



## ORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

*Ismatov Mamasabir*

*Director Of The Military Training Center Of The National University Of Uzbekistan*

### ABOUT ARTICLE

**Key words:** Uzbekistan, defense Ministry , Turkestan military district , From the second half of the 1980s, national disputes and disagreements on border issues began to arise in the territory of the former union.

**Abstract:** This in the article Uzbekistan Republic defense of the ministry organize to be done his the goal and duties and structural structures about information given

**Received:** 11.01.2024

**Accepted:** 16.01.2024

**Published:** 21.01.2024

### INTRODUCTION

the leadership of Uzbekistan attaches great importance to the strengthening of the country's defense capabilities, on June 19, 1990, a commission on defense issues and social protection of military personnel was established in Uzbekistan based on the decision of the Supreme Soviet of the UzSSR. The commission was tasked with reviewing the current rules for military service and its completion , improving some of its aspects, and sending a group of People's Deputies of the Uzbek SSR to the Ministry of Defense of the USSR and the Committee on Defense Issues and State Security of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR with the proposals of the republic on improving the moral and spiritual environment in the military units. .

of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, having studied the activity of this commission, defined a number of tasks in its Resolution dated August 1, 1990, and assigned specific tasks to the deputies to fulfill them . These are the revision of the list of diseases related to the restriction of conscription , the detailed discussion of any situation related to the death of soldiers during their service in the army, the punishment of the culprits, the command structure of the Turkestan military district to report to the deputies about such cases , the death such as always taking care of the family members of the military personnel , expanding the work on the training of officers from among the local people. In the 90s of the 20th century , there were cases in which the conditions in the life and marriage of the army, contrary to the military regulations, especially in the military construction units, were unbearable, and young men who decided to choose the profession of an officer faced difficulties in entering military educational institutions . The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.Karimov emphasized that many Uzbek young men died as a result of the unhealthy environment during military service , and that 430 Uzbek soldiers died in 1989 alone, and that these tragic circumstances were the result of the false communist

ideology. On June 20, 1990, a Letter to the President of the USSR M.S. Gorbachev was received regarding the issue of disbanding military construction parts used in the national economy of the country. In the petition, it was pointed out that 166 iron coffins arrived in Uzbekistan in five months of 1990 and that the leadership of the country is not indifferent to this situation. As a result of the efforts of the leadership of the republic and the general public, the materials about the military servicemen who were drafted from Uzbekistan and died in 1990 were studied and sent to the Military Prosecutor's Office of the USSR to take drastic and decisive measures.

Realizing that the weakening of management in the army, its loss from control is dangerous for society, the leadership of the Republic of Uzbekistan determined its own path in the field of the army, and these practical actions were a military strategic policy that was reflected in the defense of the country.

Uzbekistan, which began to build its own national army, tried to protect its sons, and the work done in practice soon paid off. After the decision adopted by the government in the spring of 1990 as a result of the death of a number of Uzbek soldiers, the number of Uzbek soldiers in construction battalions significantly decreased, and the number of special units increased. According to the Decree of the President of the Uzbek SSR on September 4, 1990 "On conscripting young people into military service and improving military service", starting from the fall of 1990, it was decided to stop sending conscripts to military construction units located outside the territory of Uzbekistan. In this Decree, it was emphasized that the rights and freedoms of the conscripts to perform military service will be protected by the leadership of the country.

of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR in the presence of the President of May 10, 1991, it was decided not to send any Uzbek youth to the military service of the Trans-Caucasus Military District, the Caspian Flotilla and the Black Sea Fleet. The tasks of sending legally married young men to the military units located in the territory of the Turkestan military district, as well as releasing the conscript from military service if a brother or sister died during military service, were set. The main purpose of the work carried out in this field was aimed at making the Uzbek conscripts do military service on the territory of the republic, putting an end to military construction, which is a form of labor, and creating the foundations of the national army.

As an integral part of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR and its Armed Forces, Uzbekistan, which declared its independence in a situation where the military district of Turkestan, which has a huge military power, is still preserved, has set itself the goal of establishing an independent army in the military sphere.

After the coup d'état in the Soviet Union, under the influence of the political processes in the national republics, on December 8, 1991, at the meeting of the leaders of the Republic of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine in Minsk, it was noted that the Soviet Union could not continue its activities in practice, and an agreement was signed on the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States, in which the Soviet Union became an international it was stated that it has ended its activity as a subject of law. On December 30 of this year, the leaders of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, Belarus officially announced the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in the city of Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan.

