

ISSUES OF TRAINING OF WOMEN MILITARY SERVICES IN THE ARMED FORCES

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Annotation: The article compares the training of women in the Armed Forces, women's military service in the world and military schools in Uzbekistan.

Key words: Armed Forces, female servicemen, Higher military educational institutions, foreign military educational institutions, military educational institutions in Uzbekistan, adaptation to professional activity.

Our enlightened ancestor Abdullah Avloni said: "Education is for us a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster,"¹ and drew attention to the issue of making the people knowledgeable, educated and educated.

The "Jadid Movement" (Arabic for "Jadidun"), which began in the early twentieth century under the leadership of Ismail Gasparali, was continued by our enlightened ancestors A. Avloni, M. Behbudi, A. Fitrat, M. Abdurashidkhonov and others.

The adoption of the "National Training Program" on August 29, 1997 is a clear example of this. According to the adopted law, continuing education has been introduced in our country. New higher education institutions were opened and branches of foreign universities were established.

During the years of independence, the issue of training officers with higher education serving in the defense system, along with teachers, was raised. When it comes to officer training institutions, if we look at the history of the emergence of military schools, the battles of the past are a testament to the fact that every country has a military base for self-defense. led to the need to establish educational institutions.

Speaking of higher military educational institutions, we would like to mention the military educational institutions of the CIS countries:

There are a number of government agencies, such as the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation, the Foreign Intelligence Service of the Russian Federation, the Combat Service of the Federal National Guard of the Russian Federation, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation. Officers who graduated from 26 higher military² educational institutions, such as the Military University of the Russian Federation, the Military Medical Trinity, the Aviation Military Institute in Krasnodar, the Military and Space Academy named after Mojaysky, and the Military Artillery University in St. Petersburg will be employed in the above-named government agencies.

¹ Каримов И.А: "Юксак маънавият-енгилмас куч" "Маънавият"; Т.,2008-й, бет-68

² www.wikipedia.ru.org

In the neighboring Republic of Kazakhstan, the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Karaganda Institute of Law under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Naval Institute under the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan, There are more than 20 higher and secondary special military educational institutions, such as the Shymkent city military boarding school³.

At the same time, there are military schools in foreign countries that train women as well as men. As an example, at the Medical Academy in St. Petersburg, Russia, women military doctors are trained in Dentistry and Pharmacy. At the Marshal S. Budyonny Military Communication Academy, founded in 1919, girls study subjects such as automation or telecommunications.

Police units in the Republic of Turkey appeared during the Ottoman period. In Turkey, police officers, including female officers, receive two types of training. In particular, the education department of the General Directorate of Security carries out the educational process inseparably from the main work and studies in the training course on professional areas of the Police Academy. Education at the Police Academy is carried out in 5 directions⁴.

In addition, in almost all countries of the world, women are trained in combat units and their education system is kept secret.

As for military schools in the Republic of Uzbekistan, military schools were established in the 18th century in Tashkent. Personnel in this field were selected from the military graduates of the Lenin University (now the National University of Uzbekistan)⁵. Major AV Adryanov's textbook "Military-pedagogical course" was taught at this university and their knowledge was strengthened.

During the years of independence, there have been updates and reforms in the Armed Forces. To date, officers are being trained in the following institutions of higher military education in the Republic:

Armed Forces Academy, Chirchik Higher Tank Command-Engineering School, Samarkand Higher Automotive Command-Engineering School, Karshi Higher Military Aviation School, Tashkent University of Information Technologies, Tashkent Medical Academy, Faculty of Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan State Customs Institute, Military-Technical Institute of the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Temurbek School, Specialized Military Academic Lyceums provide education to young people by leading specialists

According to the "Regulations on the procedure for admission of students and cadets to higher military educational institutions", almost 90% of applicants are boys. At the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, women servicemen were recruited to the National Guard of Uzbekistan. In many countries around the world, military service is compulsory. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, military

³ Military-kz.ucoz.org

⁴ Улугбеков Б. "Қардош Туркия давлатининг жамоат тартибини сақлаш ва хавфсизликни таъминлашга назар" www.IIV.uz

⁵ Р.М.Махмудов: "Ҳарбий психология ва педагогика"; ЎзРес МГ Ҳарбий-техника институти. Тошкент-2019-йил, 104-405-бетлар.

service is not compulsory for women. However, on the basis of the rights and freedoms enshrined in our constitution, women are admitted to military service.

In short, it is necessary to enroll women in military education, taking into account their natural sensitivity and physical abilities. Because at the university they turn out to be highly qualified professionals. One of the issues to be studied is the adaptation of women servicemen to their professional activities.

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