

Ibragimov Jamshid Ugulbekovich
Head of cycle, the Academy of the Armed Forces
of the Republic of Uzbekistan

ZAHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR – FOUNDER OF NATIONAL ARTILLERY

Annotation: This article covers scientifically based information about Zahiriddin Muhammad Baburni's creation, improvement and effective use of artillery in various battles during his career.

Keywords: combat, tactics, light artillery, artillery itself, occupation of forts, the role of artillery in various battles.

In order to develop military science through in-depth study of the rich military heritage of our great ancestors, to make fundamental research on the history of our National Military Art, to systematically study the dangers and threats in the field of defense of the country, the decision of the head of State on December 1, 2021 «On measures to develop military science in the:

1. Dedicated to the history of National Military Art, rich heritage of our great ancestors, fundamental and applied research on their managerial and warlike skills, strategy and combat tactics, and the systematic analysis of the heroism of Jalaliddin Manguberdi, Temur Malik, Amir Temur, Shohrukh Mirzo, Mirzo Ulugbek, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and other historical captains, the widespread popularization of samples of our National Military Art.

2. The main areas of development of military art (military strategy, operational art, tactics), Modern Wars, features of military conflicts, theory and practice of performing hostilities, experience of reform and application of the army of foreign countries, control systems of troops and armor, as well as comprehensive research on the comprehensive provision of combat actions.

These tasks, in turn, are a great focus and opportunity to study our National Military Heritage. The secrets of military seals that have passed down in history, the experiences of maintaining the army, doing business with order, enriching it with new armor will undoubtedly arouse in our young military personnel today a passion for love for the motherland, pride in our past, for the creation of novelty. In particular, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and other national warlords are one of the urgent tasks to complete some pages of the defense history of our country, studying their high combat experience as much as possible.

Z. M. Before Babur marched to India, First Ahmad Tanbal at Movarounnahr, and later Khisravshah, Shaybani Khan, fought Abdullah Khan in the struggle for Bukhara, drove the Nashida of victories, weighed the Alam of defeats – passed the huge muhoraba school.

Babur mirzo was very focused on the creation and improvement of artillery pieces in his army. During his tenure, giant cannons were tamed and deployed. An alternative was the invention of small balls that could be carried on an elephant or camel urkachi. Beaver's artillery was the most advanced artillery of its time [4; 525 b.].

Babur fought and won with a relatively small army against the army of one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, especially the Indian warlord Ibrahim Lowdi, who had two thousand war elephants.

In these battles, Z.M. Babur the Beaver pays great attention to the position of the tufang (pilt rifle fired using a lightning stone). He also uses it as a tool of spiritual influence in the first gal, when he learns that the Hindus, pushtu and baluj have not yet encountered this armor on the battlefield. During the Battle of Bajavr, near Kashmir, his tufangists shied and threatened Ghanim.

Which gives Z.M. Babur Gives Beaver the idea of creating a more perfect weapon. He comes to mind with the idea of creating a more complex weapon and is sought after. He was at war with the new style in the battles of Khurosan and Movarounnahr. This style of combat involves the use of

military chariots. In the same program, Babur is in love with innovating: replacing the tufangers ' place on the battlefield, he puts the Aroba, his new invention, before them. This news will be more effective than the courage shown by the previous tufangandoz, and will open the door to new research to Beaver.

Z. M. Babur begins to think about further improving the military weapon, shooting «firangi». «Farangi», in today's phrase, is a rifle Cannon, first used by Babur in Indian muhorabah. A simpler version of the rifle was used before. Improving the Beaver rifle, diligently goes into making a farangian weapon that will hit the enemy's ranks in a wider field.

Thus, starting with the account of the events of 1525, the pages of the «Boburnoma» often come the name of the Master Aliquli—the master of the military Cannon-maker: «How many coats of the Master Aliquli in front of the Ghul are the horses of the good pharangis. Mustafa drummer also Ghul's left hand Hammers on the cart Bila good Hammers otti» [3; 256 P.].

Let's pay attention to one aspect in this passage: among the military armor of Babur, a zarbzan weapon (itself a walking artillery), which is now mounted on Aroba, is also added. The panic of Tufang, the cannon, the zarbzans of enemy soldiers gives birth to a passion for the implementation of new ideas in the Beaver, and the master of this work, together with Master Aliquli, sets out to create the first example of a completely new weapon – **artillery armor**. It is instructive that Babur pursued patience, endurance, continuous research until the end of this work.

The occupation of Bayana Fort in India is much more difficult. The height of the fortress, the difficulty of getting inside, does not give way to occupy it with a military opportunity. Babur then sets up his new weapon in a specific location to begin work on a piece of equipment that can deliver a large-scale target projectile to a longer range. The master tells Aliquly the idea and gives the commission. In a short time, the master indicates that Aliquli was ready with a set of equipment. In this, the «cauldron» was the Gunpowder of the cannon, and its durability, calculation (rate of fire resistance, State of vibration, accurate range of the projectile, and ability to reach the target, etc).

Babur's patience, the skill of the master will soon give a high result: in the most powerful of their military armor, a ball of horror is created on the muhorabas to the enemy.

