

MILITARY LEADERSHIP SKILLS AND HIS MANAGERIAL ABILITY

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ANNOTATION

Military pedagogy enables soldiers and military teams to have a high level of combat readiness, to successfully perform their military duties in peacetime and in wartime, to develop high moral, political and combat qualities, combat skills, mental and physical strength, 'is a science that studies the pedagogical laws of the implementation of spiritual training. As in any field, there are great positive changes in the training of military personnel. The requirements for officers are growing. Because the current officer is not only a narrow-minded specialist with limited knowledge in a particular field, but also a person with deep intellectual potential, broad-minded, highly cultured and spiritual, with his own knowledge, personal example must be a capable and skilled educator who can educate and train his subordinates. In this article discusses about the skills of military leadership and their managerial abilities.

Keywords: officers, leadership, skills, educator, pedagogical skill, tactics, line training, military sports, training sessions, ammunition weapons, training cartridges

INTRODUCTION

The object of military pedagogy is the process of preparing personnel for their service and combat missions; its subject is the pedagogical laws of the process of combat and spiritual-educational training of soldiers. Current tasks, such as objective living conditions, scientific and technological progress, acquisition and continuous improvement of complex military specialties while on active duty, study of modern weapons and combat equipment, and analysis of large data flows, are all necessary conditions for improving pedagogical skills. that is, to understand the psychology of the military leadership development process, as well as the rules that prepare a serviceman and a military team to succeed in modern battle. Leadership, training, and education of subordinates are all important aspects of officers' professional tasks. In this regard, the officer plays a critical role in combat and political training, as well as educational work. As a result, every officer must possess exceptional educational abilities. An educator is a highly educated professional with extensive knowledge. An educator is a highly educated professional who has a thorough understanding of his subject, is well-versed in relevant disciplines of science and art, is well-versed in general and field psychology in practice, and is well-versed in teaching and educational methods. The psychological and pedagogical skill of an officer is a unit of his psychological and pedagogical thinking, special knowledge, skills and abilities, as well as emotional and volitional qualities necessary for the performance of his duties, which is a highly developed ideological, allows for the successful implementation of educational tasks in accordance with the characteristics of professional, ethical, combat, organizational, and military pedagogue, which is a highly developed ideological, allows for the successful implementation of educational tasks in accordance with the characteristics of professional, The

structure of pedagogical skills is complicated. The organization and content of military-pedagogical action determine it. Teacher (methodologist) skills and educator skills are the two types of pedagogical abilities. Deep understanding of the regulations, characteristics of the military-pedagogical process, and the goals and objectives of the personnel training process by the officer. This aspect of pedagogical skills is based on the officer's in-depth knowledge of his specialization, military work, psychology and pedagogy, didactic principles and procedures, teaching methods, knowledge of other disciplines, and a broad outlook. A skilled educator acquires information, deep knowledge, and comprehension of the essence of the process of formation and development of skills and competences required of a military expert. Teaching abilities are one of the most significant aspects of officer abilities.. Teaching abilities are one of the most significant aspects of officer abilities. Competence is the subjective requirement for the successful implementation of specific sorts of activities, and it is defined by a person's individual attributes. Talents are not information, skills, or abilities; rather, they are constructed and grown on this foundation, as evidenced by the speed, depth, and confidence with which they learn activity approaches. Instructional skill is a critical aspect in achieving outstanding results in teaching activities. Although ability is one of a person's psychological characteristics, it is also influenced by other factors such as IQ, memory, personality traits, and emotional characteristics. Officers must possess a wide range of abilities and undergo training in order to carry out instructional duties. The education and psychology literature lists the following sorts of teaching abilities:

Skills in organization:

Ability to organize and unite the department's pedagogical staff, as well as inspire them to complete critical duties and correctly manage their work (to plan and control their work properly, to adapt to specific conditions adaptability, etc.). This ability aids the educator in effectively organizing his or her own tasks. A variety of personal characteristics of the educator, such as discipline, correctness, sincerity, and a responsible attitude toward their responsibilities, attest to the growth of his organizational abilities.

The pedagogical officer's ability to build successful pedagogical and psychological interactions with subordinates, commanders, various categories of servicemen and workers and their families, parents of troops, and members of the public.

