

Small Commanders Training System Development Prospects

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ANNOTATION: In article considerate how was the training of leaderships in history during in time Aleksandr Makedonskiy, Temuchin, Amir Temur, then later considerate experience of Russian emperor Petr I.

The Training System of sergeants armed forces USA, German and their classification, the training system of sergeants armed forces Kazakhstan and information of their training centers.

Making compare between systems of training sergeants the armed forces of Uzbekistan, give an account of innovation minds about future developments.

KEY WORDS: junior sergeants, sergeants, phase, degree, innovation approach, system, brigade sergeant, Staff-Sergeant, Master Sergeant, noncommissioned officer.

Despite the rapid development of society today, the solution to the political disagreements that arise in the world in many cases ends up through the use of the Armed Forces. This situation denies the approaches that a “military factor” is not necessary in ensuring progress. When approached from this point of view, studies of the personal composition of the armies of developed countries show that much of them consists of sergeants and ordinary soldiers, that is, in direct combat clashes with this, the participation of the composition of sergeants, that is, lower branch commanders, is playing a decisive role.

Training, training of soldiers in foreign armies, developed both in history and in modern conditions, among them there was a large role of junior commanders in establishing military discipline and ensuring the constant combat readiness of units, and even today it has not lost its relevance. For example, in the armies of the great commanders Alexander Macedonsky, Genghis Khan and Amir Temur, the junior commanders are distinguished from the soldiers by the qualities of controllability, prudent, physically mature and respected soldiers within their ranks. Respect, as a military-mental factor, was considered a prerequisite for following the rest by influencing them.

It is historically known that junior commanders in the East, West, and the United States were variously named. Examples are corporal, sergeant, Corporal, unter - officer, uryadniki, praportshik, michman, chavush and starshina. If we want to show the essence of their functional role, it will be necessary to focus on the content of each concept. Including:

The corporal is the chief, commander of ten soldiers.

A sergeant (derived from the Latin word *serviens*, meaning servant) is a specialist, junior commander, instructor, tutor, and trainer to a soldier.

Unter-officer (unter is derived from German, meaning "under", "lower") is a junior officer. In Tsarist Russia, the so-called "uryadniki" (tenths) is a word of the 1st century.

At the beginning of the formation of the Russian regular army, junior commanders were appointed from within the general team of soldiers. Usually they showed their courage in battles, experienced, older soldiers and conscripts from noble families - from ordinary soldiers. Petr I later established the operations of special military schools that trained junior commanders. Thus, the training of junior commanders began to take shape as a system. In 1721, he opened Garrison schools in Russia that trained unter - officers, and by the end of his reign the number of such schools had grown to 50.

In addition, the children of the nobility were allowed by Peter I to serve in military units from the age of 15 in the prescribed manner, and thus became *musharraf* to create the development of a military dynasty and a family system of continuous service. In military science, they are called military elites or continuators of professional traditions. During those periods, they were enlisted for several years and later unter - officers before they became officers so that they could know "the service of the akars in depth". As a clear example, generalissimus A. V. We can see the service route that Suvorov has passed. He began his actual service from 1 January 1748 as a corporal in the Semenov Guards regiment, and it was not until 25 April 1754 that he was given his first officer's title, "poruchik", in the year 1754. In our opinion, it was the primary military service that directly influenced its formation as a commander.

The heroism of small commanders and their *Mahnat* in the training of soldiers caused recognition and instructions to appear about them, such as "the Professional army cannot be built without skillful sergeants", "Sergeant – Army detachment", "military discipline without small commanders, combat Jeep-traction and combat readiness", "the foundation of the Army – unter-officer", "where there is no confidence in small commanders – there will be no good division". From the above, it should be noted that in history we need to critically-comparative study the practice of training small commanders and adapt them to modern conditions.

Sergeants were engaged in training soldiers and maintaining military discipline among them, while officers performed a number of other tasks depending on the activities of solving tasks for the effective combat application of units and units and the implementation of modern weapons.

The formation of a team of skilled specialist sergeants in the US Armed Forces remains one of the important tasks of military reform. Sergeants make up the largest number of U.S. Armed Forces commanders. That is, one of the officers of the u.s. army sergeants and three simple 2.5 to three soldiers, sergeants, soldiers, more than one of each □2□.

