

Past And Present Of Military Pedagogy

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Abstract: This article covers the past and future issues of military pedagogy and its development process and historical development conditions.

Key words: activity, pedagogy, military, commander, generosity, human, education.

The science of pedagogy occupies a special place in the life and activity of the Armed Forces, in the study of the laws of training and education of military personnel, and in the preparation of military personnel for military service.

Since the emergence of the army as a unique social phenomenon, training and education of personnel has been and remains the most important component of military activity. This component is considered a practical military pedagogy by its content and serves as a necessary and mandatory tool for the successful implementation of military operations in all aspects of military operations. Initially, military pedagogy appeared as a practical activity of commanders and subordinates. Over time, knowledge about the training and education of warriors was accumulated and passed down from generation to generation in the form of legends, narratives, proverbs, and sayings. The complexity of military affairs, especially the formation of states, the creation of a relatively large number of permanent troops, military pedagogical thought further developed, and these were reflected in relevant practical instructions, manuals, statutes, orders and other written sources.

Military pedagogy and the content of its development process were influenced by the conditions of historical development of the country, the decisive tasks of the army of this or that country, the national characteristics of personnel, etc.

The oldest monuments of military education, which have not directly reached us, are the art of living and wisdom of the Turkic and Persian-speaking peoples, and the monuments of spiritual culture, recognized as an example of a practical attitude to existence, are the "History" of the ancient Greek historian Herodotus, "Geography" of Strabo and Mahmud Koshgari. Works such as "Devonu Lugatit-Turk", as well as Urhun-Enisei inscriptions, were preserved in literary and historical sources and reached us through them. The study of the essence of these monuments shows how material and spiritual culture played a big role in the formation of a person.

Starting from the oldest sources, in later educational and moral works, both theoretical and practical issues were analyzed, on the basis of which the problem of spiritual and moral formation of the human personality was the central problem. Starting with Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Kutadgu Bilig", Kaikovus' "Qabusnoma", Ahmad Yugnaki's "Hibat ul-haqayq", Saadi's "Gulistan", Alisher Navoi's "Mahbub ul-Qulub", Abdulla Avlani's "Turkish Gulistan and Ethics" and many others. The problem of human perfection is highlighted in each of the didactic works.

If we look at history, Musa al-Khorazmi, Ahmad al-Farghani, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Nasr al-Faroabi, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Imam al-Bukhari, Imam al-Tirmizi, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi and other thinkers in their works summarized the perfect human character, noble and just qualities in three qualities: "Saxo - not to be angry with anyone for what you have; Safo - purifying the heart from arrogance - air, grudge - power, kasd - anger; Loyalty means always being at the service of the people."

Thus, Generosity is not only with material support, but also with giving special knowledge. Safolik (purity) is filling someone's heart with light, Loyalty is being happy with the happiness of others.

So, a perfect person educates others with his character, morals and manners, and brings happiness to himself. His character, morals are typical in society, character is not perfect if it is not typical.

After all, in order to form a good and righteous character in a perfect person, it is necessary to educate the soul. According to thinkers, people have five types of hearts: "Dead heart - a heart that does not aspire to anything; a sick soul - a soul that has a desire for new things, but does not strive; a sick soul - a soul that has a desire for new things, but needs help; heedless heart - a heart devoid of the light of wisdom (consciousness); awake soul - a soul that has light, but needs training; A living soul is a soul that finds its own happiness and gives happiness to others. A perfect man attains great character by having such a living soul. Therefore, when applying the idea of national independence and national ideology in the process of the military education system, we need to pay special attention to the formation of feelings in the heart, mind and consciousness of future military personnel, to protect the heart and mind from foreign elements, and finally to further improve the noble feelings in it.

So, the process of ensuring the development of a person with the ability to think and the social development of society are formed in a mutual relationship. We need to know the essence of this historical process. It indicates that human thinking has been formed in a very long time and in complex conditions.

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