

## **PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS OF PREPARING HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FOR MILITARY SERVICE**

Mirzaev Shavkat Turdibaevich  
Senior Teacher of the Military Training  
Cycle of TSPU Military Education Faculty

### **ANNOTATION**

The future Defender of the Fatherland should form the necessary moral, spiritual and combat qualities, and where necessary, he should mention the elements of military knowledge. The future Defender of the Fatherland should form the necessary moral, spiritual and combat qualities, and where necessary, he should mention the elements of military knowledge. It will be discussed about pedagogical aspects of preparing high school students for military service.

**Keywords:** pedagogy, high school, students, military service, training, physical development

Any reform, especially those that directly affect the lives and future of millions of young people, requires thorough thinking, seven measures and one cut. Because the development of the state and society depends in many ways on the youth studying in school classrooms today. Having realized this, if we look at the history of the developed countries of the world today, we will see that reforms aimed at changing the life of the society started in them, first of all, from the education system. Initial training of young people until the call-up - growing is a component of education of the coming and forming young generation. It helps the student to develop a high ideological, political and moral character, to behave himself, to complete the service in the ranks of the Armed Forces, to fulfill the necessary physical and practical training standards for the defense of the country, to protect the Motherland and the commonwealth of other countries. In order to fulfill the sacred duty of protection, it includes pedagogical influence on the mind, will, mental and physical development, an organizational goal-oriented and continuous process. It cannot be limited to primary training until convocation. This is considered a state job and is a responsible task of the entire pedagogical team of the educational institution. Ideological-political, spiritual-spiritual and physical training of students to protect the Motherland is carried out in the entire system of educational work of the educational institution and, first of all, in the educational process. Therefore, every teacher international and state domestic policy, combat power of the armed forces in organic connection with the studied material and to skillfully and clearly explain the issues of strengthening the country's defense capabilities, their historical significance show, instill love for the army, military work and military profession. The future Defender of the Fatherland should form the necessary moral, spiritual and combat qualities, and where necessary, he should mention the elements of military knowledge and forms a worldview in students, combines the classical approach to the analysis and evaluation of social phenomena, is deeply and consciously aware of their homeland love, a solid foundation, constant preparation to reliably protect it from aggressive forces. Current problems and the current state of preparing young people for military service cannot be analyzed without historical retrospection. The fact that the system of training young people for military service has gone through several historical stages allows us to take

into account the experience and mistakes in this regard today. The historical-pedagogical analysis of scientific, memoirs and special sources related to the problem of formation and development of the system of military training of young people in general educational institutions as a domestic socio-cultural phenomenon made it possible to identify several conditional stages. At the same time, the task of developing the ground of conscious discipline in children was set. As practice shows, in addition to improving the quality and efficiency of the student's training, there is a new approach to the educational process implementation, a deeper educational impact on students will also ensure effective preparation of students. An important area of improvement of the educational process is the military combine the theoretical rules of the work to the maximum practical activity is to approximate. That is why it is necessary to create conditions corresponding to a real combat environment in the training process. The effectiveness of the educational process depends on the quality of educational tools is directly related. Educational tools include textbooks, training manuals, printed and distributed materials, slides, slides, film materials, video materials, multimedia, electronic textbooks, magnetic phonograms, natural includes exhibition tools, posters, simulators, etc. Part of this requires the use of technical equipment. The creation of scientifically-based means of education is one of the important directions of scientific-research work in an educational institution is one of the main directions of the methodical consultation of the institution is calculated. It is important to improve the educational process direction is the method of developing evaluation criteria and evaluating the effectiveness of education. Improving the educational process is a complex and multifaceted process. He is from the entire pedagogical team of the educational institution requires a great deal of organization and performance and liaising with youth organizations as well. Components of military learning were introduced very little. The training of young people for military service in the secondary schools of the second stage was carried out in harmony and on the basis of physical education. The sessions were held in school and outside of school hours. The content of the training program includes firearms, tactics, drill, engineering, hand-to-hand combat training, firearms studies, etc. learning ended with a control test of knowledge and skills. The girls studied fiberboard for personal interest. The main forms and methods of military training were: lessons, practical exercises, stories, memorization and control of educational material. Senior students participated in defense clubs, engaged in manual labor, intelligence, and learned military-patriotic songs. The study of literary publications shows that at that time it was a very difficult issue to organize training of young people for military service: there was a lack of instructors, training materials, training equipment was scarce, especially in the winter season. Some of the historical and pedagogical trends of the stage of deformation of the system of military training of young people in general educational institutions are as follows: the abolition of mandatory physical training, the introduction of the basics of military training into the educational process as part of the course "Basics of life safety", physical training for serving in the army and reducing training time, reducing military-patriotic work with young people, etc.

