

Pedagogical and Psychological Portrait of a Modern Uzbek Military Pilot

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Abstract: In the article, the authors analyze and describe the professionally important qualities that a military pilot of the Air Force of the Republic of Uzbekistan should possess.

Keywords: pilot, motivation, moral qualities, self-education, intellectual abilities, psychological qualities, professional qualities, pedagogical and psychological portrait of an Uzbek military pilot.

"Flying" as a way of life is not inherent in human nature. Man is an earthly being creature. Man is adapted to life on earth as a biological individual, but as a person he has the freedom of the spirit, an indestructible desire to know the unknown. The more dangerous the unknown, the more a person strives to know it. Therefore, flight is not just a new way to move a person. This is the flight of the soul. The Flying Man is a very special person. This feature is manifested in his worldview, character, abilities, activities and behavior [1].

Every year, hundreds of young people come to the aviation educational institution located in the city of Karshi to study as a military pilot and engineer. But does each of them have a sufficient idea of the profession he chooses? Research shows that this choice is often random. For example, a young person is guided by some attractive side of the chosen professional field [1]. And, indeed, in aviation, each specialty is interesting, immense and provides a full opportunity for self-expression. But at the same time, this is hard every day work, great physical and moral stress, the need to act in conditions of immediate danger to oneself and other people, high responsibility, and much more. Does every young person entering aviation school know about these difficulties? Such knowledge is necessary; it will prevent belated disappointment, dissatisfaction with one's position, serious internal discord. This can be avoided by being aware of the profession you choose.

Since time immemorial, man has strived for the heavenly heights. These dreams are reflected in myths, legends, and tales. Today, human flights in near-Earth space and even in space have become a reality. The desire to fly, the desire and interest in flying, the motivation for the flying profession are indispensable personality traits of a good pilot. For a person who came to aviation, flights become the meaning of life. And there is nothing more tragic than the loss of these meaning-life guidelines. Academician V.A. Ponomarenko interviewed a large number of highly professional pilots. All of them note a passion for flying, love for the sky [2].

Motivation is the motivating basis of any activity, and flying, even more so. But in order to fulfill the dream of flying, one must also possess a number of personal, intellectual, psycho-physiological and physical qualities. These are qualities such as citizenship, high morality, patriotism, a sense of duty, responsibility, courage, strong will, willingness to make difficult, but the only right decisions, the ability to perceive and quickly evaluate a wide variety of information, navigate in space, have self-

control and composure, show emotional stability, withstand heavy physical exertion and much more. Both experienced pilots and those who are just learning to fly should have such qualities.

Among the first we named moral qualities. Indeed, morality is the core quality of a person. It underlies all the deeds and actions of a person, determines the social usefulness of his activity, compliance with moral principles and norms. We know many cases when pilots, performing a training or combat flight, risking their lives, and sometimes at the cost of their own lives, saved an expensive aircraft and people on the ground. At such moments, the pilot understands that if he ejects, an uncontrolled plane will crash into a populated area, and it is not known what troubles he will be able to do. The pilot is well aware that a delay in leaving the aircraft is extremely dangerous and can cost him his life. But his moral position does not allow him to save himself and endanger other people. Based on moral principles and showing great restraint, self-control and skill, the pilot decides to turn the plane into a deserted place.

No less important are such qualities as patriotism, awareness of military duty, responsibility for the security of the Motherland, the ability to sacrifice everything for this, and if necessary, even life itself.

The cases described above are not only about the danger and complexity of the pilot's activities. They are also about *overcoming*. About overcoming not only the difficulties and dangers of flight, but also about overcoming oneself. Such overcoming brings satisfaction, confidence in one's own strengths and abilities, self-affirmation in the flight environment, in the team, the joy of flying and victory over difficulties.

Of course, braveness, courage, determination, the manifestation of all moral and volitional qualities are required. These qualities are nurtured. Thus, self-education plays an important role. It should be noted that self-education is necessarily present in the formation of the pilot's personality.

Studies have revealed strong correlations between the cadets' ability to self-improvement and indicators of their educational and service activity, specific results in studies and practical activities in preparation for the future profession of a pilot, including solving flight safety problems.

Pedagogical practice shows that a cadet-pilot, who is actively engaged in self-education and self-improvement, is characterized by:

- a deeply conscious approach to the development and improvement of one's personality;
- active goal-setting of the process of self-improvement and the possibility of achieving the intended goals;
- the ability to organized and creative systematic work on self-improvement;
- the possibility of psychological self-programming, self-government and self-regulation;
- Self-criticism and the ability to self-control both individual actions and deeds, and the results of self-improvement and all life activity in general [3].

The habit of self-education must pass through the life of a pilot. Mikhail Mikhailovich Gromov, a remarkable pilot, tester, scientist and organizer of aviation science, teacher and writer, writes about this very thoroughly and convincingly, based on his own rich experience [1].

And one more requirement of the flying profession. This is the need to develop one's intellectual abilities [4]. Intelligence is understood as a holistically functioning set of cognitive mental processes: sensations, perception, ideas, thinking, memory and attention, which is a single system for receiving, storing and processing information by a person. The human intellect has a pronounced individuality, which determines the success of mastering professional activities. Such qualities of the pilot's intellect

as spatial representations and professional thinking are very important. It is these properties of the intellect that determine a large volume, and fast switching, and stability of attention, and spatial orientation, readiness and ability to act in special situations in flight under time pressure and the imposed pace of activity. Why is it so important to develop the qualities of intelligence? The fact is that in modern aviation there is an active process of intellectualization of flight labor. This is due to a number of reasons. First of all, it should be noted that the activity of the pilot is becoming more and more intense. Aircraft - more and more technically complex. Now they are multipurpose, multifunctional complexes developing supersonic speeds, saturated with computers, radio electronics and automation. This leads to an increase in the cockpits of the aircraft controls and controls. Fundamentally new information display systems have appeared. Thus, the amount of information addressed to a person is increasing. The range of flight and navigation parameters controlled by the pilot has expanded. Significantly increased flight speed, reduced decision-making time. The pilot has to operate under time pressure.

