

HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF TROOP SERVICE AND DEFENSE ORGANIZATION IN MILITARY UNITS

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Abstract: the article tries to reveal the structure of the military units formed with the emergence of the first states, the improvement of the weapons used in guarding and defense, and the military reforms of each state regarding the formation of a standing army.

Key words: ancient civilizations, army types, military units, Centuria, Kahorta, Legion, standing army, military style, supreme commander, defense system, military reforms.

In order to wake up a nation lying in ignorance, first of all, wake up its history.

A. Augustian

INTRODUCTION

Any individual is characterized by his struggle for survival, his tireless work, his pursuit of spirituality and enlightenment, including various combat and defensive weapons, including various hunting, offensive, defensive and labor weapons, his social consciousness and spiritual world, and the level of socio-economic and political relations.

The peoples who lived in Central Asia defended their territories and created methods of defense organization. The weapons, attack and defense tactics used by the peoples of Central Asia in the development and military operations that left a mark in history are being studied more and more widely with the help of archeological scientists and historians. At all stages of the history and development of our statehood, it was considered an important task to ensure the security and peace of our people and to protect state objects.

On the one hand, the reforms and measures carried out in the military units and troops are due to necessity, on the other hand, the potential of the troops, their number, modern weapons and ammunition, tactical maneuverability, and the system of guarding territories and military

fortifications are organized at a high level, not only in their time, but also in today's era. has not lost its potential.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

In the study of the history of the organization of military service and defense in military units, the methods of comparative literature comparison, the importance of guarding and defense in historical sources, clarifying what tools were used, and analyzing the achievements and shortcomings of the work carried out in this direction were used. We obtained the following information by studying foreign journals and Internet information, as well as scientific articles of scientists conducting research in this direction.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The history of troops and military units is a study of very deep historical roots and an important component of the rich material and non-material culture of our nation, which founded one of the centers of ancient civilization. Our people considered patriotism as the most sacred concept even in the stone and bronze ages. We know from ancient sources that Herodotus, the ancient Greek historian, traveled around the world and wrote the work "History" consisting of nine books. In the work "History" he tried to give information about the ancient people of our country.

Sogdians, Bactrians (Bakhtarians), Khorezmians, Sakas and Massagets lived in the 9th-6th centuries BC. These tribes have organized certain alliances and associations in order to protect themselves from external threats. With the emergence of the first states, defense structures began to be built in order to protect their borders, ensure the peace of the population and protect them from external attacks. Creating a military force and improving its weapons began to be considered an important task of every country. For this reason, the history of military art and statehood have developed in close connection.

The Roman Army was considered the most developed, improved army, and originally the Romans who owned land were recruited into the military. Later, men up to the age of 17 could serve in the army, which was considered a permanent military force. At that time, a group of warriors consisting of 80 people was formed and they were called Centuries¹. A few Centuries

¹ Centuria - in Latin centuria - a hundred; (centum -hundred) was a division of 100 warriors in the Ancient Roman Empire. Boynazarov F. History of the ancient world. Publication of the people's heritage named after A. Qadiri. T.: 2004. 464 p.

made up a Kagorta, and 10 Kagortas² made up a Legion³. The majority of the warriors were literate and they were provided with clothing and weapons in addition to being paid for their services. Their term of service was set at 25 years. In return for 25 years of service, a legionary was granted housing, a decent monthly salary, and permission to serve in various Roman territories.⁴

If we look at the historical sources, the reforms in the military sphere were carried out by the emperor Octavian Augustus in the history of the Roman Empire. In 33 BC, he significantly reduced the number of soldiers, leaving seventy legions of the best, selected. But he formed a well-equipped army in accordance with all the requirements of the military art of that time, which was disciplined and had a high fighting condition. In order to ensure his security, he forms the "Praetorian Guard", which is equivalent to a military unit of the Kagorta. Initially, these units were tasked with some police duties, including the protection of important individuals. From the 1st century BC to the beginning of the 1st century AD, with the transformation of the republic into an empire, situations arose that could only be resolved by police forces. As the population grew, regular law enforcement agencies were tasked with maintaining order in cities and quelling dissent from poor or dependent populations.⁵

The main part of Amir Temur's army was settled population. Officials in the rank of tavochi were engaged in collecting the military units from the regions. Along with the cavalrymen who formed the basis of the military forces, the infantry also served in the army. Amir Temur's army was formed on the basis of ten military units. Lashkar is divided into districts - ten thousand, Hazara thousand, army - hundreds and ayl - tens. Amir Temur established military positions such as district headman to lead an army of ten thousand, mirihazora for units of one thousand, army chief for hundreds and ailboshi for tens.

During the military campaign, messengers (reconnaissance), among them the Yasovul unit, and the Manglai - vanguard unit, go ahead. Between Manglai and the main parts of the army, the commander's residence and reserve parts are located around it, and it is called "surplus". The main

² A cagorta is a standard tactical military unit of a Roman legion, consisting of approximately 480 warriors. Boynazarov F. History of the ancient world. Publication of the people's heritage named after A. Qadiri. T.: 2004 464 p.

