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HISTORICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEM OF TRAINING FUTURE OFFICERS

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Abstract

This article discusses the historical, scientific-theoretical approaches to the problem of vocational training are highlighted in the scientific-theoretical views of Yusuf Hamadoni, Abdurakhman Jami, Firdavsi, Kaikovus, and Jaloliddin Davani.

Keywords Choosing a profession, military-professional training, combat readiness, training high military-professional qualities, heroism, bravery, courage, perseverance.

INTRODUCTION

Today, in the center of the military actions taking place in the region and in the world, the tools used against the forces of the country and the operational actions have a diverse and changing character. requires regular improvement of high combat readiness, continuous improvement of the level of professionalism.

After all, the military-professional training of military personnel is a very important task in ensuring the effective service of personnel who are masters of their profession and can fully meet all the requirements of military service in the ranks of the Armed Forces. Therefore, from all commanders and chiefs to perform the most difficult tasks of protecting our country and people from any threats, no matter how the enemy manifests himself, he is ready to deliver shocking, warning and finishing blows to them, and his military-professional training requires a very careful and collective approach to the issue of training

personnel.

The main findings and results

In fact, the purpose of the military-professional training of military personnel is to show activity in various branches of society, especially the types of public service related to the military sector, to be loyal to the Constitution and military duty, and to have a high regard for the fate of their country and people. is to form important features such as responsibility and accountability. Today, at a time when the situation in the world is changing rapidly, and the situation in some regions of the world is becoming more tense, it is one of our tactical and strategic goals to think more deeply about the objective conditions for the development of military-professional training in military personnel.

After all, protecting the Motherland is an honorable duty. The power of a person's spiritual

world and moral thinking is manifested in how he realizes his duty and responsibility to the Motherland. The history of the country is decorated with the virtues of bravery, nobility, intelligence and loyalty to the country. According to historical sources, it is not common to be a hero and show heroism. In particular, heroism is a willingness to sacrifice oneself for the sake of high human values and the interests of society, and it is a high level of selflessness.

The memory of our ancestors who exemplified the highest examples of such qualities during their lives is eternal. The issue of training military personnel for military activity is not only one of the urgent problems of today, but on the contrary, it is reflected in the ideas put forward by the encyclopedic scholars of the East. Yusuf Hamadoni, Abdurakhman Jami, Firdavsi, Kaykovus, Jaloliddin Davani, among the encyclopedic scholars of the East, are distinguished by the fact that these issues have priority in their scientific and theoretical views. Yusuf Hamadani and Abdulkhaliq Gijduvani, among the encyclopedic scholars of the East, call their students to work hard, acquire a profession, and study military affairs. In the opinion put forward by our scholars, each person emphasizes the need to learn professional skills and qualifications along with acquiring knowledge.

In particular, it emphasizes that it is an honor for every person to take up the military profession, which protects the freedom of the homeland and the freedom of people [3]. Abdurrahman Jami, a wise man, said that it is not career and high positions that decorate a person, but knowledge and craft. It is known that in the maturity of the young generation, the need to acquire professional skills is emphasized. It recognizes that it is a factor that determines the future fate of a person [9].

In his "Shokhnoma", Firdavsi appreciates the loyalty and kindness of kings and soldiers to their people and homeland, and tries to describe it on

the example of legendary heroes such as Jamshid and Rustam. Firdavsi described the bravery, willpower, courage, determination, and heroism typical of a person in the image of Jamshid. Another hero of Firdavsi is Rustam. There is no wrestler who can withstand his power. The main reason and source of Rustam's invincibility in battles and not surrendering to enemies is his love for his homeland and his people. This love adds strength and energy to Rustam's energy and makes him an invincible hero. He considers it his happiness to see his country free and free, its people peaceful, comfortable and prosperous. Rustam is the symbol of a great hero who sacrificed his life, family life and happiness for his country and fought for his people [8].

Kaikovus, one of the encyclopedic scholars, put forward a number of opinions about the qualities of a military leader in his work "Qobusnoma". In particular, it is said that a soldier or an army chief should be brave, courageous, able to overcome any difficulties and show strength, fortitude, and patience. Kaikovus makes the following points about soldiers. O child, if you are a soldier, show kindness to your army, both on your side and on the side of the king, and create a good image for them. Always speak good words to the army, and if you find a piece of bread and a cup of water, share with them because a piece of bread cannot do what many dice and swords can do. Always keep the army happy. If you don't want them to understand your soul, you don't want them to understand your bread. If it brings you the honor of kingship, keep your kingship well [7]. Jaloliddin Davani divides professions that benefit people into three. They depend on a person's mental and spiritual strength, and the first one is related to the human mind: it includes the ministry profession. The second comes as a result of education. The third is professions that are manifested in a person's courage and bravery: these are fighting against the enemy, guarding the border, and others. Davani

considers courage and bravery to be one of the positive qualities of a person, he realized that it is very necessary for young people to acquire such qualities. He understands passion in a broad sense. Courage includes humility, gentleness, bravery, perseverance, endurance and other qualities. Davani sees courage as a concept that evaluates a person's behavior and attitude towards others. If a person is faced with a danger, he says that he should hold his own, not be discouraged, not be forced by failures, and this kind of behavior is called courage.

