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**AMIR TIMUR'S MARCH TO INDIA**

**Qodirov Samandar Bobir o'g'li**

*Fergana State University*

*A student of the Faculty of Military Education*

**ABSTRACT**

This article briefly covers the reasons for Amir Temur's march to India.

**Keywords**

skilled commander, Delhi Sultanate, fort, Molton city, Indus river, Batnir fort, Luni fort, Yamuna (Jama) river, trenches, war elephants, manglai, barongor, juwong' or, horsemen, measures, iron blades, Sultan Mahmud.

Talented great general Amir Temur's skill in military art is clearly demonstrated in his campaign to India.

In the last years of Amir Temur's five-year war of 1392-1396, the Golden Horde was completely conquered. It ended with Sahibgiron's annexation of the territories from the Caucasus to the Persian Gulf.

In 1396, Amir Temur returned to Samarkand and planned to march to India. Although the Sultanate of Delhi weakened due to internal conflicts and did not threaten the state of Amir Temur, Sahibgiron aimed to spread Islam in this country, gain wealth and add it to his territory. In 1397, a general meeting was held and plans to march to India were announced. Sahibqiran gathered a total of 92 thousand troops to march to India.

In the fall of 1397, Amir Temur sent his grandson Pirmuhammad with 30,000 troops to conquer the Indian principalities that did not submit to the Indian sultans. Pirmuhammad was forced to conquer the city of Molton. Amir Temur spent the winter in the north of Movaraunnahr. In the first months of 1398, Temur returned from Samarkand. The general who set out from Samarkand with 62,000 troops sent 30,000 cavalry to Kabul. The remaining 32,000 troops, led by the commander himself, will cross the Amudarya and move towards the Balgan-Hindukush mountain range. Having successfully completed this campaign, Amir Temur entered Kabul and from there went to the Indus River.

On September 24, 1398, Sahibgiron's army crossed the Indus River. At this time, Pirmuhammad was besieging Molton. It was not easy to occupy Molton. Due to heavy rains and floods, infectious diseases spread among the horses and more than half of the horses were killed. Vanihatay, with the help of Amir Temur, Pirmuhammad captures Molton. Then Temur turned his attention to the Batnir fortress. Sahibgiron, who did not want to lose a lot of time and suffer casualties



because Batnir fort was fortified, organized an attack on Dibalpur village near Batnir fort with 10,000 troops and left the city in flames. Residents came to the gate of the fortress asking for shelter from the Batnir fortress. When the inhabitants entered the fortress, it was a good opportunity for Sahibqiran and his warriors. The main force in the fortress retreated to the inner fortress. Amir Temur began to build an underground road to occupy the inner fortress, and this plan ended on November 8, 1398, when the defenders of Batnir were captured by the warriors of Sahibqiran.

On December 8 of this year, Sahibqiran's army joined forces with the detachment at Dilobur, and then on December 12 with the whole army. Sohobqiran now marched his army three columns from the city of Somin to Delhi to meet the main and hostile force. He occupied the fort of Luni near the Sultanate of Delhi, and then prepared for battle. On December 15, a council was called to agree on the methods and means by which to besiege Delhi.

Amir Temur moved east from the city of Luni and built a camp near Delhi. He took measures to repel the sudden attacks of the Indians in the camp, dug trenches, erected barriers. At this time, Sultan Mahmud Shah of Delhi was rapidly gathering an army. .

On December 18, 1398, Sultan Mahmud and Amir Temur lined up their troops in battle order. Sultan Mahmud had 10,000 well-armed cavalry, 40,000 infantry, and 120 fighting elephants. Sorts in the form of Juvongor (left wing). In front of these units, war elephants with poisoned knives attached to their teeth protected from bow arrows, spears, and swords with thick weaves, towers were placed on top of them for warriors armed with bows and spears, and a combustible mixture was placed around them. warriors who throw dates and iron-tipped spears are arranged in a row.

Amir Temur had 92,000 cavalry troops in two lines: Manglai (main vanguard), Barong'or (right wing), Juvan'or (left wing) in two lines, Qol (center). Although Sultan Mahmud was outnumbered, he believed that the movement of war elephants would decide the fate of the battle.

Amir Temur, knowing that the war elephants were worried, took the following measures in advance: deep trenches were dug, filled with iron blades, boards with iron blades were prepared, and they were thrown under the feet of the war elephants during the battle. ordered. In order to frighten the war elephants and cause confusion among them, inflammable sticks were tied to the camels with bundles of straw and set on fire and directed towards the war elephants. The warlike elephants, confused by the camels running away from the fire, began to retreat in a hurry, leaving their army under their feet, some of them ran away.



Sahibgiron ordered Ghanim's warriors to cut the elephants' bodies with bows, spears and swords. The successful implementation of these measures instilled a sense of courage in the fighters.

The battle began from the flanks of the army, Timur's first line of wings rained arrows from bows on the infantry wings of Ghanim. began to strike. The pursuit of the enemy continued to the walls of Delhi. On the second night, Mahmudshah fled the city. Delhi surrendered without a fight.

After conquering India, the great general Amir Timur returned to Samarkand with huge wealth and 90 fighting elephants to be used in his later military campaigns. Sahibqiran, who left his deputy in this country, makes a great contribution to the spread of Islam.

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