The main activity of American sergeants is the training of soldiers and their professional training. Sergeants are involved with 70% of the training time allocated to the individual training of soldiers. The provision of military discipline and order in the hostels is also within the competence of these military personnel. Therefore, sergeants spend most of their time with personal composition.

Strict ranks are established among U.S. Armed Forces sergeants.

Of the 547,000 military personnel categories, 241.5,000 are sergeants (Sergeants), 168 are staff sergeants (Staff Sergeants), 100,000 are sergeants (Sergeant First Class), 26.9,000 are master sergeants (Master Sergeants), and 10.6,000 are Chief sergeants (Sergeant Major, Schedule 1).

Today, 90% of American armed forces sergeants have graduated from a college or its level of training facilities. Before servicemen become sergeants, ordinary soldiers must serve for at least 3-5 years, and during this period he collects points from combat training disciplines and physical training.

The command of the military unit takes note of the wishes, wishes and achievements of each soldier during his service, the points he has knocked out from the subjects of combat training, and sends them to attend Sergeant training schools.

The average length of study in sergeant training schools is nine weeks, and servicemen who have completed school are awarded the military rank of First Sergeant “Sergeant”.

Later, during their service, they will increase their additional level of knowledge and qualifications at the Academy of 16 sergeants of the US Armed Forces. Studies at these academies are conducted at four preparatory levels (stages).

At the first readiness level, the focus is on developing the commanding and leadership qualities of sergeants.

In the second and third levels, however, they carry out training in a specific military specialty (infantry, tank, engineering, front rear, etc).

Admission to the fourth level of training is made on a competitive basis, and the 1st level of skillful sergeants who are eligible to participate in this competition are

Only 2 percent are selected to attend the course.

A sergeant in the U.S. Armed Forces is required to know the use of all types of weapons available in his unit and to train subordinate soldiers.

Table 1..

SERGEANT OFFICER IN THE U.S. ARMED FORCES

Tariff rates	Troops in the dry	Air Force	Navy forces	Marines
Ye-4	coporal Specialist (kapral/mutaxassis)	Senior Airman (katta mutaxassis)	Petty Officer Third Class (3-toifadagi petti-ofitser)	Coporal (kapral)
Ye-5	Sergeant (serjant)	Staff Sergeant (shtab-serjanti)	Petty Officer Third Class (2-toifadagi petti-ofitser)	Sergeant (serjant)
Ye-6	Staff Sergeant (shtab-serjanti)	Technical Sergent (texnik-serjant)	Petty Officer Third Class (1-toifadagi petti-ofitser)	Staff Sergeant (shtab-serjanti)
Ye-7	Sergeant First Class 1-toifadagi serjant)	Master Sergeant First Sergeant (birinchi serjant)	Chiet Petty Officer (chif-petti-ofitser)	Gunnery Sergeant (birinchi serjant)
Ye-8	Master Sergeant (moxir-serjant) First Sergeant (birinchi serjant)	Senior Master Sergeant (katta moxir-serjant) First Sergeant (birinchi serjant)	Senior Chiet Petty Officer (mohir-chif-petti-ofitser)	Master Sergeant (mohir-serjant) First Sergeant (birinchi serjant)

Ye-9	Sergeant Major Command Major (qo‘mondonlik bosh serjanti)	Chief Master Sergent (bosh mohir-serjant) Command Chief Master Sergant (qo‘mondonlik bosh mohir-serjanti)	Master Chief Petty Officer (mohir-chif-petti-ofitser) yoki Force Fleet Command Master Chief Petty Officer qo‘mondonlik mohir-chif-petti-ofitser)	Master Gunnery Sergeant (mohir komendor-serjant) Sergeant Major (bosh serjant)
Ye-9S (maxsus)	Sergeant Major of the Army (QQ bosh serjanti)	Chief Master Sergent of the Air Force (HHK bosh serjanti)	Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy. (HDQ mohir – chif – petti - ofitseri)	Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps (dengiz piyoda qo‘shinlari bosh serjanti)

2-jadval.

**UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES SERGEANT ACADEMY
PREPARATION SYSTEM**

Level of preparation	Duration	Taught category
1st	30 days	Servicemen who have recently become sergeants and served for 3 – 5 years
2nd	Eight weeks	Sergeants in the rank of Section Commander
3rd	Eight weeks	Group-level sergeants
4th	Nine weeks	Category 1 and skillful - sergeants

In the Bundeswehr (Germany), the United Kingdom, The Republic of Kazakhstan and the Lithuanian armies, the division of Sergeant military titles into ranks is monand with the shajara in force in the United States.

Mandatory age limits for admission to the rank of junior commanders in the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Germany (Bundes-wehr) were set to unter - officership at the age of 25 and feldfebel - at the age of 32. However, professional soldiers (Berufsol-dat) are admitted from the age of 27. According to German military psychologists, a professional sergeant is obliged to have his own independent opinion and a level of conscious decision-making. In this regard, experts say that young people under the age of 27 have not yet fully formed their moral and mental state and have no level of independent decision - making. For this reason, the law limits the age of professional enlistment to 27.

In the German Armed Forces, a rank of private (Mannschaften) precedes junior commanders, which is only available in the Bundeswehr, absent from other European armies. The rank of private

(Mannschaften) is divided into six titles: these, Soldat/Matrose (private/ Matros), Gefreiter (yefreytor), Obergefreiter (senior yefreytor), Hauptgefreiter (senior yefreytor), Stabsgefreiter (staff-yefreytori) and Ober-stabsgefreiter (senior staff-yefreytori).

The class of junior commanders in the Bundeswehr is also fully developed, consisting of seven levels. In addition, junior commanders are divided into two categories: unter - officers (in the fleet - mats) and feldfebels (Bosmans).

The service of German junior commanders begins after 12 months of initial training and with the acquisition of the rank of unter - officer (Unteroffizier).

He serves two years in the rank of Unter - officer (Unteroffizier) and is then granted the right to a four-year contract.

In the fourth year of his unter - Officer Service, the feldfebeleys can enroll in the knowledge land, where he participates in first-half year specialist training and later studies as a junior commander. For feldfebels, the highest title is the senior staff feldfelbel (Oberstabsfeldwebel), and usually servicemen reach this title by entering 50 youth.

For Unter - officers, the following service dates are set: unter - officer (Unteroffizier) – 15 months from the date of enlistment; feldfelbel (Feldwebel) - four years; senior feldfelbel (Oberfeldwebel) - six years; Chief feldfelbel (Hauptfeldwebel) - nine years; staff - feldfelbel (Stabsfeldwebel) - 17 years from the date of the award of the rank of feldfelbel; senior staff - feldfelbel (oberstabsfeldwebel ()) was the 19th year the feldfelbel title was awarded.

The Bundeswehr has additional titles of junior commanders. Thus, if an unter - officer performs appropriate training and claims to take the title of feldfelbel, he is called a Feldwebelanwaerter, i.e. a candidate for feldfelbel. This class of junior commanders wear the Unter-officers Pogon, but the yellow stripes on their Pogon are exchanged for silver stripes.

One notable reference is that senior - level cadets of Officer Training knowledge lands in the Bundeswehr are equated to the Unter-officer composition. These are fanenyunkers (Fah - nenjunker), i.e. cadets who are studying at a senior level in officer training knowledge lands. The service - legal official status of fanenyunkers corresponds to that of an unter - officer, however, in actual service, the authority of fanenyunkers is somewhat lower than that of an unter - officer.

The cadet of the graduate stage of Officer Training knowledge lands is awarded the military rank of Fenrich (Fahnrich). Fenrix (Fahnrich) services -legal status the status equal to feldfelbel □2□.

American experience was taken as a basis for training sergeants and starshinas in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan. All sergeants and starshinas serve under contract in the Kazakh Army. The share of sergeants of the Kazakh Army exceeds 50% of all personal composition / 3h□

Kazakhstan has implemented a multi-level training system for sergeants. According to the Order of the minister of defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 119 of May 15, 2001 “on approval and enforcement of the regulation on the training courses (improvement) of sergeants of the contract service of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan”, sergeants are trained in Cadet Corps, their training is divided into six stages.

The term of study in the Cadet Corps is three years, and he is admitted after completing the ninth grade. After two years of study, students (cadets) take the military oath and are contracted to spend a year in the Cadet Corps as well as five years of military service in the ranks of sergeant in the troops.

