



DEVELOPMENT OF THE PHENOMENALISM OF MILITARY PROFESSIONAL MOTIVATION IN YOUTH

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 1 st March 2023 Accepted: 3 rd April 2023 Published: 10 th May 2023	The article scientifically substantiates the lessons of history in the development of the phenomenalism of military-professional motivation among young people. Today, the most important task facing our country is to preserve the peace and tranquility of our people and educate Tomaris, Shirak, Jalaliddin Manguberdi, Temurmalik, Najmiddin Kubro, Amir Temur, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Toychi Erygitov and Jamil Kadyrov as heroes in the course of demonstrating courage and courage great Alpine sons and brave daughters, who bravely fought the enemy for the Motherland of freedom and independence, educating the youth in the minds of the courage of our national heroes, plays an important role in strengthening their sense of belonging to the Motherland and instilling a sense of patriotism.
Keywords: youth, military-professional motivation, patriotism, fidelity, peacefulness, independence, courage, courage, courage, upbringing.	

I. INTRODUCTION.

In the life of any society and state, the issues of scientific and pedagogical research into the problems of educating young people with high moral, humanitarian qualities, patriotism are leading. Also gaining importance are such socio-pedagogical issues as protecting young people from ideological threats, instilling in them love for the Motherland, involvement in their fate, and self-sacrifice. This social need requires the introduction of new mechanisms for organizing work in the direction of public security based on the principle of «serving the interests of the people», a new approach, attitude, attribute to the organization of mutual purposeful cooperation. state bodies with public structures, military-professional motivation among young people in the framework of scientific research shows that there is a need to clarify the problem of the development of phenomenalism.

Today it is necessary to use the moral heritage created in the past and the courage of our military leaders in educating our youth in all aspects. To glorify the military patriotism of our grandfathers, such as Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Amir Temur and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, as a moral ideal, to strengthen the sense of belonging to the Motherland in our spiritual heritage, such as Gorogly, Alpomysh, «Temur Tuzuklari», «Boburnoma» and issues related to the propaganda of the ideas of military patriotism. Study is extremely important.

The idea of the development of the Motherland is a creative idea that combines the interests of each person with the interests of the country, a sense of belonging to the Motherland, encouraging him to serve the happiness of the people. It represents the highest goal of national independence - the realization of the dreams and hopes of all citizens living in Uzbekistan, related to the development of the country. Honoring, honoring and serving the Motherland is also emphasized in article 64 of our Basic Dictionary. For example, «Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the duty of every citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan» Citizens are required to perform military or alternative service in accordance with the law [1].

Any country sees its future in a healthy and comprehensively developed generation. The process of large-scale reforms being implemented in our country, the implementation of the noble goals of building a strong civil society and a democratic state based on the rule of law, cannot be imagined without the participation of young people.

LITERATURE REVIEW.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 5, 2017 «On improving the effectiveness of the state policy regarding youth and supporting the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan», № PF-5106, November 6, 2020 «Development of the fields of education and science during the period of new development of Uzbekistan OF-6108 and Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers № 140 of February 23, 2018 «On the education of youth in the spirit of military patriotism» [2,3, 4], as well as other regulatory legal documents related to this activity, emphasizes that one of the most important tasks of our state is spiritual and spiritual education of the new generation based on the idea of national independence, and to educate citizens loyal to their homeland and country. Therefore, the development of the political consciousness of students of higher educational institutions makes it possible to

understand the future development of the world, to instill in them a sense of patriotism and belonging, to develop in them the skills to make important decisions. From this point of view, the development of military-professional motivation among students serves to solve important socio-pedagogical problems.

In order to develop military-professional motivation among students, it is necessary to rely on the basic principles of education specified in the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 23, 2018

№ 140 «On approval of the concept of educating youth in a military-patriotic spirit». These are: scientific; historicity; accuracy and speed; regularity; activity; harmony of education and training; consistency of the educational process; based on positive results and achievements in military-patriotic education [4]. After all, to prepare students studying in higher educational institutions, not only as mature specialists, but also as active citizens who love their homeland, to instill patriotism in them, means to make sure that our society and nation can withstand any dangers and threats. It is important to approach this work on the basis of the harmony of education and training, scientific and historical principles. To develop the activity of students in the areas of public life, in the spirit of patriotism «This is my home!», «My district!», «My Motherland!» instilling a sense of belonging to a tribe, encouraging them to mobilize their will to serve the country - all this is done on the basis of the principle of a systematic educational process.

