



THE TECHNOLOGY OF USING INTERACTIVE METHODS OF TEACHING THE HERITAGE OF BOBUR IN THE EDUCATION OF CADETS IN THE SPIRIT OF MILITARY PATRIOTISM

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ABSTRACT

The article explores the role and significance of Babur's legacy in the education of the cadets in the spirit of military patriotism. The author analyzes the role of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur in the education of cadets in the spirit of loyalty to their Native Land using examples of high human qualities and great military potential. The author came to the final conclusion on the basis of the studied scientific literature on this topic and put forward recommendations on the use of Babur's legacy in the formation of the education of cadet youth.

KEYWORDS: *Babur's legacy, cadets, military patriotism, education, king and poet, great statesman.*

INTRODUCTION

In the hearts of cadets, the rich martial arts of our commanders, such as national spirit, kindness and loyalty to the Motherland, comprehensively educating a sense of justice, our great ancestors, including Jalaliddin Manguberdi, Amir Temur, Shahrukh Mirzo, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, are among the most pressing issues of our time.

STUDY OF THE SUBJECT

The study of Babur's identity in European countries is an important recognized quality of scientific research. In particular, in France, A. Jules Klapproth's "Notes on Boburname or the history of Sultan Babur" by F. Grenan "Babur", in the works of a Sufi scientist in Germany, Schimmel "On the talent of Baburshakh and the Baburid dynasty", Fris Wurtle "Babur-tiger", various aspects of the life and work of Babur are carefully studied. In some periods of history, various obstacles arise in the system, as a result of difficulties with publishing materials, research began much later, it is necessary to take into account the fact that there was a need to intensify the work of local scientists on the topic of Babur and Baburids on research.

THE MAIN PART

Today, much attention is paid to educational processes in all educational institutions of Uzbekistan. The goal is to introduce young people to

the ideas put forward in the legacy of the great figures of our Motherland. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, "The unique and inimitable scientific and spiritual heritage of our great ancestors should become a program for us for life. This immortal legacy is always with us, and it should always give us strength and inspiration. First of all, we must fill the national education system with this spirit." [1]

From this point of view, it is recommended to increase the level of mastery of students through the use of various modern pedagogical technologies in the study of Babur's heritage, which is widely covered in textbooks of military pedagogical science. "Because those who are engaged in pedagogical activities must have high moral qualities" says the scientist-teacher B. Abdullayeva. "Only then will students be able to think about the quality of their knowledge and education." [2]

The study of Babur's legacy, along with identifying the awareness of young people about the life and work of the king and the poet, the development and implementation of important methods for preventing existing problems through this is one of the most important issues in the field of pedagogy. Babur's legacy there is a need for active study of literature, history, philosophy, cultural studies, sociology, pedagogy, psychology, geography, architecture and military sciences in the direction of science, that is, the need to integrate



science into the study of Babur's legacy by harmonizing the military and pedagogical spheres.

For example, from the point of view of historical science, the life and activities of Babur, his military skills and scientific heritage are actively studied. In this regard, many materials were published as a result of research by a number of European scientists, Japanese researchers, as well as Indian and Afghan authors. But there are issues on which it is necessary to come to a unanimous conclusion that further research will serve to draw conclusions covering these aspects. Thanks to the fundamental research conducted in this field, Babur's legacy serves to show its place and importance in the education of cadets in a pedagogical way.

Through research in the pedagogical direction, the cadet is required to develop methods and tools for studying the life and activities of young writers, forming specific criteria and methodological skills. Although there is a general opinion and propaganda skills in this regard, it is necessary to develop important imprints of the realization of the personality of Babur and "Baburname" and other works on educating young people as military patriots, humane, responsible, business people.

Babur's military and creative skills were honored by world scientists. This breed, capable of withstanding any test, embodying will and perseverance, is able to harmonize military cunning and courage. He could both punish and pardon, if necessary. He was a talented military man and a commander who knew a lot about business, was able to skillfully manage the troops, winning their trust. Being a cautious statesman, he also paid attention to every little thing. The fact that this king was not only a conqueror, but also a creator – builder, was recognized by many researchers.

