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The History Of The Officer's Position And Its Role In The Formation Of Military Servants

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ABSTRACT

The article provides a detailed analysis of the history of the officer's position, issues of training professional officers, their role in the formation of military personnel with the help of data from the scientific literature.

KEYWORDS

Officer, title, training, military serviceman, Tsarist Russia, revolution, state defender.

INTRODUCTION

Most researchers know that, by studying the genesis of the origin of the word officer, we can correctly understand its role, function. The word officer is derived from Latin and means "officiut" - career. The rank of officer first appeared in Europe in the 1970s and began to be introduced. In Russia, it was used

by the military in the 1930s [1, p.530]. In Central Asia, including Turkestan, the word "officer" came into use after Tsarist Russia invaded the region and was used in the military community. The face of the army was officers, and the corps of officers in Tsarist Russia was composed mainly of representatives of the bourgeoisie and landlords. Most importantly, the officers were

considered several times richer than the common people, as their monthly salaries were also very high. It took several years for a single officer to be formed and educated, and the officers were considered to be a harmoniously developed group of individuals.

METHODS

Officers were not only the defenders of the state, but also their backbone. Officers not only trained and led the military, but they also took the brunt of the war. Prior to the revolution, the majority of the intelligentsia in the population were officers. Although the role and place of officers in the team are few and far between today, the problem has not been studied at the level of dissertation research, and all of them have been kept secret [3, p.115].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

There are two different approaches to the concept of officer, the first being pre-revolutionary formed officers and the post-revolutionary formed, trained officers. For officers formed before the revolution, the honor of being an officer was paramount. Therefore, the officer was a person who could do everything, who could not only solve the problems of professional service, but also the culture of our way of life, who could dance, sing, decorate the table, dress civilly. Most of the post-revolutionary officers were pre-revolutionary trained, educated, formed officers. During the revolution, many of them agreed to emigrate and went to other countries, some went to the revolution, some committed suicide because they could not bear such shame (most officers had no profession, their main occupation was the military). The officers could not engage in any other profession, nor could the people be

absorbed into them, nor could the common people accept them. After the revolution, the attitude of the people towards the officers was different, that is, they were perceived by the people as alcoholics, scoundrels, sluggish, rude to the soldiers, hated by the soldiers, low professional knowledge [4, p.3].

In fact, it was not, and this is not entirely true. We know from history, fiction, and documentaries that in the past the people looked at officers (pre-revolutionary officers) as ideal, but after the revolution they looked at officers differently (negatively). However, in order to know the original truth, it is necessary to study historical novels in depth. It is also necessary to refer to archival materials [5, p.13-15]. Based on the ranks of officers, a list of them was published, which educational institution they graduated from, what orders and medals they had, the list was published separately for each rank, and the list was also published separately by type of service. Unfortunately, says S.V.Volkov there is still no information on where these lists remain [4, p.8]. There were also publications belonging to the Navy. Today, information on the composition of officers is stored in the Central Military Archive of the Russian Federation and the Central State Navy. Officers are actually these professional soldiers, but officers are also divided in turn, meaning that officers in permanent service have graduated from higher military schools. Other categories of officers, on the other hand, first graduated from civilian universities and later held the position of officer and were considered reserve officers. The greatness of the officer's profession has historically been distinguished by the fact that officers (all servicemen) did not pay taxes to the state, the answer to the question of why they do not

pay taxes, that is, they pay taxes with the blood of their lives. Officers have served as a bridge between the nobility and the people since the early nineteenth century, as the bulk of the nobility was replenished at the expense of retired officers. The majority of the officers were foreigners who converted to Orthodoxy and associated their lives with Russia, mostly Poles and Latvians. Nobles who came out of the officers were held in high esteem in all things and places. In Russia, the military has never been subordinated to a single ministry. For example, the Ministry of Land Forces is subordinate to the Ministry of Air Force when it comes to air and the Ministry of the Navy when it is at sea. There were no air and sea ministries in Central Asia. Especially in naval officers, the ranks (titles) are named separately. For example, the concept of color was applied to officers who served at sea.

Later, officers were variously named based on their specialization, such as staff officers, topographer officers, military engineer officers, military court officers, military academy officers, and so on. Beginning in 1866, a new rule for the training of officers was put into practice. In order to become an officer in the Guards, in the army (to be equal to an officer who graduated from a military academy), civilian graduates had to pass an examination in military sciences to enter military colleges or military academies and attend 2-month camp meetings, as well as military subjects they had to pass the final exams and serve in the ranks for 1 year. The adoption of such new rules has led to an increase in the number of officers, not in terms of quality. In 1867, a two-year course (for officer training) was opened at the Constantine Military Academy. The historical analysis of the officer's position is a separate

problem, and the study of this problem at the level of dissertation research stems from the demands of the time and, in our view, is also related to politics. The place and role of officers in the team suddenly declined after the revolution, if in the past officers were in the family of every intellectual, today there are cases of avoidance of the officer profession. Especially among the representatives of the second and third generations, they did not choose the profession of an officer [4, p.99] and, conversely, chose the profession of their parents. When was the systematic training of officers in military higher education instituted, when the training of General Army officers began in the late eighteenth century after the formation of the permanent army.

In the 18th century, officers were trained in two schools for ground troops: a) in general military educational institutions; b) Artillery engineers in schools. 4900 officers will be trained in these educational institutions. At the end of the 19th century, two more military schools were opened. These are called the Military Orphanage and the Shkalov School [4, p.306]. In order to train professional officers in military schools, "Oriental language courses" were organized and taught Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Tatar to work with the peoples of the East and to serve in these eastern countries. One of the most important is that they were taught the sciences of International and Muslim Law. A total of 55 officers completed this course in 1886-1898. The course was organized under the General Staff of the Academy and 10 people graduated each year. In the late 1990s, Chinese-speaking specialists were trained at the school of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and sent to Gulja (East Turkestan) for 2 years. While the training

of officers for professional activity was the first task for public policy, the second task was to raise the issue of dismissal or punishment of officers for negative behavior during service. Mostly those who caused alcoholism and bodily harm were fired. If an officer wants to be reinstated after a certain period of time, even if he is discharged from service, then he is reinstated into the army. The career of an officer is a matter of pride, and pride and patriotism are the highest attributes. Every officer was careful, cautious, and appreciative of his uniform. Honesty has always been a high value. The most important thing for an officer is that he could never, under any circumstances, borrow from a serviceman under his command, and an officer who committed such an act lost his dignity in the eyes of other servicemen. The respect and dignity of officers is also determined by their morals. Law and ethics had been the mainstay of officers to maintain their officer status. Every serviceman in the officer profession had to be a person who could fight for his honor in the officer profession. Especially for this reason the cadet corps was replenished at the expense of the officers' children.

CONCLUSION

The officers were not only considered the forerunners of the intelligentsia but also the followers of military traditions. It is known from history that no one was able to adopt the officers in the First World War, nor in the period of revolution and repression, many of whom were victims of the period. The rest went abroad, thinking they would return later but could not return, and in World War II, officers played the role of "vanguard". Examples from history are sufficient and archival materials do not require proof. The fate of the officers at that time was tragic the

officers who survived those tragic mistakes and situations are helping the younger generation today to continue to restore their officer pride. We can also know this from the officers who served in Afghanistan and performed their international duty as proof of this idea, and we believe that these cases never need to be proven. The position of an officer is a peculiar special profession, which served to form the officer as a person and still serves today. Each period and the policy of that period shape and strengthens the officer, lays the foundation for a sincere approach to service. Most importantly, officers are the most educated layer of the state and will remain so.

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