

## Main Problems of Military-Professional Activity Orientation of Young Students

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### ABSTRACT

This article deals with the development of the education system and upbringing of the young generation, touches upon the conceptual foundations of reforming the system of personnel training and education, indicates the problems in the possibility of full implementation of the human factor in strengthening the educational capacity of our country, and also focuses on the dependence of military professional orientation on the quality of work of the head of the DPJ educational institution.

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The development of the system of education and upbringing of the young generation is a priority of the most important directions in the reform of education. Currently, the conceptual framework for reforming the system of personnel training and education has been developed. The core of this concept is the National Training Model. The national training program has incorporated the achievements of world educational systems, the centuries-old experience of our ancestors in educating the younger generations, and is based on taking into account the specifics of the Republic's development and the mentality of the Uzbek people.

**A man is** a central figure in the army. The rate of development of the latest military equipment, the level of combat readiness in the success of practical actions of units in everyday situations and in real combat depend on how skillfully their physical and spiritual qualities are implemented in the course of service, the necessary attitude to work is created. However, in recent years, it has become increasingly clear that the full realization of the human factor's capabilities in strengthening the country's defense capability, and the qualitative solution of personnel issues in the army, both in relation to officer specialties and those of conscripted personnel, largely depend on the effectiveness of work with pre-conscription and conscripted youth.

Today, the orientation of young people to military professions, as a rule, is a private matter for each of the military educational institutions and therefore is built on a national scale haphazardly, most often in the form of annual spring and summer campaigns.

Currently, the initial introduction to military professions and the orientation of young people to them in most cases occurs almost spontaneously. The content of this work, as well as the set of types of military activities promoted, is usually determined in each educational institution by the personal experience of the head of the DPJ, his military outlook, or random information from outside. Most often, formally, without knowledge and taking into account, on the one hand, the requirements of the military profession for a

person, on the other, the individual characteristics of a conscript are carried out by the departments of defense affairs of orders for completing military educational institutions. It is far from uncommon today when young men enter military departments for any reason, but not on the basis of correct ideas about future studies and service, an adequate assessment of their capabilities and the requirements of future activities, a deep inner inclination to the officer profession of a certain profile.

There is no doubt that this weekhandle in the military professional orientation of the youth lead to the fact that our Armed Forces are losing many potential and, perhaps, the most powerful students and students in the school, but the real students (cadets) were sentenced to unnecessary difficulties, overloading in the process of adaptation and learning in the Department and College, and are often among dropouts.

The success of military professional orientation largely depends on the quality of work of the head of the DPJ educational institution. Life shows that among the leaders of the DPJ there are many creative people, genuine enthusiasts, innovators in organizing military-patriotic education of young people and in working to orient graduates of the educational institution to military professions. However, the enthusiasm of individuals can not remove the severity of the problem as a whole. It requires a centralized and systematic solution of all issues of military professional orientation, taking into account the specifics of each of its areas of information, diagnostic and educational.

**The informational** direction of military professional orientation is connected with the need to provide the younger generation with comprehensive and adequate information about all the variety of available types of military activities. There can be no doubt that knowledge of military professions and their requirements for a person's personality is the first and most important condition for conscious self-determination of each young man, purposeful self-education and early preparation for studying at a university. A high-quality solution to this problem at present, first of all, depends on the level of awareness in this regard of those persons who are directly responsible for working with pre-conscription and conscripted youth. In addition, it is necessary to ensure that the issues of military professional education are addressed in one way or another at all events related to the preparation of the younger generation for military service.

**The diagnostic** direction of military professional orientation is associated with the work on a comprehensive study of individual psychological qualities, physical development and health status of young men during the entire process of forming their readiness for a conscious choice of an officer's profession or selecting the most optimal specialty for the period of active military service. At present, a consistent and long-term study of the personality of each young man has not yet become the norm for all categories of educators involved in preparing young people for military service. And this is undoubtedly one of the reasons for the existing miscalculations in the selection of candidates for military educational institutions.

**The educational** direction of military professional orientation is determined in the course of career guidance work. To do this, it is necessary not only to acquaint young people with various types of military activities and assess the individual characteristics of each young man, but also to conduct active work on the formation of a military professional orientation, interest and desire among young people to choose a certain military specialty. Carry out direct training of young people for their future studies and service. Experience shows that this part of professional orientation also requires serious restructuring. There is an acute need to switch from mass youth events with various types of events to the predominant use of individual forms of influence.

So, military professional orientation - as a systematic and purposeful work of defense departments, military units and military educational institutions and public organizations, secondary specialized educational institutions to assist young people in choosing a military profession and preparing for its development in modern conditions - faces extremely complex and responsible tasks. The effectiveness of its measures is today one of the most important prerequisites for the qualitative reproduction of military personnel, the full activation of the human factor in the army and, ultimately, the further improvement of the defense capability of our Motherland. At the same time, the solution of the main tasks of military professional orientation is now associated with serious difficulties, reflecting the low level of development of its theoretical, organizational and methodological issues. Today, there is still a lack of proper consistency and purposefulness in the work aimed at orienting young people to military educational institutions and officer professions, and there is still insufficient time orientation, pre-conscripts and conscripts in the

specialty of conscript personnel. The restructuring of career guidance work on the basis of a systematic approach and a scientific basis sharply raises the question of a comprehensive analysis of theoretical provisions. Concepts and categories of this problem, requirements of various types of military activity to a person, organizational and methodological aspects of studying young people and conducting specific military professional orientation activities.