

THE PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL-FIGHTING QUALITIES IN THE FUTURE MILITARY LEADERS IN PRIMARY TRAINING BEFORE THE CALLING UP

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ABSTRACT: This article describes the introduction of educational standards and principles in military education based on the competency approach, the pedagogical necessity and the pedagogical-psychological foundations of the development of educational and combative qualities in the future military leaders of the initial training before the draft.

KEYWORDS: Military education, competence approach, pedagogical-psychological, competence, tactical training, perseverance, educational standards, dignity.

INTRODUCTION

In the modern conditions of peace and military activity, military leaders of initial training before conscription play a special role. They are the main link in the preparation of conscripts for military service, and are important in ensuring the effectiveness of combat training and military service. One of the main tasks of military leaders of initial training before conscription is the formation and development of educational and combat qualities in students. Training-combat qualities are an integral part of military service and are a complex set of skills, abilities and qualities necessary for the effective performance of military tasks. They include physical fitness, tactical training, teamwork and leadership skills, stress resistance, moral and psychological stability, and others. Pedagogical development of educational-combat qualities in future military leaders in initial training before the draft has its own characteristics and requires a special approach. The process of developing these qualities should be systematic, focused and based on the principles of pedagogy. It should include a theoretical understanding of concepts and principles, as well as the practical development of skills and competencies through training. The existing practice of formation and development of qualities has its shortcomings. Often, insufficient attention is paid to the development of academic-combat qualities and skills in the educational process, as a result of which graduates face difficulties in the practical application of the knowledge and skills acquired during the educational process.

The introduction of principles and educational standards into military education based on the competency approach is a modern and strategically important initiative in the field of training military specialists. It is aimed at developing skills, abilities and competencies. Based on the competency approach, it is aimed at forming such skills and personal qualities in the listeners, turning them into effective and flexible specialists. includes the ability to do, communicate

effectively in a team, adapt to new conditions, and critically evaluate actions. The introduction of educational standards based on a competency-based approach allows for a more flexible and individual approach to learning, taking into account the needs and characteristics of each student. It helps build a set of competencies that include technical, communication, leadership and interpersonal skills necessary for successful service.

If we look at history, the great general Amir Temur had unique skills and strategic thinking, and he paid great attention to the training of his troops. He established special training camps and schools where fighters received full professional training in martial arts. In these special training camps and schools, the fighters were trained in tactics, strategy, military and engineering training, which allowed them to better prepare for battles.

Amir Temur also drew his troops from different nationalities and ethnic groups, realizing that the diversity of these cultures and experiences would help create a strong and flexible army. Each group had its own characteristics and skills that they could use on the battlefield. Amir Temur understood that the morale of the troops was the main factor of success. He actively cared for the well-being of his warriors and gave them appropriate rewards and privileges. In addition, he often gave inspirational speeches to his troops and fought alongside them on the battlefield.

Amir Temur was the inventor and innovator of military art. He developed and successfully implemented new tactics that allowed his troops to gain an advantage in battle. For example, he used a rapid strategy, where his troops attacked the enemy quickly and then went on the defensive.

In general, Amir Temur was a distinguished commander who improved the fighting quality of his troops by organizing training, developing new tactics and military engineering.

The principles underlying the competency approach, such as results orientation, integration of knowledge and skills, contextuality and relevance, systematic and sequential, reflection and self-assessment, prepare military personnel for the modern challenges and demands of military operations. helps the effective teaching process and development.

Thus, the introduction of educational standards and principles based on a competency-based approach to military education is an important step towards improving the quality of training future military specialists and creating a flexible and effective military force. Based on the competence approach in military education, it is based on a number of basic ideas aimed at forming the competencies necessary for the successful performance of tasks in the field of defense and security among future military specialists. Results (Results). One of the main tasks of military leaders of initial training before conscription is the formation and development of educational and combat qualities in students. Training-combat qualities are an integral part of military service and are a complex set of skills, abilities and qualities necessary for the effective performance of military tasks. They include physical fitness, tactical training, teamwork and leadership skills, stress resistance, moral and psychological stability, and others. Pedagogical development of educational-combat qualities in future military leaders in initial training before the draft has its own characteristics and requires a special approach.

