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The Problems Of Raising The Staff Efficiency In Military Education Institutions

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the issues of training military personnel in the context of independence of our country. Based on the analysis of the research done in this area, the author puts forward the directions of further strengthening and development of our national army on the basis of spiritual values. The article also shows the prospects of educating the younger military generation in the spirit of patriotism, based on the national historical experience.

KEYWORDS

Globalization processes, strategic development and dominance, military potential, youth socialization, military institution, personnel efficiency, youth policy, military education, military service, universal values, national experience.

INTRODUCTION

The scale of global processes taking place on the planet today is expanding. Following the events, it can be concluded that the situation between some countries of the world is getting worse. This situation is reflected in the search for different ways to gain a more strategic advantage. It can be said that the arms race is on the rise as a result of the fact that some countries seeking supremacy consider military superiority as a priority.

It is known that after the disappearance of the former Soviet Union from the map of the world, the bipolar system in the world ended and was replaced by a multipolar world order. As a result, most developed countries are increasingly striving to strengthen their sphere of influence in the pursuit of hegemonic aspirations and interests. This is reflected, on the one hand, in the further strengthening of military capabilities, and, on the other hand, in

the informational, ideological and other forms of interaction.

In such a situation, any state that cares about its own security and development sees protection from external threats as a strategic task in the first place. In the words of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev, "Given the dynamics of the situation in the world and in the region, the need to adequately respond to emerging threats and challenges, as well as our priorities and opportunities require the revision of the Defense Doctrine of the Republic of Uzbekistan»¹. Based on the requirements set by the President, the new doctrine, adopted on January 9, 2018, can be considered an important document that covers all areas of the modern military industry. The second part of the doctrine states that "in the context of ongoing globalization and changes in the entire system of international relations, the military-political situation in the world is growing threats to international and regional security - the growing geopolitical confrontation, conflict and crisis resolution." "It is characterized by an increase in the use of force, including the use of weapons of mass destruction, the intensification of militarization, international terrorism and extremism, and the intensification of the struggle in the information space and cyberspace."² Another key feature of this document is that "continuous work to educate the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the spirit of patriotism and strengthen their sense of responsibility for the fate of the Motherland, as well as morally and psychologically effective training of personnel

of the Armed Forces"³. The importance of instilling a high patriotic spirit in the youth is that the state cannot achieve any results without brave modern warriors without any modern weapons. Of course, there are specific aspects of performing such a responsible task.

There are two priorities for increasing the military potential of our country. The first is to provide the army with the most modern weapons, and the second is to train high-potential, qualified personnel with modern knowledge and skills, who consider it their duty to serve the Motherland faithfully. "Consistent work is being done to fill our national army with professional personnel, to further improve the training, knowledge and skills of servicemen. Military training and exercises are conducted on the basis of advanced achievements of science and technology. Higher military education institutions train officers who are able to overcome any threats, make quick decisions, have modern knowledge and high moral and ethical qualities."⁴

Undoubtedly, one of the important directions of training mature personnel in military educational institutions depends on cultural and spiritual factors. The economic, social and cultural development of a society affects the national culture of young people, including the culture of young people working in the military education system. This, in turn, contributes to the formation of intercultural ties of young people in the military education system. As a result, national attitudes and characteristics, which are valued by members of society, continue to have a positive impact on the thinking of young people.

¹ <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/184>

² <https://lex.uz/docs/3495885>

³ <https://lex.uz/docs/3495885>

⁴ <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/184>.

The fact that the formation of common cultural and spiritual relations takes place through the assimilation of cultural values also provides a number of positive results. In particular, the improvement of the above factors in the military education system has a positive impact on the effectiveness of military operations.

Z.Alimardonov pays attention to the pedagogical factors in the development of military education, "... improving the professional knowledge of future officers creates the following necessary pedagogical and psychological conditions. These are: the formation of a high level of motivation in the acquisition of special knowledge, skills and competencies in modern sciences; use of methods that allow future officers to activate independent learning activities; correct use of methods and means of active development of important personal qualities in military service; priority of practical training in the acquisition of experience in solving organizational management tasks, various professional tasks and operational-tactical situations; modern methods and didactic tools".⁵

According to a Russian researcher, Candidate of Sociological Sciences A. Fomin, "young people entering a military university are a group of young people from different social groups. In the process of analyzing the mental state, experiences, and aspects of youth that

they see as values, it became clear that they do not represent an integral social group. Today, ensuring equal opportunities for young people is becoming an increasingly important issue, as the processes of differentiation in the youth environment continue to be active. The most significant change in them is characterized by increasing stratification by socio-economic indicators.⁶

In order to substantiate his opinion, the scientist who conducted research on the problems of the military education system D. Unadze quotes: However, the military school has its own proven requirements, rules of conduct, all of which the cadet must master. Military power is manifested not in modern armaments, equipment, material superiority over the enemy, but in the mental, spiritual and moral superiority of servicemen.⁷

In the process of socialization of young people and their transcendence into the older generation, it is important to take into account their desires related to career choice. It is known that the interest in the military profession is high among young people and teenagers. This is due to the fact that the press is constantly broadcasting a series of programs, shows, articles that recognize the military profession of television. The constant promotion that the profession of a guardian of the homeland is the most honorable of all