Education of the youth of our country in the spirit of military patriotism and the implementation of the accepted concepts on increasing the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work in the system of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan. We think about the relevance of working in groups to raise fully matured, physically healthy and spiritually mature young people with high intellectual potential, modern thinking and worldview, who are ready to selflessly protect the interests and

sovereignty of our country. Working in groups is a form of organizing the activities of military trainees, which requires the division of military training groups into temporary micro-groups to perform a specific task together. It is suggested to discuss the content of the task assigned to the military trainees, the ways and methods of solving it. In this case, it is requested to implement them by jointly evaluating the proposed proposals, to jointly analyze the completed works, to form the result found in cooperation first, and then to present it. Working in groups ensures the achievement of psychological and social goals in modern socio-economic conditions, using innovative pedagogical technologies.

First of all, the group form of education implies abandoning the dialogue "educator - learner" and moving to a three-way interaction in the form of "educator - group - learner". . The military training group is divided into small mobile military groups according to their composition, and each of them learns the training material on its own. Experience shows that thanks to this, a much stronger contact is established between you and the learners. Military collective morale is strengthened in personal and simultaneous education. It organizes the cooperative action of the military, which helps to activate the learning process, to form empathy and communication in them:

- in the process of cooperative performance of the task, in the military, there is a motivation to discuss the opinions expressed by their comrades;
- military trainees ask each other questions, therefore, they need to know how to formulate their questions clearly, to argue the answers, and to achieve understanding, they need to listen carefully to each other;
- while working in groups, trainee soldiers ask for help when necessary and learn to help others. The development and implementation of the potential capabilities of each student soldier is ensured:
- able and talented military personnel can demonstrate their abilities without fear of being accused of "boasting". They can be in the group not only in the role of a teacher, but also in the role of a learner, and can be evaluated by their peers in the role of a teacher, learn from them without being rivals;
- military personnel with average ability or passive character will get an opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge and skills. Working in small groups relieves them from stressful situations, that is, they are free from fear and shame in front of the whole team when they give the wrong answer. Group members will evaluate the answer in a friendly manner, allowing them to develop a sense of self-confidence. In a group of 4-5 people, a passive soldier feels much more relaxed than in front of a group of 25 people.

This form of education ensures the enrichment of students' knowledge through mutual cooperation: it allows to exchange, get a common product, and solve a problem only with the methods of cooperation and actions (knowing). Therefore, when teaching in a group, we make maximum use of collective discussion and mutual consultation. The main historical-pedagogical trends of the modern stage are: strengthening military-patriotic education of young people, including in general education organizations, attempts to separate military training into an independent discipline, state attention to physical training of young people. people, including students of general educational organizations, etc.. The educational process and organizational practice The conscription of young people proves the need to separate an independent academic discipline, which allows students to acquire basic knowledge of state defense and the tasks and structure of the Armed Forces, military duty of citizens.

We all know that our state is constantly concerned about strengthening the country's defense capabilities and increasing the power of the armed forces, and is taking all the necessary measures to prepare our people, first of all, young people to defend their Motherland. In our Constitution, the protection of the Motherland is defined as one of the most important tasks of the state, and it is for this purpose armed forces were established and general military service was established. In it, it was mentioned that "Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the duty of every citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan/ Citizens are obliged to perform military or alternative service in accordance with the law. Based on these requirements, one of the main tasks is to educate the younger generation in their readiness to defend the Motherland. Young people for this purpose initial readiness is established before the call and quality, its educational value, military leader, pedagogic of qualification and level of military training, his ideological and political maturity, methodological skills, and the director of the educational institution and the entire pedagogical team are directly related. Control and regular assessment of knowledge, skills and practical skills should be correct and deeply objective, helping to create good qualities of students' personality where it is necessary. Constant checking of knowledge and practical skills on preparing a patriot for military service is carried out at the allotted time in each lesson, in the form of a survey, during the explanation process, repeating the material, strengthening it, and checking homework. Current, the combined use of different forms of control activates students' learning activities. Current control, all passed it is also conducted in order to control the assimilation of topics. A military leader may ask a question that cannot be answered without knowing the main content of the topic. Such checks make the reader think logically and find the main meaning in the material teaches to find.

#### **References:**

- 1.Boymirzayeva F.G and Alikhanov E.J. Current issues of using innovative technologies in the educational process
- 2.Tokhtabayeva M. The advantages of working in groups in the application of pedagogical innovative technologies in the system of secondary special military education
- 3.Usmanov A.A. The use of the "collaborative work" method in the practical training of the Military Basics Training Department
- 4.Haydarov B. B. Educating young people in the spirit of military and patriotism by teaching the subject "Primary training before conscription".