³ Legion means a military assembly derived from the Latin word legionis. In the ancient Roman Empire, it was considered the main organizational unit (union) of the army. Boynazarov F. History of the ancient world. Publication of the people's heritage named after A. Qadiri. T.: 2004 464 p.

⁴ Boynazarov F. History of the ancient world. Publication of the people's heritage named after A. Qadiri. T.: 2004 464 p.

⁵ Семёнов В. В. [Преторианские когорты: модель и практика](#) // Parabellum : журнал. -СПб., 2001. - № 12. - [ISSN 1683-8114](#)

combat units of Amir Temur's army consisted of the center, right-burongor and left-juvongor wings. In front of each wing, there would be one additional guard manglai - vanguard, and one guard military formations - Qanbuls on the flanks. Thus, the army consisted of seven parts - arms. Historian Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi writes that Amir Temur was the first to implement the order of deploying the army into seven divisions. These arms acted independently in battles and were subordinated only to the army commander. Amir Temur supported new military methods of fighting. In particular, in order to protect the flanks of the army from the enemy's attack during the battle, and in turn to bypass the enemy's forces from the side and attack them from behind, the kanbul was introduced. These units were led by A. Temur with high skill, who understood the importance of military power in the management of the country.

In 1805, Olim Khan was the first to form a regular army of 10,000 men in the Kokan Khanate. The army was structurally composed of 4 units called sipoh (cavalry), gunner (artillery), soldier (infantry) and selected special unit (galabotit and snipers). Naturally, at that time, the cavalry formed the basis of the army. They were provided materially, and every cavalryman who served continuously was given a horse and a saddle-harness by the khanate, whose value was up to 80 gold. 20,000 cavalrymen served in the army of the Kokan Khanate. Khudoyar Khan created a relatively modern artillery army. The commander of the army was given the title "Amiri Lashkar" during the military operation. He was considered the Commander-in-Chief of the army and was personally responsible for military action. In the army, a mingboshi (Supreme Commander), amir lashkar, koshbegi (governor of a beklirik who has his own army), botirboshi (responsible for the state of military affairs in the bekliriks), vali (deputy commander, artillery commander), qalabon (head of the weapons and ammunition production workshop and warehouse) , there were high-ranking military titles and positions such as yovar (special head of the amir lashkar), toksoba (head of a military unit with his own clan) and ponsadboshi (commander of a military force of 500 men). During the military operations, the khan's personal guards encouraged the soldiers in battle. It was also considered their duty to remind retreatants about their duty. Qazi askar - before the start of military action, jihad was announced in front of the army on behalf of the khan. In addition, he evaluated the booty and was responsible for the morale of the army. The chief judge supervised the implementation of the fatwa issued by the mufti of the army. During the military action, a

group of 5 people worked in each unit. Their mission was to carry wounded soldiers off the battlefield and bury the dead⁶.

The Emir of Bukhara, Nasrullah Khan, solved the problems related to the formation of a standing army in the state security issues of that time by carrying out military reforms. Nasrullah Khan carried out military reforms in 1837. The innovation of the reform was first of all the 3 types of permanent army structure consisting of soldiers, servicemen and artillerymen. Regular foot soldiers were called soldiers, and cavalrymen were called navkars. Initially, the soldiers' part consisted of 800 people, and the artillery part consisted of 250 people. Soldiers are divided into divisions of one hundred, fifty, twenty-five and ten, and special uniforms have been introduced for the regular army. The clothes were changed every 3 years. The process of supplying the regular army with weapons, which lasted for more than a year, was also related to the number of this army. In order to keep the permanent army in one place, Amir Nasrullah Khan built a settlement called "Sarbozkhana" consisting of 800 houses on the outskirts of Bukhara. The term of service of the regular army at that time was not limited⁷. Soldiers are also allowed to engage in handicrafts and trade in the barracks.

At the beginning of the 20th century (1917-1920), the national army was established in Turkestan. Due to the existing conditions and the military-political situation, the rebel army often used the tactics (method) of guerrilla warfare in battles under the leadership of certain commanders. Guerrilla warfare played a leading role throughout the movement's history. In addition, the insurgents fought against the Red Army using battle tactics such as pitched battle, encirclement, and alternative skirmishes. Qorboshi (the Turkic term kor - this is the number of forty, head - means the manager) - in the Middle Ages, in the Central Asian khanates, at first, a mirshab guarding the city at night, then an armory, and during the time of Kokand Khan Khudayarkhan (a storehouse) was used to make various weapons and cannons. was the head of enterprises. In Turkestan, it is classified as the title of a military leader who carried out armed actions against the Soviet (Red) Army⁸. Army Horde (Army) was located in the special residences of the big commanders who moved in the places. The military forces that formed the basis of the army settled in Horde. Horde was surrounded by a defense system and served to ensure security at that time.