⁵ Alimardonov Zohid Shukurillaevich. Improving the professional competence of future officers in higher military education. Author's abstract of the dissertation of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) on pedagogical sciences. Samarkand – 2019

⁶ Фомин Александр Владимирович. Аксиологические факторы военно – профессионального выбора российской

молодежи. Диссертация на соискание ученой степени кандидата социологических наук. САПАТОВ – 2015. С.151

⁷ Фомин Александр Владимирович. Аксиологические факторы военно – профессионального выбора российской молодежи. Диссертация на соискание ученой степени кандидата социологических наук. САПАТОВ – 2015. С.151

professions has a positive effect on increasing the motivation of young people. The main issue is that it depends on maintaining and strengthening the same motivation in young people entering military educational institutions.

Another of the primary tasks today is to effectively organize systematic advocacy to help young people choose a career based on their interests. The study of the values of young people in choosing a career in the military will help to identify the key factors in this process and allow the state to effectively implement the policy of training and education of personnel. This can be achieved through a systematic policy aimed at the younger generation to become qualified personnel for the military-professional sphere. "Such a policy includes a set of institutional, organizational, legal, socio-economic, pedagogical and psychological measures aimed at training military personnel."⁸

One of the main tasks of military educational institutions is to form in cadets the flexibility to the difficulties and inconveniences of the military. It is known that the military has more responsibilities than other professionals to risk their lives, frequent difficulties in their professional activities, inability to be in the company of permanent family members, participation in various training and operations in difficult conditions. In such situations, a serviceman requires physical, mental strength to present himself as a professional performer.

Therefore, it is important to further raise the professionalism of servicemen in society, to raise their prestige and social status. In this regard, the state should carry out systematic activities to increase the prestige of the military and create all the necessary conditions.

The first sign of military power, as we have seen, is not material superiority, but spiritual superiority. And a state protected by our great ancestor, the invincible commander Amir Temur, expressed the following thoughts about the spiritual superiority of the warrior: His goals, opinions, words and deeds are all the same. If he decides to do something, he will not give up until he is finished".⁹

One of the scholars who referred to the activities of Amir Temur, Z. Mukimov, noted that the basis of the power of the master is based on mutual trust. "Trust is one of the most important pillars of statehood. Amir Temur often repeats that if the emirs and high-ranking officials do not believe in the future, they will undermine the foundations of the state. He emphasizes that those who deserve emirate and dominion have the same confidence. He believes that only a man who knows the secrets of war, how to break the enemy's army, who can lead the army battles without losing himself in the heat of battle, and who can quickly fix it if he breaks into the army, deserves to be commanded and ruled. He also pays attention to the qualities of the Amir al-'Umara, who can be his successor, and

⁸ Фомин Александр Владимирович. Аксиологические факторы военно – профессионального выбора российской молодежи. Диссертация на соискание

ученой степени кандидата социологических наук. САРАТОВ – 2015. С.151

⁹ Темур тузуклари. – Тошкент, 1996, 92-б.

commands the whole army with glory and majesty and punishes those who oppose him.¹⁰

To date, the system of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan has created a specific system aimed at improving the physical and intellectual level of military personnel since the establishment of educational institutions. This, in turn, shows that our national army is undergoing positive changes in terms of quality.

Another factor that increases the effectiveness of the military education system is the inculcation of national-historical spirit in young people. After all, the historical factor has become an integral part of the lives of nations. While the Persians recognize the historical victories of their Darius, the Turks the Ottoman Turkish commanders, the Russians the historical-military victories of their military commanders such as Suvorov, Kutuzov, our people have world-renowned historical commanders in this regard. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev stated: "It is known that in history, many great commanders have emerged from our people. The rich and spiritual heritage of our brave and selfless ancestors, the qualities of courage and bravery serve as a model for our youth. In particular, Amir Temur, like our ancestor - he was undefeated in any battle - is an invincible commander and statesman in the history of the world. His relatives and contemporaries called him Temurbek".¹¹

¹⁰ Ziyodulla Muqimov. Rules of Amir Temur (historical and legal research). Second completed edition. - Samarkand: SamSU, 2008. - 131 pages.

¹¹ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқич

There is enough reason to show the younger generation as a symbol of courage and bravery of our ancestor. Amir Temur's military career was highly praised not only by national historians, but also by foreign researchers. In particular, the following confession of Herman Vambéry confirms our opinion. "Timur attacked Hussein's 12,900 men with 243 heroes, captured the fortress and drove out his rivals. First of all, Timur's soldiers slowly climbed the walls of the fortress in a dark night, killed the guards, surrounded and chased the defending soldiers, and showed unprecedented fighting. One more thing: it is often said that Timur decided all the issues by consulting and convening a congress. Sheikh Muhammad, Bayan Sulduz ... Amir Zindahashm will take part in the congress in Balkh; the scholar explains that Zindahashm had rebelled against Timur many times before, always defeated. Later, due to the kindness and nobility of Timur, Zindahashm achieved high ranks serving under him."¹²

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