If we look at history, the great general Amir Temur made a significant contribution to the improvement of the training and combat qualities of the warriors of his time. Amir Temur's

military concept was based on strict discipline, high physical training, and the practical use of tactics and strategy. In particular, Amir Temur made a great contribution to improving the training and combat qualities of the fighters of his time. His selection strategy, various types of training, development of tactical and strategic techniques and physical training helped him create a strong and disciplined military force that achieved great victories on the battlefield.

In addition, the great general Jalaluddin Manguberdi made a significant contribution to the training and fighting qualities of the warriors of his time. He was famous for his fighting skills, leadership skills and strategic thinking. His extensive training, including physical and psychological training, training and combat skills training and the use of modern tactics made his army effective and successful in its war efforts.

American general and politician George Marshall commented on the development of academic and combat qualities in military cadets as follows: "To succeed in military education, cadets need not only physical skills, but also teamwork, decision-making in stressful situations. and develop the ability to concentrate even in the most extreme conditions.

Also, Israeli historian and military theorist Martin Van Creveld commented as follows, that is, "Student-combat qualities play an important role in forming the character of a cadet and his readiness to perform military tasks. These qualities include discipline, persistence, stress tolerance and the ability to adapt to changing circumstances and make quick decisions."

According to the Swedish military theoretician Henrik Samuelsson, "The development of academic and combat qualities in military training cadets is an integral part of their professional growth. "Only with a high level of physical and mental training, young military personnel can effectively perform their duties and ensure the security of their country," he commented.

David Goldfein, the former Commander in Chief of the US Air Force, commented, "Leadership, strategic thinking, and training skills are important factors for a military career. Cadets need to develop these qualities in order to become effective leaders and specialists in their fields of activity."

From the above points, we can note that in the process of forming the character of a military cadet and his readiness to perform military duties, educational and combat qualities play an important role. These qualities form the cadets' discipline, determination, stress resistance and ability to adapt to changing conditions and make quick decisions. Initial training before the draft creates the basis for the development of such qualities and competencies in military activities in future military leaders.

Having reviewed the scientific literature, we can say that such qualities of the future military leader in initial training before the draft are purposefulness, intensity, determination, courage, perseverance, endurance, discipline, self-control, dignity cost, independence, bravery, initiative, etc., on this basis, opportunities in the field of military education increase, and at the same time, their educational and combat qualities are formed.

Physical fitness is regular physical activity that includes drills, running, squatting, and other endurance-building exercises. Physical training helps cadets overcome physical challenges and learn to train, which in turn helps develop courage, bravery, discipline, tenacity, endurance, and determination.

Psychological (spiritual) preparation - teaching methods of stress management, teaching to develop confidence, motivation and concentration in stressful situations. The cadets learn to understand their emotions, manage them, and be determined and calm in difficult and dangerous situations.

Tactical and strategic training - training (combat) exercises and simulations aimed at developing tactical, strategic and military operations management skills. Cadets learn tactical principles for success and effective problem solving in combat situations.

Cooperation in the team - team training, including the performance of training and combat tasks in the team. During such training, cadets learn to work in a team, develop communication skills, establish and support cooperation and coordination with a team.

Moral training - formation of high moral values and understanding and respect of military ethics and laws during training and combat operations. Cadets learn to be honest, responsible, and serve the best interests of their country and community.

All these elements together create a basis for the development of training-combat qualities in military training. They combine physical, tactical, psychological, and moral training to help cadets become competent and successful military professionals.

It is important to direct future military leaders to practical training in the development of academic and combat qualities, because it helps to improve their skills and experience in real conditions. Practical training provides an opportunity to face real situations, apply theoretical knowledge and develop tactical thinking. Practical training also helps improve physical fitness and endurance, which are important aspects for military leaders. They may include weapons dispersal and collection exercises, long-distance marching, shooting, tactical drills and exercises, overcoming obstacles, and more. Practical training will help improve teamwork, quick decision-making and leadership skills, which are important for future military leaders.

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