He believed that courage should be subordinated to the human mind: "Courage occurs at the command of the mind, and it becomes real only when its goal is to acquire (positive) qualities". So, in his opinion, whenever a person acts impulsively, it must be based on the command of the mind and necessity. Davani considered the soldiers to be the bravest and bravest people, because they guard the state border. That is why they are the most trusted people of the state. He believes that the king should support them in every way and provide material assistance. Some people do things that look like courage and bravery from the outside. They do the activity to achieve their selfish goals, for the sake of their personal interests. Such mischief can never be classified as passion. He contrasts cowardice with courage. Some people avoid difficulties and think of a way to live an easy life. Davani considers such people to be heartless and infamous and criticizes them harshly [6]. It is known from history that when our country faced difficult and trying days, brave children who were able to protect its freedom and peace stood up against the evil. The names and courage of brave, brave, patriotic great generals such as Amir Temur, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur have become legends in languages. Although centuries have passed, their heroism will live forever in the hearts of our people and serve as an example for every compatriot. The President of the Republic of

Uzbekistan, the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, "The ancient history of our nation in the implementation of measures aimed at further strengthening military-patriotic and moral-moral education of military personnel, it is important to deeply study the legacy of our great ancestors and their contribution to the development of military art" [9]. Therefore, the rich spiritual heritage of our people, the heroism and bravery of our ancestors can be a vivid example of improving the military-professional training of future officers in higher military educational institutions. It is known that Amir Temur mainly followed the system of tens, hundreds, and thousands, which was popular in his time, when forming the army. The lowest level of his army was made up of tens, and the highest level was the sipah led by Amir ul-Umara. At the very top, he alone commanded with unlimited authority. The most important thing is that when organizing the army, Amir Temur chooses the commanders of the tenth, centurion, and thousand. Amir Temur says about this: "I followed three rules when creating a cherik: firstly, I paid attention to the strength of the young man, secondly, to his ability to play with a sword, and thirdly, to his intelligence and maturity. If I have all these three qualities, I will be hired as a servant...". In this regard, Amir Temur narrates the rule of electing the selected navkars as leaders as follows: "I ordered that when ten men who had worked hard from the original soldiers and were hardened by fighting gathered, whichever one of them had more courage, bravery, and more, with the consent and approval of the other nine, let them elect a leader and call his horse ten heads". It can be seen that Amir Temur follows a certain natural competence in forming his army. When choosing each fighter, he pays attention to the fact that his bones have hardened in battles. And the most important thing is that, as their leader, he appoints the bravest and bravest warrior from among them as the leader

based on the consent of the remaining nine. Here, Amir Temur focuses on the skill of the soldier in commanding the army [4]. After all, when talking about the heroes of the Uzbek people, the First President Islam Karimov in his work "High morale - invincible power" wrote: "In the heroism of Najmiddin Kubro, who died defending the flag of Urganch from invaders, there is no doubt that in the fighting spirit of Jaloliddin Manguberdi, who fought valiantly for eleven years against the army of Genghis Khan, who invaded the world like a flood, and in the creative potential of our grandfather, who freed our country from invaders and built a great state, the sense of courage gained great and priority importance" had emphasized [2].

It is worth noting that the name of Ustod Aliquli - a master cannon maker, appears frequently in the pages of "Boburnoma" from 1525, when Z. Bobur lived. Later, Bobur added a weapon named "zarbzhan" mounted on carts to his military weapons. The fact that gunfire, cannons, and mortars frightened the enemy soldiers further increased Bobur's desire to implement new ideas, and together with the master of this work, Ustod Aliquli, he began to create the first sample of a completely new weapon - artillery armor. It is very instructive that Bobur carried out a patient, enduring, continuous search until he completed this work. This sentence refers to the weapon that, according to the order of Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, should be made and implemented within a certain period of time before a very responsible battle. Together with Ustod Aliquli, he conducts long research on making the perfect ball. Finally, they manage to make the ball, after all the preparations, they test the ball. This device would throw a stone a mile and a half, or as Bobur wrote, "six hundred paces" The first experiment failed. Despite this, Bobur believed in the results of the work he had started, lifted Ustod Aliquli out of a very awkward situation, cheered him up, and even

gave gifts. This, in turn, shows Bobur's attitude towards the creative person, and his deep understanding of the need for patience to create something new. Bobur shows his meticulousness in this regard in two respects: firstly, he accurately determines the distance of the cannon target, because it depended on the main quality of the weapon - how far the bullet could reach. Secondly, his gift to Ustod Aliqul was a gift given only to the most meritorious and attentive people, which also shows how much Bobur paid attention to this matter. The master, who received a reward instead of a punishment, uses all his abilities, finds a defect in the ball being tested in the experiment, and hurries to convey this news to Bobur. Bobur praises the fact that the master recognized the defect in the ball in a short period of time and felt it was his duty to immediately inform the army commander about this issue. This explains why Ustod Aliquli hurried to convey his joy to the king about the integrity of this delicate piece of armor. Bobur's long research with Ustod Aliquli on making the perfect cannon gave its high result and created an unprecedented artillery cannon capable of accurately hitting a target up to 1500-2000 meters away[5]. From the above, it can be seen that military activity, fighting spirit, career choice, career orientation, professional quality and activity are important factors. Especially in the heritage of our scholars, the issue of choosing a profession and professional qualities serves as a program for the formation of a future specialist. After all, the training of a military specialist is a task of state importance. He is notable for his understanding of the moral foundations of society and his commitment to ensuring their unity with the traditions of the army.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, the main attention of Eastern thinkers was, on the one hand, to increase the strength of the troops, to improve their military and

professional training, to maintain the integrity and security of the country, and on the other hand, to educate moral, moral and ideological qualities in the army. Today, the opinions and opinions of our scholars serve as an important factor in strengthening the military potential of our country, increasing the military-professional training and combat readiness of military personnel, and instilling in them high military-professional qualities, including heroism, bravery, courage, and perseverance.

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