

THE GREAT COMMANDERS OF TURANA AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY ART

Najimov M. M.

Lieutenant Colonel, Academy of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Senior Teacher of the Department of Military Security

Abstract

This article scientifically covers and analyzes the trend of the development of Uzbek military art, the historical great commanders of Turan and their contribution of the development of military art.

Keywords: Uzbek National Military Art, country defense, security, army, combat order, military art, strategy, military heritage, military reform.

Introduction

The tendency towards the formation and development of the national military art of Uzbekistan is not noticeable today, on the contrary, its evolutionary development goes back to the distant past, that is, in connection with the emergence of Uzbek statehood and its history.

On the territory of Uzbekistan, generally in the Central Asian region, there have been a number of states from the earliest times to the present day. It was precisely in accordance with these conditions that military art changed, passing through phases of rise, crisis and revolution in the process of the gradual development of these countries.

We can divide the emergence and improvement of the national military art of the Republic of Uzbekistan into the following historical phases (periods):

The first stage. The emergence of the first statehood and the development of civilization (period from the 8th century BC to the 4th century AD Khorezm, Bactria, Sogdiya, Margiyona, Parkana, Sakas and Massagets).

The second stage. The period from the early Middle Ages to Islam. (from the IV century to the beginning of the VIII century) (Kidaris, Khioni, Kushani, Eftali, Turkish Khanate). Dominance of the Turkic peoples throughout the Eurasian region.

The third stage. X-XIII centuries, that is, the period before the invasion of the Mongols (Somanids, Karakhanids, Ghaznavids, Seljuks, Khorezmshahs). The ideological unity of Islam and the traditional fighting strength of Turkish tribes brought military-strategic thinking to a new level. As a result, they completely dominated the area from China to Asia Minor.

The fourth stage. Amir Temur and the Temurid era. The period from the second half of the 14th century to the beginning of the 16th century. The highest period of Uzbek statehood.

The fifth stage. 16th-19th Century, that is, the period before the invasion of Tsarist Russia (Bukhara Khanate (Shaibanites, Ashtarchanites), Bukhara Emirate (Mangites), Khiva Khanate



(Shaibanites, Kungirates), Kokan Khanate (The time of the Khanate caused internal divisions as a result of mutual Contradictions and conflicts arose at a time of stagnation and crisis in military art and isolation from the outside world.

The sixth stage. The period of dependence on Tsarist Russia from the middle of the 19th century to 1918. In order to artificially destroy the military potential of the local population in the colonial territories, they were not even enrolled in military service during this period.

The seventh stage. 1918-1991 years. During the period of the former USSR, military strategic thinking was completely controlled from Moscow and formed based on the principles of communist ideology. National commanders and military traditions could not even be remembered. It was only during the Second World War that the military legacy of our great generals was partially examined to achieve certain goals out of necessity.

The eighth stage. Independence period. From 1991 to today. Of course, the period of independence made it possible to restore our national history, including the military art and heritage of our great ancestors, and today they are widely used in the development of our national army.

From the first days of independence, great attention was paid to the organization of the country's defense and the development of legal criteria for the activities of the armed forces.

To develop military art, each people, in order to save their lives and those of their children, to protect their living lands, their drinking water and their cultivated lands, to protect their material and intangible values, must take defensive measures, attacks He carried out with his methods a special contribution, invented weapons and their improvement. Our courageous and steadfast ancestors also made a worthy contribution to the development of world military art as a product of defense consciousness, therefore the current generation should be aware of the existence of examples of national military thought, and the history of Uzbek national military thought goes back to distant times Past. Then we should ensure that the product of Uzbek military thought occupies a special place in the development of world military art and purposefully use it to educate our children in the spirit of patriotism, patriotism and patriotism. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Shavkat Mirziyoyev, said in his speech at the expanded session of the Security Council on January 12, 2021: "Great people like Amir Temur, Shah Rukh Mirza, "Jalaluddin Manguberdi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, our grandfathers founded their own martial arts and military school and spread it throughout the world" [1], filled the pages of the history of world military art with examples of national military heritage and reminded the public that the defense of our ancestors should present examples of strategies used to secure of peace and to protect interests. Because Uzbek military art is one of the unique examples of our national heritage and directly represents the example of military administration in the history of our national statehood.

About President Jalaluddin Manguberdi: "We speak the truth when we say that there are few great people who are his equal in love and loyalty to the motherland, honor and glory." This is the opinion of the wise scholar and righteous Ruler Mirza Ulugbek: "The people of the world have never seen such a valuable warrior, neither before nor after Jalaluddin." Even greatness itself bows to the determination of this man." "It is our duty to protect the lives and activities



of our patriotic and courageous “To study in detail ancestors like the great General Jalaluddin Manguberdi and make it widely known among our people, especially among the youth” [2]. Jalaluddin Manguberdi's leadership qualities, his skillful leadership of the army, his willpower and his ability to correctly assess the nature of the upcoming military operations are a testament to his ability to think strategically. Based on the composition, number and combat effectiveness of his troops, we can conclude that he used the strategy of exhausting the enemy.

Although Jalaluddin Manguberdi lived only thirty-two years, his name remained forever etched in history because of his courage, will and perseverance for the freedom and independence of the country. In fact, this name is a symbol of pride and pride for the young generation.

Jalaluddin Manguberdi's important fighting principles were as follows:

First, when conducting defensive battles, the enemy must correctly and timely determine the direction and timing of the main attack, promptly make the decision to take countermeasures, and move quickly to achieve victory.