Today, it is necessary to use the moral heritage created in the past and the courage of military leaders in the education of our youth in all aspects. 1st President Islam Karimov said: «Of course, the spirituality of any people or nation cannot be imagined from its history, original customs and traditions, life values. In this regard, of course, the spiritual heritage, cultural values, old historical monuments are one of the most important factors» [6]. Therefore, the great spirituality of our people requires us to serve our holy Uzbekistan on the way to the common goal of our youth, which is considered the future of our country, through a deep study and understanding of its history.

It should be noted that in the context of globalization, threats to the human heart and mind are increasing. In particular, the strengthening of external influences, pressure, aggression, the escalation of information attacks are of serious concern to the world community. At present, the growing dangerous situation in the world requires us to always be on the alert, to be aware and to be alert. Historically, ideological disunity has been recognized as one of the main reasons for the collapse of society in most decadent countries. At the moment, today's demand requires adequate awareness of all events, social and political processes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

The study used the principles of historicity, logic, methods of comparison, analysis and synthesis, generalization, dialectical and hermeneutic analysis.

RESULTS AND ITS DISCUSSION.

In history, we compare the bravery of Jalaluddin Manguberdi with the legend of bravery. Although he was the son of Sultan Alawuddin Muhammad, one of the kings of Khorezm, his father's mistrust of him led to the opening of the way for the approaching Mongol army. Finally, only when Khorezm fell into decay did they hand over the state to Jalalid. But, unfortunately, at that time it was almost impossible to save Khorezm from this predicament. Although he was the ruler of the state of Khorezmshah in the last ten years of his life, Genghis Khan was forced to spend the bulk of his life away from the borders of the country with his army and kingdom due to the persecution of the Mongol invaders.

Jalaluddin inflicted heavy blows on the Mongolian troops, fought for the freedom of the Motherland, but retreated because the forces were not equal. Because Sultan Mohammed, the king of Khorezm, has already been defeated by the small army of Genghis Khan with his many times larger army. The people were confused. Not a single brave man remained in the Khorezmian lands, except for Jalaluddin, who courageously resisted the terrible invasion of the Mongols. Four hundred patriots stubbornly resisted in the Bukhara Arch for twelve days. In Samarkand, the Mongols also faced stiff resistance. The people, of course, did not give up. Heroes such as Jalaluddin Manguberdi and Temurmalik came out. Prince Jalaluddin, the son of Muhammad Khorezmshah, fought the Mongols for more than ten years. He impresses Genghis Khan with his bravery. In Khojent Temurmalik shows examples of heroism. Not only princes and emirs, but also broad sections of the people enter into a life-and-death battle with the invaders. It should be noted that the famous sheikh of his time, 76-year-old Najmuddin Kubro, died bravely in 1221 in Khorezm in the fight against the Mongol invaders.

Amir Temur, a statesman and public figure who left a huge mark on history, at one time also received the status of a master. In fact, the word sahibkiran is used to refer to a person born at the time of the conjunction (kiran) of the two main planets of the solar system. The personality of Amir Temur as a ruler is quite complex, and many scientific studies have been carried out about the famous conqueror in his time and today, books and brochures have been written and are being written. In turn, they are both a scientific and a spiritual source for us. Among them are the works of "Zafarnoma" by Nizamiddin Shami, "Zafarnoma" by Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, as well as the diaries of Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, who was sent as an ambassador to the court of Amir Temur by King Henry III of Castile, can be called important sources.

