

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DISCIPLINES IN COMBAT TRAINING IN THE TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONNEL

Djumaboev Jaloliddin Zayniddinovich

Senior instructor of the Combat Training Cycle of the Institute
of Advanced Training of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of
the Republic of Uzbekistan, lieutenant colonel
Phone: +99899 001 11 09



Abstract: *This article discusses the training of young personnel Scientifically based information is provided on some aspects of how the integrated study of the sciences presented in the disciplines creates the opportunity to have a holistic view of the sciences related to combat training.*

Keywords: *Education, general military regulations , line training , military topography , combat training , method , result .*

After Uzbekistan gained independence, reforms began to be implemented in various areas. As a result, the Republic of Uzbekistan entered an unprecedented stage of development in all areas. Establishing stability, peace and tranquility in society, ensuring unconditional respect for human rights and freedoms is an important condition for achieving the goals set by the ongoing large-scale reforms aimed at further socio-economic development of the country, improving the well-being of the population, and building a democratic state based on the rule of law.

Regulatory and legal framework of higher education and To educate listeners as highly cultured, socially active, honest, disciplined personnel capable of maintaining the constitutional system, law and order and public safety and

c
o
n
s
c
i

n
t

them, as well as unarmed line actions and actions, the procedure for giving a military salute, the duties of military personnel before and during their deployment . involves forming.

“ General Military Regulations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan” includes the general rights and obligations of military personnel of the Armed Forces, their mutual relations, the main obligations of brigade officials, internal regulations, the essence of military discipline, the obligations of military personnel to comply with it, forms of incentives and disciplinary sanctions, the rights of commanders (chiefs) to apply them, the procedures for submitting proposals, applications and complaints, their consideration, the organization and conduct of garrison and guard services, the rights and obligations of garrison officials and military personnel performing this service, and the procedures for conducting garrison events with the participation of troops. The main task of the subject is to form and develop the knowledge, skills and qualifications of the students by conveying to them the existing knowledge and regulations contained in the "Regulations of Internal Service", "Regulations of Discipline", "Regulations of Garrison and Guard Services", which are components of the General Military Regulations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The discipline of “Formation Training” includes the knowledge and procedures contained in the “Formation Regulations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, which is the main source that determines the requirements for the performance of actions and actions with and without weapons, the procedure for lining up on foot and in vehicles, the procedure for giving a military salute, the position of the Battle Banner of a military unit in the ranks, the procedure for its removal and delivery, the obligations of military personnel before and during their formation, and their formation training. The main task of the discipline of “Formation Training” is to form and develop the knowledge, skills and qualifications of students related to the discipline.

The discipline of “Formation Training” includes the knowledge and procedures contained in the “Formation Regulations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, which is the main source that determines the requirements for the performance of actions and actions with and without weapons, the procedure for lining up on foot and in vehicles, the procedure for giving a military salute, the position of the Battle Banner of a military unit in the ranks, the procedure for its removal and delivery, the obligations of military personnel before and during their formation, and their formation training. The main task of the discipline of “Formation Training” is to form and develop the knowledge, skills and qualifications of students related to the discipline.

Trainees acquire and improve their knowledge and skills in military regulations, elements of formation, and military topography during classroom training, field exercises, independent training hours, and other educational subjects.

Classroom training typically covers theoretical knowledge of the General Military Regulations, current concepts in the formation and its management, and the main components of military topography, in particular, practical training in obtaining landmarks with and without a map, and working with a map. Operations related to formation training are carried out through practical training conducted in the formation area.

Later, students will improve their knowledge, skills, and abilities in these subjects during independent training hours.

In lectures on subjects, the teacher provides extensive information on science and procedures. In seminar sessions, the knowledge conveyed in the lecture is consolidated in the minds of the listener. During practical training, the teacher improves the skills of managing departments, develops the quality of the tasks set by the listeners individually and in groups, and their skills are brought to the level of automatism.

During independent training hours, trainees can develop their knowledge and skills by completing assignments given by the teacher in the subjects of General Military Regulations and Military Topography, as well as by repeating new knowledge gained in lectures, seminars, and practical exercises. Independent training hours are also organized in the field to further improve their behavior in the subject of "Squad Preparation".

Taking into account the close interrelationship of the disciplines "General Military Regulations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Squad Training", and "Military Topography", it should be noted that the integrated study of the sciences presented in the disciplines creates the opportunity to have a holistic view of the sciences related to combat training.

The subjects "General Military Regulations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Training of the detachments", "Military topography" are conducted on the basis of the following general principles for the training and education of personnel of internal affairs bodies: scientificity; awareness and activity of students; regularity and consistency; demonstrativeness, clarity; solidity of knowledge, training and skills; teamwork and individual approach.

Scientificity in education means the accuracy of the knowledge given to students, the objectivity of the laws of science, and their correspondence to modern scientific knowledge. It is necessary to achieve this so that students not only learn the theoretical knowledge given, but also clearly understand that it is their first duty to be able to skillfully apply this knowledge in their professional activities. In this case, education and upbringing should be closely interconnected and carried out in a comprehensive manner.

The awareness and activity of learners is reflected in their conscious assimilation of the material being studied and their creative and active approach to the lesson.

The subjects "General Military Regulations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Squad Training", "Military Topography" should be organized and conducted in such a way that the students understand the tasks facing them, strive to fulfill them on time, actively act in training, show initiative, comprehensively consider the educational material, understand the need to master the knowledge, training and skills acquired during the educational process, creatively apply the acquired knowledge, training and skills, and critically analyze the results of their actions.

