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Annotation: this article briefly covers the military sphere and socio-political situation in the Bukhara Khanate in the XVI-XVIII centuries.

Keywords: Bukhara Khanate, military sphere, army, military armor, Cannon, Khan, military positions.

Under the ashtarkhani, the state post of Palace qutlov was introduced, which carried out construction, construction of waterworks and landscaping, carried out at the expense of the state. The Bukhara Khanate was administratively administered into provinces, with the provinces divided into districts. Provincial governors were appointed by Khan. In the military sphere, a constantly powerful military army, the absence of a Central Military Command, the fact that the army was not supplied with modern weapons, cannons led to the military extreme weakening of the Bukhara Khanate.

Methods of combat, military tactics and strategy¹

In the Middle Ages, fighting required not only physical training, good military-technical support, but also knowledge of the subtleties of military art. The organization of military units and groups on the basis of certain procedures and rules assumed military knowledge and experience. Importantly, traditionalism was adhered to in military work and processes, and the rich experience of the mostly nomadic peoples, the el-Ulus, was widely used. Because the way the nomadic peoples lived was close to military life, they had a strong military competence, which they quickly got used to. During the reign of the Dashti Kipchak, the shaybanids, the collection of troops in the Bukhara Khanate, their supply, the amount of weapons, military service and the traditions of fighting were carried out on the basis of the “Yaso” of Genghis Khan, which was practiced in the Golden Horde and the White Horde, as well as the military achievements of the Turkic peoples. Their order of troop deployment, fighting was somewhat different from that of their main competitors of the same period, the relatively weakened tyemurians. Including Khan himself, the Supreme Commander-in-chief of the shaybanid Army² counted, individual units – such as the right wing, left wing, Heart (Center), Vanguard (Guard unit in front of the army), and chindovul (rear of the army) - were commanded by Khan's sons, relatives, and reliable, experienced army leaders tested in the fighting. The trusted junior officer – yasovul (who also supervised the implementation of the Yaso rules), who performed separate assignments of the Khans and Sultans, was later also referred to as muboshir (Arabic: موبشور) under Abdullah Khan ibn Iskandarkhan. Necessary activities and plans have been developed for the parts to act on the battlefield as well as on demand during the March, and special attention has been paid to their rapid management during the battle. The military force was formed primarily from cavalry and infantry. During the period of military action, the army used basic assault weapons such as arrows, long spears, swords, gurzi, tabarzin, changak.

As under Amir Temur, the shaybanid army was divided into ten thousand, one thousand, one hundred and ten divisions. The base of the army was formed from the so-called Heart, the central part, the Baron (right wing) and the shelf (left wing) parts, and the heart (center of the army). The commanders who led the wings were called oglon. In front of the army, the so-called manglai military unit lined up in a semicircle. In front of him was a small fast – moving combat unit-advanced. The

¹ Уруш олиб бориш санъати, уруш ва харбий операциялар ўтказишининг умумий режаси. Уруш олиб бориш ҳақидаги назарий тадбирлар, харбий аҳамиятга, урушнинг умумий мақсади нуктаи назаридан аҳамиятга молик тадбирлар ҳам стратегия дейилади. Харбий-сиёсий курашга раҳбарлик қилиш санъати, шунингдек, умуман, бошқарувни тўғри ва истикболли режалаштириш санъати. Батафсил қаранг: Ўзбек тилининг изохли луғати. 3-жилд. - Т.: Ўзбекистан миллий энциклопедияси Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2007. - Б. 573.

