

RESPONSIBILITY TO BE A DEFENDER OF THE COUNTRY

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ABSTRACT

Establishment of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 31, 1991, the Law "On the Foundations of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted, an important document that enabled the young republic to implement military policy. In other words, the statement of the law "On state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" served as a legal basis for the formation of our Armed Forces.

Keywords: Defense, military science, defense doctrine, national security, military doctrine, Amir Temur.

INTRODUCTION

The foundation was laid by the Decree of September 6, 1991 on the organization of defense work. In accordance with the presidential decree of July 3, 1992, the Ministry of Defense was transformed into the Ministry of Defense. "It is created to protect the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the peaceful life and security of the population." "The Republic of Uzbekistan has sufficient Armed Forces to ensure its security." Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, twelfth convocation "On Defense" adopted at the thirteenth session of the Supreme Council on July 3, 1992 (adopted in the new edition at the fifth session of the Oliy Majlis on May 11, 2001). The law "On universal military service and military service" (the second edition was adopted at the tenth session of the Oliy Majlis on December 10, 2002), the text of the Military Oath, the General Military Regulations created the legal framework of our Armed Forces. In August 1995, at the third session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a military doctrine was adopted. Due to the military-political situation in the world and in the region, as well as threats to the security of the country, in February 2000, the Defense Doctrine of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted.

Amir Temur, full name (Amir Temur ibn Amir Taragay ibn Amir Barqul) April 9, 1336, near the town of Kesh (now Shahrisabz) Khoja ilgor village (now Yakkabag district) a great statesman of the Middle Ages, a great commander, the founder of a strong centralized state, a patron of science and culture, his intelligence was very strong. He could play the sword with both right and left hands without difficulty, a trait that was very important in battle. His father, Amir Muhammad Taragay, was one of the barlos of the Turkic dynasty, and Taragay, the father of Timur, one of the most influential intellectuals in Movarounnahr, was constantly on the banks of the Il River, a khanate. participated in the congresses of the convened chigatoy beys. In 1355 he married the daughter of the brother-in-law Amir Jaku.

The Emir of Movarounnahr, convinced of the abilities of Amir Temur, married his grandson Uljay Turkan aga the same year. When Tughluq Temur came to Movarounnahr, Amir Temur began to serve him. However, Tughluq Temur handed over Movarounnahr to his son Ilyas

Khoja, and Amir Temur refused to serve the prince and joined forces with Amir Hussein, the ruler of Balkh, to wage a serious war against the Mongols. In 1370, Amir Temur was proclaimed the Emir of Turan at a congress in Balkh. Amir Temur's main task was to endure a divided state and unite separate lands into one state. He appointed Samarkand as the capital of the state and quickly began to build fortifications and palaces on the city's walls. The reign of Amir Temur lasted for 35 years (1370-1405). He spent most of his life walking. Amir Temur died in Otrar in 1405 during his march to China.

Jalaliddin Mangu berdi (Jalal id - Diniya wa - d - Din Abu - I - Muzaffar Mankburni ibn Muhammad) was the last Khorezmshah. Ala id is the eldest son of Din Muhammad il and his Turkmen wife Oychechak. Jaloliddin takes the name Mankburni (or Manguberdi), which means "there is a spot on his face." Jalaliddin's exact date of birth is unknown, his official date of birth is 1198. Contrary to tradition, Jalaliddin's younger brother, Uzlakhon, ascends the throne.

Jalaliddin's younger brother was more educated than Uzlakhan, and Jalaliddin grew up in a military environment and learned martial arts early. Despite his young age, Jalaliddin tries to cross the border, where there are constant battles with the enemy.

Aware of Genghis Khan's planned invasion, he asked his father to put his army in the Syrdarya and meet the enemy there, but his father believed that the defensive walls and fortress would not leave the enemy in the country and decided not to gather the army. The Mongols invaded the city. First Bukhara was surrounded in 1220, then Samarkand. Seriously ill, Muhammad fled to the Caspian, then gathered his three sons, put a sword on Jalaliddin's waist, and appointed him heir to the throne, ordering his brothers to obey him. Jalaliddin gathered an army of three hundred loyal Turkmen men and set out for Khorasan. Around Nisa, they easily defeated the Mongol army of seven hundred men.

Jalaliddin will gather 70,000 troops when he arrives at the will. He is accompanied by his brother Amir al-Mulk, commander Temur Malik, Qarluq khan Azam Malik and Afghan teacher Muzaffar Malik. Genghis Khan sent an army of 30,000 men led by Shiki Hutuhu, which was almost completely destroyed. Genghis Khan himself marched against Jalaliddin. He was captured on December 9, 1221 on the banks of the Indus River. Jalaliddin orders his harem to be completely submerged, and then throws himself on a large rock in the Indus River with his tulpar to avoid captivity. According to legend, Genghis Khan told his sons, "Father and son should be like this."

Jalaliddin bravely resisted his enemies and was wounded and killed in the mountains of Kurdistan in 1230. The future defender is not older than 25 years, has a high school diploma, higher military service, specialization in military accounting and past military service, regardless of the length of military service. Individuals between the ages of 17 and 21 will have to go to the Department of Defense, where they live, and then undergo a medical examination. They will be 170 cm tall and weigh less than 62 kg. guys who don't are considered fit. After undergoing medical examinations, an applicant found fit for military service is placed on a physical test (3,000 meters, 100 meters and a horizontal bar), a candidate found physically fit is subjected to a psychological test, followed by dictation and a computer. candidates who pass the test and interview test will be placed on the final test.

In this military unit, reorganized by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 12, 2017, systematic work is being carried out to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism. To get acquainted with the conditions created in the formation of patriotic defenders, for example, the conditions at the Armed Forces Academy, which was reopened by the decision of the President on April 25, 2017.

Today, the academy plays a key role in the unified system of military education introduced in our country, literally plays a key role in the unified system of military education and has become a center of military science. The academy is engaged in the training of lieutenants, training of officers, special training of commanding staff of the army. Students and trainees are trained in military, humanities, and exact sciences. The educational process at the Academy is based on the best practices of foreign countries. The latest methods and technologies have been introduced into the educational process. Classrooms are equipped with modern simulators, training and laboratory equipment and computer equipment. In the classrooms, museums, kitchens, dormitories created at the academy, the President personally checks their education and military training. All conditions have been created to further improve the professional skills, intellectual level and culture of our defenders. The same conditions are created in the military units, where one-year servicemen will be able to improve their knowledge, study the weapons available in the Republic of Uzbekistan for a year and continue their military service on a contract basis after a year. In order to create a comfortable environment for contract servicemen, they and their families are provided with housing and a car to help them enroll their children in school. The highest duty of a defender is to defend the homeland in the first place, to fulfill any task entrusted to him, to protect the people, that is, his people, to the last breath, and not to give up on this path. Duty is a moral concept that means a person's obligation to an individual, family, community, country, homeland. It is closely related to such concepts as faith, consciousness, honesty, and conscience. The duty of a defender is no different, but he protects the homeland and the people, taking into account the above. It is the duty of a serviceman to protect his country from any evil eye, to be faithful to his oath, to every word he takes to his people, to his parents, to his officers, to his commanders. is the duty.

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