International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities.
Finland Academic Research Science Publishers
ISSN: 2945-4492 (online) | (SJIF) = 8.09 Impact factor
Volume-12| Issue-5| 2024 Published: |22-05-2024|

EDITORIAL CONDITIONS OF IMPROVING THE MILITARY EDUCATION PROCESS ON THE BASE OF MODERN EDITORIAL TECHNOLOGIES

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11474933

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Annotation

In the article, the editorial conditions for improving the military education process based on modern educational technologies, the ways of using new innovative strategies in the organization of classes in higher military educational institutions were developed and interpreted, and the cadets were trained in independent critical thinking in the course of educational work. the possibilities of ensuring the effectiveness of the methods of reflection, the form of means were improved, the resources of the pedagogical system that lead to the increase of the effectiveness of critical thinking of the cadets were determined and the methods of using them were developed, and the training programs aimed at increasing the competence of the subjects of education were developed and put into practice.

Key words

Education, process, pedagogy, innovation, technology, conditions.

Аннотация

В статье разработаны и интерпретированы редакционные условия совершенствования процесса военного образования на основе современных образовательных технологий, способы использования новых инновационных стратегий в организации занятий в высших военных учебных заведениях, а также обучение курсантов самостоятельной критическое мышление в процессе воспитательной работы усовершенствованы возможности обеспечения эффективности методов рефлексии, формы средств, определены ресурсы педагогической системы, приводящие к повышению эффективности критического мышления курсантов. разработаны и внедрены в практику методы их использования, а также программы обучения, направленные на повышение компетентности субъектов образования.

Ключевые слова

Образование, процесс, педагогика, инновация, технология, условия.

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INTRODUCTION

Young people's thorough education and in-depth acquisition of the fundamentals of science from modern fields depend primarily on the effectiveness of education. The implementation of democratic principles in the process of continuous education is manifested in the form of confidence in the intelligence of learners, creating opportunities for their independent thinking and encouraging their creativity and initiative in their work. New pedagogical technologies based on the ideas of humanity and democracy are being introduced to our educational system in order to manifest the above qualities in the learner. In this regard, at the 14th session of the Oliy Majlis, Islam Karimov, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, emphasized that "it is necessary to ensure the timely development and introduction of new textbooks, modern pedagogical and information technologies."

MAIN PART

It is known that the concept of "technology" (Greek "techne" means art, skill, skill: "logos" means teaching, science, study) has been given different definitions. We will consider some of them. Technology is a set of methods and ways used in a work, skill, art. Technology is the art of processing, changing the state, skills, abilities, and a set of methods.

Technology is a set of methods, methods and effects used to achieve the set goals. Pedagogical technology is a project of the process of forming the learner's personality, which can guarantee pedagogical success regardless of the teacher's skills. Pedagogical technology is a model of joint pedagogical activity in which all the details of the design, organization and conduct of the educational process are designed to provide unquestionably comfortable conditions for the students and the teacher.

Pedagogical technology is a systematic method of creation, application and determination of all processes of teaching and knowledge acquisition, taking into account technical resources, people and their interaction. Pedagogical technology is a detail of the process of achieving the planned results of education. Pedagogical technology is a set of psychological procedures (settings) that determine the special collection and composition (location) of teaching, education, forms, methods, methods, ways, educational tools; it consists of organizational and methodological tools of the pedagogical process. Pedagogical technology refers to a systematic collection of all personal, equipment and methodological tools used to achieve pedagogical goals and the procedure for their implementation.

The essence of pedagogical technology is to achieve the didactic goal, the required mastery level, and it is manifested in the planning of the educational

process in advance, taking into account its application. Pedagogical technology is a process by which the teacher influences the learners in certain conditions and sequences with the help of teaching tools and forms predetermined qualities in them as a product of this activity. Pedagogical technology is a unique new innovative approach to teaching. It is considered an expression of social-engineering thinking in pedagogy, an image of technocratic scientific consciousness transferred to the field of pedagogy, a certain standardization of the educational process. Pedagogical technology is the optimal way to achieve the solution of pedagogical issues under the specified conditions. Thus, technology is the simultaneous application of a system of methods and algorithms, knowledge, skills, and competences to the process of scientifically developing a solution to certain problems.

