

# RESEARCH ON THE DAILY LIFE OF THE MILITARY: WORLD EXPERIENCE AND THE PRACTICE OF UZBEKISTAN

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***Abstract: The article deals with the experiences of countries around the world in studying the daily life of the military, the research of individual authors, research centers, and scientific schools on the subject is analyzed. There is information on scientific research, their methods and methodology on the study of the daily lives of servicemen in the world from a military anthropological point of view. Furthermore researches on the subject in terms of historical periods and geographical order are also studied on the basis of comparative methods. The article describes the research conducted in Uzbekistan on the life and daily life of the military, in particular, the research of historians in this area, based on the sequence of historical periods. It provides information on the daily life, interests and future plans of the military, the culture of leisure, the social anthropological analysis of the daily life of the military. Certain conclusions were made on the topic and suggestions and recommendations were developed.***

***Keywords: military daily life, military culture, military tradition, military etiquette, leisure, military lifestyle, military value, anthropometry, military history, basic research, , military ethnography, military anthropology, military rank, military art, military tactics, strategy, military policy.***

## 1. INTRODUCTION.

In today's globalization, effective reforms are being carried out to ensure security and sustainable development in the world. At the heart of the ongoing reforms in Uzbekistan is the strengthening of defense capabilities, educating young people in the spirit of patriotism, promoting the realization of their intellectual and creative potential, as well as the formation of a sense of involvement in ensuring security and territorial integrity of the country.

On the basis of the Action Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, it is a gratifying result that along with other areas of country life the implementation of large-scale reforms in the military direction, with clear results in the short period, and the formation of a strategic approach to the image of our Armed Forces.

## 2. METHODS.

The article is based on methods such as historical and logical, complex approach, systematic and comparative analysis, objectivity in covering the topic. Also, interdisciplinary approaches, descriptions and comparisons, as well as anthropological methods are addressed.

On the anthropological analysis of the daily lives of servicemen, the methods and methodology of scientific study of the field have been studied by such scientists as Franz Boas, Margard Mead, Ruth Benedict, Alfred Kroeber. Then, this area from western researchers who have conducted research in various countries around the world - A.Rodriges, S.Kristian, Mark Gutdeyl, A. Rubinstein, Kerry Fosher, Clementina Fujimura, George Lucas, N.Perujini, K.R.Mortenson, P.Dj.Springer, Russian scientists

E.S.Senyavskaya, K.L.Bannikov, M.N.Gubaglo, A.S. .Gotlib, A.V. Researches of Dmitriev, Ya.V.Valyaev, K.V.Mikhaylova, M.V.Nechitaylov, P.P.Shcherbanin, A.R.Salchinkina, T.K.Allaniyazov, A.G.Karayani and V.I.Bajukov.

The topic is studied by in historical aspects G.Kutozova, H.Azimov, Yu.Shukurillaev, B.Tursunov, A.Zamonov, H.Dadaboev, in the framework of philosophical sciences R.Kurbanov, N.Eshnaev, R.Samarov, N.Kolesnikov, K.Usmanov, pedagogically A.Redjabaev, R.Khamrokulov, U.Temirova, A.Khasanov, on philological sciences - H.Yodgorov, on legal issues - N.Salaev and a number of other scholars In Uzbekistan.

In most studies, statistical and sociological research methods predominate. However, these studies are not directly focused on studying the daily lives of the military.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.

Research in the field of foreign countries is characterized by the following features:

- to cover of specific aspects of the daily life and living of servicemen through military anthropological research in the field of general anthropology;
- to study research in two directions - military anthropology in wartime and peacetime, as well as the daily life of servicemen, with a direct focus on the characteristics of military action and peacetime;
- research on specific events (for example, "Caucasus War", World War I, World War II, "Cold War"), in this, anthropological study of the age characteristics of people who are their direct participants and beyond;
- to study the problem in the context of the integration of other social sciences, summarizing the trends in history in this area, that is, in addition to general historical events, local lore, ethnography and ethnology, their auxiliary fields, (ethnopedagogy, ethnosociology, ethnopsychology, autoethnography, ethnodemography, etc.) research are proved that it has been associated with philosophy, sociology, psychology, partly political science, and in some cases folklore and even literature;
- it is a comparative important that the anthropological analysis of the features of the daily life of the military, that is including the daily life of the military and non-military, the study of military anthropology separately from other areas of anthropology and the development of a number of areas of military anthropology itself, in particular anthropometry (study of all signs of body parts - length, width, thickness, shape, color, etc.) and head measurements), somatometric (body structure), craniometrical (fluid and brain structure), osteometric (buy-related) measurements;
- one of the special aspects of the research is the territorial aspect of the selected object, in this regard, attention is paid to a number of features, in particular, diplomatic relations, military situations during the occupation and management of colonial territories, territories in the context of the general struggle against terrorism and other secular disasters, the struggle against movements, currents and organizations, and other issues.

