



**PEDAGOGICAL BASIS OF FORMATION OF MILITARY
CULTURE COMPETENCES IN YOUTH**

Qahhorov Siyavush Khudayarovich

“International House Tashkent”

isyosh@gmail.com.

ABSTRACT

The article describes the development of military-patriotic qualities, youth military culture and its specific features in the defense of the Motherland, its national security, territorial integrity and sovereignty. The place and role of mechanisms of military culture in the formation of military culture competences in young people and their upbringing as morally and morally mature people have been researched, and the social and pedagogical issues of military culture have been considered.

KEYWORDS

Culture, youth, military field, defender of the homeland, patriotism, military culture, military duty, human capital.

Introduction

To educate young people in our country in the spirit of patriotism, to form in them a high sense of respect for the history and spiritual values of our people, to always be ready to protect the Motherland, to ensure its national security, territorial integrity and sovereignty, to carry out education in the spirit of military patriotism, to organize high-quality training events for military service, the issue of developing the qualities of courage, agility, strength and endurance in schoolchildren is defined as a priority direction of state policy. Formation of patriotism, an active life position, an attitude towards the conscious performance of military duty in young people, explaining that it is the duty of every citizen to protect the territory and integrity of our country, forming immunity against the ideas of religious extremism and fundamentalism in their consciousness, the territorial integrity of the country, the historical- Propaganda work is being carried out on the basis of strategic programs related to the preservation of military traditions, as well as a high sense of responsibility for the future and destiny of the country.

In the renewed development strategy of Uzbekistan, the formation of military cultural competences in young people who are the defenders of the Motherland, and their upbringing as morally and morally mature people was defined as the main task. To educate young people to be loyal to the Republic of Uzbekistan, to their people, to their family, to their military oath, to their duty, to form a spirit of respect for national values, to develop in them professional potential, moral and spiritual qualities, the skills of honesty and good conscience. defines. That is why the formation of the defense consciousness and culture of the youth and its further improvement is defined as one of the priority directions of the state policy, and in the system of national values characteristic of our people, the defense of the homeland, the reflection of the traditions of patriotism in the political culture of the society and the

comprehensive study of the mechanisms of defense consciousness and military culture, scientific and pedagogical requires justification from a point of view. At the same time, it shows that it is important to research and study the military culture, which includes normative values, spiritual-ethical and symbolic elements, from a socio-pedagogical point of view, and to give scientifically based conclusions, suggestions and recommendations.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

As the country ensures its security through the potential of the Armed Forces system, first of all, together with modern weapons, professional personnel, i.e. social institutions of the army, are important. Our country's president Shavkat Miromonovich says that "a modern, powerful army is a guarantee of a peaceful life"[1.], they emphasize that the military educational institutions included in this system prepare highly qualified officers, while the military-academic lyceums prepare personnel for entering higher military educational institutions. they definitely mean the human capital that ensures the peace and security of the country by continuously increasing the military potential of young people by providing primary military education in the subject "Military training of youth before the draft" taught in general education schools. In fact, through this educational environment, a continuous system of preparing young professionals who are spiritually and spiritually mature and have fully mastered the competencies of military culture is formed for national peace, national development and national defense. The army is a component of the state, it protects the foundations of the state, the social life of the people, and creates conditions for the peaceful life and development of society. Therefore, the army, the military-industrial complex is the basis of the military culture of the society, which is closely related to the general social culture.

The meaning of enlightenment, knowledge, human qualities, inner world of man, spirituality, education are embodied in the content of culture, and culture is a certain level of historical development of society, human creative power and abilities. Edward Taylor, who introduced this concept to science, stated that "culture is the development of humanity through the high level organization of an individual and the whole society in order to contribute to the development of human morality, power, and happiness at the same time" [2.447.].

Military cultural phenomena can be studied from different perspectives. For example, in one case, military culture can be considered as one of the forms of general culture of society. For the study of military culture, it is possible to conduct a theoretical analysis of all known spiritual and practical phenomena that directly or indirectly reflect its components, stages of development and specific characteristics, as well as to study the essence and content of military culture as a specific culture. In this, first of all, the components that form the military culture and embody a certain competence. If we pay attention to the definitions given to military culture, it becomes possible to analyze a number of competencies embodied in them. For example, "Military culture includes normative values, moral and symbolic elements that provide motivation and regulation of military activity in various entities. Military culture is used in a broad and narrow sense. In a broad sense, military culture refers to everything created by man in the military sphere. In a narrow sense, it refers to historically strong individual, group, and public thinking (in the mind) institutions and models of human behavior in the military sphere [3.78.], while in the second definition it is "a bright view of the existence of the military sphere, its material and spiritual components as a total system, the level of perfection of its development"[4.34.] is understood. In addition, he interprets this concept as a unique type of culture