Regularity and consistency in education This is reflected in the fact that lectures, seminars, and practical exercises are held evenly throughout the entire course, and the material being studied is presented systematically in a specific sequence.

When planning training on the subjects "General Military Regulations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Squad Training", "Military Topography", the study of the laws and regulations relevant to the subjects should be closely linked with their practical implementation, and new material should be closely linked with the topics covered.

When organizing subject-related activities, the teacher must be able to determine the most appropriate sequence for presenting materials.

Demonstration in education facilitates understanding of the educational material and allows for its better assimilation. The best means of demonstration are the equipment of the Institute's territory in accordance with the requirements of the regulations, personal practical demonstration of line actions by the teacher, study samples of compasses, topographic maps (i.e., natural demonstration). However, sometimes it is necessary to use their models, posters, drawings and other graphic documents, as well as multimedia presentations. With their help, it is possible to better convey knowledge related to the sciences.

Clarity in education requires that the volume and content of the questions being studied be understandable by this category of students. The principle of clarity in the learning process requires a transition from known to unknown, from simple to complex, from easy to difficult. When determining the depth of presentation of the material, it is necessary to proceed from the time allocated for its assimilation and the possibility of consolidating the studied material. The abundance of excessive theoretical explanations in comparison with practical actions in classes, the use of formulas and terms that are incomprehensible to students reduce interest in classes, the activity of students, and the quality of classes in general.

The consolidation of knowledge, training and skills implies that previously learned material (method, action) is firmly mastered and remembered for a long time, regularly repeated, and the acquired knowledge is improved and applied in new, more complex conditions. The retention of the learned material in memory largely depends on the understanding of the practical significance of this knowledge by learners. In implementing the principle of consolidation of knowledge, training and skills, it is of great importance to comprehensively stimulate the independent work, creativity and curiosity of learners.

Teamwork and individual approach in training consists in creating favorable conditions for the successful work of all employees during training and at the same time an individual approach to each of them. Teamwork ensures harmony, interchangeability, consistency and accuracy in actions. In a cohesive team, each of its members develops his knowledge and skills using the experience of others, acts more confidently, relying on the help of his colleagues, and evaluates his actions more critically, responding to their advice, wishes and criticism. Leaders should focus common efforts on the successful completion of combat training tasks, form common interests, and develop a spirit of healthy competition and mutual assistance.

Implementing an individual approach means knowing the spiritual and physical capabilities of each employee in the educational process and influencing them based

on the characteristics of each employee, helping each of them find the shortest path to mastering knowledge, training and skills. Low indicators of understanding the knowledge conveyed are often associated with the fact that the leader did not identify the specifics of the learners. It is the leader's duty to know and take into account individual characteristics, personal qualities and inclinations of each learner in the educational process.

In the subjects “General Military Regulations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, “Formation Training”, “Military Topography”, the following teaching methods are usually used: narration, explanation, demonstration, practice, independent work. The choice of teaching method depends on the topic, purpose and content of the training, as well as the level of training of the trainees. Several methods can be used in each training. For example, demonstration, explanation and practice methods can be used in training formations.

To tell is to present the material being studied in the form of a short story. It is based on the knowledge and procedures in the General Military Regulations, and the concepts existing in the training of the ranks. and is used in the study of theoretical issues of military topography.

Explanation - a description of the essence of the phenomena, processes, and actions being studied. It is used in teaching all subjects related to the General Military Regulations, formation training, and military topography in combination with theoretical knowledge and demonstration of actions to be performed. Explanation should clearly describe the material, and conclusions and definitions should be clearly expressed.

Demonstration is the most convenient method of teaching. In this case, students see what needs to be learned in a visual way. During practical training on the subject of "Military Topography", the teacher should demonstrate the model actions to be performed when working with maps. The model actions are shown first as a whole at the required pace (speed), then at a slower pace, divided into elements,

and each action and the most common mistakes that students make when learning this method are briefly explained. The important thing is that the object being demonstrated (method, action) is clearly visible to the students.

Exercise is a method of training in which the necessary training and skills are formed and improved in trainees by repeatedly, purposefully and consciously repeating the studied actions. Exercises in formation training and military topography can be divided into individual and group types. Individual exercises are used to form training and skills in trainees that are necessary for an individual employee. Their characteristic feature is that some trainees independently perform the same actions under the guidance of an instructor or according to his instructions (for example, line actions or working with topographic maps). Group exercises are used to harmonize trainees, to work as a team, to form training and skills. Their characteristic feature is that each trainee performs the actions in accordance with his specialty or the position he temporarily occupies in this exercise. For example, leading a group during formation training, leading a unit with a formation song, and organizing the activities of trainees in various positions when working with a topographic map, etc.

Independent work – a method in which students reinforce previously acquired knowledge, learning, and skills without the direct participation of a teacher or acquire new knowledge, learning, and skills using instructions, posters, drawings, models, teaching aids, and other aids.

References

1. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.01.05.2023. National database of legislative information, 01.05.2023, No. 03/23/837/0241
2. A manual on initial military general training for young soldiers. – T., 2004.
2. Yuldashev U.Sh., Military topography: topographic maps, conditional symbols and their content. Textbook. – T., 2015. – 84 p.

3. Tangirberdiev SK, Zakirov RS, Shermatov AF Military topography: Textbook. – T., 2005. – 234 p.
4. Byzov B.E. Military topography. - M.: Voenizdat, 1986. - 383 p.
5. Handbook of military topography / A.M. Govorukhin, A.M. Kuprin, A.N. Kovalenko. - M., 1980. pp. 24-39.