



IN THE STATE OF AMIR TEMUR INDIVIDUALITY OF MILITARY MOBILIZATION (XIII-XIV centuries)

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ABSTRACT	KEY WORDS
In this article is mentioned examples about putting in force rank of tovachilik based on the historical sources, as such another examples are noted from successful experience of great colonel Sakhibkiran Amir Temur about structure of troops and of gathering troops.	Amir Temur's troops, to generate the troops, to equip the troop with armament, to conduct (to do) line up inspection.

Today, the idea of ensuring security, peace and stability in the whole world, including in the Central Asian region, is gaining importance. One of the most important priorities of the development strategy developed by our President in New Uzbekistan, which is developing day by day, is the issue of maintaining and strengthening peace, stability, security in our country.

The defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the constant readiness of the Armed Forces, economy, population and territory of the Republic to repel aggression in accordance with the Defense Doctrine.

The basis of the constant readiness of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan to repulse aggression is their formation in terms of mobilization (mobilization in the rank of troops).

History is a process that continues without interruption in an infinite dimension called time. Its participants are peoples, nations, classes, states and civilizations.

But the basis of all such concepts is man.

The teachings and life experiences of veteran teachers who have worked for many years in the field of the history of mobilization, as well as their long researches and studies, show that mobilization goes back to the primitive system, that is, to the time when mankind was born, lived as a family, a tribe.

Even in those times, they made a battle plan before fighting, such as whether to attack during the day or at night. This process shows that the representatives of the primitive period mobilized according to the demand of that period. With this, we can see that the development of the human consciousness led to the improvement of the weapons designed for fighting, and with the increasing complexity of the strategies for conducting the battle (war), mobilization also developed.

In explaining the history of mobilization, we found it necessary to analyze the processes of the 14th-15th centuries and later periods, when the founder of Uzbekistan's military potential, the founder of the Great Movarunnahr state, Sohirqaran Taragay Bahadir Amir Temur, lived and ruled.

If we dwell on the military art of Amir Temur, we can see that our country has a very rich experience in military training as a result of browsing and researching the gems of history.

The army of Amir Temur, who conquered 27 countries of the world, and his military art will be the main factor. Sahibqiran is known to the world as a great general. We are proud of the fact that his victorious marches, tactical and strategic fighting methods and methods are still being taught in the military schools and academies of leading countries in the world.

Timur's army consisted mainly of infantry and cavalry, and order and discipline were paramount. They are divided into "Tens" ("ayl"), "Hundreds" ("ho'shun"), "Thousands" ("hazara") and "Ten thousand" ("tuman") and include "Onboshi", "Yuzboshi", "Mingboshi" and "Amir" were the leaders. "There were 10,000 soldiers in the districts, and 100,000 in the army. Military posts such as "District Chief" were established to manage 10,000 troops, "Mirikgazara" to manage 1,000 units, "Khoshunboshi" to manage 100 units, and "Aylboshi" to manage 10 units.

The division chiefs were selected from twelve of the forty aymaqs (tribes) subordinate to Timur: Barlos, Argin, Jalair, Tulchichi, Duldoi, Mogul, Sulduz, Togai, Kipchak, Arlot, Tatar and Tarkhan.

The highest rank was the emirate, which Timur gave to 313 people who faithfully served him from the first years of his career: one was amir ul-umaro, four were beglar begs, and a hundred thousand, a centurion and a ten-bashi. In addition to these, twelve other people were given the title of emirate from the first to the twelfth degree. Amir ul-Umar of the twelfth rank was given a flag, a drum, an army of ten thousand, a flag and a bugle, and each of the four beglar begs was given one flag, a drum, a bugle and a bug (trumpet).

These unique symbols distinguished and distinguished the army units from each other. In particular, the big red flag was a symbol of the commander of the army, Amir ul-Umara or Beglar Beg. A long stick with a spear tied with a horse's hair was considered a symbol of the district head, and two drums with two drums hanging on both sides were considered a sign of a centurion. A tabul hurricane was hung on both sides of the horsemen, specially allocated to control the cavalry units. Before the start of the battle, he was beaten in order to scare the cavalry.

Amir Temur introduced a procedure for setting salaries for soldiers, taking into account their rank levels, for the sake of justice. For example, the price of an ordinary soldier's riding horse was equal to the price of a horse, bahodirs were paid ten times more than the value of 2-4 horses, and ten times more than the servants under the care of the ailboshi. The salary of centurions is twice as high as that of ten heads, and the salary of thousand heads is three times higher than that of centurions.

Amir Temur, when forming the army, mainly follows the order of tens, hundreds, and thousands, which was popular in his time. Tens made up the lowest level of his army, while Amir ul-Umara was the leader of the highest level. He alone commanded them with unlimited authority. Amir Temur, in choosing his lieutenants, centurions, and lieutenants, did not choose people who had demonstrated their skills on the battlefield, not just on the basis of acquaintances. About this, Temur says: "I ordered that whenever ten men who had served in the original army and died in battle were gathered, whichever one of them had the most courage and bravery, with the consent and approval of the remaining nine, they should choose him for themselves and call his horse the head of the ten."