At the end of the second and subsequent training ranks, sergeants may be appointed to staff positions of the relevant rank, and third and subsequent training ranks - officer positions-and may be awarded the rank of Officer.

The Cadet Corps of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan named after Shokan Ualikhanov was established by the decree of the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan of July 1,

1996. It is a medium-sized specialized military training institution designed to train the composition of qualified junior commanders in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The sergeant Corps of the Republican Army is constantly being improved. The following Sergeant military ranks were added to the previously established Sergeant ranks (junior sergeant, sergeant and Senior Sergeant): sergeants 3rd, 2nd and 1st Class, staff sergeant and skillful Sergeant. In order to increase the prestige of the military service, from 2006 the positions of Chief Petty Officer of the Armed Forces of the country, command of troops, brigades, regiments, sergeant of battalions and Sergeant of the platoon were introduced.

Thus, in the army of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a system of vertical formation of small commanders (from the section commander to the chief sergeant of the armed forces) is established.

The multi-level system of training junior commanders adopted in foreign armies allows the formation of leadership, professional and methodological qualities in sergeants, their division according to their professional training and work experience, and, moreover, the creation of an excellent sergeant and an unter - officer genealogy.

Compared to the statuses of sergeants of the armed forces of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Lithuania and Kazakhstan and junior officers of Russia, the tasks they perform in many cases overlap. The junior commanders of these troops are effectively carrying out the tasks of individually training military personnel, training them daily, as well as ensuring order and legitimacy among the soldiers.

The adoption of a multi-stage training system for junior commanders made it possible to create a team of junior commanders in foreign armies, whose leading, professional and methodological qualities were formed.

This system allows junior commanders to be divided into ranks based on their professional training and service activity experience, and this creates a justified genealogy of sergeant and unter - officers.

The participation of the US, UK, German and Lithuanian sergeant team in local wars and armed conflicts of the last decade practically confirmed that junior commanders are able to confidently lead units at the combat “section-Group”, “Group-Platoon” levels and independently carry out the tasks set before them.

Today, a number of works are carried out in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the system of training small commanders and improving their service activities, a small specialist training center was established in accordance with the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Supreme Commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 12, 2017, , retraining and their qualification are being carried out.

Whereas the primary focus in advanced Sergeant training schools is on training junior commanders, this task is accompanied by Sergeant qualification. That is, the center provides a training course in the specialty, training of the staff of sergeants and training courses. In the center, a system of training of small specialists in 11 specialties was established, such as separate engineering, communications, armored tank service, artillery, ground troops and air defense.

In addition, according to the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 12, 2019 “on the approval of the regulation on the procedure for military service of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan” No. 4447“, the issuance of military titles of armed forces sergeants-” junior sergeant“,” Sergeant III“,” sergeant I level“,” sergeant I level“,” senior sergeant ” was established 4.

In this charter, the terms of service for military personnel in the composition of sergeants are defined as follows:

in the military rank of” junior sergeant — - two years;

In the military rank of "Sergeant III class" - three years;
In the military rank of "Sergeant II Class" - four years;
In the military rank of "Sergeant I class" - five years;
in the military rank of "Senior Sergeant" - not specified.

The military rank determines the position and legal position of the military officer in service, the level of responsibility assigned to him by the duty of Service and is an indicator of his level of professional training and performance of military duty, an important condition for the effective organization of military service and the placement of personnel by personal composition and is considered, it is also issued personally to military personnel of the armed forces in accordance with the experience of military service and determines the magnitude and magnitude of the position in the interaction between military personnel.

On the basis of the experience of the armies of developed countries and the study of the work carried out in our republic on the basis of the training of junior commanders, the determination of their service activities, the following are proposed:

1. It is necessary to study and determine the ways to implement the multi-stage system of formation of leadership, professional and methodological qualities of small commanders adopted in the armies of foreign countries in our Armed Forces. This allows junior commanders to be divided according to their professional training and work experience, and to create an excellent staff of sergeants.

2. During the service of military personnel, it is advisable to create a system of full manifestation of professional knowledge, skills and qualifications, that is, competence.

3. One of the promising measures requires an innovative approach to the high level of training of qualified military specialists in the general system of military - professional education. Because, an innovative approach opens a huge path to the high level of training of military specialists in a system of military educational institutions with a wide range of activities, vertically oriented, integral branches.

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