

MEASURES TO FURTHER IMPROVE PRE-CONSCRIPTION MILITARY EDUCATION

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola harbiy ta'lim-tarbiya sohasida zamonaviy va oqilona tizim yaratish, darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarini yaratish, o'qitish metodlari, ta'lim standartlari, darslik hamda o'quv qo'llanmalarini yangilash, bilim berishda chet el ilg'or tajribalaridan foydalanish, tarbiyada milliy an'ana va qadriyatlarga suyanish muhimligiga alohida e'tibor qaratish lozimligiga bag'ishlanadi. Shuningdek, oliy harbiy ta'lim muassasalarida o'qituvchilarning ilmiy ish bilan shug'ullanishlarini jadallashtirish, kursantlar hamda tinglovchilarni ratsionalizatorlik va ixtirochilik ishlariga jalb etish eng muhim masalalardan biri ekanligi ta'kidlab o'tiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Harbiy ta'limning mazmun va mohiyati, O'zbekistonning jadal rivojlanishida harbiy ta'limning tutgan o'rni va muhim vazifalari, harbiy ta'lim sistemasi, "Vatanparvar" tashkiloti, davlat himoyasi tamoyillari.

Annotation: This article is devoted to the creation of a modern and rational system of military education, the creation of textbooks and manuals, teaching methods, educational standards, updating textbooks and manuals, foreign education. Special attention should be paid to the use of national experience and the importance of relying on national traditions and values in education. It is also noted that one of the most important issues is to accelerate the scientific work of teachers in higher military education, to involve cadets and students in the work of rationalization and invention.

Keywords: content and essence of military education, the role and important tasks of military education in the rapid development of Uzbekistan, the system of military education, the organization "Vatanparvar", the principles of state protection.

Аннотация: Статья посвящена созданию современной и рациональной системы военного образования, созданию учебников и учебных пособий, методам преподавания, образовательных стандартов, обновлению учебников и учебных пособий, зарубежному обучению. Акцент делается на использовании опыта, важности опора на национальные традиции и ценности в образовании. Также отмечается, что одним из важнейших вопросов является ускорение научной работы преподавателей высшего военного образования, привлечение курсантов и студентов к рационализаторской и изобретательской работе.

Ключевые слова: содержание и сущность военного образования, роль и важные задачи военного образования в стремительном развитии Узбекистана, система военного образования, организация «Ватанпарвар», принципы государственной защиты.

Military education is the training of personnel for the armed forces and types of troops. The emergence and development of military education is inextricably linked with the development of military science and military art. Independent education emerged in European countries in the late 17th and early 18th centuries; Special military schools have been established in a number of countries.

Military education is provided in three stages (primary, higher and academic higher education). Primary military education is provided in secondary schools, secondary special and secondary vocational education institutions, military lyceums, and in the educational institutions of the "Vatanparvar" organization, which supports the defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Higher Military Education is provided by the Tashkent Higher Military Command School under the Ministry of Defense, Samarkand Higher Military Automobile School, Chirchik Higher Tank Command and Engineering School, Jizzakh Higher Military Aviation School and the Special Faculty of the Tashkent University of Information Technologies. The Tashkent Higher Military Technical School and the Higher Technical School of Fire Protection, the Higher Technical School of Fire Safety, the Higher Academic Education Academy of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Academy of Internal Affairs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Cadets who have fully mastered the curriculum and successfully passed the state exams will be awarded the rank of "lieutenant" and a state diploma and a badge confirming their higher education in their field.

Army training for young people the exercises, movements and actions to be carried out in the course of the operation are intended to be as close as possible to those of military units. This necessary military in young people as a result of repeated repetitions of exercises the foundations of knowledge and professional skills are laid.

Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, region, city and district "khokimiyats" to prepare conscripts for military service financing and logistics they are responsible for the organization of such training, building the educational material base.

