

THE MILITARY STRUCTURE AND IDEAS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE UNDER THE KHANS

TUXTAMURODOV A.A.,

Senior lecturer, artillery department, Land Forces Institute, Lieutenant Colonel,

Annotation

This article examines such areas as the differences between the defensive policy of the khanates and the defensive policy of the time of Amir Temur, the hierarchical order in the khanates, the state structure, defense policy, military training of troops, ideas of national defense, ideology and the ability to withstand foreign policy dangers. In addition, this article discussed the recognition of the Motherland as a Saint – strengthening the population's sense of inviolability of their land, territorial integrity, and faith in protecting the population from external dangers.

Keywords

defense, national defense, khanates, army, hierarchy, cannon, special forces, cavalry, soldier, training, military structure, law, sharia, yasawulbashi.

Annotation

Mazkur maqolada xonliklar davridagi mudofaa siyosati bilan Amir Temur davridagi mudofaa siyosati o'rtasidagi farqlari, xonliklardagi iyerarxik tartib, davlat tuzilishi, mudofaa siyosati, harbiy qo'shin tayyorgarligi, milliy ximoya g'oyalari, mafkura va tashqi siyosiy xavflarga qarshi tura olish kabi yo'nalishlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Bundan tashqari ushbu maqolada Vatanni muqaddas deb bilish – aholining o'z yerlariga daxlsizlik hissini kuchaytirish, hududiy yaxlitlik, aholini tashqi xavflardan muhofaza qilishga bo'lgan ishonchi to'g'risida so'z yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar

mudofaa, milliy himoya, xonliklar, qo'shin, iyerarxiya, to'p, sarboz, otliq, askar, tayyorgarlik, harbiy struktura, qonun, shariat, yasovulboshi.

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются такие направления, как различия между оборонительной политикой времен ханств и оборонительной политикой времен Амира Темура, иерархический порядок в ханствах, государственное устройство, оборонная политика, военная подготовка войск, идеи национальной обороны, идеология и способность противостоять внешнеполитическим опасностям. Кроме того, в этой статье рассмотрелось о признании Родины Святой – укреплении у населения чувства неприкосновенности своей земли, территориальной целостности, вере в защиту населения от внешних опасностей.

Ключевые слова

оборона, национальная оборона, ханства, армия, иерархия, пушка, специальная войска, кавалерия, солдат, подготовка, военная структура, закон, шариат, ясавульбashi.

In the history of Central Asia, the Khanate period (XVI–XIX centuries) is of particular importance in terms of the formation and development of statehood, military organization and ideas of national defense. The Khanate period (XVI–XIX centuries) is of particular importance from the point of view of the formation and development of statehood, military organization and ideas of national defense. Using the example of the Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand khanates, it can be said that during this period the military structure was formed as an integral part of public administration, serving to counter external threats, maintain internal stability and ensure territorial integrity.

The military system under the Khans manifested itself not only as a mechanism for waging war, but also as a social institution that formed ideas about national consciousness, patriotism, and collective responsibility. The military system under the Khans manifested itself not only as a mechanism for waging war, but also as a social institution that formed ideas about national consciousness, patriotism, and collective responsibility. Meanwhile, there were also opportunities and limitations of the military system of the Khanate era, when external geopolitical pressure, internal political instability and lagging behind military-technical progress negatively affected the potential of national defense. In this regard, the analysis of the military structure and ideas of national defense of this period is relevant not only for understanding the historical heritage, but also for scientific and theoretical conclusions on issues of modern national security and military education. [1].

As for defensive policy, under Emir Timur, the state had a centralized military and political status, and all commanders strictly followed the rules created by Emir Timur and based on strict order and discipline. Military campaigns and defensive measures are an essential part of government strategy. And in the Bukhara, Khiva, and Kokand khanates, defense policy was carried out in accordance with the special interests of each khanate. Centralization was at the khanate level.

As for the training of troops, the troops of Amir Timur had constant training, and mostly the army was led by tumanbashi, thousandth, centurion, foremen, consisting of experienced soldiers well trained in battle. As for the training of troops, the troops of Amir Timur had constant training, and mostly the army was led by tumanbashi, thousandth, centurion, foremen, consisting of experienced soldiers well trained in battle. As for the training of troops, the troops of Amir Timur had constant training, and the army was mainly led by tumanbashi, thousandth, centurion, foreman, consisting of experienced soldiers well trained in battle. They are financially supported by the state. However, in the khanates, the army consisted mainly of local soldiers who gathered only during military campaigns and relied only on temporary mobilization. The food was obtained by gunsmiths, the army did not have sufficient training.

The existing fortresses in the khanates serve as local protection. Each khanate built defensive structures at its discretion. In the khanates, the ideas of national defense are mainly aimed at protecting the territory. The ideology of the homeland was formed within the khanate, not at the national level.

The Khanate period was a period of increased military-political competition in Central Asia, the height of territorial unrest and external threats, and these conditions dictated the formation of its own unique military structure to each Khanate. The Khanate period was a period of increased military-political competition in Central Asia, the height of territorial unrest and external threats, and these conditions.