For example, David Price conducted research on World War II anthropology and studied American military anthropology [2, p.14-20]. A number of European scholars have also conducted research on anthropology in military operations and war zones [3].

The study of weapons in the study of military anthropology, the study of the ethics of "military anthropology" and the daily life of the military on the basis of empirical data was carried out by G.R. Lucas [4].

The researches of such scientists as Bender, Berreman, Kaplan, Fluer-Lobban, Gonzeles, Gusterson, Price, Rubenstein, Selmeski, Vinnik have a clear territory and reality. In this regard, McFaith's researches are also important [5].

A.Rodriguez conducted researches on the anthropology of the fight against terrorism, he analyzed military discipline, features of the daily life of the military especially in the case of

servicemen who took part in military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq in 2001 and 2003 [6,p.4-5]. It refers to the historical roots of military anthropology, "The Relationship to the War on Terror," and focuses on the research of Franz Boas, Margarid Mead, Ruth Benedict, and Alfred Krober.

Mark Gutdale studied the anthropology of the Cold War. The Hungarian scholar - S.Christian studied daily life - The role and place of cultural anthropology in the military field of Tom Hawking, in which the importance of cultural or socio-cultural anthropology in the daily life of the military was studied [7.113-116]. By studying it as a part of life, he collected materials on the place and role of military linguistics in the change of linguistic relations in society [9].

Robert A. Rubinstein, Kerry Foscher, Clementina Fujimura investigated features of anthropology related to military work, the culture of discipline in the daily life of the military, issues of professional ethics [10].

Social anthropological analysis of the daily life of the military, its role in the intelligence system, the role of public and national security institutions, as well as the moral culture of the military, professional identity have been studied on the basis of anthropologists' approaches [11].

George Lucas tried to explain the study of weapons in military anthropology, its characteristic features in the daily life of the military, the order of its use in wartime and peacetime on the example of participants in military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan [12].

Anthropologists in war, and information on ethnographic intelligence are found in N. Perujini's research [13].

K.R.Mortenson and P.Dj.Springer paid attention to the ordinary life of soldiers during the American Wars, living conditions, clothing, non-military activities, the American Revolution, Inga, on the occasion of arms, leisure, and conducting training in care the War of 1812, the Mexican-American War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the military action in India, the First World War, the Second World War in Europe and military operations in the Pacific, the Cold War, operations in Korea and Vietnam, the Gulf War, the daily lives of soldiers involved in counterterrorism operations in Afghanistan and Iraq [14].

The research of Russian historians on the issue of daily military life has a deep place in the world classical anthropology. In this regard, first of all, it is expedient to recognize the work done by E.S.Senyavskaya. In particular, research has been conducted on the daily military life in the state of war, the diary of the front, life outside the front, as well as military anthropology [15]. At the beginning of the century, under the leadership of E.S.Senyavskaya, the Association of Military-Historical Anthropology and Psychology "Man and War" regularly published annual collections, in which the daily life and lifestyle of servicemen were divided into separate armies, events, regions and historical periods, analyzed anthropologically in the cross section in Russian.

Russian scholar K.L.Bannikov analyzed the socio-anthropological features of the Russian army in the second half of the twentieth century, studied the ethnic, anthropometric, cultural and social features of military daily life, and gave detailed information about the military's treatment, nutrition and medical culture.

M.N.Gubaglo and A.S. Gottlieb investigated auto-ethnographic, auto-ethnological research by studying the social, ethnological and ethnographic aspects of daily military life in the pre-war and post-war period in their book "Anthropology of Daily Life" [17].

Also, A.V.Dmitriyev conducted research on the daily life and lifestyle of Russian servicemen in Siberia in the second half of the 18th century, which provided information on the daily life, customs and traditions of soldiers, clothing and food, culture of treatment [18, 62-70].

Y.V.Valyayev analyzed materials on the lifestyle of Russian servicemen on the front during the First World War [19]. It is examined important issues such as military field life, the uniqueness of special front life, compliance with sanitary and hygienic requirements, medical culture of servicemen, the impact of leisure time during wartime and their effective use on the daily life of servicemen and their families.