At this meeting, as well as the relations between the countries in all spheres, the military issue was raised, the deputy chairman of the State Committee on Defense of the Russian Federation V. Lopatin proposed three ways to solve the issue of the armed forces: the first is to maintain a single army and a single command, the second is to establish a united armed forces that includes an arsenal of strategic

and nuclear weapons, and the third is to establish a national army. He also put forward the opinion that "it is better to create a single army for Central Asia, because their local budget cannot cope with providing the necessary army." But this idea of V. Lopatin did not give its result in practice, and independent Uzbekistan continued to take strong steps to form its own army.

On December 30, 1991, at the meeting of the heads of state of the CIS in the city of Minsk, the military issue was raised, and it was stated that the Republic of Uzbekistan should be the first to form its own Armed Forces. The Council adopted the Agreement on the Armed Forces and Border Guards, confirming that the Commonwealth member states will form their own Armed Forces .

the social protection of military personnel and their family members in such extremely difficult conditions , and to preserve their combat abilities , the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued on January 10, 1992 "On the transfer of the military units and educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR located on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the control of the Republic of Uzbekistan." and on January 14, Decisions " On military units and military educational institutions located in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan" were adopted. In accordance with these Decisions , parts, units, associations, military schools, institutions, organizations and other military structures of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union located on the territory of the republic were legally taken over by the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Taking this into consideration, Article 6 of the Law on the Basics of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates that "the Republic of Uzbekistan has the right to establish the Ministry of Defense, to establish the National Guard and non-military (alternative) service." In practice, this gave the young republic the right to implement a defense policy, and at the same time, this article served as a legal basis for the creation of the country's Armed Forces.

of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 1993 No. 1018-XP, the day on which the former Union troops were transferred to Uzbekistan - January 14 was announced as "Defenders of the Fatherland Day" and its inclusion in the ranks of public holidays created the basis for further strengthening of the state's defense power. On March 24, 1992, by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan " On Border Guard Units Located in the Territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the Department of Border Guards was established under the National Security Service of the Republic, and Central Asian border guard units were transferred to it.

With the establishment of the Ministry of Defense in Uzbekistan, the military district of Turkestan practically lost its position. Therefore, on the basis of the instruction No. 314/3/0684 of the Minister of Defense of the Russian Federation dated June 11, 1992, the termination of the Turkestan military district was determined by July 1 . Based on the instructions, on June 17, 1992, Lieutenant General G. Shpak's order "On Termination of Turkestan Military District" was issued. According to the order, until June 25, all financial activities should be terminated, bank accounts should be closed, units and units should be provided with the necessary certificates, officers, ensigns and non-term military personnel who have reached the age of service and may be retired or retired from military service, serve in the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan Workers and employees who did not want to be laid off were determined to be fired on the basis established by law. Combat duty by the operational department of the district headquarters has been completed since June 22. Communication networks were transferred to the Ministry of Defense Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to this order, 36 army corps and 201 motorized rifle divisions were given command over the units and units of the Turkestan military district in the territories of Turkmenistan and Tajikistan. It was decided to

submit the termination documents to all departments, departments and services for approval by June 28. In practice, the military district of Turkestan had lost its position in the territory of Central Asia.

It should be noted that the troops of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan were formed, first of all, taking into account the specific characteristics of the field of military operations in the Central Asian region, as well as the direction and nature of combat operations. From the first days of its establishment, the Ministry of Defense was entrusted with the historical task of guaranteeing peace and stability not only in our country, but also in the entire Central Asian region .

In short, 1992 was the period of formation of the national army in the system of the Ministry of Defense.

## REFERENCES

1. Maraimovich , RA, & Bakhtiyorovich , XB (2022). Legal basis of the organization and activity of the armed forces of the republic of Uzbekistan. Latest scientific research theory , 5 (1), 205-208.
2. Turakhanovich , AS (2023). System of training reserve and reserve personnel under the ministry of defense of the republic of Uzbekistan. Creative teacher , 3 (34), 239-244.
3. Akhunov , I. I. (2022). Methodological theoretical basis of military patriotic education. Creative teacher , 2 (23), 204-210.
4. Ermetov , AA (2022). On the national composition of the police of Uzbekistan (1925-1939). Oriental Journal of History , Politics oath Law , 2 (03), 64-70.
5. Ерметов, А. (2016). Особенности управления советского государства в узбекистане: на примере устройства внутренних органов и их деятельности (1925-1945ГГ.). Theoretical & Applied Science, (9), 49-51.