According to the President of Uzbekistan, Sh. M. Mirziyoyev: "... This great person from the age of twelve did his best to preserve the state of the Temurids, he was not afraid of enemies or any trials. Forty-six years of life have passed without even knowing peace for a moment. He inherited a great love for the Motherland and noble qualities for his descendants." [3]

Although there are many different sources devoted to the history of decision-making and international relations of the Baburid State, and printed sources written subsequently, nevertheless, scientific research on the relations between the peoples living in these two regions is a lack. In particular, there are not enough scientific papers on this topic that can meet the modern requirements of the Uzbek language, objectively expressing history. Taking into account this situation, we have tried to highlight the period of the Baburid dynasty in India and the international relations of this state. [4]

Zahiriddin Babur was the eldest son of Umarshaykh Mirzo (1456-1494) from the Temurids and lived in 1483-1530. As a result of the tragic death of Umarshaykh Mirzo in 1494, Babur became the ruler of Fergana at the age of 12. Since childhood, Zahiriddin Babur was brought up in the conditions of the traditions and customs of the Temurids. He, like Amir Temur dreamed of creating a centralized state in Turkestan.

Babur first settled in Kabul, and gradually began to expand and strengthen his state, several times gathered an army that went to India. Finally, on April 21, 1526, in Panipat, Babur's army of 12 thousand people clashed with the army of 100 thousand people of the Sultan of India, Ibrahim Ludi, and defeated it. At that time, India was experiencing a deep economic crisis.

Thanks to Babur's military skill, this battle was ended in favor of Babur and his loved ones. Babur founded a new centralized state, representatives of this dynasty ruled the country in India for more than 300 years.

During his lifetime, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur traveled a lot around the world, he visited the villages and cities of Moveronnahr. At the age of 12 in Andijan, he became king by the will of fate, at the age of 15 he took the throne of Samarkand, at the age of 18 he conquered Samarkand for the second time, at the age of 20-21 he occupied Kabul and Ghazna without a war and turned it into his capital. Babur wrote "That year, when Zunnun's little son settled down, he and Hisrawshoh were left helpless because of me and went into the service of Sultan Hussein Mirzo." [5]

After the Battle of Panipat, Babur founded a completely new dynasty in India. In northern India, the Delhi Sultanate was also experiencing a crisis and the Baburid dynasty was founded, as mentioned above. Until that time, Ibrahim Ludi, who was at the peak of power, was deposed from the throne by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, who ruled in India from 1526 until his death in 1530. Babur believed in the future of his state and hoped that his descendants would sooner or later establish trade and diplomatic relations with the states of distant lands, even if as an invader, and not as a local ruler. [6]

The creation of a system of broad cooperation with the international community in the study of Babur's heritage is one of the main needs. It is necessary to translate into Uzbek the works created by scientists of the world about the life and work of Babur, bring facsimile copies of the legacy of Babur to the country, study the translated copies of the book in foreign languages. It is also advisable to develop joint programs for the international implementation of these issues, draw up and launch memoranda of cooperation, organize international forums and conferences. Therefore, this is an important step



towards a perfect study of the issue of mutual coordination of research in the field of pedagogy.

The further development of patriotism in them by teaching young people, especially cadets, the heritage of Babur, is considered one of the priorities. Taking into account these goals, it will be necessary to determine the level of knowledge about the life and activities of Babur among young people, in particular cadets and other military personnel, its scientific and spiritual heritage, military skills. Among them, sociological research should be actively conducted. Thanks to this, it will be possible to clarify the level of knowledge of young people about the personality of Babur, the level of attention to him, awareness of his heritage, his contribution to the national statehood of Uzbekistan, his recognition on a global scale, his activities as the heir of the Timurid dynasty. It is worth developing methods and tools, stages of teaching them the legacy of Babur, only after these results are obtained.