K.V.Mikhailova conducted the research on the daily life of children during the war and its aftermath, on the daily life of children during the war, the upbringing of Soviet citizens, the life of orphans whose parents were repressed during World War II. [20].

While M.V.Nechitayev studied the material on aspects of the daily military life of soldiers and officers of the Caucasus Corps [21], O.G.Zhukova studied the historical and socio-cultural aspects of daily life on the front and behind it during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 [22].

P.P.Shcherbanin studied fundamentally the military factors in the daily life of Russian women in the XVIII - early XX centuries, in which he studied issues such as women's military service, the daily life of women in war, their status in military life, society's attitude to women's military activity [23]. A.R.Salchinkina and S.V.Khorushaya made a historical-anthropological analysis of the daily life of the soldiers of the Caucasus War of 1817-1864 [24].

On the basis of the folklore of the peoples of Central Asia, the combat training of the desert warrior was studied by T.K.Allaniyazov, he analyzed anthropologically the role of folk epics and epics such as Alpomish, Koblun, Manas in combat training, and the customs and traditions of nomadic pastoralists [25].

The issue of gender approach in military anthropology has been studied by A.G.Karayani [26]. Heuristic possibilities of research of military culture are carried out on the basis of anthropological approach and the scientific research of V.I. Bajukov [27].

The study of military history is a priority at all stages of the history of Uzbekistan, and research in this area helps to study objectively the field of archival materials, fundamental works, memoirs, travelogues, diaries, information on oral history.

If the researches on military history can be conditionally divided into two directions, the following classifications are appropriate:

1. General direction - a description of military history in the system of general history. In this case, the history of Uzbekistan, textbooks on world history or textbooks on specific areas of history, collective monographs, dissertations and other studies provide a description of military history in the system of general historical events, which covers a range of political, socio-economic and cultural relations. In this regard, the researches of D.Alimova, K.Rajabov, R.Murtazaeva and other leading scientists play important roles. These works provide information on the proclamation of Turkestan Autonomy, its forced overthrow, armed resistance against the Soviet regime, the establishment of Soviet power and the political, socio-economic and cultural reforms carried out during this period and its positive and negative consequences and also events in military history in the context of general history are explained. In addition to, R.Abdullaev, S. A'zamxo'jaev, B.Хасанов, S.Shodmonova, S.Madyarova's researches play great roles on military history.

2. Private direction - fundamental research on military history. In this regard, works on military history, dissertations, monographs, pamphlets on the results of scientific research can be considered. In this regard, works on military history, dissertations, monographs, pamphlets on the results of scientific research can be considered. Of course, the relatively comprehensive coverage of military history in the second direction is also determined by the high level of its source basis. At the same time, it is clear that fundamental research in the military field has been carried out in the study of a particular period of history. According to the second direction, R.Shamsutdinov, D.Ziyaeva, J.Ismailova, Yu.Buryakov, H.Azimov, Yu.

Shukurillaev, B.Tursunov, A.Zamonov, E.Radjapov and others conducted the researches on the study the military history. In particular, D.Ziyayeva conducted fundamental research on the history of military work from ancient times to the present day in Uzbekistan, and J.Ismailova, Yu.R.Buryakov, L.G.Levteeva conducted fundamental research on the history of military art of Uzbekistan.

Shamsutdinov's researches are connected in both directions. In this regard, the scientist has published dozens of monographs on the first direction, such as "The victims of repression", "Martyrs on the way to independence", "Sad pages of history", "Victims of repression", "Soviet repressive policy in Uzbekistan and its consequences". His three-volume study – "World War II and Frontline Newspapers" contained important objective material [28].

H. Azimov's research is a fundamental importance. This research provides new perspectives on the mobilization of Uzbek military and technical resources to the front with the outbreak of World War II, the participation of the Uzbek military in hostilities, the role of the national military press in military life, the consequences of the war for the people and the participation of Uzbek troops in World War II [29].

From the second half of the XVIII century - till the 60s of the XIX century, the description of political and military processes in the Emirate of Bukhara, the structure of the army in the emirate, the specifics of military titles and positions, information on weapons and combat training, as well as materials on the material and everyday life of servicemen are valuable. In this regard, Yu. Shukurillayev conducted researches [30].

