



## MILITARY CAMPAIGNS OF THE GREAT AKBAR

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**ABSTRACT:** - The article summarizes the struggles of the Great Akbar to ascend the throne of the Baburi Empire in India, as well as his military campaigns to expand the borders of the Baburi Empire and their place in Indian history and Akbar Shah's military potential.

**KEYWORDS:** Ruler Baburi, military campaigns, skilled commander, throne, India, Akbarshah, Amir Temur, Mirzo Babur.

### INTRODUCTION

Mirza Babur's grandson, the Baburi ruler Akbarshah, was a powerful and agile commander. Of course, the blood of Amir Temur and Mirzo Babur was shed in his blood. During his reign, Akbarshah, with his high command skills, significantly expanded the borders of the Baburi kingdom in India.

Among the rulers of medieval India, only Akbar was awarded the title of "Great Akbar". None of the previous Muslim rulers had completely conquered northern India [1, 92].

Akbar was proclaimed king of the Baburi kingdom of India on February 14, 1556 in Qalai nav (Kalonavr) near Punjab. At the time, Akbar was less than 14 years old.

In the days following his accession to the throne, Akbar faced many difficulties. The throne of Delhi was still in disarray [1, 93].

After Humayun's death, there were serious struggles for the Indian throne. After the death of his father, the emperor also fought for a strong foothold in the throne.

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Three contenders for the throne of Delhi at once - Hemu, Alexander the Great and the Righteous King - began to gather forces against Akbar [2, 30].

After that, Akbar will fight for the throne. In particular, Akbar and Bayramkhan will gather forces against Hemu. However, he entrusted the recapture of Delhi to Tadi Bekhan, and they themselves marched on Punjab against Alexander. Because Alexander was also one of the most dangerous rivals. After defeating him, Akbar's army clashed with Hemu's army on November 5, 1556. This battle will take place in that historic Panipat. Thirty years ago, in this famous place where his grandfather Babur and his father Humayun fought, Akbar defeated the enemy [2, 30].

Thus Akbarshah ascended the throne of India, leaving a very deep mark on the history of this country. The emperor tried to strengthen the foundations of the kingdom in the country by relying not only on the Turks and the local Muslims, but also on the Indians by joining the army. About the borders of the country in his time R. Shamsutdinov, F. Abdullayev, B. Rasulov, O. Ubaydullayev, S. Hoshimov's work "The dynasty of the great Baburis" says:

The country stretches from the Tibetan border in the north to the Gadavori River in the south, Gujarat in the west, and the Bay of Bengal in the east. [2, 30]

Here are some of the military campaigns that Akbarshah undertook after his accession to the throne.

Akbar first captured Molvan. The governor of Molva, Boz Bahodir, was a fan of art, especially music and dance. She was not involved in public affairs and was mostly involved in romantic conflicts with a talented dancer named Rup Mati. Akbarshah sent an army under the command of Adhamkhan to

Molva. Boz Bahadir encountered Adham Khan's army 20 miles from Sarangpur, the capital, where he was defeated and fled [1, 100].

Although Akbarshah himself did not take part in the battle of Molwa, his army won the battle. But the commander he sent betrayed Adhamkhan Akbarshah.

Akbar therefore marches towards Molva and confronts Adhamkhan's army. Panicked, Adhamkhan is forced to hand over all the spoils to Akbar [3, 76].

As for Akbarshah's conquest of Gondwana, Gafurjon Satimov's work reads as follows:

Akbar's intention to conquer the country was to expand the empire. To this end, in 1564, he sent Asafkhan and his army to Gondwana ... Gondwana thus passed into the hands of Akbar [1, 101].

The goal of Akbarshah's policy of conquering Rajasthan was the same as the conquest of Gondwana. That is, expanding the borders of the kingdom. However, the emperor returned the property to the governors and khans who had surrendered in the attack. There are many other military campaigns that Akbarshah took to conquer the Indian subcontinent. It is safe to say that Akbar Shah's policies and commanding skills were commendable during these marches. As mentioned above, the blood of a warrior like Amir Temur flows in his veins. Even Amir Temur did not touch the areas to which he surrendered during his military campaigns. It is not surprising that Akbar inherited such a policy from Temur.

In short, Akbar, a strong man and a skilful commander, gradually expanded his kingdom. To unite the great Baburid state, Akbar established a centralized system of government throughout the empire. We know that India has a long history of different

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religions and worldviews. The Great Akbar was a valuable force in maintaining peace and tranquility in such a religiously and culturally diverse empire. During his time, India developed a strong and stable economy, which led to the expansion of trade and great patronage of culture.

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