Organization of preparation of conscripts for military service to increase and monitor the results, to provide methodological support for the teaching of the subject "Primary education before the call" Implemented by the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as deputies, State Committees and agencies with educational institutions is increased. "He who does not value his independence and freedom, defends it a nation that cannot, will never be able to live freely as a historical proof of the idea that If he doesn't feed the army, he will have to feed the army of others tomorrow. " I think we should never forget the wisdom of in these words not only is there a deeper meaning, but there is also a very bitter truth. «The first President I Karimov.

In our society, the Armed Forces are the soul of the people, the country independence, its territorial integrity, peaceful life and creativity guarantee of labor, great spiritual and moral upbringing of young people will remain a school. After the independence of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan was established in 1991 Uzbekistan at the VIII Extraordinary Congress on November 23 "Vatanparvar", an organization that supports the defense of the Republic decided to create. Also new to the organization the charter was approved. Vatanparvar is a non-profit organization in Uzbekistan declared the legal successor and all organizations in its system It was taken over by Vatanparvar.

By route general secondary and special secondary education related to military specialties, conscripts studying in vocational schools they are trained directly in these institutions in technical specialties. Assistant to the Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan Seventeen-year-olds trained in military equipment at Vatanparvar educational institutions according to which young people who should be called up for military service will be involved. Vatanparvar is currently a defense organization Republic of Karakalpakstan, Tashkent, 12 regions, there are 179 city and county councils. Labor in communities, educational institutions, and residential areas more than a thousand start-ups with more than three and a half million members unites more members.

Their activities employ young people, Preparation for the defense of our homeland, the development of their political and spiritual worldview, the rich history of our people, the glorious traditions of war and always educating in the spirit of devotion to values, military and development of practical types. Reliable defense of our country from subversive extremist forces Always be alert and ready to do it need to see That's why it's a defensive helper "Vatanparvar" draws attention to the state and public

organizations cooperation, physical training of young people, knowledge of military technology armed, resilient, resilient, resilient, spiritually mature aimed at educating.

After all, it is a reliable protection of the peace and tranquility of our country able to do, fast, high fighting ability, in all respects the formation of well-supplied Armed Forces is a requirement of the times, and life is a requirement. Raising well-rounded, courageous, patriotic young men and women is a multifaceted task. Therefore, the feelings of friendship, brotherhood and solidarity are even stronger to strengthen; to prevent various negative manifestations protects the Motherland! ", "Power is in justice", "Respect your comrade", there are talks, meetings and competitions on the topic "Spiritual image of a serviceman". Youth military patriotism The heroic struggle of our great ancestors for the liberation of the Motherland, the great representatives of history, the people heroes Shirak, Tomaris, Spitamen, Muqanna, Mahmoud Tarabi and the great generals Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Amir Temur, A speech praising the courage of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur and conversations are ongoing. Conducting such lectures and talks is different The purpose of organizing meetings is to make our youth our ancestors to study in detail the rich heritage left by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to serve in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan duty, inviolability of the borders of the Motherland, peace of our country is to make our people aware that it is a sacred duty to provide.

Thanks to independence, the way of life, traditions, customs and traditions of our people at a time when universal values are being restored, to the hearts of young people to instill a sense of patriotism, spirituality and military upbringing in the spirit of patriotism is important. Our Uzbekistan deserves such respect. Because to world civilization Musa al-Khwarizmi, Ahmad al-Farghani, Imam al-Bukhari, Abu Mansur al-Moturidi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Burhanuddin al-Marghinani, Ahmad Yassavi, Bahauddin Great spirituality like Naqshband, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi and enlighteners, Shirak, Spitamen, Muqanna, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Military geniuses such as Amir Temur and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur Our people are infinitely proud of its existence. On July 3, 1992, the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the resolution "Defense "On General Conscription and Military Service", it passed the Alternative Service Act, and on the same day passed the Military the text of the "oath" was also confirmed.

Legal construction of the Armed Forces The first stage of the database was created on August 30, 1995 in Uzbekistan At the III session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan of the I convocation It ended with the adoption of the Military Doctrine of the Republic. Doctrine the direction of military construction, the country and the Armed Forces to war official views on preparations, warfare, and is a system of rules.

