

## THE SKILL OF A MILITARY LEADER

Khurramov Mansur Musurmon o'gli

Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami

Student of the Faculty of Military Education

E-mail: mansurhurramov71@gmail.com, Contact number: +998909621421

### ABSTRACT

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.

**Keywords:** Military, potential, subordinates, officers, leadership, skills, educator, pedagogical skill, actins, line training, military sports, training sessions, ammunition weapons, training cartridges, grenades, grenade launchers.

### INTRODUCTION

Current tasks such as objective living conditions, scientific and technological progress, acquisition and continuous improvement of complex military specialties during the service, study of modern weapons and combat equipment, analysis of large information flows are necessary conditions for improving pedagogical skills. That is, to know the psychology of the process of training a military leader, the laws that prepare a serviceman and a military team to succeed in modern warfare. In the professional activities of officers, the leadership, training and education of subordinates play a key role. In this, the officer plays a crucial role in the conduct of combat and political training, educational work. Therefore, high pedagogical skills are required from every officer.

An educator is a highly cultured specialist who has a deep knowledge of his subject, is well acquainted with the relevant branches of science and art, has a good understanding of general and field psychology in practice, and has a good knowledge of teaching and educational methods. The 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 harmony with the characteristics of professional, ethical, combat, organizational and military pedagogue. Pedagogical skills have a complex structure. It is determined by the structure and content of military-pedagogical activity.

Structurally, pedagogical skills are divided into teacher (methodologist) skills and educator skills. The officer's deep knowledge of the laws features of the military-pedagogical process, the goals and objectives of the process of training personnel. This element of pedagogical skills is based on the fact that the officer has a deep knowledge of his specialty, military work,

psychology and pedagogy, principles and methods of didactics, his teaching methods, understanding of other disciplines, a broad outlook.

Acquiring knowledge, deep knowledge and understanding of the essence of the process of formation and development of skills and competencies necessary for a military specialist is a characteristic feature of a skilled educator. One of the most important components of officer skills is teaching skills. Competence is a person's individual characteristics, and is the subjective condition for the successful implementation of specific types of activities. Skills are not knowledge, skills, or abilities, but are built and developed on this basis, and are reflected in the speed, depth, and confidence in mastering activity methods. Teaching ability is an important factor for people to achieve excellent results in teaching activities. Although ability is an individual's psychological characteristics, it depends on other characteristics, as well as a person's intelligence, memory, personality characteristics, and emotional characteristics. In order to carry out teaching activities, officers must possess many different types of skills and receive training. The following types of teaching skills are listed in the teaching and psychology literature:

**Organizational skills:** Ability to organize, unite the pedagogical team of the department, to inspire them to solve important tasks and to organize their work properly (to plan and control their work properly, to adapt to specific conditions adaptability, etc.). This type of skill helps the educator to organize his / her personal activities properly. A number of personal qualities of the educator, such as discipline, accuracy, seriousness, responsible attitude to their duties, testify to the development of his organizational skills.

**Communicative ability** of the pedagogical officer to establish effective pedagogical and psychological interaction with subordinates, commanders, various categories of servicemen and workers and their families, parents of soldiers, members of the public appears in the

**The ability to gain prestige** has a direct emotional and volitional impact on the minds and psyche of his subordinates and colleagues through his knowledge, practical activities and responsible attitude to duty, behavior, exemplary behavior in everyday life and family. Show and be able to evoke a positive opinion about him on this basis.

**Scientific cognitive ability** is the ability of a teacher to relate to relevant fields of science. A teacher with this ability knows the science not only in the scope of the course, but also much broader and deeper, constantly monitors innovations and discoveries in various fields of science and life, is able to obtain and analyze the necessary knowledge and information. This type of ability allows him to walk side by side with modern scientific thought.

**The development of the ability to see the future** helps the educator to anticipate the results of their activities, actions, to plan, to look for ways to eliminate mistakes and shortcomings, to instill a sense of confidence in success. Pedagogical optimism is important in the development of this ability.

A military leader has a job to do for the general military, that is, for military students are mandatory at the time of transfer. Procedure before the start of practical training a brief description of the rules and safety precautions in dealing with the issues being studied are given. Here are some suggestions on how to look or get an appointment for appointments are:

- Identify topics and study questions;

- Educational and pedagogical goals, development of educational questions, previously studied.

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. 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 lucid one 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. 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 is 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. To make the lesson interesting reliable and clear commands help students to approach in a friendly manner. Avoid being overly aggressive, shouting, and being rude to people should not be left. She is clean-shaven, well-groomed, and very demanding of students helps make the training more successful.

Strengthen discipline and the leader is the most active, disciplined, and motivated to engage students in learning to encourage the agile students, and to insist on the indifferent ones, who have their own military and strive to instill a sense of responsibility for their physical fitness. Their basic principles for a military leader in conducting practical training and it are not enough to know the rules. And to apply them skillfully in practice, each conditions in which training methods and movements are of great benefit it is important to know how to create. Thus, there are different requirements for a training leader:

In fact, it is better for a military leader to do practical training quality should be achieved.

- Increase the complexity and volume of regular tasks;
- Engage all students at the same time and individually approach;
- High intensity of training and striving for active participation;
- Fostering courage and determination in students. That's the decent thing to do, and it should end there it is created by thinking and conducting. Such an approach is necessary, to gain enough experience helps to develop organizational and methodological skills

To sum up, a leader is not just about developing the most important skills and abilities to educate them in the spirit of the Military Oath and the requirements of the General Military Regulations, should use all opportunities to achieve high discipline and efficiency. This is to ensure that the supervisor does not violate the requirements of the charter during the training focus on the correct execution of practical actions, various conditions and exercises non-compliance with all force must be eliminated.

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