Formation of the military defense system in the conditions of political processes in the Kokand khanate in the XVIII-first half of the XIX centuries, B. Tursunov conducted researches on the basic information about the system of military management, military ranks and their functions, the structure of the army, methods of supply, changes in the system of weapons and material means [31]. Also, A.Zamonov studied the military-political situation in the Bukhara Khanate, military positions and their functions, the structure and management of the army, military tactics and strategy, military supply, the importance of military strategy and training, military equipment and their evolution [32].

E.Radjapov's research provides information on the ideas of forming a national army in Turkestan, the first military structures in the Turkestan ASSR, their management, the formation of higher military education in Turkestan, the peculiarities of the system of training local military commanders, command courses [33]. It is also devoted to the materials and their analysis of the formation and activities of the national armed forces of the BNSR and the KhNSR. The research is based on a comparative study of the materials.

Based on the above, it is expedient to study scientific research on military history in the following periods, the research has been conducted in this area:

- Military events, military art and military life of the ancient history of Uzbekistan. This includes the bravery of military commanders and heroes, research into the military and its martial arts;

- Military history of the Middle Ages. In this period, the military situation of the existing states, reforms and their consequences, goals and objectives of military action, military potential and its improvement, similarities and differences of the military system, the formation of a regular army, its infrastructure, in particular, the military history of Central Asian khanates and emirates; fundamental research on military operations;

- The researches on national liberation movements in Turkestan, revolutions and their impact on the country, national heroes, military operations, in particular, events of historical military significance on the establishment and termination of the Turkestan Autonomy. Also, this period is characterized by the fact that foreign researchers have written about national history, and some works have been published in writings that are understood by the majority

of the population in order to be understood by the local population. For example, the “Turkestan Muslim Battalion-I” was formed in July 1918, and the Russian historian Brilov commented on its naming: “All military units composed of indigenous peoples were called “Muslims” because they were based on a religious symbol, not a national one”;

- World War II, its consequences for Uzbekistan, the courage of warriors and workers, the events surrounding the war, in particular, the factors that ensure patriotism and victory, as well as research on post-World War II recovery. At present, “a great deal of work is being done to show the true courage and perseverance of our people during the war years, not only cinema, theater, art and journalism, but also scientific researches for impressing the population, especially our youth” in Uzbekistan [34];

- Military history of Uzbekistan on the eve of independence. This includes the history of the five to ten years before independence, in particular the "reconstruction" and its consequences, the bloody clashes on the eve of independence, conflicts, military operations, in part, some terrorist attacks in the early years and their consequences;

- During the years of independence, it consists of research on the reforms carried out in the military sphere, the conditions for the formation of a professional army and the effectiveness of the work carried out in the defense of the country.

Another noteworthy aspect is that it is a challenge to research in other areas of science the scientific study of military policy, military issues, and national issues concerning different periods of history. It is characterized naturally it constitutes a shortcoming of research in periods other than continuous warfare, the mirror phase of martial law, its current state. In most cases, topics related to the military aspects related to the state secrets of countries can be cited as the reason for their implementation on the basis of military policy or historical details of a period of a few years or centuries ago. Currently taking into account the repercussions of modern military history research, but over time, some information about military strategy may lose its relevance and serve only for history.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS.

According to the level of scientific study of the daily life of the military in Uzbekistan and on the diversity of opinions concerning its results with particular acknowledgment it is expedient to put forward proposals and recommendations on it:

The first, accelerate further of scientific research on relevant branches of the concept of “military daily life” in historical research (etiquette, dress and nutrition, medicine, leisure, virtual culture, culture of discipline, communication and interaction, mutual "trust and loyalty", self-awareness, technological culture);

The second, it is necessary to conduct systematically research on the military situation, potential, army structure and condition of different periods of history, which today requires researchers to conduct research in new areas of military history, in particular military ethnography and military anthropology;

The third, the results of research on military life during the years of independence serve for an objective history, it is important to popularize and improve their results, it is expedient to further develop international cooperation in this area;

The fourth, to study the methodological features of modern research in specific areas of military life around the world, to apply their experience in specific areas, to develop practical proposals and recommendations through the use of world experience in the studying of priority areas of the modern military;

The fifth, to develop a plan of tasks for research in various fields of military life, focusing on current relevance and practical results in science, as well as the creation of a bank of topics in relevant areas;

The sixth, the priority is to fully cover auxiliary areas of history in military research, as well as to study current issues in other social sciences and humanities, to pay attention to the objectivity of sources and to actively involve young scientists in this process.

Therefore, the rapid development of the industry by preventing the existing problems in this area will help to educate our youth in the spirit of courage, bravery and devotion to the motherland.

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