 4,000 Portuguese. King Jahan moved the capital south to Burhanpur in order to hand over the small states of the Dean one by one. Avrangzeb was the last powerful Baburi king, and during his reign the country experienced its most expanded period. Avrangzeb achieved his victories not by the courage and prudence of his troops, but by bribery, various tricks and deceptions. It cost a lot of money. In addition, the number of military officers and officials has increased, and there is not enough land to provide them with jogir. The income of runners will also be significantly reduced, as the treasury will be emptied and various taxes will be introduced to replenish it. Military operations, that is, various wars, also dried up the peasants. According to some reports, the militants will be completely deprived of the opportunity to maintain the necessary troops. Soldiers will not be paid for months, and as a result, civilians will be forced to make a living. After Avrangzeb's death, the country's decline accelerated. There were some external reasons for the collapse of the Baburid empire. The Portuguese and the French settled on the west and east coasts of India, where they began to rule. The Baburid forces were unable to resist them. In 1739, Nadir Shakh's invasion of India from Iran to Delhi plundered Delhi, bringing the Baburid kingdom closer to ruin. Later, King Ahmad Shah of Afghanistan's military campaigns in northern India devastated the country.

From 1750 to 1758, Ahmad Shah continued his invasion of India, conquering Punjab, Kashmir and Sindh. Upon Ahmad Shakh's return to Kabul, the Sekhs revolted and declared the Punjab province independent. Various peoples in India began a movement for independence. In conclusion, it should be noted that in the Baburid state, Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Avrangzeb carried out serious reforms in various fields, especially in the military and administrative spheres. This, in turn, has resulted in the country's centralization and development. After Avrangzeb's death, the country began to decline and the country was torn apart and unable to resist external enemies.

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