

# The tactical method of encirclement in the military operations of Zahriddin Muhammad Bobur

Dotsent D.T. Artikbayev, podpolkovnik J.S. Qobilov, professor  
A.Sh.Ziyadullayev

Academy of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan

E-mail: abdukaxxar.ziyod @ mail.ru

**Annotation:** This article describes a tactical way “Tulgama” developed by armed Babur.

**Key words:** Tulgama, Amir Temur, tactical, strategic, Cunbul, Babur, Babur name, Shaybani khan, dashti-kipchak troops, oblique blow.

In the course of the battle, it is called an organized movement or redistribution of strikes and Fire operations from one place to another in order to outmaneuver the enemy of the troops, create a necessary range of forces and means, more effectively destroy them. Types of manioc are manioc movements performed at the OT: encirclement, circumnavigation, retreat, and the practice of percussion and fire-opening.

The founder of the method of bypassing the main forces of enemy troops is considered, in the opinion of European military theorists Clausevis and Delbrück, to be King Frederick II of prus (1712-1786), the “oblique blow” conducted by him - the benchmark of the Mannerist battle. But this tactical method, the method of bypassing and encircling the main forces of the enemy, was successfully used by the armies of the Turkic states in Asia a few hundred years earlier than Frederick II as the main tactical method that ensured victory in battle. This method is known to us by the name of the tactical method “To’lg’ama” [1].

**What is the “to’lg’ama” tactical method? A very important source that has come down to us to understand the essence of this tactical method is The Autobiography Of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur: “it is darcur that we focus on**

**“Baburnoma”. Regarding the 1501 battle between Zahriddin Muhammad Babur and Shaybani Khan near the village of Saripul on the banks of the Zarafshan River, Babur writes the following (Figure 1) [2]:** “G’aninning burong’ori juvong’orimizni bosib orqag’a evruldi, irovlul ham o’ng qo’l sari qolib, olimiz yalang bo’ldi. Keyindin va ilg’aridin g’anim kishisi zo’rlab o’q qo’ya kirishti....

Olimizdag’ilarni necha navbat zo’rlab kelganda urub yondurduk. Ilgarimiz ham zo’rladi, keyin evrulgan kishi ham kelib bizni tug’qa o’q qo’ya kirishtilar. Ilgaridin, keyindin zo’rladilar. Bizning elni tebrattilar.

O'zbekning urushta bir uluq hunari ushbu to'lg'amadur, hech urushi to'lg'amasiz bo'lmas. Ya'na bir budurkim, ilgari va keyin bek va navkar tamom o'q qo'yub jilovluq keladurlar, yong'onda ham parishon yonmay jilovluq yonadurlar".

**Thus, the specific tactical method of "stuffing" is intended to bypass the enemy's wing and attack his rear and shoot at his ranks, closing in with a mortar. The term for this tactical method, "to'lg'amoq", also comes from the Turkic verb "to surround, surround, Turn, Turn", which means "to surround, surround, turn".**

The encirclement of the wing was said to have forced the enemy army chiefs to turn the units in the direction where the attack had taken place (Figure 1-A) and caused the battle line to break. The settlers continued to shoot with arrows across, from, and behind the Timurid Army (Figure 1-B). In the circumstances necessary, the settlers again bypassed the wings of the opposing army, increasing unrest in its ranks. Counter-attacks by the opposing Beaver Army's armored cavalry units did not produce the desired result. The light cavalry units of Shaybani Khan would return to the battlefield again, lightly giving the left to the attack of the heavy cavalry units of Babur. (Figure 1-V). With solid discipline, Babur's army would recover its divisions, positions, as a result of a relentless mortar attack and planned turnovers and resupply. (Figure 1-g).

In the tactical method of stuffing, the main place is focused on the cover-Arc Attack. The stuffing method can also be performed with the wing parts of the troop (mostly with the left wing) or with the whole-headed troop.

There is no clearly substantiated evidence-evidence for the origin of the stuffing method, but it was very well known to and effectively applied by The Settlers of Central Asia and Eastern Europe during the medieval period.

