

## Two Who Struggled to Build a State the Great Commander

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**Annotation:** This article discusses the marches of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, a great figure in the history of Central Asia, and Jaloliddin Manguberdi, who sacrificed his life for the independence of Khorezm, their role and importance in state building.

**Keywords:** Sarkarda, Military campaigns, India and Afghanistan, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Babur studies, empire, dynasty, Nusrat Shah, Lodis, Mongols, Genghis Khan, Ghazna.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, the fifth generation of the great Amir Temur, was a man of many talents: a great commander and statesman who conquered India and Afghanistan, a great poet, a great writer, a geographer and a historian whose lyrical work can be compared to the brilliant works of Eastern poetry. Biologist.

The works of his ancestors and contemporaries have a special place in his heart. Indian statesmen and scholars such as Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi acknowledged the importance of Babur (1483-1530) and the Baburis not only for India but also in the history of the developed world.

Babur has always felt responsible for the country and the people. He set himself the task of establishing a Timurid state, an empire centered on Samarkand, and thus realizing Sahibkiran's dream. But his wishes did not come true. By the will of destiny, he ascended the throne in Kabul and founded the great Baburi Empire in India.

The history of the Baburids, the great representatives of the Timurid dynasty, has a worthy place in the history of the Indian peoples. In his 1986 book *The Peacock Crown or The Fate of the Mongol Empire*, Valdemar Hansen, a British scholar of Baburism in the West, praised the 332-year history of the Baburid dynasty in India:

“India and its 8,000-year history is a peacock, while the 332-year reign of the Baburid dynasty is a peacock's flower.”

In order to strengthen the state policy in India, to unite the country, which was divided into small feudal lords, into a single state, and to unite the provinces into a central kingdom, Babur Mirza made military campaigns on Indian soil.

In 1525, Babur formed an alliance with Rano Sango and fought against Ibrahim Lodi in order to conquer northern India. Lodhi's brother, Mahmud Lodhi, won a victory over his army and established friendly relations with King Nusratshah of Bengal.

In the battle of Panipat in April 1526, Babur defeated his main rival, the Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodhi, with an army of 100,000 men and 12,000 soldiers, and captured Delhi. In March 1527, in a battle near Babur Sikri, Rajput commander Rano Sango defeated his army and conquered all of northern India.

In addition to establishing the Baburi Empire in India, Zahiruddin Babur also made significant changes in the field of postal services, innovating the unit of time, applying Movarounnahr architectural styles in architecture, and establishing the national artillery and navy. The period of the Great Baburi Empire is not only of historical significance, but also enriched India with huge architectural monuments and unique literary research.

Architectural objects belonging to the Great Baburi dynasty of India include the Royal Palace Complex in Fatihpur Sikri, palaces and gardens on the coasts of Agra, Delhi and Lahore. The most prominent examples of gardens created by the Baburis are the Shalimar Gardens in Kashmir (1620) and Lahore Gardens (1642), the Achabal Garden near Anantag, the Shahi Bagh Garden (1632), the Nishat Garden Garden in Kashmir (1633), the Lahore Gardens, and the Delhi Gardens. ; The mausoleum and dozens of gardens in Kabul.

At this point, we need to pay special attention to another great commander in the history of Central Asia, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, who sacrificed his life for his homeland. Jaloliddin Manguberdi is one of the important figures in Khorezm statehood. His military prowess was especially evident during the Mongol invasion. The motherland is making great strides towards independence and peace.

Jaloliddin Manguberdi was born in 1198 and is the last Khorezm king. His father was Sultan Alovuddin Muhammad, the ruler of the Khorezm kingdom. Jalaliddin grew up in a military environment and learned martial arts early. Despite the fact that Ghazni (now Afghanistan) is under his control, the father avoids conspiracies and keeps his son in front of him in Gurganj.

However, young Jalaliddin was trying to cross the border, where there were constant battles with the enemy. Aware of Genghis Khan's planned invasion, Jalaliddin asked his father to put his army in the Syrdarya and meet the enemy there, but his father was convinced that the defensive walls and fortress would not let the enemy into the country, and the army decides not to collect.

The Mongols invaded the city. First Bukhara was surrounded in 1220, then Samarkand. Seriously ill, Muhammad flees to the Caspian. He gathers his three sons, hangs his sword on Jalaliddin's waist, appoints him heir to the throne, and urges his other brothers to obey him.

After Muhammad's death, Jalaliddin ascended the throne, but the Gurganj nobles ignored the new ruler and left him out of the people's favor. Jalaliddin gathered an army of three hundred loyal Turkmen men and set out for Khorasan. Around Nisa, they met a Mongol army of seven hundred and easily defeated them.

On his way to his bequest, Jalal al-Din allied himself with Khan Malik, the viceroy of Marv, and his army of forty thousand men, the Turkmen khan Sayfiddin, and his army of forty thousand men. Near Kandahar, the combined forces destroyed the Mongols and reached Jalaliddin Ghazna. Upon arrival at the treasury, Jalaliddin soon gathered an army of ten thousand men and marched against the Mongols who had besieged Kandahar, crushing it.

When the military commanders of the divided Khorezmian army heard about the success of their ruler, they began to gather in the Ghazna, and soon, about 70,000 soldiers would gather under Lake Jaloliddin. He will be accompanied by his brother Amin al Mulk, Commander Timur Malik, Qarluq Khan Azam Malik and Afghan teacher Muzaffar Malik.

Genghis Khan was still unaware of the Khorezmian power and sent an army of 30,000 against him, led by Shiki Khutukhu. After Parvan's defeat, Genghis Khan himself marched against Jalaliddin. The decisive battle took place on December 9, 1221, on the banks of the Indus River. In this battle,

Jalaliddin's army will be defeated. In such a precarious situation, Jalaliddin orders his harem to be drowned in the river.

He then throws himself on a large rock in the Indus River with his tulpar to avoid captivity. According to legend, Genghis Khan acknowledged the courage of the young sultan and told his sons, "Father and son should be like this." In order to pursue Genghis Khan, Balo sent an army led by Noyon and Bourbon. However, by the time they reached Multan, the Mongols had lost track of the sultan.

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