⁸ Ziyaeva D.X. "O'zbekistonda harbiy ish tarixidan" monografiyasi. T.: 2012 yil. b -256.

⁹ O'sha manbaa. b -256.

¹⁰ Shamsutdinov R., Mo'minov N. "O'zbekiston tarixi". T.: 2020 yil. b -461.

It is known from history that the armed struggle against the Reds was carried out by the emirates and khanates in extremely complicated and unequal conditions. Lack of material, outdated communication and weapons, organizational and financial problems, sharp conflicts between the local population and the troops, drastic measures of the Red Army, violence against the families of the local civilian population, creating a movement with the help of special intelligence, spies and spies and the troops from within the policy of fragmentation, disunity and further escalation of mutual conflicts weakened the armies of the Emirate and the Khanates. Such struggles continued until 1924, in 1924 they achieved the partition of Turkestan, and this movement was suppressed, its active participants were brutally punished, but the movement of small groups did not stop until 1935.

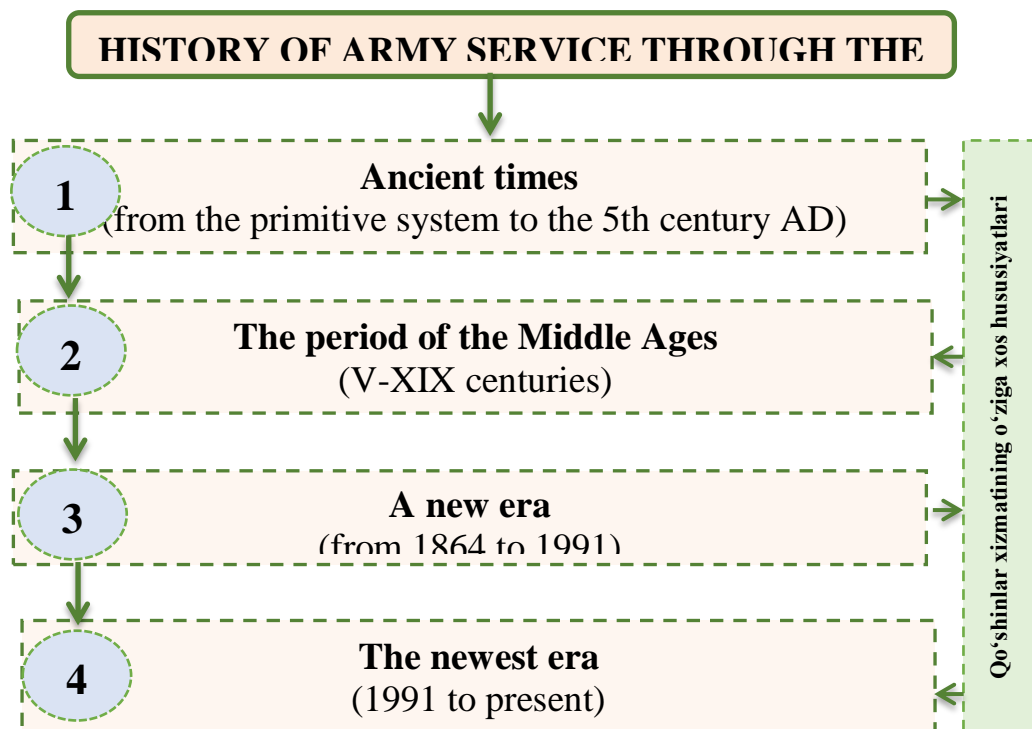


Figure 1. History of military service by periods⁹.

We named these stages in military service studied in the framework of our research "History of military service by periods". Including:

The ancient period (from the primitive system to the 5th century AD) included such social relations as the protection of the tribes, the formation of the first states, the construction of defense

⁹ Muallif tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan.

structures, the formation of the rulers' residence and the system of guarding warehouses, and the improvement of weapons.

The period of the Middle Ages (V-XIX centuries) - organization of regular troops; Processes of formation of service types, improvement of defensive and offensive combat types, further improvement of weapons and equipment have taken place in the troops.

The new period (1864-1991) - invasions during the geopolitical division, the importance of guarding and defense during the First and Second World Wars, the reform of military units and the organization of the army service as a separate department led to the improvement of service types with the division of services in military units.

The most recent period (from 1991 to the present) - the reorganization of our Armed Forces in the years of independence, various aggressions - attacks on military units - the causes (events of 2005) were studied, the use of modern security equipment and artificial intelligence capabilities in military units in guarding and defense took the service to a new level.

Conclusion

In short, each country began to build defense structures in order to ensure its independence, to ensure the peace of the common people, and to protect them from external attacks. Creating a military force and modernizing its weapons has become an important task of the state. In times of political chaos and disunity, military work also stagnated instead of progressing. From the first days of our independence, the formation of the National Army, which has been able to protect our independence, security and territorial integrity, and become a reliable and solid guarantee of stable and consistent democratic development, is considered as the main issue of the policy of the New Uzbekistan state.

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