and notes that in his analysis it is divided into military culture, primitive, military, religious, civilization, and scientific types[5.203.]. Also, military researcher Karn Lord considers military culture as history, military traditions, military education. Analyzes military culture as an independent socio-cultural phenomenon. A. B. Grigorev interprets military culture as a broad concept. This includes the language, thinking, ethics, and philosophy of the military. Emphasizes the connection between physical culture and military culture. It is concluded that military culture includes systematic activities of military forces, rules of military activity and exemplary cases in the military sphere[6.44.]. In the phenomenon of military culture, it is manifested in the fact that it is a special section of the society's culture, which expresses its position and values in relation to various aspects of military activity. "Military culture is not the general culture of society, but as a component of it, a special type of protection of the interests of society, the state and the individual, a set of values, social relations, norms, a set of formal and informal cultures created and working in the military community, a way of organizing the field"[7.14.].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Youth military culture, as a component of society's culture, is primarily a historically developed system of cultural attitudes and values that reflects the spirit of the times, governs the activities of man, society and the state, manifests itself in the moral level of the youth of Uzbekistan, their participation in military life and their attitude to the military sphere, including its unique characteristics. In the development of youth military culture, raising the moral and educational level of civilians and subjects of military culture in the society, adaptation of military culture to the policy of a legal democratic state, and civil control over the Armed Forces require basic conditions. Military culture, as a set of special social institutions created to protect the independence, sovereignty, and security of each country, is an example of a certain national culture, which in turn has a serious impact on their development. Although the culture and the military culture of the society are relatively independent systems, they have the power of interaction and operate in relation to each other. But each of them has its own characteristics, for example, it can be seen in the semiotic and symbolic signs, hidden and open forms, specific values, high formalization of relations in the work process, strict and specific procedures.

Components of military culture are divided into military-political culture, military-disciplinary culture, military-management culture, military-executive culture, military-technical culture, culture of relations between military personnel, physical culture, etc.

Military culture, like general culture, is divided into material and spiritual culture. Optimal development, strong coordination and interaction of material and spiritual components is of great importance for the stable and effective operation of military culture. That is, it is important to achieve a harmonious combination of both material and spiritual components in the development of military culture.

The importance of spiritual culture in the military system is that it serves as a source of innovation in the military sphere, is a means of self-realization of military personnel, affects both the individual himself and the entire historical process, as an important factor of social development in the appropriate conditions, as a public and moral unity in military personnel. the formation of an important virtue is manifested in [8.91.]. Material culture also occupies a special place in the military sphere, covering the state's military infrastructure, the level of financing of the military organization of

society, military personnel and their family members, the amount of financial support for personnel working in the military sphere, weapons and military equipment, military equipment, etc. The technical component of military culture [7.15.] includes military equipment, weapons, military camps, barracks, military-technical, cultural and household equipment, military uniforms. Among the main attributes of military culture, we can include the specific side of human activity related to its extreme use, the subject of military activity and the immediate environment of its activity, the ability to manage various processes in the military sphere.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In the conditions of a renewed independent Uzbekistan, military culture in the life of society is not limited only to military organizations. Perhaps, its extrapolation, that is, it is applied to the culture of society in extreme conditions. To be more specific, military culture is something that, in extreme conditions, has the power to influence the culture of the entire society. Military culture not only ensures the country's civilizational development, the security of national and military society, social stability, but also the transmission of military skills and combat skills, traditions from generation to generation, regulation, integration, selective-integration, embodiment, unification, standardization, adaptation, regulation in the implementation of military sociality. -performs epistemological functions.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In society, military culture is social and flexible, performing collection, semiotic and epistemological, regulatory and selective-integrative functions, regulating people's attitude to armed conflicts, a method of organizing national life based on the principles of safe life and development of the individual, society and the state in the system of social norms. Pedagogical foundations of formation of military culture competences in young people are the concept of military culture, understanding the military aspects of society's culture and the cultural aspects of military activity, basing on pedagogical principles in solving the issues of militarization and education of members of society, and most importantly, the military system through the effective use of human capital in increasing the country's military potential. provides theoretical and practical support for further improvement in intellectual, technological, technical and physical aspects, wide promotion of innovations in the field.

REFERENCES

1. Resolution PQ-40 "On additional measures to ensure a high level of physical fitness of servicemen of the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan".
2. Semyonov Yu.I. Taylor, Eduard // Culture. XX century: Encyclopedia. T. 2: M-Ya / Gl. ed., sost. S. Ya. Levit. - SPb.: Universitetskaya kniga, 1998.
3. Bajukov V.I. Euristicheskie vozmozhnosti antropologicheskogo podkhoda k issledovaniyu voennoy kultury: Diss. d. filosofiy n. - Moscow: SPb, 2009.
4. Klimov S.N. Tsennostno-humanisticheskoe soderzhanie voennoy kultury // Nauchno-metodicheskiy sbornik. No. 5. - Golitsyno, 2002.
5. Feiblmán D. Type culture / D. Feiblmán // Anthology issledovanny culture. SPb. University, book, 1997.
6. Grigorev A. Military culture: gde tochka opory? // Vestnik grani-tsyy Rossii. - No. 1.-2000.

7. Hashimova G.I. Socio-philosophical analysis of the military culture of the troops of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan. UzMU. Diss. Autoref. 2022.
8. Gorbunov B.C. Methodological problems of the theory and practice of the system formation of the sovetsky war: Autoref. dis. Dr. Philos. science - M.: VPA, 1991.
9. Qaxxarova, M. (2021). SOCIAL-SPIRITUAL ENVIRONMENT OF SOCIETY AND SPIRITUAL IDEAL. Oriental Journal of Social Sciences, 30-36.
10. Qaxxarova, M., & Raximshikova, M. (2020). MORAL CONTINUITY IS A SOCIAL-PHILOSOPHICAL, HISTORICAL PHENOMENON. The Light of Islam, 2020(3), 103-112.
11. Qahhorova, M. (2021). SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE SOCIO-RELIGIOUS SPIRITUAL AND MORAL ENVIRONMENT. Theoretical & Applied Science, (6), 135-138.
12. Qaxxarova, M. (2021). Social-spiritual environment of society and spiritual ideal. Oriental Journal of Social Sciences, 30-36.
13. Kakhharova, M. (2018). Question of studying personal spiritual and moral development. Eastern European Scientific Journal, (6).