The achievement of Master Aliquli satisfied the Beaver, of course. But he nodded on further improving the ball, increasing the striking power and the flying distance of his arrow. The research and experiments, while ultimately consequential to the previous project, were not devoid of flaw. During the experiment, the boiler of the ball will crack. The stone fired during the experiment will fly to 1600 steps. Z for this work.M. Babur rewards Master Aliquli with a belt-dagger, a sarpo, and a horse [3; 275-P.]. European artillery of the same period had a firing range of 600 steps.

Babur takes the matter seriously: the soil of the place where the ball will be installed, the composition of the soil, the tolerance of the earth to the impact of the ball, the conformity of the muhoraba area, and directly takes control of these works. When shooting a ball, as in the case of an experiment, a jury is appointed, consisting of «officials and belts», who are in charge of studying the case, wishing that the problems will not be repeated. It is only after these works are done and disappointed that he orders the preparation of other weapons, utensils. Babur did not advance into a horn attack, which was difficult to occupy until he had prepared the newly invented ball for battle. The «Boburnoma» repeated several times that the Bayana fortress was so high, strong that the attacks on it left Zoe and the goal was not achieved. Having made sure that a much more perfected ball has been created, Babur knows that it is time to prepare his «fortress tools».

Babur Ibrahim Lodi makes a very serious presence to muhoraba against. It was a life-mammoth battle for him [4; p.73]. In the same battle, the «Boburnoma» focused on the safety of the Gunners, the cannons he had created himself, which were in charge of perfecting, in determining the location of the army in the muhoraba fields, protecting the soldiers from enemy blows and preventing reckless massacres. He first selected the field on which the ball was to be set, placed the ball, and then focused

on the other branches of the muhoraba, that is, other elements of the combat order. Babur remembers much of his work as a creator, the result of his invention, when Abraham Loadie was captured by butkul tor-mor.

In the «Boburnoma», an illustration of events at the end of 1528, Boburu cites the master's name with the master, not as the Master Aliquli as before. It is not for nothing.

This, for the first time, was a high intention of Babur, a dream—the reverence of a skillful master gunsmith who realized the creation of the perfect ball at that time, while, secondly, as we noted, the same weapon was one of the important factors in ensuring his victory in India.

Babur mirzo had entered India with his very strong artillery. Akbarshah, on the other hand, further refined this type of Army. During his tenure, giant cannons were tamed and deployed. An alternative was the invention of small balls that could be carried by an elephant or camel mounted on an urkachi. These cannons were effective in battle because of their ease of handling.

Dr. R. P. Tripathi writes that the Akbarshah artillery was the next largest in Asia after the Turkish artillery, the second largest in the world [6; 37 p.].

In Beaver's army, he served as acting commander-in-chief of artillery, if permissible. Z. M. Babur. We tried to consider one aspect of Beaver's military prowess. This allowed us to look at a circuit of the Life page of our great compatriot.

In place of the conclusion, it is worth noting that:

1. Z.M. Babur perfected artillery, invented new types and based their theoretical views on the occupation of fortresses on open battlefields, urban conditions, and successfully applied them in practice.

2. Taking into account the direct firing of artillery, the ball studied the soil of the place of installation, the composition of the soil, the tolerance of the earth to the impact of the ball, the conformity of the muhoraba field, and directly took control of these works.

3. Based on the characteristics of the combat actions in front, it deployed elements of the combat order. Limiting enemy majorships was of great importance to increasing the density of artillery on the enemy's main striking lines and directing fire.

4. With artillery fire, the enemy was plundered from a long distance, which had a strong psychological effect on the enemy and formed the basis of victory.

5. The use of firearms, artillery, and large numbers of cavalry in effective and cohesive manner employed new methods of fighting and sinking.

LIST OF LITERATURE USED:

1. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 1, 2021 PQ-29 «On measures for the development of Military Science in the system of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan».
2. Mirziyoev, Sh. New Uzbekistan strategy. Uzbekistan publishing house. / Sh. Mirziyoev. - T.:, 2021. – 464 B.
3. Babur, Zahiriddin Muhammad. Boburnoma. / Editorial board: Abdugafur Abdurashidov, Babur Alimov and others. // Porso Shamsiev, Sadiq, Mirzaev and Eiji Mano (Japan) who prepare for a reprint based on the publications: Saidbek Hasanov // editor in charge: Vahob Rakhmonov. /// General editorial office of the publishing-printing Joint-Stock Company" east", t., – 2002. 336 B. + 32 bet zarvaraq.

4. Najimov, M. Military system in the Babur Kingdom. The development of military art in the battle near Panipat / m. Najimov // armor shield. Scientific and practical Journal. – 2022 №1 (10). – 686 B.
5. Rakhmonov V. Gharibing Is Andijaniy. General editorial office of the publishing-printing Joint-Stock Company «East». / V. Rakhmonov-T.: - 2008. 6-10 B.
6. Negmatov B. Plaques from the history of military affairs in Uzbekistan. Brochure. Institute of philosophy and law. / B. Negmatov. - T.: 2010. 76 B.
7. Hoshimov I. The kingdom of the baburid dynasty in India. Brochure. / I. Hoshimov. Teacher publishing-t.: 2019. 133 B.
8. William Erskine. Babur Is In India. Scientific and educational work. Institute of philosophy and law. / William Erskine. Chulpan publishing house-t.: 1995. 110 B.