During the reign of Amir Temur, the socio-economic situation in all the lands of Movaraunnahr deteriorated significantly after mutual wars. At such a time, it was extremely necessary to establish a centralized state system that would put an end to civil strife in the country. Since in governing the state, domestic and foreign policy, Timur relied

mainly on his troops, he paid great attention to military reform, that is, the selection of military leaders, army units, their deployment, armament of soldiers, military discipline. This, in turn, is the personality of the ruler, whose courage is of great importance in the spiritual worldview of current generations. The fact is that Amir Temur was one of the great rulers who left a bright mark on the history of Uzbek statehood, it was his efforts that put an end to the Chingiz tyranny that caused political fragmentation in the 13th century. In view of the great importance of Temur's «Code» in public administration, they have not lost their significance even now. Here it is very appropriate to pay attention to the following points in the work of Master Amir Temur «Temur's Code», i.e. «If I put someone's mind and courage on a test scale and see that he is superior to others, I would take him under my education and raise him to the level of an emir». «Then I would have promoted his rank according to merit» [5].

The famous commander and statesman Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur perfectly described his views on the army in such works as «Baburnoma», «Mubaiyn» and «Kharb Ishi». He knew that one of the most important goals of his state art was to preserve the integrity and independence of the country, protect it from external enemies, and strengthen the military potential of the country. In his opinion, the greatest threat to the unity and independence of the country are internal conflicts, wars between fathers and sons, brothers and separatist forces, and not external enemies.

According to Babur, defending the independence of the country, the king should act deliberately and with advice, and not act hastily. At the same time, his ideas about the means necessary to protect a city or country are also noteworthy. Symbolically expressing his opinion, he says that a head, two arms and two legs are needed to defend the country, he likens the head to the commander-in-chief, that is, the king, two arms for help from those around him or allies, and two legs for the defense and reserve of the country: «The wise men say that you need a head, two hands, two idols to cover the fortress. Be the commander-in-chief, let there be two hands of help and support coming from both sides, let there be two idols as a reserve of a fortress with water» [6].

Worthy of praise are the qualities of Babur as a person. He was a brave servant and an experienced commander. Babur was not afraid of death, because from childhood he participated in battles. L.P. Sharma writes about this: «He was an excellent rider, a skilled shooter, a dexterous swordsman and a tireless hunter» [7]. He never lost his tenacity and was always able to use willpower to recover when he fell in battle, gaining experience in battles. In addition, Babur won the confidence of his comrades by inspiring them, inciting them to courage and being able to subjugate them when necessary. He was not at all afraid to fight an army that was larger than his army, he always tried to understand his opponent's weaknesses and strengths and use them during the battle. It glorifies courage, one of the greatest human virtues.

V. CONCLUSIONS.

In conclusion, it is necessary to say the above ideas and actions of our great commanders in history as a practical example and further strengthen the implementation of a number of activities related to educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism and developing their military professional motivation:

Firstly, the education of young people in the spirit of military patriotism and the development of military professional motivation in them is considered one of the priorities of state policy, and systematic, systematic and constant work is being carried out;

Secondly, the rapid reforms being carried out in the republic to ensure the security of the country, the peace of the people and the peaceful life of not only military personnel, but also students studying in civilian universities, constituting the intelligentsia of the population, strengthening military technical training and combat readiness, instilling in them a sense of patriotism and national pride, made promotion an objective necessity. From this point of view, it is important to be true to the interests of Uzbekistan not only in the military sphere, but in all spheres of life, to educate the youth of our country, ready to defend them. It is important to develop military-professional motivation among cadets, to deeply instill in their hearts and minds that the defense of the Motherland is an honorable and sacred duty; to be proud of our ancient history and culture, our national heroes who selflessly fought for the independence and prosperity of our Motherland, to form a sense of their dignity, to strengthen confidence in the power and potential of our national army;

Thirdly, it is necessary to create social roles, tasks, simulators that develop the military-professional motivation of young people who make up a wide segment of the population, and strengthen civil faith, as well as their wide promotion through the media and social networks. , with extensive use of the possibilities of ICT and digital electronic means;

Fourthly, to clarify that all types of offenses in the system of the Armed Forces are considered extraordinary, to prevent crimes related to corruption when recruiting young people for military service, military service under a contract, providing housing for military personnel, providing them with qualified medical services, money for increasing the effectiveness of work aimed at improving and stimulating social conditions, at conducting research work on the topic of educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism by the teaching staff of higher military educational institutions, and for the preparation of textbooks, monographs, teaching aids, educational and methodological manuals and scientific articles, it is desirable to strengthen and popularize.

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