



The Issue of Military Education in the Years of Independence

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Abstract: This article analyzes the teaching of the history of military education in the educational system of Uzbekistan during the years of independence, its role and importance in the teaching of history.

Keywords: education, education, military history, history, educational institutions.

As a result of the acceleration of globalization processes in the world, today the question of increasing and strengthening the military power of countries is becoming more urgent than ever. Undoubtedly, one of the main factors determining the military power of each country is the process of training qualified personnel. Therefore, today not only the power of military weapons, but also the training of specialist personnel in the highly qualified military education system remains an urgent issue.

In the early years of our independence, there were many serious problems in defense and security, like in all sectors. One of them was the issue of providing our Armed Forces with national officers. During the past period, as a result of a well-thought-out and long-term strategy by the leadership of our country, a solid system of training military personnel was established¹. Now, Uzbekistan is preparing the necessary personnel for its army. Our higher military educational institutions have been transformed into multidisciplinary educational centers. In addition, a unique system of retraining and professional development of military personnel was founded. Experiences of advanced foreign countries are being absorbed into this process. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Shavkat Mirziyoyev, during his visits to military units, meetings with military personnel and important meetings, always encourages the youth and military personnel of our country to educate the youth of our country in military patriotism, spiritual and educational work. have been paying special attention to its importance.

Under the conditions of reforms in the military sphere, the Armed Forces are gaining a new quality. Structural changes have been carried out in our army, military doctrine is aimed at defense and its development based on quality and intellectual priorities. In this regard, today every fighter of our Motherland is required to work hard, have a high sense of patriotism, conscientiously fulfill his military duty, and take personal responsibility. Maintaining a high level of combat readiness, improving combat skills, strengthening order and discipline is the share of every soldier in ensuring the country's defense power².

In the scientific research centers of the leading countries of the world, striving to eliminate conflicts between different peoples as a result of the socio-political development of society with military force,

¹ Asfandiyorovich, N. F. (2022, May). HISTORY IN EDUCATION OF UZBEKISTAN 20-30 YEARS OF THE XX CENTURY. In *International Conference on Research Identity, Value and Ethics* (pp. 419-422).

² Sotvoldiyev A.Yu. Chaqiriqqacha harbiy ta'limni tashkil etish va uning metodikasi. - T: Aloqachi, 336 bet.

training highly trained military specialists, training military personnel with high skills in using military weapons and in general, research operations on the history of military education are being carried out³.

The educational reforms implemented in the conditions of the new Uzbekistan are aimed at training modern personnel capable of withstanding the competition of the countries of the world with high intellectual potential in our country. One of these is the creation and development of the system of training qualified military personnel, which has become an important component of the education system today. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan noted, today in the issue of military training, "a unique and integrated system of continuous military education and patriotic education is being created in our country, which covers from secondary school to higher educational institutions. This system envisages the formation of a completely new Academy of the Armed Forces, the improvement of the activities of military educational institutions, lyceums and colleges, and the establishment of military academic lyceums "School of Temurbeks"⁴.

Today, within the framework of the implementation of the accepted concepts of educating young people in the military-patriotic spirit and increasing the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work in the system of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a comprehensively developed, knowledgeable person is engaged in the work of serving the people, as well as the Motherland. large-scale work is being carried out to educate loyal young people. At the same time, threats to national values, culture and identity of peoples, and attempts to inculcate foreign ideas are intensifying in the context of rapidly developing globalization processes, as young people remain the most vulnerable group in this direction. adoption of complex measures remains one of the urgent tasks⁵.

In the following years, special attention was paid to the training of students worthy of higher military educational institutions and training of physically and mentally mature personnel. In particular, in order to educate young people in the spirit of spiritual-ethical and military-patriotism, love and loyalty to the Motherland, respect for national and universal values, to further develop their intellectual and creative potential, and to support them in every way, on August 11, 2020 Decision No. 473 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on additional measures to organize the activities of the military-academic lyceum "Young border guards" was adopted⁶. Based on the decision, in the city of Termiz, Surkhandarya region, students should have a deep respect for the spiritual and educational values of our people, their culture and traditions, personal qualities such as honesty, patriotism, loyalty, self-sacrifice, as well as feelings of national pride. A military-academic lyceum "Young Border Guards" was established.

Today's military education requires special attention to the level of military-pedagogical knowledge of officers, commanders and educators in training military personnel and military teams, increasing the combat readiness of military units and units⁷.

During this period, special attention was paid to the training of military personnel. At the current stage of the Armed Forces reform, a new order of military education was introduced, which directly had a positive effect on the increase in the prestige of military service and the prestige of military personnel in our society, which, in turn, was the basis for the development of defense thinking among the population. serving as The need for military education in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the organization of educational processes are carried out based on the necessity of not only educational but also military content. In particular, the items included in the basic content of the organization of

³ Mustafayeva, N. (2023). At the Beginning of the 20th Century views on the National Theater in Turkestan. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY*, 4(9), 11-16.

⁴ Abdullayevna, M. N. (2022). The Education System Of The Independent People In The Early Years Of Independence: Towards The Solution Of The Problems. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(8), 2950-2957.

⁵ Askandiyorovich, Narmanov F. "On the Study of Cultural and Educational Institutions in the Independence Period of 20-30 Years of the XX Century." *International Journal on Integrated Education*, vol. 3, no. 5, 2020, pp. 35-40, doi:10.31149/ijie.v3i5.379.

⁶ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонун ҳужжатлари тўплами. <https://lex.uz/docs/4941482>.

⁷ Ҳолиқова Д. Ҳарбий педагогика ва психология асослари. Қўлланма, 2019.

defense contained in Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Defense", including the need to improve the scientific, scientific-technical, educational base of defense raised⁸.

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⁸ Алиев Б.А., Меликулов А.Н. Миллий армия - ватанпарварликнинг юсак намунаси // Иқтисодиёт ва инновацион технологиялар илмий электрон журнали. № 1, январь-февраль, 2015 йил. – В. 3. Яна қаранг: Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Мудофаа тўғрисидаги қонуни янги таҳрири”, “Халқ сўзи” газетасининг 2001 йил 11 май сони.