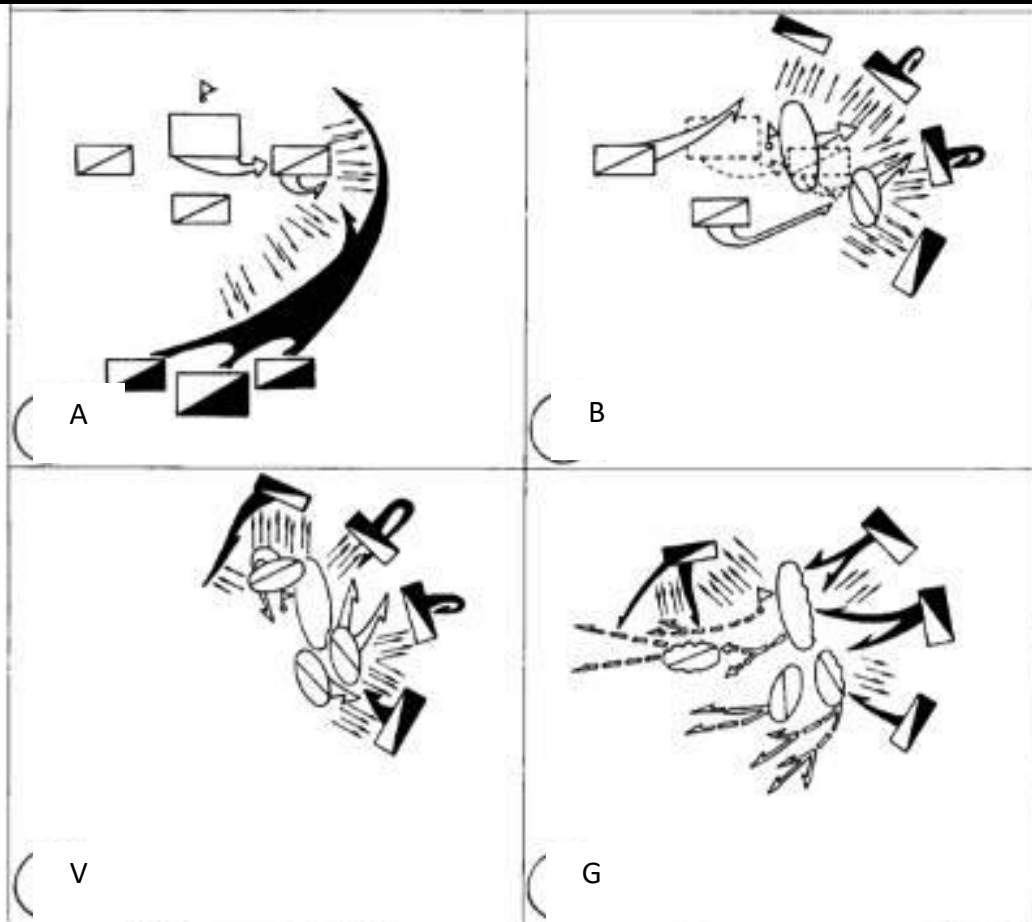


Figure 1. The use of the tactical method of “to'lg'ama” in the example of the Battle of 1501, which took place near the village of Saripul.

A-Shaybani Khan's nomadic army is rounding the Babur Army's left flank and forcing their ranks to line up anew at speed. And the strong Vanguard is not participating in the battle, leaving the army on its right side. "The hornet of the Ghanim pressed down on our juvong, the back was euro, and irovul was left in his arms and licked without a scientist."

An attempt by the B-Beaver army to mount a counterattack. "How many queues have we burned our scholars when they come to rape. The former also raped".

V-Shaybani Khan's Army once again attempts to bypass the left flank of Babur's Army. Cross-and-cross attack. A counterattack by Beaver's army did not lead to the desired result. "...and then the one who is in error will come and shoot us in the throat. Ilgaridin, after which they raped. Our elni tebratti".

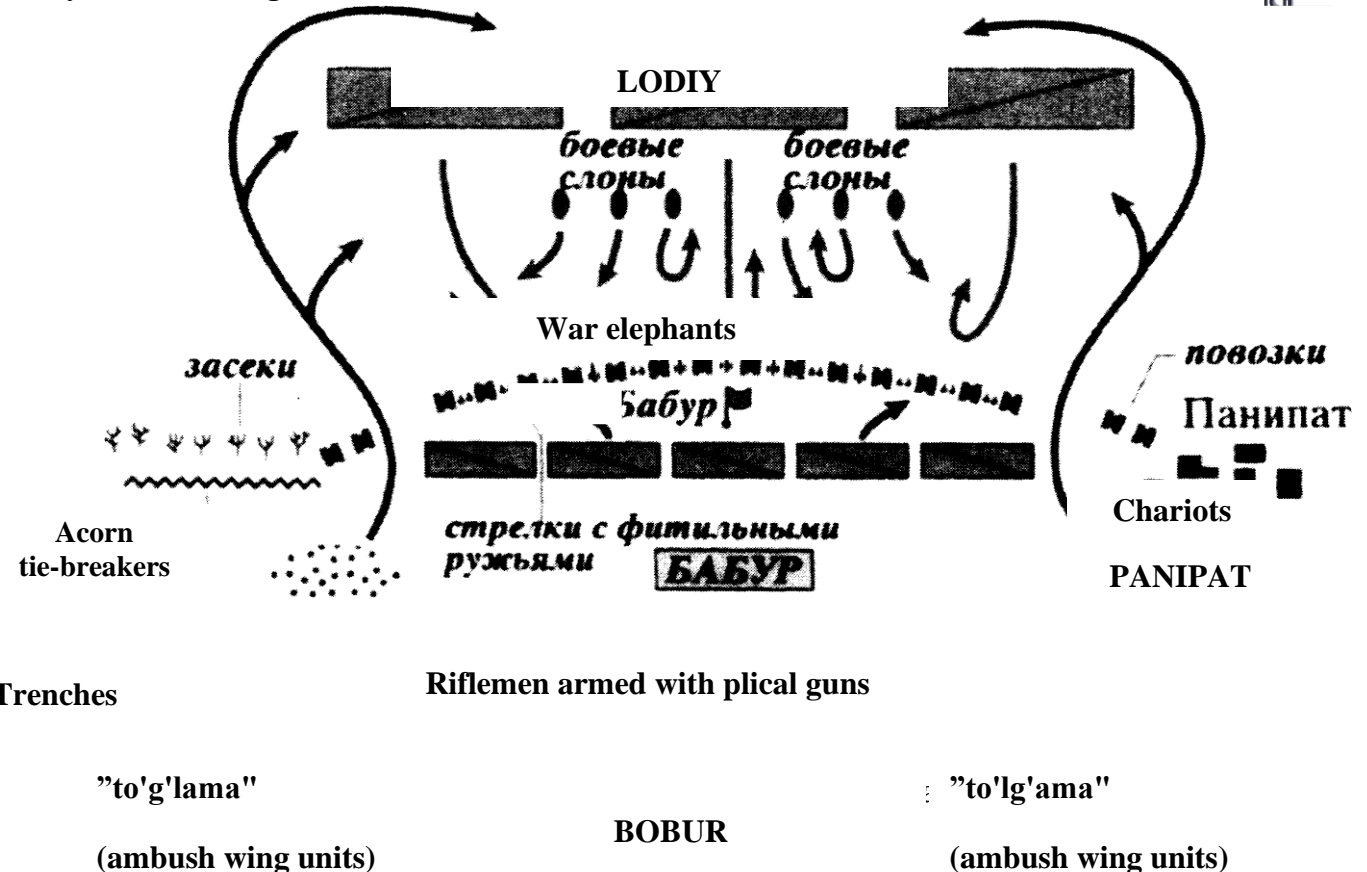
A mortar attack by settlers behind the G-Babur settlement. Attack against and after the Timurid Army. The retreat of the Timurid Army by abandoning the battlefield. "...and then the one who is in error will come