Currently, the concept of technology is meaningfully generalized and has three main aspects: Scientific: in this case, technology is a scientifically developed solution to a certain problem, based on the achievements of pedagogy, psychological theory, and best practices; Formal-descriptive: technology is a model for describing the purpose, content, methods and means of action algorithms used to achieve the planned results;

Process-active: technology is the process of activity implementation, all its components, including the sequence, order and change of activity objects and subjects.

Thus, technology is a process of solving a specific production or social problem, developed on a scientific basis and implemented sequentially, step by step. Scientific literature discusses three aspects of pedagogical technology: scientific, descriptive, and practical.

In the scientific aspect, the purpose, content and methods of teaching are scientifically based, and the pedagogical process is designed.

In the descriptive aspect, the algorithm process is developed based on the participation of the goal, content, methods and means of achieving the planned learning results.

Pedagogical technology process is implemented in practical aspect. In relation to educational practice, three levels of pedagogical technology are defined: general pedagogical, special methodical, local (module).

- Universal pedagogical technology represents a holistic educational process.
- Private methodical technology training within one discipline
- will consist of methods and means of implementing the educational process.

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Local (modular) technology represents the application of technology to special departments of the educational process. This technology is focused on solving special didactic and educational tasks. In pedagogy, along with teaching technologies, educational technologies also have a place. Educational technologies refer to the content-informational aspect, while teaching technology is considered to be related to the process, that is, there are still no clear differences between them. Pedagogical technology should be adapted to the level of training of students, their practical preparation after getting acquainted with information. This technology is based on the experience of well-known Russian and foreign pedagogues. They are K.D. Ushinsky, N.P. Pirogov, L.N. Tolstoy, J.J. Rousseau, Ya. Korchak, K. Rodgers, E. Burn, S. T. Katsky, V. A. Sukhomlinsky and others. Sh.A. Amonashvili's human-person technology. Shalva Aleksandrovich Amonashvili is a well-known pedagogic scientist and practitioner. In his experimental school, he developed and implemented cooperative pedagogy, personal approach, excellent methods of language and mathematics teaching. The main goals of Sh.A. Amonashvili are as follows:

- to enable the formation, development and upbringing of a noble person by showing the child's personal qualities;
- glorify the child's soul and heart;
- development and formation of the child's cognitive abilities;
- to create conditions for obtaining broad and deep knowledge and qualifications;
- ideal education is self-education.

Sh.A. Amonashvili used the following methods and methods to implement his technology:

- humanitarianism;
- personal approach;
- communication skills;
- additional possibility of family pedagogy;
- educational activities.

It is important to study the experience of introducing pedagogical technology and to approach it creatively, to humanize the educational process, to transform the student from a passive object to an active subject, to ensure that cognitive activity is directed to specific goals, and that the educational process is reproducible as a production process. will be Also, pedagogues develop and improve the skills of creating and testing different types of test tasks.

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Turning to various didactic constructions created within the framework of pedagogical technology, to a rational and creative approach to the organization of the educational process, in which the teacher has his own freedom, the effectiveness of various forms, methods and tools used in the lesson. provides an opportunity for evaluation. It should be noted that following the principles and rules of pedagogical technology ensures that the content of the educational process is carried out in accordance with the personality of the student, his interests, aspirations, characteristics of age and the pace of individual learning.

CONCLUSION

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan always emphasizes the decisive role of the young generation in the development of any society, and creating wide opportunities for young people is a priority of state policy. This message became the starting point for organizing and organizing the effective service activities of the scientific platoon of the Academy of Armed Forces. Talented children during the period of military service who passed the special selection make a worthy contribution to the development of the Armed Forces. Under the leadership of experienced officers with appropriate basic training, military personnel develop interactive electronic textbooks and manuals, create software products for automation of various processes, and conduct independent research in specific areas. As a result, innovative ideas and developments are brought to the practice of training troops.

Issues of further development of military science are always present from the point of view of the country's leadership and the Armed Forces. In this regard, at the meeting of the Security Council in January 2021, specific organizational and practical measures were determined to raise scientific research activity to a new level of quality and ensure its high efficiency.

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