Secondly, to arrange the battle order of the army based on the characteristics of the terrain and the battle order of the enemy army, concentrate the main forces, correctly choose the direction of the main attack, concentrate the forces in this direction and form a conspicuous group. Jalaluddin Manguberdi attached great importance to the perfect organization of the army's order of battle. This depends on the general's ability to correctly assess the situation and skillfully deploy the army.

Third, to move quickly and perform various maneuvers without wasting time. Achieving a collision and a sudden attack is of great strategic importance, and offensive warfare is characterized by a rapid and uninterrupted end result.

The fourth is to quickly capitalize on the success achieved.

Jalaluddin Manguberdi's glorious and exemplary life path, his political and military abilities, his services to the fatherland and his place in the history of the nations of the world have not lost their importance even today in educating the young generation in the spirit of spirituality, morality and patriotism on the contrary, it becomes more and more content-rich over time.

If we analyze the sources in detail, we will find that our great generals paid great attention, first of all, to defense issues.

“No nation was able to conquer such large areas in such a short time as the peoples of Central Asia at the time of Amir Temur” [6], wrote the Russian scientist M. I. in his work. Ivanin. The content of “Temur's Laws” is a political will for generations. The French historian L. Lyangle appreciated the importance of this historical monument and wrote: “Temur left his successor in the empire an even more valuable gift - the art of preserving it” [7].

Amir Temur's strategy is fully consistent with today's strategy. Temur's designs show that he was a great strategist. Amir Temur's special battles had a great influence on the development of world military science and art. Sohbkiran Amir Temur organized the order of battle of the troops in such a way that both defensive and offensive battles were fought with one order of battle. Nizamiddin Shami in his work “Zafarnama” mentioned the following information about the formation of Amir Temur's troops before the battle. Amir Sahibqiron organized the army



and made the seven slave units essential. It happened in a way that cannot be described [4, B-165.].

Such views and theoretical foundations for troop formation do not exist even in modern, militarily powerful foreign armies.

The division of Amir Temur's army into three, namely tactical, operational and strategic divisions, means that they in turn fought battles, skirmishes and strategic operations. Its scientific basis is reflected in Tuzuk [3]. Such a tripartite division of the army did not occur under any general until the beginning of the 20th century, i.e. until the end of the First World War.

The information in Tzukur suggests that Amir Temur's strategy is based on defense. At Tuzuk, Sahibgiron told his commanders that he would never go first into battle [3]. If we analyze all his campaigns, before the start of almost all of his military operations, trenches were dug, artificial structures were erected, artificial barriers were erected, and defensive measures were carried out.

There are a number of examples and evidence that the entrepreneur Amir Temur is a great strategist whose greatness is recognized by the world community. As an example, we would like to cite the following information: Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the modern Turkish state, said the following about Amir Temur: "I cannot guarantee whether I would have been able to do such great things if I had would have done." I was in Amir Temur's place , but Amir Temur would have done greater things than I could in my place."

Another great general who left an indelible mark on the development of military strategy is Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur. The greatness of Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur is, in a sense, explained by the brilliance of his personality. First, he is a king, a ruler, a noble person who directs the country's affairs. Bobur's great leadership and military leadership brought him to this great rank. He also viewed fighting as an art [8].

His greatness was the fact that he carried out major reforms in the army, his skillful intelligence, the founder of the national artillery and the skillful organization and conduct of modern military operations. One of the first and most important tasks of today's military strategy is to "determine the characteristics of modern (future) combat operations." It is this aspect that Z.M. It can be noted that this was one of the main directions of Bobur's military activity and the most important factor in the implementation of his strategy.

Due to the great importance given to the improvement of military affairs during the Bobur era and the very effective reforms in the army, this army became a powerful, disciplined and invincible army.

In the future, a deeper study of the military art of our great generals and its widespread application in educating the young generation in the spirit of patriotism will serve to prepare them in accordance with today's requirements.



References:

1. Mirziyoyev Sh. 2020-yil 12-yanvar kuni xavfsizlik kengashining kengaytirilgan tartibdagi yig'ilishida so'zlagan nutqi.
2. Mirziyoyev Sh. 2022-yil 29-avgust kuni Urganch shahrida Jaloliddin Manguberdi haykalining ochilishiga bag'ishlangan tantanali marosimda so'zlagan nutqi.
3. Темур тузуклари / Тахририй ҳайъат: Б. Абдуҳалимов., Форсча матндан А. Соғуний ва Ҳ Кароматов тарж. – Т.: О‘zbekiston, 2018. – 184 б.
4. Низомиддин Шомий. Зафарнома / Форс тилидан ўгирувчи Юнусхон Ҳакимжонов. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1996. – 527 б.
5. Шарафуддин Али Яздий. Зафарнома / Муҳаммад Али ибн Дарвеш Али ал-Бухорий таржимаси. Сўз боши, табдил, изоҳлар ва кўрсаткич муаллифлари ва нашрга тайёрловчилар: А. Аҳмад., Ҳ. Бобобеков. – Т.: Шарқ, 1997. – 381 б.
6. Иванов М.И. “Икки буюк саркарда. Чингизхон ва Амир Темур: ҳарбий санъати, стратегия ва тактикаси” Т.: Янги аср авлоди, 2017.
7. Л. Лянглэ. Жизнь Тимура. Т., 1890.
8. Раҳмонов В. Ғарибинг Андижонийдур. “Шарқ” нашриёт-матбаа акциядорлик компанияси бош таҳририяти. / В. Раҳмонов – Т.: - 2008. 210 бет.