and shoot us in the throat. Ilgaridin, after which they raped. Our elni tebratti. The noble craft of the war will not fill this, nor will it fill the war."

For example, this method was used by Halmish Khan against the army of Amir Temur in the battles on the Beaver River in 1391 and on the Terek River in 1395 [3]. In both of these battles, the Emir Temür army was on the verge of defeat as a result of the "Thawish Khan", and only the Military Art of Amir Temür, the discipline of his army, and the perfect military structure ultimately led to victory.

This method was used very masterfully by Amir Temur in many battles and lined up in combat order, planning to defeat the army with the encirclement of the enemy from their wings before the battle. Amir Temur was the first in the history of military art to introduce a cavalry unit, the qunbul, which was formed with the aim of dividing the army into seven arms (parts), protecting the army's wings from enemy attack in time of battle, and bypassing the enemy forces from the side and hitting it from the back [4].

Due to the rich experience gained as a result of the many years ' Wars and the skill acquired, Zahriddin Muhammad Babur won the north Indian territory in 1526 with his small army in a battle with his ruler Ibrahim Lodi on the threshold of Panipat. In this battle, Babur had an army of 12,000 and Abraham Lodi had an army of 100,000[6]. According to historical sources, the fate of the battle on the threshold of Panipat was decided by the successful application of artillery and obstacles by Babur, and by the tactical method of "stuffing", by a shell-hammer blow that gave the Indian army behind it (Figure 2).



In conclusion, the tactical method "to'lg'ama" is a historical heritage of the Uzbek people, which testifies to the fact that in medieval times the Asian renaissance was at the peak of development even in the field of military art, not limited only to science. In contrast, the principles of military art advanced in European states would have been correct if we consider pre-existing martial art techniques in the Eastern countries as their distinctly machined teachings in the surviving Beaver armies. In addition to the tactical method of "stuffing", Amur Temur, Babur, was one of the first to be used by the troops of Shaiboniykhan, "Chigirik" (khorovod), a planned retreat and bringing an opponent to ambush, and other tactical methods require careful study.

Military personnel of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan will have to be able to apply Military Science in the form of hola zamnoviy, which is based not only on European views and their experience, but also on the essence of methods of combat known to us from history and their elements, as well as tactical methods in modern battles.

### References

1. Бобров, Л.А. Казахская тактика ведения боя в конном строю в конце XV–XVI веках / Л.А. Бобров // Война и оружие: Новые исследования и материалы. Труды Третьей международной научно-практической конференции 15-17 мая 2013 г. – СПб., – 2013. Ч. I. – С. 231-258.
2. Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur. Boburnoma. – Т.: "Yulduzcha", 1990. – 368 b.
3. Nizomiddin Shomiy. Zafarnoma. – Т.: "O'zbekiston", 1996. – 528 b.
4. Dadaboyev, H. Amir Temurning harbiy mahorati / H. Dadaboev. – Т.: "Yozuvchi", 1996. – 96 b.
5. Усманов, Ф.Х. История воин и военного искусства. Книга 1. Древний мир, средние века и новое время: учебник / Ф.Х. Усманов, М.М. Курганбеков, Ч.Д. Угай. – Т.: "Талқин", 2006. – 486 б.