

THE IMPORTANCE OF "TEMUR TUZUK" IN PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Qodirov Samandar Bobir o'g'li*Fergana State University**Cadet of the Faculty of military education*

Annotation: *The Maskur article covers the role of Timur traps in educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism. The "Iron traps", essay with sokhibiran pencil, place bemisl pride in the hearts of young people, fulfilling the task of an invaluable school in growing them truly human, raising them as fearless and brave, intelligent and patriotic. The historical works of Amir Temur and their attitude to their writing, the exactingness to be khaqqani are worthy of the taxins. Before our eyes stands a poisonous human urine, which has great knowledge, is wise, possesses thoughtful life experience, thinks of future generations, burns and burns for the motherland, property and nation.*

Keywords: *Amir Temur, patriotism, istedadli sarkarda, Temur traps, Nizamiddin Shami.*

The importance of the works written and written about him in the understanding of the Suran period of sokhibiran is extremely great. In this regard, especially directly related to its name, it is even more clear from the day that the "holes" that he himself lowered into the Cup are an invaluable resource. This monument is a unique masterpiece about the Personality of Amir Temur and his ERA, about the structure of the state and the maintenance of the Kingdom, about the weather of the usha era, about which people in general can give a wide picture in the stagnation of relations between them. The Emir Temür dynasty, and the TA'bir joyiz, was the creation of sokhibqiron, this kingdom was immortalized by the hard work of our grandfather, whose laws were born out of vital necessity, while the "Temür traps" appeared as a vivid expression of all. Ha, indeed, "Timur traps" were created by the need and demand of the Times. This can be written, of course, by salta-Nath, who went through the poisons of State Administration and gained tremendous experience in this regard, in the words of the famous history writer Nizamiddin Shomi, "only a person like Amir Temur, who has achieved mature careers with his mature efforts and serious personality," can write a book about this. There can not be shubkha here. When we read the "Iron traps", we will see how the author is of high spirituality.

The historical works of Amir Temur and their attitude to their writing, the exactingness to be khaqqani are worthy of the taxins. Before our eyes stands a poisonous human urine, which has great knowledge, is wise, possesses thoughtful life experience, thinks of future generations, burns and burns for the motherland, property and nation.

It is known that Amir Temur summoned Nizamiddin Shomi to his khuzur on August 11, 1401 ad. He is responsible for collecting what he has written about the history of the state, from the beginning of his work to that day, clearing it of excess words and ordering it in chapters, but on the condition that takallufu say that you will refrain from decorating, the adornment of lof beating.

Here it is revealed that sokhibiron's attitude towards the work to be written about himself and his kingdom, his vision of how the work will be written, is very clear, and his demand is high. That is, when the history of the state of sokhibiron is written, there should be no place for excess takalluf, lofu praise... Let everything be written only khaqqani... Shomiy says in support of the words of sokhibiran: "the word is good and fluent, the people of Awam realize its meaning, and the people of character do not blame it." With sokhibqiron, muarrich's thoughts come out of one place. Amir Temür said, " I have such a word as khokhlaimen!", he agrees.

When he explains to muarrich why the work should be written in a simple way, sohibiron implies that it will be free from silence, simple, finished for the common people, read by many: "in books written in the same style, with thirst and exaggeration, the goals of Vision disappear in the middle, " says Amir Temur. — If any of those who are endowed with the word rule-law will remain proud of its meaning, but the other ten, but not one hundred, are powerless to know its meaning, to aim. For this reason, its benefits will not be equal to all..."These words indicate the importance of the book in general, the value of science, history, the deep understanding of Amir Temur.

Nizamiddin Shomi's"triumphal "was one of two books written about sokhibkiran and his state directly on the commission of Amir Temur, the first being Ghiyosiddin Ali's" Diary of the Indian razavati". Both books are known to have passed through and been approved by Amir Temur. Ghiyosiddin Ali writes that a special decree on the completion of this first book states that for history some of Jahangir's triumphal processions should be described, followed by the Indian procession. Even then, Ghiyosiddin Ali would not give in to loudness, and writing in a simple, all-comprehensible language would be made mandatory.

It should be said that the work is put on paper for many years, returns to the text that began over time, is shortened, filled, leaves the establishment as if it were continued again in the person.

The "Iron traps" were one of the great-grandfathers ' feats. It is a pity that the noble family took the opportunity and took the same zakhmat and hardship as writing a book that would be the sight of our culture, without much public work. Sokhibiran is very aware that he is writing his book for generations. It is not for nothing. The fact that for centuries the work has been translated from languages into languages and is widely insisted, research is being carried out on it in different languages proves the vital and saccharine original work of the "Timur traps", necessary for mankind. Because the period in which Emir Temür lived, his intense activity, Mana salkam seven hundred years pass, does not make anyone indifferent in the world, but attracts like an oxangrabo, and interest is gaining momentum.