In the military administrative division under the khanates, the troops were mainly made up of sarbos, Gunners, engineers, Gypsies, castle builders and auxiliary forces. In the military administrative division under the khanates, the troops were mainly made up of sarbos, Gunners, engineers, Gypsies, castle builders and auxiliary forces. Sarbos are one of the types of the military administrative division under the khanates, the troops were mainly made up of sarbos, Gunners, engineers, Gypsies, castle builders and auxiliary forces. Sarbos are one of the types of troops that are directly subordinate to the Khan, have special training and are quickly mobilized.

They mainly engage in battle first and perform tasks in agility. Gunners and gypsies are the main Archers in the Fortress defense and battle. The Gunners were able to deliver accurate rounds with their guns to the Hanim objects at a range of several km. The Gypsies move only on the orders of the Khan. Cavalry, formed from national tribes, is a mobile part of the army. Cavalry, formed from national tribes, is a mobile part of the army. The geographical conditions of Central Asia - the wide deserts, plains and the need for rapid movement over long distances, formed from national tribes, is a mobile part of the army. [4].

One of the weaknesses of the armies of the Khanate period was their complete decentralization. One of the weaknesses of the armies of the Khanate period was their complete decentralization. The army consisted of several independent detachments - the sarboz, the local Bek forces, the trine of the weaknesses of the armies of the Khanate period was their complete decentralization.

During the Khanate period, weapons consisted mainly of bows and arrows, spears, swords, and locally manufactured rifles. During the Khanate period, weapons consisted mainly of bows and arrows, spears, swords, and locally manufactured rifles. Artillery (cannons) were in small numbers, and they were also used mainly for the defense of the fortress [3].

In the khanates, military service obligations were established among the population, and when necessary, a rapid army was formed in Khol, which arose from the territorial cut in the khanates.

Islamic values, a passion for showing bravery in battle, and the sacred duty to defend the Motherland and resist the tyranny of the enemy shaped the morale of the Khan's army. Islam, the passion for showing bravery in battle, the sacred duty to protect the bases.

If we consider the military-administrative structure in the khanates, then the governance of the state in the **Bukhara Khanate** is the same as in other khanates, differing only in some of its structures.

In the XVI-XVII centuries, the post of atalyk was introduced as the right servant of the khan. My father ruled the whole country. Naqib was also involved in military affairs and foreign policy issues. In the XVI-XVII centuries, the post of atalyk was introduced as the right servant of the khan. My father ruled the whole country. Naqib was also involved in military affairs and foreign policy issues. A separate kaziaskar was also attached.

Lanvacci performed duties such as handing over khan's labels and leading military units. There were also positions of yasavul and butler in the khanate, and mianvacci performed duties such as handing over khan's labels and leading military units. The khanate also had the positions of yasavul, butler, mirokhur, shigavul, Amir alkar, Topchibashi, mirvachchi performed duties such as handing over khan's labels and leading military units. The khanate also had the positions of yasavul, butler, mirokhur, shigavul, Amir alkar, Topchibashi, mirzabashi, treasurer, mehtar, mirob, kushbegi and others. In the time of the Mangits, the Supreme ruler instead of the khanate was the emir, and he was the supreme ruler, whose rights were not limited. Kushbegi-the position of Prime Minister was headed by the executive branch. He worked in consultation with the emir. Society is governed by a complex State apparatus based on Sharia law. Financial affairs were entrusted to Devonbegi, state security to Kokoshnik, and the maintenance and supervision of internal order to the chairman. Shaikhulislam was considered the high priest and captain of justice [6].

The force was formed mainly from the court Army, tribal soldiers and conscription. Although a regular army existed, it was limited in size and had insufficient training. The force was formed mainly from the court Army, tribal soldiers.

By the beginning of the 19th century, troops began to produce cast iron balls, initially after copper. By the beginning of the 19th century, troops began to produce cast iron balls, initially after copper. The army in the Khanate was mainly made up of cava. By the 30s of the 19th century, the number of troops was 19 thousand. On this basis, naturally, the number of military units, cannons and rifles increased. The command of the general army was entrusted to the army. [9].

Khiva Khanate.

In 1512, the descendants of Sheikh Ota, a respected Sheikh of Khorezm, sent a letter to Elbars Khan, a descendant of the Berka Sultan of the nomadic Uzbeks, inviting him to the descendants of Sheikh Ota, a respected Sheikh of Khorezm, sent a letter to Elbars Khan, a descendant of the practically independent khanate [5].

Thus, the Khiva Khanate was administratively a country that included parts of the present-day Khorezm region, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the republics of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan.

