

FORMS, METHODS AND MEANS OF DEVELOPING MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN MILITARY TRAINING EDUCATIONAL UNITS

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Abstract:

The article discusses the problems of developing mechanisms for organizing and implementing the educational process in military educational units of State higher educational institutions. The presence of a high level of military professional orientation, education and professional motivation ensures good adaptation, military professional development and the realization of the psychological resources of the future military specialist. In addition, the article briefly examines the theoretical views of scientists on the development of the educational process.

Keywords: military-professional, military specialist, psychologist resources, cognitive motives, civil competence of officers, professional motivation.

Introduction

In modern conditions, socio-economic and technical-technological development of Uzbekistan is the most urgent problem. Training of new generation personnel in higher military education system is one of the important ways to solve this problem. Successful implementation of this task requires the development of mechanisms for organizing the educational process of military training units, extensive use of innovative pedagogical and information and communication technologies in the process of studying subjects taught in higher military educational institutions.

The problem of improving training of specialists in higher educational institutions is related to economic and socio-cultural changes in society. These changes set new requirements for the quality of training graduates of higher vocational education. When defining the goals and objectives of education, priority is given to the formation of the motivational field of a person who is ready to act, has knowledge and can apply it in practice (S.V.Lisak [1], Sh.M.Mavlonov [2], T.V.Makeeva, V.N Guryanchik [3], Sh. Mardonov, U. Khujamkulov, Sh. Botirova, U. Shermatova [4]). The successful implementation of the state order for the training of qualified specialists largely depends on the organization of the educational process in the military training units of the state higher education institutions.



Materials and Discussion

Modern education is developing in the era of digitalization - the process of partial replacement of traditional types of education of society with information, new technologies of computer training, including military profession, became the basis for the development of modern education. The digitalization process naturally led to the formation of new requirements for the higher military education system. The possibility of using information technologies is an important evidence of their use for training future officers in special subjects.

The didactic possibilities of using information and communication technologies make it possible to overcome the disadvantages inherent in the traditional teaching of pedagogic sciences in many ways, which include: the average size of the educational material and the speed of its presentation; difficulties in controlling the acquisition of professional knowledge by the future officer; insufficient stimulation of the future officer's cognitive activity; superiority of oral methods of presenting the material, which create objective conditions for the distribution of attention.

Vocational motivation training programs are based on the basic ideas of the concept of vocational education and training, based on educational values, needs and motivations, as well as important, meaningful features of educational components in modern conditions [4].

Forms, methods and means of developing mechanisms for organizing and implementing the educational process:

The following types of training are used during military training, including: lectures, seminars, group training, group exercises, practical, tactical-level, tactical (tactical-special) training, exercises, independent training of students and consultations.

There are the following methods of passing the training sessions; lecture, story, explanation, instruction, demonstration, video method, book work, exercise, case method, interview and debate.

Training tools consist of slide projector, graph projector, blackboard, blackboard-stand, video films, drawing schemes [4].

The main ideas of personnel training in connection with vocational education include:

- a) training of future officers in a higher military educational institution first of all, should be social and personal;
- b) professional motivation should be considered as the priority goal and main result of training in a higher military educational institution, arising from the axiological essence of education;
- c) cognitive motivations and interest in the content of training cannot be the only means of determining the effective development of civil competence of future officers, it is necessary to ensure the change of cognitive training and professional motivations, without which it is impossible to carry out training, personal value of military professional education and a high level of professional skills of the future officer.

Improving the professional training of future officers in a higher military educational institution ensures the activation of educational activities, helps to form a purposeful and reflexive component that increases the effectiveness of the process of developing civil competence of a future officer.



Ensuring the implementation of innovative processes in vocational education, we understand that the basis of any changes, new opportunities is the generalization of existing best practices. In this regard, the ideas of advanced military experience and their inclusion in the content of educational work with future officers is an opportunity to increase the effectiveness of the technology we have created.

Accepting new ideas, continuous improvement and change of people and society, we take the position that it is necessary not only to look to the future, but also to turn to the past in the modern educational process of a higher military educational institution, which ensures long-term strategic development.

It should be noted that in the educational process of the higher military educational institution, special attention is paid to educational activities with future officers. On the basis of the organizational process of education, representatives of this type of profession are included in the life of society and social production activities, accepting the traditions of the previous generation.

Referring to the concepts of "education" and "educational work", we state that education is a purposeful process aimed at forming a system of specific qualities, views and beliefs of future officers.

Based on the position of U.I. Makhkamov [5], within the framework of the educational work conducted with future officers, it is understood the purposeful activity of commanders and teachers on the formation of high civil, moral, psychological and professional personal qualities on future officers.

Correcting educational goals, defining basic values and moral guidelines requires targeted educational work in military training units of higher education institutions. Orientation to the basic values and best practices instilled in the military-professional heritage of great generals and generals determines the content of education in a higher military educational institution.

Thus, the implementation of this condition allows to develop and improve the field of value of future officers, ensures the transition from education to professional motivation.

The problem of developing civilian skills on future officers is one of the most urgent problems of military professional education, because war experience shows that the professional skills of future officers can solve many emerging problems, but not all. Success in training does not always guarantee a high quality of the assigned real combat tasks. When faced with the real situation, military personnel and young officers face serious professional obstacles, which naturally leads to a decrease in professional motivation.

Conclusion

The main mechanism of effective training of future officers is the formation and strengthening of models of future (possible) events on them.

The main areas of training of future officers are as follows: providing future officers with scientifically based knowledge of military operations, ideas about various events, beliefs, readiness for bravery, selfless work for victory; increase the level of psychological stability and endurance of future officers, develop modesty, moderation in desires and needs; to instill confidence on commanders and superiors, establish unconditional obedience and ensure public



policy; reducing mental trauma, increasing the level of professional and combat skills, physical and psychological endurance of future officers.

Organization of training of future officers includes several stages:

- 1) introduction (familiarity with the types of possible extreme and combat situations);
- 2) meaningful (studying the content of various situations);
- 3) technological (simulation of specific action sequences in extreme and combat situations);
- 4) reflexive (analysis of the results of decisions made, consequences of events).

Various technologies can be used to organize the training of future officers: special simulators, exercises and training on excursions; physical and sports exercises to overcome special obstacles, water lines; special sports games and competitions; training on team building, compliance, development of communication skills, stress resistance.

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