Chapter XXVI of the Constitution deals with defense and security issues. Article 125 reads: "Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan State sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to protect the peaceful life and security of the population. " marked. Article 52 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Uzbekistan It is the duty of every citizen of the Republic. » From the first days of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan economic, political, social development of the state, in the country and to strengthen peace and stability in the Central Asian region ka t is the focus.

The issue is the country's defense, its national security can only be resolved on the basis of a reliable provision economic, political, legal, organizational and military measures is achieved through the implementation of a single state policy in the system. This Document containing the events of August 30, 1995 Uzbekistan Military doctrine adopted by the "Oliy Majlis" of the Republic is calculated. Thus, for the first time in practice in its fourth year, the young independent state has its own science-based military doctrine. During the last five years of the twentieth century, the world, and the region and given the geopolitical situation in the country, the current military the doctrine was developed, and since 2000, the doctrine of defense was put into practice as.

Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan doctrine is a major document of national importance. It is a state is an important part of the strategy, based on military policy, military activities and direction of military construction and for military personnel basic, leading, of mandatory military theory and practice, reflects officially accepted views and rules. Uzbekistan's defense doctrine is current in the Central Asian region military-political situation, hidden types of sources of military threat, chief military strategic objectives, principles of construction and conditions of use of the Armed Forces; it covers the preparation of the Armed Forces, the people and the country for defense. These principles of the defense doctrine are defense understanding and understanding of the issues plays an important role in providing.

The Defense Doctrine of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of three main sections consists of: I. General Rules. II. Political aspects of the doctrine. III. Military-organizational aspects of the doctrine. The main advantages of the defense doctrine are as follows: political point of view "Elimination of war and military aggression is the main strategy is the direction." In this regard, the Republic of Uzbekistan has the following specific obligations: assumes:

- Interaction with the Republic of Uzbekistan or Uzbekistan military to other States subject to appropriate assistance agreements except in the case of retaliation It does not use force against other countries;
- Does not threaten anyone and does not own any country in the world does not consider them an enemy, and neither territorial nor to any of them no other

claims and the foundations of international law, mutual security relations with all countries taking into account their interests ready to install;

- Supports and adheres to the principles of nuclear non-proliferation;
- Non-deployment, production and acquisition of nuclear weapons. Uzbekistan does not follow these principles, but is in our region wants peace and stability, so as much as possible and the victory of the unconditional intellect, the exercise of the will believes that it is achieved through The Doctrine of Defense in Military Organization Central Asia taking into account the specifics of the region, the hidden sources of military threat, the nature and consequences of modern wars clearly defines the general military strategic tasks.

This is a time of peace necessary, sufficient territorial integrity of the republic, its complete all kinds of provocations and aggression against sovereignty maintaining the defense power of the state, which guarantees the loss, is independent as a party to the Collective Security Treaty a blow to the invaders in collaboration with the Armed Forces of the states to ensure the constant readiness of its Armed Forces to deliver.

During the war - a guarantee of invasion with the Republic of Uzbekistan as its own forces the military of other States concerned in accordance with the relevant agreements to strike a blow at the invader in the co-operation of power. The Defense Doctrine sets out the principles for building the Armed Forces. It is able to defend; in particular, the Republic of Uzbekistan It was noted that the balanced development of the army was decided. Finally, the Defense Doctrine calls for the Armed Forces to be fast and combative in order to carry out the tasks at hand.

The doctrine calls for the Central Asian region to spread international terrorism, religious extremism and fanaticism, and to turn countries in the region away from the path of democratic development they have chosen. Trying to - a very interested object of subversive centers taking into account the rotation. In such circumstances, the state is the most important The mission of the Ministry of Defense, with modern weapons, is professional establishment of well-prepared units and divisions, the country's unified defense and defense system, all types of troops and from forming an effective mechanism for the interaction of agencies consists of.

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