Before the upcoming battle, Amir Temur personally inspected the ranks of his troops, including Temur, before the battle with Tokhtamysh, inspected the ranks of the troops, their combat readiness, and the food supply for each warrior for a year, four types of weapons, i.e. the bow, required thirty arrows, a shield, and a case for a bow. [6]

We know from historical sources that Amir Temur's fighting years are divided into "Three years", "Five years" and "Seven years". Before starting any battle, Timur collected the essence of the battle, with whom, where, how, the weak and strong points of the enemy, the armament of the enemy's troops, the number of soldiers and horses, and other information, and gave appropriate instructions regarding the upcoming battle. It is written in historical sources that in order to financially support the war, some of the nomadic peoples were placed near the enemy's country, and agriculture and animal husbandry were strengthened. With this, Amir Temur thoroughly prepared for the upcoming battle, and took measures to prepare in advance the issues of supply during the battle, measures to compensate for the losses in the army. At this point, it is appropriate to note that Amir Temur did not say for nothing that "the soldiers of a rich country will be strong, and the country with strong soldiers will be rich." Amir Temur emphasized that it is necessary to enrich his country and on the basis of this wealth, to form an army of strong, brave and brave soldiers.

It is known that it is not economically feasible for any country to maintain an army in the size of effective warfare in peacetime. Historical data shows that with the beginning of the war, the number of troops increased ten or more than ten times.[1]

It was carried out during the mobilization based on the increase in the number of troops. During the period of Amir Temur, mobilization took a different form, before the war, the ranks of the army were filled with citizens, volunteer troops were formed, the number of soldiers and horses in the army was increased, the production of weapons and equipment increased, the amount of taxes collected from the people was increased, necessary for the war collection of material means has been carried out.

After taking power, Amir Temur made it his main task to create a centralized Movarounnahr state, ensure its security and expand its territory. He knew very well that the role of military power, that is, the army, plays a big role in fulfilling this task.

Amir Temur was ahead of his contemporaries Tokhtamish, Bayazid and others in the field of military construction. Also, Amir Temur used Genghis Khan's military art to some extent. This situation can also be seen in the deployment of troops. He created and put into practice a new system of building and improving the army. [6]

Amir Temur kept a regular army, that is, soldiers with constant readiness, in a clearly defined number, and formed parts and units with assigned tasks, combat order and purpose.

He regulated the management structure of the troops and defined the duties of all military commanders. The army was divided into "district" - ten thousand, "hazara" - one thousand, "koshun" - five hundred and "ayl" - ten units. The number of soldiers in the districts was ten thousand, and one hundred horsemen were in the army. Amir Temur established military positions such as "district head" for ten thousandths, "thousand hazara" for thousand units, "troop leader" for hundreds and "aylboshi" for tens.

One of these was the position of tovachi (herald or chapar). During the period of Timur, the most responsible tasks were carried out by tovachi. Before each campaign, Timur sent tovachilars to the provinces and clans to collect new troops, and without fail, delivered Timur's orders to the regional emirs, gathered the citizens to collect the troops and took them to the designated place [6]. This order did not exist before Timur.

After his defeat in 1388, instead of ending the war, Tokhtamysh Khan raised a large army from the Juchi tribe and launched another attack against Timur at the end of 1388. During the cold of winter,

Temur restored his camp in Sogarij, sent soldiers to the regions under his control, and put his army in battle condition [6].

Each region collected the main, "original" and reserve "extra" parts. Provinces trained warriors who could use stone-throwers - sangandoz, wall-breakers - manjanaq, fire-throwers or cannons - radandoz and naphthandoz, as well as self-propelled weapons.

Amir Temur always held a meeting before marching, and military commanders, governors, and emirs were invited to him. At the same time, according to his special orders, military units were formed in different parts of the country with the help of Tovachi. In addition to the collection of troops, the responsibilities of the commanders included the deployment of troops, their movement, and control over the implementation of the order of battle.

According to the order of Amir Temur, regional governors, district and city governors, and fortress chiefs brought their soldiers, equipment, and reserves to the designated place in the specified period.

The main part of Amir Temur's army consisted of nomadic peoples, but among them, settled peoples also had their place in the army. They were used for infantry and auxiliary tasks, such as catapults, demolition of walls (engineering), flaming spears, and throwing oil jugs.

Among these, farmers, artisans and representatives of other fields were also involved from among the settled people. Issues of preparation and cultivation of food, medicine, which were not introduced in any other warlord, were introduced in Amir Temur's troops.

Those who were called to mobilization followed the army with their livestock (horses, camels, sheep).

In order to supply Amir Temur's troops with weapons, miners worked in the places where iron, copper, and lead were extracted from the Ohangaron mountains near present-day Tashkent. They also mined gold, silver, and oil from the mountains of Fergana. The armorers were mainly located in Samarkand and Shahrisabz and were led by the most trusted people of Amir Temur.

Before the military operations, Amir Temur certainly conducted an inspection of the troops, conducted various sports and combat exercises, and increased the combat cohesion of the troops.

8 years before Amir Temur marched to China, several thousand families were moved to the city of Ashira near the Chinese border with 40,000 horsemen, the cultivated land was expanded, the city's defenses were strengthened, and he began to collect a large stock of weapons and food. With this, it becomes clear that Amir Temur took such measures to prepare for the battle in advance, to solve the issues of supply in the battle.

We can see that the greatness of Amir Temur is not the fact that he has a large army, but his intelligence, a just ruler, a brave and brave commander, and his foresight of future battle strategies set him apart from the commanders of his time.

In conclusion, in the developing new Uzbekistan, modern army idolization, armament issues, the introduction of techniques and technologies, the improvement of information and communication tools, as well as the fact that commanders and chiefs should be intelligent, fair, brave and courageous like the great commander Sohibqiron Amir Temur, and plan the battle strategy in advance. requires them to have qualities such as discernment.

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