Through his knowledge, practical activities, and responsible attitude to duty, behavior, and exemplary behavior in everyday life and family, his ability to achieve prestige has a direct emotional and volitional impact on the minds and psyche of his subordinates and coworkers. On this basis, he must demonstrate and be able to elicit a favorable opinion of himself.

The ability of a teacher to relate to important domains of research is known as scientific cognitive aptitude. A teacher who possesses this ability understands science not only in the context of the course, but also much broader and deeper, is constantly monitoring innovations and discoveries in various fields of science and life, and is capable of obtaining and analyzing the necessary knowledge and information.

The ability to see into the future allows educators to foresee the outcomes of their activities and actions, to prepare, to look for ways to eliminate faults and flaws, and to build a sense of

confidence in their potential to succeed. The importance of pedagogical optimism in the development of this skill cannot be overstated.

A military leader has a responsibility to the broader military, or military students. At the moment of transfer, it is required. A brief summary of the regulations and safety precautions in dealing with the subjects being researched is given before the commencement of practical training.

Checking the level of mastery of materials, training sessions and questions spiritual support. The main purpose of the educational process is to impart knowledge and skills. A knowledge is practical identifies skills and abilities that form the basis of the activity. So, the educational process the second sign of content is the ability to put knowledge into practice according to its essence and is the transfer and acquisition of skills. In-depth theoretical training is highly practical should be strengthened with skills. The main form of study organization is the course in which students receive theoretical knowledge is calculated. The organization of the lesson is good, it is interesting and visual, highly ideological and scientific holding an exhibition is a mandatory requirement for every teacher. A military room, in addition to theoretical classes with a group of military leaders and field exercises, shooting, tactical, line exercises, military sports excursions (to military units and museums), the Uzbek people's revolution, war and labor glory There are a lot of field trips, educational films and theatrical performances applied. Class (theoretical) lessons are solvable and at the same time some mental and is a type of lesson in which sensory skills can be developed. Everyone is like that with high ideology, life and practical activities of students as the main requirements of the course close dependence must be calculated. Classroom rules, shooting theory, weapons and equipment, basic information on weapons of mass destruction and a number of special and military equipment to study preparation questions. The position of military leader is important in every exercise. Before each lesson, the leader in the classroom, in the military room, has all the weapons and ammunition weapons should inspect training tools. Allows you to use combat patterns, especially in training cartridges, grenades, grenade launchers. All the wooden and plastic parts of the military leader's machine gun are black should know how to color. Trunk box, receiver cover, trunk, trunk lucidone and other components are marked "read". Every typewriter, too to the control mark of the factory where the head of the repair body and the training variant logo are made should have. The logo is the manufacturer's logo and the logo is the factory logo is placed next to the logo. The didactic function, structure and main methods of teaching military students the conditions for successful implementation are described. A military leader for future training the nature of the educational task in the choice of teaching methods, the content of teaching materials. The level of preparation of students depends on the state of the material base. The officer's critical approach to his own experience, abandoning outdated methods of teaching the use of innovation, of progress, plays a big role. Lesson according to the content and structure reporting the completed part of the learning process, didactic and educational goals, and students should be appropriate for military education students. Every military leader is all have to know how to conduct training sessions in preparatory departments. Their pedagogical and military knowledge, based on methodological skills, is well practiced preparation and creative application of principles, methods and

methodological approaches of student education able to do. It is up to the military leader to organize and conduct the training properly personal example, attitudes, and impact on students are important. Positive personal example of high practical training of the leader, ability to conduct training correctly, show the exercises nicely and correctly (method, movement), explain them briefly and clearly and at the same time through the ability to engage learners. The leader uses class time sparingly, adheres to its effective intensity, and everyone training to be able to choose the right exercises, methods and movements, to perform them determine the speed, that is, in other words, the size of the lesson during the lesson have to know how to break it down. An experienced leader will teach by simple exercises, not by signs, but by signs rather, it leads to the whole and immediately to the course as much as possible. In all cases and an extra minute for detailed explanations and re-demonstrations of education. It is important to drive diligently and at a good speed without using it. In order to conduct the practical training accurately, the supervising students should be provided with weapons, military equipment, compelled to observe safety precautions in the study of weapons, aid and know how to exercise safety, take precautions to prevent injuries and accidents need to do. The leader must approach the lesson consciously and conscientiously.

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