

ZAHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR HAS GREAT COURAGE

Sh.U. Tulyaganov

Senior teacher of the Armed Forces Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Abstract: This article covers the thoughts and opinions about the military art of the great poet, scientist and statesman Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur.

Keywords. Homeland, patriotism, Battle, siege, morality, example, heroism, courage, feat.

Amir Timur's bravery continued in the military campaigns and skill of Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur. From the age of twelve, this great breed showed himself not only as a skilled diplomat, but also as a nationalist and patriot in order to save the state of the Timurids. He faced the enemy and passed all the tests. During his forty-six years of life, he left behind him unique artistic works, as well as great statesmanship, his great love for his country, and his noble qualities.

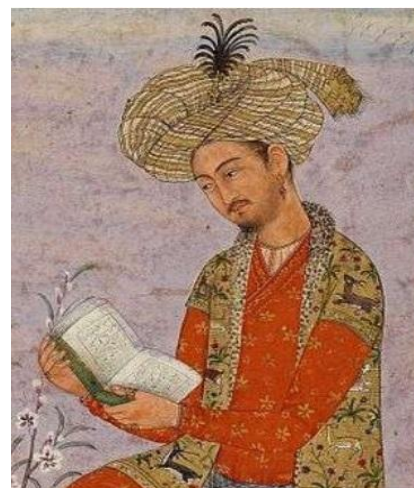
On his part, Babur was a brave, brave and skillful commander. Although he defeated his opponents several times, he did not consider himself completely defeated. That is why Babur always believed that he would achieve his goal. He drew the right conclusions from his defeats and tested his abilities and will. Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur gained a lot of experience and trained in battles with Turks, Mongols, Shaybanites, Persians and Afghans. While learning how to fight from each of them, he improved his war tactics and weapons.

Rahimov's book "Babur - a great leader or great victories that contributed to the development of world military art" provides the following information: - Babur Mirza recorded in "Baburnoma" that the first military reform of his army was carried out before the campaign of Kandahar. had said: "I have never lined up with such order and discipline. Hossa Tobin (this is the Shah's military unit consisting of special guards, and it can be easily called Babur's newly established National Guard (author's note)) I selected the young men who

could work: ten by ten, divided into fifty by fifty, ten I appointed the chief and the fifty chiefs. After the left and right hand, the right and left hand marched rapidly, the messenger army marched towards the appointed place without any difficulty.



Although the words barongor (right wing) and right hand, right side and right have the same meaning, but with word change they have different meanings. gives no. For example, maymana and maysara in the sense of right wing and left wing soldier, and the center of the battle line is not part of the ghul. This type of battle line is called barongor and javangor in the same sense. To distinguish between the right and left of the flower row, it is called the right hand and the left hand. In this way, Babur's first military reform on the eve of the battle was justified and secured victory. In this, the deployment of the army in combat and the heroic fighting of the commander and the warriors became important. That's why in Babur's work, loving the Motherland with all his heart took the most important place.



Military eloquence means combativeness, address and invitation with attention to the essence. That is why the famous Roman orator Marcus Tullius Cicero said, "In history, one must either be a good military leader or an orator." It is clear that he came to this idea after observing and realizing. Oratory and military activities are inextricably linked. The criterion for ensuring any victory is directly related to the skill of public speaking. Only a brave and an entrepreneur, a person who loves art, is destined to be a person with a strong will, a word and an opinion. A word that creates lively scenes and has the power of calling has a great place. History is witness to the fact that a simple word could do what cannons and cannons could not do.

Detailed information about Babur's speech skills can be obtained from the work "Humayunnama" by the daughter of the king and poet, Gulbadan Begim. In 1527, before Babur's battle with Rano Sango in India, the situation between his troops caused suffering. Disagreement and disunity begin among the disaffected warriors. Then Babur gives a lively and impressive speech to the army. Gulbadanbegim cites the evidence that "everyone in the meeting agrees to this and swears that we will fight until we have a drop of blood left in our veins...":

Babur Mirza's military skills and knowledge of the possibilities of the art of oratory can be seen clearly in his military campaigns towards the Indian and Afghan lands. In April 1526, in the battle of Panipat, Babur defeated the 100,000-strong army of Delhi Sultan Ibrahim Lodi with his 12,000-strong army. Thinking that it is difficult to enter a battle between twelve thousand soldiers against a hundred thousand troops, a struggle begins. Soldiers are afraid of the danger of losing their homes and dying in vain without seeing their family and children. He extended the life of the Timurid dynasty with the power of military thinking, intellectual power of wisdom, and the talent of statesmanship, paving the way for it to live in the political arena for 332 years. As an integral continuation of the Timurid dynasty, the name of the Baburis adorns the pages of world history.

Before the battle, encouraging the army and instilling a sense of confidence in the victory was a task of experienced commanders. This is what Napoleon Bonaparte used to say to an army ready to go into battle. "Everyone wants to die in battle. Only brave and brave warriors will survive. I need you alive, not dead. So I command you all not to die, go ahead!" exclaiming.

In conclusion, it should be noted that today, in the field of ideological struggle, where the conflict in the global information space, the struggle for the human mind and soul is intensifying, strong will and increasing loyalty to the Motherland remain one of the most urgent issues. Because a person deprived of the masterpieces of national spirituality, alienated from his national identity, cannot rise to the level of a full-fledged person, a nation that has not been able to awaken the spirit of high patriotism in the hearts of its students, and has not been able to perfect it, no matter how many powerful weapons it has. will be destroyed by the robbers.



References:

1. Vokhidov R. Babur we know and do not know (Literary thoughts). - T.: Manaviat 1999.
2. Gubaydullin, D.M., Development of military intelligence in the Amir Temur's troops [Electronic resource]/ D.M. Gubaydullin <https://www.eijmr.org/index.php/eijmr/article/view2024> – Reference date 24.10.2024. P.182-184.
3. Duschanov F.Y., Organization of intelligence in the kingdom of Amir Temur [Electronic resource]/ F.Y. Duschanov <https://www.eijmr.org/index.php/eijmr/article/view2023> – Reference date 24.10.2024. P.179-181.
4. Ortykov, A.K. Is history necessary for the future? [Electronic resource]/ A.K. Ortykov <https://www.eijmr.org/index.php/eijmr/article/view2021> – Reference date 2.11.2024. P.167-169.
5. Maxsudov, O.A. Military art of Amir Timur in the conquest of India [Electronic resource]/ O.A. Maxsudov <https://www.eijmr.org/index.php/eijmr/article/view2022> – Reference date 1.11.2024. P.170-173.
6. Kadirov, I.O. The system of professional training of military personnel in France [Electronic resource]/ I.O. Kadirov <https://www.eijmr.org/index.php/eijmr/article/view2025> – Reference date 1.11.2024. P.185-192.
7. Холдаров, А.Й. Особенности тактики завоевания городов и крепостей Амиром Темуром / А.Й. Холдаров // International Journal of Economy and Innovation | Volume 52 | Gospodarka i Innowacje. Access mode: https://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/index.php/issue_view_32/article/view/3129/2884 – Reference date 24.10.2024. P.440-444.