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## **AXIOLOGICAL IDEAS OF A.V. SUVOROV IN THE PREPARATION OF MILITARY PERSONNEL**

***Abstract:** The article discusses the pedagogical heritage of Russian commander A.V. Suvorov. Special attention is paid to the axiological basis of the concept of the figure of the Russian army of the XVIII century. Values are determined, which are the main ones in the training of military personnel.*

***Keywords:** A.V. Suvorov, concept, education, values, enrichment of values.*

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## **АКСИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ИДЕИ А.В. СУВОРОВА ПРИ ПОДГОТОВКЕ ВОЕННЫХ КАДРОВ**

***Аннотация.** Статья посвящена педагогическому наследию А.В. Суворова. Особое внимание уделяется аксиологическим идеям теории данного деятеля русской армии 18 века. Определяются ценности, являющиеся главными при подготовке военных кадров.*

***Ключевые слова:** А.В. Суворов, теория, образование, ценности, ценностное обогащение.*

Since ancient times the warrior was perceived as an automatic mechanism in many armies of the world. Despite the development of strategic and tactical thought, the automatic-soldier training system based on stick drill was criticized rarely until the XVIII century. However, the real breakthrough in the system of education and training in the preparation of military personnel was made by the Russian commander A.V. Suvorov, a national hero who made a significant contribution to the domestic military

science and pedagogy. He is famous for his military career in Russia and around the world, because during 55 years he didn't lose any battles.

The beginning of the study of Suvorov's heritage was laid by D. A. Milyutin, who described the commander as a «valiant authority» in military affairs. Subsequently researchers drew attention to the close connection of A.V. Suvorov with the advanced scientific thought of his time, his outstanding role in military affairs. Looking at the conceptual ideas of A.V. Suvorov, we can see a certain pedagogical theory, based on the understanding of each soldier of the need for knowledge and skills in order to successfully apply. In addition, the commander considered the Russian warrior taking into account the national character and mentality in his doctrine. A.V. Suvorov considered system and logic as the determining factors in training: «... in the first time newly-drafted recruits were learnt the full movement of the feet and hands in one step, in rank and file and after team of three column of march» [1, p. 139]. A. V. Suvorov was a man of education, but he preferred to conduct education of personnel without using of terms of general psychology, because he addressed the audience that did not know ones. The commander eliminated all aspects that can demoralize the soldier and include the instinct of self-preservation from his own training program. A.V. Suvorov instructed the officers and taught his subordinates that it is necessary to cultivate respect for the soldier himself. He said that «a soldier is an honorary title», and «good tactics need of good soldiers and superiors» [2, p.29]. Thus, we see that A.V. Suvorov is equally demanding of both officers and soldiers. In his own education system the commander used a value approach, according to which the value expresses a positive or negative «significance of objects in the world for a person, class, group, society as a whole» determined "not their properties by themselves, and their involvement in the human activity, interests and needs, social relations, criteria and ways of assessing this importance, expressed in moral principles and norms, ideals, attitudes, purposes (Large encyclopedic dictionary).

Scientists have been studying values since antiquity (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle). Modern research is connected with the study of the role of moral values in various aspects of education of military personnel (I.A. Alekhin, A.K. Bykov, V.I. Vdovyuk,

V.N. Voronov, M.N. Gubachev, V.N. Gulyaev, T.S. Slivin, V.A. Sobin, S.V. Chirkov, D.V. Shutko, etc.) Admittedly the military environment is directly related to the culture of communication, and, consequently, values. Analyzing the value features identified by S. Schwartz and W. Biliski, we note that values are essentially concepts or beliefs related to the desired and final behavior, having a suprasituative character and rate the behavior and actions of other people. However, despite the cultural universals common to the whole world, military personnel of different nations have certain differences due to the peculiarities of historical, socio-cultural development, as well as the mentality of each of the ethnic groups separately. M. Rokich established the dependence between the system of values of each person and factors such as earnings, gender, age, nationality, education, personal development, religious, political beliefs. Human value system is variable and consists of the best of other types of cultures in the aspect of moral and spiritual cultural components. A.V. Suvorov also had his own vision of the values and their significance for the military. Let's analyze the axiological basis of the concept of the commander.

During his career, A.V. Suvorov was an example in everything for his subordinates: he led a modest lifestyle, was unpretentious in terms of food, uniforms, knew many subordinates by last names and first names and personally talked with them, being in a high rank. He defines discipline as the basis of military training, but does not exclude rational approaches, proposals and independent decisions. A.V. Suvorov saw the need for humane treatment of subordinates: «in training exercises and other things to observe that it was done without cruelty and haste, with a detailed explanation of all parts of the body and the testimony of one after the other» [3, p. 18]. When a military committed disciplinary acts, he offered to avoid cruelty in punishment and use the method of conversation: «... moderate military punishment, mixed with a clear and concise interpretation of the error, will more touch the ambitious soldier than cruelty, leading him to despair» [3, p. 18]. Also the Generalissimo demanded humane treatment towards enemies, prisoners and civilians. The commander wrote: «If the enemy will surrender, then spare him... do not offend the layman: he gives us water and feeds. A soldier is not a robber» [2, p. 22]. Suvorov often used the word «miracle

heroes», when he communicated with subordinates. The commander developed confidence, self-esteem, pride in himself and the Fatherland by his actions. A.V. Suvorov saw a warrior in the totality of personal human qualities that can be conditionally designated by the concept of «values»: discipline, the desire for order, cleanliness, health, cleanliness, courage, patience, courage, patriotism. As you know, values reflect the personal, socio-cultural significance of the surrounding reality and determine the behavior of the individual in society. In addition, they are a motivational tool in society. In the concept that the commander implements, you can observe the motivational-target mechanism of values: glory, honor, patriotism. In the process of education, the Generalissimo used a value approach in the aspect of training military cadres, which consists in their value enrichment, development from a soldier to a General. Value enrichment of military personnel included the process of accumulation of concepts about the importance of military service, duty, honor, patriotism by the accumulation and development of values for further success military development. This perception of military reality formed the basis of the General's conceptual ideas.

Suvorov's axiological ideas have found their application at the present time, but not in full. In modern pedagogy the most active forms of training is a «moderator», which contributes to the value enrichment of the future officer's personality. Similar method was used by the Generalissimo. The most famous work of the commander is «the Science of winning». It was one of the fundamental military documents, which contains the basics of combat, fire and drill training and tactical principles. In fact, the instructions of A.V. Suvorov in the army were analogous to the modern Charter of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. However, the axiological aspect of his system of education was not being touched for a long time, as it needed and needs to be reworked for the current era and conditions. N.F. Fedenko, A. E. Savinkin and other specialists of military psychology and pedagogy made a significant contribution to the development of Suvorov's pedagogical heritage. The experience of the commander is used abroad. There are studies of his works by foreign scientists. Despite the fact that Suvorov's ideological wealth is more than 200 years old, it has not yet been exhausted. Today it is advisable to organize more detailed study of the pedagogy of A.V. Suvorov,

it is important to implant the axiological ideas of humanism, mutual assistance, support, patriotic education in the educational process including higher military educational institutions. Among the forms of research, it is reasonable to suggest planning seminars and scientific conferences to activate the axiological potential of students of military universities for introducing the value approach in the system of higher education to improve the training of military personnel.

So, we have considered and characterized the Suvorov's concept and its axiological component. It should be noted for each soldier that it is important to study and understand the legacy of A.V. Suvorov, to use his approaches in practice to successfully educate subordinate personnel, manage troops, successfully conduct operations and observe the locations and requirements of the military doctrine of the Russian Federation.

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