² Темурийларда амир ва ҳукмдорларнинг ўзлари – мирзолар, амирзодалар ва подшоҳлар олий бош қўмондон бўлган.

advanced part was considered a detachment that was ahead of the army, checking the situation and, if necessary, also entering short battles. In front of the general army was a special part called the Guard, units known as the Little Flower, which went in front of the right and left wings of the army, and a special auxiliary unit, the Chanoch, which followed the army. Between these parts, a special service of runners was established, which supplied the instructions of the commander-in-chief to the commanders. The right-wing, left-wing, heart-like parts of the army that formed the basis of princes and Shaybani-descended Sultans were appointed as Chiefs. In particular, in November 1512, in a battle with Safavid Army leader Najmi Soniy (Yor Ahmad Isfahani) near Gijduwon, the Shaybani Sultans were placed in the following order under army rule: Ubaydulla Sultan (Shaybani Khan's nephew) in qushin Center (qalb), Muhammad Temur (Shaybani Khan's son) and his son Pulod Sultan in burunghor, Abu Sa'id Sultan (Kuchkunchikhan's son) and Jonibek Sultans (Shaybani Khan's cousin) were in command. The heart of the army was usually led by the commander-in-chief. It can be seen that the general army was commanded by Ubaydulla Sultan after the death of Muhammad Shaybani Khan. Historian Muhammadyor ibn Arab Qatağan writes that "Muhammad Shaybani's eldest son, Muhammad Temür, was put in charge of the hirovul – back of the army in all marches". In this regard, it is not even likely that Muhammad Shaybani tried to keep his successor and successor from massacred battles as much as possible. In addition, during military campaigns in later periods as well, the crown princes in most cases controlled the Reserve part of the army. Accordingly, it can be noted that during the reign of later dynasties in the Bukhara Khanate, this case became a tradition.

A military review was conducted before the troop March. Khan was the Supreme Commander-in-chief of the army, and during the marches, information was compiled and presented to Khan on the list of commanders, the military units and departments they commanded, the number of soldiers in military groups. Khan was approved by the specific military council after making some modifications and additions to it. Sources indicate that in some cases the plan of marches or tactics of battles was developed on the basis of the interpretation of dreams that the supreme ruler had. The force also included a tug unit, a military unit in reserve (tug guard) under the Flag, as well as a zabongiri, a special unit that was found by the enemy "til" (a captive who reported an enemy army), and a khabargiri – special (spy) units that brought information about the enemy. These tasks were also performed by advanced and guard units when the situation dictates. During the march, in the front of the army, the part of the yarovul (irovul, guard) went and he also moved in several groups to determine which direction the enemy was going or from which side he was coming. Their task was to observe what was going on in front of the army without interruption, and from this to inform the Khan or the Sultans. The shaibanites' fighting tactics were based on distinctive Eastern traditions. These tactics were modified according to the enemy's fighting style, troop structure, and Battlefield. Suitable areas were also chosen for fighting. The balls are chained together, arranged in hills. Since the cavalry formed the bulk of the army, the shaybanids sought to fight in the open field, on the plain. The most flycatchers in the force were positioned in small howitzers on the sides of the main body. The beginning of the battle was when the hamono cavalry was rapidly advancing around the wings of the enemy army and trying to encircle them. In conclusion, the tactics of the nomadic military from the Dashti Kipchok were mastered. In addition, new types of weapons cannons, hurricanes and cannons have appeared, and as a result of their application, some changes have also occurred in the methods of conducting battle. As a result of the establishment and development of ties with the Ottoman Turkish state, due to religiosity, sectarianism and language proximity, the army also developed arrangements typical of the Ottoman military tradition. Consistent military reforms ceased to take place due to the collapse of the centralized state after the death of Abdullah Khan ibn Iskandarkhan. It was from this period that the use of firearms in the Khanate was a painting. The naphthandoz, manjaniqs, who existed before him, were replaced by cannons and hurricanes. But in later periods (XVII-XIX centuries), reforms related to firearms were not consistently continued. This

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was due to the lack of military specialists, the poor development of the natural and Exact Sciences, and the military's preference for conventional weapons such as the easy-to-use rifle, sword, lance, ax rather than complex weapons, leaving modern weapons without improvement. Later, the methods of shooting from cannons were forgotten. As a result, this tradition manifested its negative consequences in chogda, where by the middle of the XIX the March of the Russian Empire to Central Asia began. The history of the military art of the Bukhara Khanate cannot be considered without a hint of a complex socio-political and economic situation, since this undermines impartiality.

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