

THE IMPORTANCE OF COMBAT TRADITIONS IN THE UPBRINGING OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM

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Annotation: *this article covers the importance of the fighting traditions of the Armed Forces of the Uzbek people in educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism, as well as the contribution of our Uzbek people in the second jaxon war.*

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A constituent part of any state, its Armed Forces, is formed. Any army with a certain combat history creates its own traditions. Traditions are an important element of the upbringing of the personal composition of troops, which find their reflection in vows, statutes, manuals to the motherland and, in most cases, determine the movement of the warrior on the battlefield and in peacetime.

The power of the martial tradition lies in their ideological basis.

Combat traditions-encourage fighters of the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan to perform their military duties in an exemplary manner, to serve their people and Homeland conscientiously and faithfully.

Important combat traditions are considered to be:

- loyalty to the oath to the motherland;

- love for motherland;

- firm confidence in victory over any enemies of our homeland;

- constant shyness to the defense of the motherland, loyalty to the oath to the motherland, military duty, examples of mass heroism remain the standard of action for the fighters of our armed forces even today, as in our past ancestors. This wonderful martial tradition, which arose in the troops of sahibqiron Amir Temur, Khwarazmshah Jalaliddin Manguberdi, is currently being continued on the side of the fighters of the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan and enriched with new content, new features.

Within the martial tradition, the oath to the motherland has a special purpose. He is considered a military man, a sacred oath to the loyalty of a young warrior to his homeland. Each word of the oath to the motherland reminds the warrior that he is qualified to reliably protect his independent homeland, its sovereignty and territorial integrity before his native land, people and President. The oath to the homeland has existed for many centuries as a warrior's oath. If we look at our history, we will witness that the basis of the oath to the motherland goes back to the distant past. For example, in the army of Amur Temur, the Great Prince, such a udum was followed: every military chief at the time of the army's survey lined up his subordinates in the presence of Jahangir and swore allegiance to him. Such military oaths were in the armies of Babur, Manguberdi, as well as in other historical periods.

Oath to the motherland-the warrior's own independent Motherland is harmonized with his love for the Republic of Uzbekistan, his native land and people. This love for the motherland, the people and the president always accompanies the warrior and is considered his unquenchable Roadster star.

There will be a date, an event in the life of each person that will leave a bright mark for life, a date that will leave a great impression and remain in memory. One such event in the life of a warrior is his acceptance of the oath to the motherland.

Taking the oath to the motherland is an unforgettable event. While the warrior swears before his homeland, he drinks out to defend his honor, freedom and independence. Before the spirit of the ancestors, he vows to be a devoted son of the motherland, people, holy Uzbek soil until the last drop of blood remains.

From the wonderful martial traditions of our armed forces, again, love for its military part and the combat flag, respect its commander and protect him in battle, improve the militarism of fighters, strengthen military discipline, strive to increase socio-political awareness. Since these traditions are very important, necessary, they are included in the requirements of the all-military regulations of the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan. It is well known to us that military regulations have the power of law.

The multinational people of Uzbekistan, along with all the progressive humanity, took an active part in the Second World War in 1941-1945, making a worthy contribution to ensuring the great victory over fascism. The courage and heroism that has shown our country during the war years is a huge School of courage, a source of pride for us, and as time passes, the importance of these immortal values is growing. Therefore, every year may 9 is widely celebrated in our country as the day of memory and appreciation. Paying deep tribute to the memory of our ancestors who died in the Second World War and paying special attention and respect to our veterans who fought in the battles against fascism, on the Labor Front, became a noble tradition in our country.

The Second World War was a war of unprecedented size and horror in world history, which put heavy calamities on the head of all mankind.

Uzbekistan's economic and labor resources were mobilized to the front. During this period, a new labor regime was introduced in Uzbekistan, that is, the working day was extended, weekends and labor holidays were canceled. The industrialists of Uzbekistan rebuilt about 300 enterprises until the end of 1941, adapting them to the production of combat equipment, weapons, ammunition. In these enterprises, men mobilized to the front were replaced by the elderly, women.

Uzbekistan's industrialists added the work of putting the enterprises on the Military Trail to the heavier work of placing and launching the transplanted enterprises. The plant "Rostselmash", which was immediately deployed in Tashkent, delivered military communications products "Katyusha" and mortar shells, the aviation plant combat aircraft, the cable plant brought from Kolchuginsk.

According to the Republic, by the end of 1941, 300 industrial enterprises began to produce only military products.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan compartmentalization put an end to the work in the field of military tracing of the industry of the Republic, placement of

transplanted equipment, and the task of broadening the production of weapons at Enterprises was promoted. To do this, measures were set out to organize the production of metal cutting stations and precision measuring instruments, strengthen the extraction of rare metals and create a black and non-ferrous metallurgical industry, expand the power base, increase oil production by 2-3 times, strengthen coal mining, establish large construction material production enterprises, prepare 30 thousand skilled workers in the short term. The transplanted enterprises were completed in 4-5 months for short periods unprecedented in history, some even for 1-2 months, and began to provide military products for the front.

During the war years, oil production in the Republic increased 4 times and increased from 478 thousand tons in 1945. The growth of the energy and fuel industry has provided a favorable base for the development of the mechanical engineering industry. At the base of the factories moved from the West, 16 factories, textile and machine-building enterprises were established. Most of the factories in our pre-war Republic were also rebuilt to accommodate the production of various tools, machines, combat equipment. Since the main raw material of these enterprises was metal, the demand for it began to grow more and more.

During the war years, activities were carried out to develop the building materials industry, textile and footwear industries, food industry, local industries. In 1943 alone, 12 oil mills, 3 cotton refineries, 4 sugar mills and 4 canneries were built and put into operation. During the war years, 280 new industrial enterprises were built and launched in Uzbekistan. New industries emerged-aviation, stationery, heavy machinery, black and non-ferrous metallurgy and other industries. Tashkent remained one of the largest industrial centers of the USSR.

Victory in the war was associated with transport work. On January 25, 1943, a special resolution" on the work of the Tashkent railway " was adopted. The railway was placed under martial law, in which workers were considered mobilized, while strict discipline such as military personnel was forced to comply. A military graph was introduced, which envisaged the movement of trains to pass troops and military loads in the first place. The Tashkent Railroaders were instructed to keep the equipment of the transplanted enterprises and millions of people in a timely continuous transition from West to East, and combat equipment and weapons from East to West.

In short, during the war years, the Uzbek people made an unparalleled contribution to victory with their hard work, dedication.

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