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 Research Article

THEORETICAL-METHODICAL BASICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL-FIGHTING QUALITIES IN FUTURE MILITARY LEADERS ON THE BASIS OF A COMPETENT APPROACH

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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 this military education, the introduction of educational standards and principles based on the competency approach, the pedagogical need for the development of educational and combat qualities in the future military leaders and the

pedagogical-psychological foundations of the initial training before the draft are described.

The introduction of educational standards based on the competency approach includes a more flexible and individual approach to learning, taking into account the needs and characteristics

of each student. helps to form a set of competencies that include.

METHOD

In the context of military education, it is relevant to discuss the terms "competence", "competence" and "basic competencies", because they represent the main elements that determine the professional training of future military specialists. These concepts occupy a central place in modern pedagogy and educational strategies. , because they make it possible to determine the level of preparation of a person to successfully perform professional tasks.

"Competency" includes a complex set of knowledge, skills, abilities, and personal characteristics necessary for effective performance in a given field. In the context of military education, competency includes not only theoretical knowledge, but also It also means the ability to apply, make informed decisions in stressful situations and communicate effectively in a team.

"Competence" is a highly specialized concept that reflects the ability of a specialist to successfully perform certain tasks or functions in a given field. In the context of military training, this includes the ability to organize a combat operation, develop a strategic plan, or effectively manage the resources of a military unit. possible

"Core Competencies" represent the basic skills, knowledge, and qualities necessary for successful careers in various fields. In the context of military training, core competencies include the ability to work in a team, effective time management, leadership skills, and the ability to adapt to changing circumstances. enters.

The methodological basis of the competency-based approach in military education is based on the implementation of several principles aimed at forming the competencies of future military specialists. The following figure (Figure 1) illustrates the main principles.

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.

PRINCIPLES FOR FORMING THE COMPETENCES OF FUTURE MILITARY SPECIALISTS

Focus on results. Based on the competence approach in military education, it is aimed at achieving specific results in the form of certain competencies necessary for successful professional activity in the military field.

Integration of knowledge and skills. The principle of integration implies combining theoretical knowledge with practical skills and competencies, which allows for the formation of a comprehensive approach to the training of military specialists.

Contextuality and relevance. Training must be oriented to real military situations and tasks so that trainees can effectively apply their competencies in the context of service and combat operations.

Systematic and sequential. Based on the competency approach, training should be organized sequentially and systematically, including the progressive development of competencies from the basic level to more complex tasks and skills.

Reflection and self-assessment. The principle of reflection and self-assessment allows trainees to understand their strengths and weaknesses, develop critical thinking, adapt and improve their skills based on the analysis of their experiences.

Figure 1. Principles aimed at forming the competencies of future military specialists

If we look at history, the great general Amir Timur made a significant contribution to the improvement of the training and combat qualities of the warriors of his time. Amir Timur's military concept was based on strict discipline, high physical training, and the practical use of tactics and strategy. In particular, Amir Timur 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.

DISCUSSION

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.

CONCLUSION

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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