The highest military official in the state was Khan himself. The Khiva Khanate was administratively a country that included parts of the present-day Khorezm region, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the republics of Kazakhstan and Turkmenia [8]. He was officially a yasovulbashi career in the upper Sarkar after him. In the Khanate, they were two men, one commanded the yovmud Turkmen and the other commanded the chovdirs. He was officially a yasovulbashi career in the upper Sarkar after him. In the Khanate, they were two men, one commanded the yovmud Turkmen and the other commanded the chovdirs. At the official reception ceremony was officially a yasovulbashi career in the upper Sarkar after him. In the Khanaten.

The military rank after the commander was the commander. During military campaigns, commanders were given great responsibility. The military rank after the commander was the commander. During military campaigns, commanders were given great responsibility.

During marches in the Khiva armies, a tug (flag) was hoisted under the command of the sarkarda. Flag bearers were led by tughbegi.

The army had functions such as centurion, panjshohboshi (fiftieth), dahboshi (tenth), guard, mahram, navkar. The navkars were fiercely protective of the large landowners because of their exemptions from taxes and various obligations. The navkars were fiercely protective of the large landowners because of their exemptions from taxes and various obligations.

In addition to the navkars obtained from peasants, the Khiva army also included soldiers of Turkmens, karakalpaks, Kazakhs and other nomadic peoples who forcibly gave a certain number of soldiers to the Khan.

Islam formed the ideological basis for governing the state in Khiva. The laws were guided by Sharia procedures and guidelines. Shaykh ul-Islam was the highest-ranking person in the Khanate. Islam formed the ideological basis for governing the state in Khiva. The laws were guided by Sharia procedures and guidelines. Shaykh ul-Islam was the highest-ranking person in the Khanate. Following the law and order in the armies, Qazi was in control of the soldier (qazi of the soldier) and was in charge of the matters of Sha'riy.

The state structure of the Khiva Khanate was sufficiently orderly in terms of its perfection. Accordingly, state offices were divided into administrative, religious and military positions. Those who performed these duties were given appropriate salaries and awards from the Treasury. The state structure of the Khiva Khanate was sufficiently orderly in terms of its perfection. Accordingly, state offices were divided into administrative, religious and military

The force consists mainly of Turkmen, Karakalpak and local tribal soldiers. The army was formed on the basis of mobilization, there is very little regular army. The military structure is more tied to tribal governance, with lower centralization. The force consists mainly of Turkmen, Karakalpak and local tribal soldiers. The army was formed on the basis of mobilization, there is very little regular army.

The force consists mainly of Turkmen, Karakalpak and local tribal soldiers. The army was formed on the basis of mobilization, there is very little regular army. [2].

In the Kokand state government system, the highest khukmdor was the "Khan", who had an almost unlimited khukquq. The Khans of Kokand originally held the title of "biy", and from 1805 the title of "Khan" was introduced. The Khans of Kokand originally held the title of "Khan", who had an almost unlimited.

The Council, formed in the Khan's palace, considered important matters and was headed by a thousand-man. This council had a great deal of acumen in public administration. His council had a great deal of acumen in public administration. Prominent among the court officials were mingboshi (prime minister) and amirlaşkar (military minister), qushbegi-Khan maslahatchi or

provincial khokimi, parvonachi. They received an annual salary in exchange for their services. They were also granted land estates for their services.

In defense, the focus is on the defense and territorial expansion of the Fergana Valley area. The borders on the Kyrgyz people, Bukhara and Kashgar sides were in constant danger.

The rapid manoeuvrability of the armies in the Khanate of Kokand and Khiva relied especially on the rapid cavalry. They were assigned tasks such as neutralizing border attacks, carrying out reconnaissance, limiting the movement of the enemy.

Under the khanates, the ideas of National Protection were formed mainly through the canonization of the Motherland – the strengthening of the population's sense of immunity to their lands, the content of which was mainly aimed at territorial integrity, the preservation of the interests of the dynasty and the protection of the population from external dangers.

The concept of "Homeland" among the inhabitants of the Khanate was formed not at the national level, but in connection with a specific Khanate territory, which strengthened the local character of the ideas of protection.

While in general the ideas of national protection during the khanates differed in the nature of localism and territoriality, they served as an important foundation in the formation of later nationwide patriotic ideas, especially in the processes of national awakening in the early 20th century.

The influence of loyalty to Khan, the Islamic worldview the ideas of courage in battle, fighting for justice and protecting the community formed the military consciousness.

Loyalty to national traditions - elements of local military culture, such as horseback riding, archery, and fortification, were the basis of the defense ideology.

An independent position in relation to neighboring political forces – the ability to defend against external invasions-was considered an important factor in maintaining a national identity.

The military structure under the khanates was important not only in the military sphere, but also in the formation of ideas of National Protection.

The defense system was built on local conditions, traditional military culture, and national ideology, and the military experience of this period is also a valuable historical source for studying today's national security concepts.

In conclusion, the defense policy under the khanates was carried out based on Forts, relying on territorial protection, the use of natural barriers, Popular Mobilization, the provision of internal security and spiritual ideas.n conclusion, the defense policy under the khanates was carried out based on Forts, relying on territorial protection, the use of natural barriers, Popular Mobilization.

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