It is worth noting that it is permissible to develop the methodology and technology of teaching Babur's legacy to cadets. To draw a clear boundary in explaining the essence of the concepts of "methodology" and "technology" is a somewhat difficult question. However, an analysis of their features allows us to highlight some of the various aspects.

Methodology is a private didactics, that is, the theory and practice of teaching a particular subject. [7] Therefore, we should pay attention to the fact that each science has its own specific didactics, as well as the existence of a specific dictionary of social and humanitarian sciences, requires a separate didactic approach to such subjects as history, cultural studies, national idea, jurisprudence. However, we rely on educational technologies for this.

Technological development of education is a pedagogical direction that studies the optimal ways and effective means of achieving educational goals based on a technological approach to the learning process and reveals patterns.

The technological approach to education consists in analyzing the general, particular goals of the educational process through a thorough analysis of the content of information and education, achieving the intended guidelines in the areas of designing and implementing education on the basis of determining the didactic goal of education at the points of contact between the goals of the teacher and students.

In general, when it comes to educational technology, it is necessary to distinguish the following interrelated phenomena, that is, it is characterized by the following stages:

- didactic design of the educational process;
- implementation of the project on the organization of the educational process;

- making corrections and changes to the didactic project in accordance with the current and intermediate result of the educational process;
- repeated conduct of the training process; - consists in the final control and analysis of the results obtained. [8]

In today's modern development system, there is a need for the active use of innovative methods and educational technologies for the effective result of teaching young people the heritage of their ancestors. In this regard, the study of Babur's scientific and spiritual heritage also requires the active use of various communication technologies. Naturally, in this matter it is also necessary to develop methods and means of teaching aspects related to Babur's activities in the system of such disciplines as pedagogy, psychology, literature, history. In this regard, the following suggestions and recommendations can serve as a methodological basis:

First, it is necessary to explain the need to study the ancestral heritage among young people, in particular, Babur's creativity, to determine the development of Babur, the need and the result of this research.;

Second, it is necessary to develop a special concept of the "road map" aimed at a deep study of the life and activities of Babur, the use of domestic and foreign propaganda experience, the systematic implementation of spiritual and educational events dedicated to the activities of Babur and the Baburids;

Third, although at first glance Babur's life and work are well studied from a scientific point of view, in some cases, even in foreign countries, it is worth noting that the frequency of research is much higher than in local studies (especially from a pedagogical point of view, especially);

Fourth, it is necessary to choose the optimal age periods for the consciousness of young people to absorb feelings of love and patriotism for the Motherland, and to develop during this period the assimilation of the heritage of their ancestors, in particular the creativity of Babur. This will help to systematically work out the issue in the next period, if it serves as a starting and basic base;

Fifth, it will be possible to create and popularize new programs, dictionaries and monographs by developing and implementing projects based on orders from state and non-governmental organizations on issues related to the life and work of Babur;

Sixth, stages of the implementation of such methods as "Tulghama", "Savkul Jaish", "Shiba", "Battle of the Sultan", "Tuzqovul", "Trick", "Urushi angizi", "Zarb urushi", which he actively used, in particular, the importance of methods in ensuring superiority in battle, the impact on the enemy, the



stages of their implementation, when and in what order these methods were used, the importance of methods in ensuring superiority in battle, influence on the enemy, the stages of their implementation, it will also be possible to further develop knowledge in the field of military sciences by searching and analyzing the subject of comparative study with modern methods of combat.

CONCLUSION

The active use of modern methods and means in the study and teaching of Babur's heritage, the possession of innovative approaches in this regard are considered important features. After all, by preserving the heritage of our ancestors, sacred values and fully passing them on to the next generations, developing modern distribution technologies and introducing them into real estate, taking into account today's globalization and modernization, our national statehood can achieve world recognition in our rich history.

After all, the fact is that everyone equally uses the great heritage of their ancestors, the use of which is ultimately the sacred task of today's generation to conduct new research in order to achieve a certain result.

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