In addition to the fact that the "Temur traps", full of life-like hickories, are a unique enlightened object, the descriptions that Amir Temur gives about his figure, sajiya, psyche, nature, rich personality and humanity, if we say in one word, are very important. Amir Temur appears in the" Tuzuks " as the protector of justice, the one with the word, the noble, the forgiving, The Brave, The Fearless, The Master of excellent events, the skillful warlord, the great monk.

He shows diligence in obtaining the right of oppressors, because he knows well: the country can stand blasphemy (irreligion, clairvoyance), but cannot tolerate tyranny. When he hears from the governors and sipokh which one has wronged the people, he will take action against them in respect of fairness and dishonesty. He does good to the good, and gives the bad to his own evil... Nine shares of public works are placed on the board, leaving only one share to the sword. "...Navkar, who was held by Ghanim, would have been honest with the salt of his land if he carried a sword against us," the "Tuzuks" said. Amir Temur believes that navkar, who is honest with the salt of his land, is revered, even if he is an enemy Navkar! Because, he defended his land! When any navkar forgets the truth of salt and fidelity, and at the time of the savashish, he turns away from his soul and tries to hold the foot of Amir Temur, sokhibqiron sees him as the worst enemy of himself... These are vivid examples of the fact that sokhibiron prioritizes justice and dishonesty even in the most difficult situations.

Sokhibqiran was an open face, and rakhmu was well versed in embracing the people with compassion. Hiroj would be charged by raiyat (the population) not by beating and questioning, but by ogoxification, drying, explanation. He was always ogox of raiyat's condition, seeing his great ones in the ranks of Oga, and his little ones in the place of children. The dargohi was always open to the sofdilites, Sayyids (Muslims from the descendants of the Prophet Muhammad), scholars and phosils. Always living talpinib to justice, jabru sought to stay away from oppression. If anyone had progress, he would never have forgotten it. No one would seek revenge. Those who were disillusioned and ungrateful would never have lost their assembly, but would have been happy with the old and experienced, who would have considered the future in their assembly and considered the distant... The following words about a true friend also report the teranity of the common sense of our people: "a true friend is great, " says Amir Temur. - He never hurts his friend, even if he hurts, he accepts his apology...".

"Timur's traps" are such philosophical generalizations, a coherent work rich in life conclusions.

Academic I during the colonial years. Muminov of the "holes " N. Ostroumov edition (1894.) published a handwriting (1968.), Alichontura Sogunius translated this rare work into our native language in the Journal "Gulistan" (1967.) printed. This was the first translation of the "Temür Tuzuk " done during the shuro period. These steps deserve to be appreciated as examples of genuine courage in times when the name Amir Temur was repressed.

During the years of independence, one of our scientists who carried out serious work on the study of "Timur traps", printing not only in asliyat, but also in other languages, became academician Buriboy Akhmedov. He wrote detailed preface to the 1991, 1996 editions of the work, adding detailed isoxes.

Asomiddin Urinboev, Khabibulla Karomatov, Hamidulla Karomatov, Ashraf Akhmedov, Omonulla Buriev, Khaydarbek Bobobekov, Halim Boboev, Akhmadjon Kuronbekov, as well as our zakhic scientists have created scientific research and published translations. The articles and works of the people's writer of Uzbekistan Pirimkul Kadyrov sermazmun on this subject are of great interest to readers.

As you know, “Temur traps” consists of two articles. The first article was made up of the most notable events of the life of sokhibiran, which are valuable for the fact that they have become documents of history. In a short, simple, understandable language, the events of the essay are equally understandable to different classes of readers. Importantly, these events correspond to events in reliable sources such as the works of Ghiyosiddin Ali, Nizamiddin Shomiy, Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi. The second article was made up of state laws, the tuzuks. On the way to the creation of the Kingdom, these traps were a complex of life-Law, which life itself brought about, which are still of local importance today.

The “Iron traps”, essay with sokhibiran pencil, place bemisl pride in the hearts of young people, fulfilling the task of an invaluable school in growing them truly human, raising them as fearless and brave, intelligent and patriotic.

LITERATURE USED:

1. S.Mamajonov military history textbook Fergana.2021
2. Jonah Oghuz. Amir Temur”governor of the world". - T.: New century generation, 2018. – 590 B. Turkey.
3. Mikhail Ivanin. Genghis Khan and Amir Temur. - T.: New century generation, 2018. – 301 B.
4. Bakhtiyar Abdugafur. Sultan Jalaliddin Manguberdi. - T.: New century generation, 2019
5. Razin E.A. Istorija voennogo iskusstva. 1994.
6. Mikhail Ivanin. Genghis Khan and Amir Temur. - T.: New century generation, 2018. – 301 b.
7. Art of military history, textbook H.Dadabaev. Tashkent 2013.
8. Temur dust Tashkent-2005. East