

THE IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY PEDAGOGICAL COMPETENCE IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMANDER (OFFICER)

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ANNOTATION

The effectiveness of an officer's professional activity depends primarily on the leader's pedagogical culture, pedagogical skills, knowledge and abilities. This article deals with the pedagogical issues of the professional competence of future military officers. The article also explores the meaning of pedagogical aspects that explain the professional competence of future officers, such as skills and competencies, abilities, intelligence, and motivation for success.

Keywords: Military service, military education institution, officer, professional skills, professional competence, competence, military pedagogy, professional abilities.

INTRODUCTION

Methodological bases of national military pedagogy and application in the current conditions of development of military education, the level of competence of officers in working with personnel, features of formation of military professional powers are reflected. Identifying and developing officer competence is important to a nation's security and a crucial attribute of a legitimate military establishment. It is critical to understand what military pedagogy is before this paper further discusses this concept. Military pedagogy comes under "military sciences that look into the philosophies, conceptions, visions, doctrines, aims, approaches, and technologies of military education and training." Scholars argued that the role of military pedagogy will increase due to the demands of higher education opportunities for military personnel. The involvement of these personnel in military and humanitarian operations calls for a systematic education and training. In the approach to military pedagogy, the definition adopted is that military pedagogy is a tool to solve problems related to learning for military education and training. The peculiarity of the activities of the higher military educational institutions is that it depends on the requirements of military service. Therefore, the nature of professional competence in future officers should be consistent with the goals and objectives of modern military service. In addition, favorable conditions for training and living in the military educational institution are also included as factors that ensure a high level of professional competence in future officers. And this is the key to the comprehensive training of prospective officers. Consequently, officer educators, who are engaged in pedagogical activity in each higher military education institution, should pay more attention to the professional competence of the trainees and some of the psychological and pedagogical bases it provides. That is, to the following types of abilities

that should be formed in the future officer:

- Expressive ability - the ability to express words figuratively and clearly using both verbal and non-verbal means;
- Didactic ability - the ability to present the material;
- Ability to master the learning process effectively;
- Authoritarian ability - the ability to quickly gain respect and influence later on under the influence of a strong will;
- Scientific and pedagogical skills - the ability to participate in research activities of a pedagogical character, constant aspiration to new things, creative work, experimentation, regular study of the literature and experience of colleagues;
- Perceptual ability is the ability to perceive an individual's inner world, to feel at every moment his mental state, and to open his or her attitude towards lessons;
- Communicative ability - the ability to easily communicate with other people, especially with colleagues, and to maintain a healthy relationship with them;
- Organizational skills - the ability to accurately prepare any lesson, classroom, weekend, parental meeting, excursion to the museum, hiking, etc .;
- The basic skills are an area of openness and humor that helps to intensify the learning process, any work and leisure activity, and to prevent or avoid complex conflict;
- Physical ability is the ability to quickly and accurately identify objects, events, analyze them, and successfully work with images;
- Constructive ability - the ability of the person to plan their own future, foresee the results of their work, and so on.

The effectiveness of a commander's (officer's) professional activity depends, first of all, on the commander's pedagogical culture, pedagogical skills, knowledge and abilities. Pedagogical knowledge is necessary for the commander in the following cases:

- a) In the effective organization of combat training with servicemen;
- b) In the literate training of servicemen, in the provision of full information on combat situations during military training;
- c) In the psychological and moral preparation of servicemen for military service for the defense of the Motherland;
- d) Ensuring the cohesion of military personnel, building strong military discipline;
- e) Maintaining and obeying internal discipline, in preparation for military service, or guard duty;
- f) In imparting military-professional knowledge to servicemen and developing their professional skills;
- g) In finding effective ways to improve personal professional training.

Improving the pedagogical knowledge of commanders is as exciting as the training of military personnel. This is because the object of military pedagogy is constantly evolving and evolving. This means that the conditions of the military-pedagogical process are changing and will change.

It has its own methodology as the military psychological and pedagogical knowledge of servicemen and officers is related to public policy and state protection. This methodology is directly based on the theory and methodology of pedagogy, and its main elements are:

- a) Teaching military pedagogy and psychology in military universities;
- b) Teaching military pedagogy and emphasis on military psychology in the command training system;
- c) Methodical correct use of military pedagogical knowledge in special meetings, seminars;
- d) To analyze the practical organization of the military-pedagogical process by officers;
- e) Use and gain experience of advanced pedagogical experience in the training of subordinates;
- f) Independent work of officers on enrichment of psychological and pedagogical knowledge;
- g) Improving pedagogical and psychological knowledge in training centers, training courses, in the process of professional development.

Activities of a Military Educator (Commander, Chief, Teacher):

- a) Explain the goals and objectives of military education to military audiences;
- b) To acquaint listeners with new knowledge and enrich their special knowledge;
- c) Managing the acquisition of military knowledge and the cognitive process;
- d) Managing the transition from theory to practice;
- e) Organization of research and development activities in the military field;
- f) To diagnose and assess professional change in the minds of listeners and growth in listeners thinking during the teaching process.

Audience Training Process:

Be active in acquiring knowledge;

Gain new military knowledge;

Analysis of events, comparison, regulation before drawing conclusions;

Know and understand the rules of education.

That each listener has a clear understanding of their military knowledge and skills;

Be able to independently solve problems in various emergencies arising in their professional activities (service activities);

Be able to evaluate their own achievements independently.

Military pedagogy as a science has its own subject laws, scientifically and practically analyzes the interrelation of the results of the teaching process with other professional processes, and most importantly, identifies specific forms and means of achieving planned and planned goals and objectives. Military pedagogy includes all military disciplines and all levels of teaching activities, as well as the entire education system. As far as military pedagogy is concerned, of course, military education, the purpose of military education, is to shed light on military education. Thus, the fact that the Commander (officer) has professional psychological and pedagogical knowledge, primarily related to their pedagogical outlook, and the ability to apply this knowledge in the military-pedagogical process directly contributes to the formation of love for the Fatherland in servicemen.

In summary, the scientific and pedagogical aspects of the formation of professional competence in future officers are of great importance. This is because, based on the notion of professional competence, all of the qualities of a future officer are relevant to the professional community and the state. Peaceful life is always the key to the development of society. It is natural for soldiers to maintain a stable and prosperous life. Therefore, the cadet and officer of the present day must be of such mental, physical, moral, and professional qualities and self-sacrifice. It is also considered as a pedagogical study of such qualities, and the study of the meaning of professional competence.

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