The increased capabilities of modern aircraft in terms of maneuvering characteristics, as well as in terms of range and duration characteristics, a high degree of automation of many of the pilot's work functions have significantly increased the load on the human intellectual sphere. The more technically perfect the aircraft, the wider range of tasks it allows to solve. This also increases the requirements for the intelligence of the pilot. Finally, we must not forget that it is more difficult to navigate in flight than on the ground. Spatial orientation is an intellectual process. This process is constantly becoming more complicated due to the increasing maneuverability of modern aircraft. In addition, flights are made not only in conditions of good visibility. Aviation has become all-weather, it flies in conditions of limited visibility, in clouds, at night. Under these conditions, it is especially necessary to navigate well, since illusions of spatial position may appear.

What personality traits should a person have in order to win in air combats of the enemy not once, not several times, but in the vast majority of air battles? Who became the master of air fights? And which of them was in the galaxy of the strongest? There are many theories of personality, but none of them is universal, from the standpoint of which it would be possible to explain the mechanism of human thinking, the main aspects of his behavior, the internal motives of his actions, external factors that make him act in one way or another. Suppose we need to analyze the personality structure of a person of art. Here one cannot ignore Freud's psychoanalytic personality theory (and other theories that describe creative personalities), since it explores neurotic personality types, and most prominent artists (in the broad sense) are types with complex behavioral characteristics that deviate greatly from the norm.

If it is required to analyze the behavior of a warrior, the motives of his actions and the analysis of the ways he makes decisions, then one cannot do without the psychology of the personality of A. Adler, who discovered in man the instinct of striving for superiority and power. It is impossible to become an outstanding commander if you do not combine a number of deep personality traits, among which dominate: will, propensity for leadership and risk, high intelligence, courage [5].

The psychological qualities necessary for a pilot who makes responsible decisions can be compared with the qualities possessed by outstanding military leaders in the preparation and in the course of combat operations. Thus, *a pilot in the future should have the best qualities of an astronaut, test pilot, and military commander [1].*

It is also important that long flights over long distances, changing time zones, overloads when performing aerobatic maneuvers, weather anomalies and other reasons increasingly require good physical condition from the flight crew.

If you want to become a pilot - take care and train your body at the same time. This must be done regularly, but without overloading. First of all, it is necessary to develop reaction, coordination, endurance, dexterity, stability of the vestibular apparatus. The opinions of the Air Force veterans we interviewed come down to a common understanding that the future of our aviation is connected, first of all, with *professionals* who have the following psychological qualities:

- The ability for self-development, self-improvement, and not only in the professional field, but also much wider - in the world of various cognitive interests (history, art, literature, psychology, etc.);
- Focus on the moral principles of flight work, personal contribution to the formation of the prestige of the profession of the Uzbek military pilot in the country and in the world[1].

A military pilot of the 21st century will be a person of high general and professional culture, broad education and erudition. Even today, young pilots are well aware of the importance of education and culture. In a specially conducted study, these indicators received the highest rating.

The flying profession was and remains dangerous. A dangerous profession requires a person to be constantly psychologically prepared to act in extreme conditions. For the formation of such readiness, it is necessary to develop personal, intellectual, worldview, professional, organizational, moral, psychophysiological and physical qualities.

Technological progress in aviation leads to a significant expansion of the range of tactical tasks and a sharp increase in the amount of information that a military pilot must process during training on the ground and directly in flight. The development of aviation technology challenges the intellectual capabilities of the 21st century pilot.

Therefore, the psychological portrait of the Uzbek military pilot of the future can be supplemented with the following characteristics:

- The ability to intensive intellectualization of the individual. This obliges the pilot throughout his life to strive for the development of a high level of thinking, excellent knowledge in the field of exact sciences and special military aviation disciplines;
- constant physical self-improvement;
- The ability to confront complex problems and look optimistically into the future, despite the objective difficulties of professional life.

So, the Uzbek military pilot of the 21st century is a professional, a professional not by his job title, but by his business essence. The concept of "professional knowledge" will include not only knowledge of technology, organization and flight rules, but also knowledge about oneself, about one's universal human capabilities and limitations.

An Uzbek military pilot of the 21st century is an intellectual capable of navigating the flow of new information. His professional skills will be based not only on the practice of flying and repeated repetition of flight exercises, but also on mathematically accurate calculation, computer simulation of flight, evaluation of alternative options, selection of the most appropriate maneuvers and making optimal decisions.

An Uzbek military pilot of the 21st century *is a highly motivated professional*, devoted to aviation, in love with flying. Motivation and professionalism are interconnected. Without motivation, one cannot form professionalism. In turn, professionalism causes satisfaction with flight work, the desire for further improvement of flight abilities, and accompanies long-term motivation.

Consequently, the main prospects for the development of the military aviation profession lie in an interdependent progressive change in its main components: Man - Technique. The core of this system is Man - a military specialist, a super professional in aviation of the 21st century.

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