

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF PRE-CALL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT:

Today, especially among young people, there is a steady increase in interest in obtaining knowledge, skills and abilities that contribute to the growth, first of all, of the material well-being of a person. At the same time, people also think about what place moral and spiritual values occupy in their lives. Nowadays, the problem of spirituality attracts not only theologians, historians, cultural scientists, and philosophers, who discuss it mainly in the context of analyzing the religious and historical-cultural roots of Western self-consciousness. It is of no less interest for teaching activities. We believe that pedagogical activity is an organized, purposeful, coordinated process aimed at the education, training and education of the human person.

KEYWORDS: pedagogical activity, specific programs, military age.

INTRODUCTION:

The result of pedagogical activity is a harmonious, well-developed, emotionally stable, socially adequate person, capable of self-education and self-education. The other side of pedagogical activity is spontaneous, due to the fact that a person is influenced by various external and internal factors that affect his development. Paying close attention to spontaneous pedagogical activity, we mean that the Internet, some mass media, informal youth organizations and associations are

literally flooded with recommendations to young people of military age how best to evade the duties of military service, which significantly reduces the effectiveness of official pedagogical activity.

In recent years, consistent measures have been taken in the Republic of Uzbekistan to promote physical culture and sports, promote a healthy lifestyle among the population, create the necessary conditions for the physical rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, and ensure that the country performs adequately in the international sports arena.

At the same time, there is a need to implement specific programs in the field of physical culture and sports that promote public health, to involve young people in sports and select talented athletes among them, to form national teams by master athletes who ensure high results in sports, and to create additional conditions for coaches.

In order to determine priority areas aimed at improving the skills and knowledge of the population in the field of physical culture and sports for the formation of a well-developed and physically healthy person in the country with a high culture, as well as the introduction of innovative forms and methods in the selection process (selection) of talented athletes:

1. Determine the main directions of reforming the system of physical culture and sports until 2025:

-increase in the total number of people who regularly engage in physical culture and sports to 30 percent, and young people who participate in sports organizations and institutions to 20 percent;

-Step-by-step improvement of the quality of coaches and specialists in state sports educational institutions, in particular, bringing the number of employees with higher education to 80 percent;

-Development and implementation of an effective and transparent four-stage system for selecting talented athletes among young people organization district (city) region Republic;

-Introduction of "level of physical fitness" competitions among all segments of the population»;

-Creation of complex scientific laboratories for athletes of national teams in sports, introduction of advanced innovative technologies in the training process and establishment of effective medical and pharmacological support in the field of sports;

-Introduction of a mechanism for conducting a regular in-depth medical examination of members of regional teams in sports under 18 years of age in the adolescent departments of regional children's multidisciplinary medical centers, members of older territorial teams — in district (city) multidisciplinary Central clinics;

-Taking the necessary measures to increase the participation of the private sector in sports, including reducing the state's share in sports organizations;

-Expanding the system of additional sports financing by organizing sports lotteries;

-Organizing activities of optional classes and clubs on sports included in the program of "Army games" for students and students of educational institutions of the law enforcement system and the Armed Forces;

Practical pedagogical activities to prepare young people of military age for

military service in the army and research conducted in this area of scientific knowledge allow us to state with a high degree of confidence: the nature of a modern young man of military age is manifested in various aspects, but in some ways there are fundamentally significant qualities that determine all the others. To identify these dominant qualities means to understand the personality of a young man of military age and determine the level of his physical and spiritual readiness for military service in the army. But, it is asked, what qualities should be considered specific, and is there any inner core in a young man of military age that as history shows, in different eras, scientists from different branches of science answered this question in different ways. In modern conditions, against the background of the deepening crisis of industrial, rationalistic civilization, the role and significance of values in the life of both an individual and society as a whole is increasingly clearly revealed. This, in turn, causes radical changes in the understanding of the essence of the young person.

The indicators of deviant behavior of pre-conscription and army youth have undergone serious changes: they have become mobile according to the object of encroachment, the time and nature of crimes and misdemeanors. Their main features are: group character, organization, national and religious coloring, alcoholism, drug addiction, substance abuse, racketeering, theft, etc. the number of informal youth associations of socio-criminal orientation has increased. The influence of such groups has significantly increased both in the place of residence and the military environment, where the views, habits, and norms of behavior of their participants are preserved. In the army and Navy special concern is the increasing number of suicides, theft, sales of property, theft of weapons, and desertion of soldiers which complicates the

moral-psychological atmosphere in military collectives, caused great moral damage to the Armed Forces and enhances the anti-army sentiment.

The growth of offenses and negative phenomena in military collectives actualize the complex interdisciplinary problem of advanced special preventive education.

Under the influence of stagnant and negative phenomena the mechanisms of inhibition and the command and administrative system, supplemented by modern errors gave rise to a significant part of young people soldiers of the army a drop in interest in public and military Affairs, political and civil immaturity increased dynamics of both "traditional"(theft hooliganism, drunkenness, hazing, etc.) and relatively " new" (drug addiction, substance abuse, suicide, desertion, vandalism nationalism etc.) Types of deviant behavior.

The modern period of construction of the Armed Forces is characterized by stable patterns of socio-political, scientific, technical and moral order, among which we can distinguish:

*Changes in the inner world of the person (both educators and students, their priorities and values have become different than before)

*Growth of offenses, negative phenomena in military collectives (desertion suicidal phenomena, drug addiction, substance abuse, non-statutory relations). For effective work, special psychological and pedagogical training of officers is necessary.

*the increase in psychological and pedagogical information over the past 10 years (information explosion) requires to develop self-education skills, include them in the system of continuing education and professional development;

*Priority of scientific research conducted at the intersection of various Sciences, the success of

which depends on the availability of deep and extensive fundamental knowledge;

*Humanization (overcoming narrow technocratic thinking among students of technical universities).

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