

THE CONTENT, FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY PEDAGOGICAL CULTURE

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Abstract

The objectives and functions of the article in the learning process, the pedagogical culture of the military, are a complex structure and context, and its formation and improvement are a long-term, continuous, a number of tools and methods.

Keywords: Culture; enlightenment; material culture; spiritual culture; pedagogical culture; a broad worldview; zukkolik and visit; pedagogical skills; aesthetic pleasure; culture of high treatment, decency of speech, followability.

Introduction

One of the most important conditions for successfully addressing the issues set out in the country's comprehensive development and promotion is the cultivation of the spiritual, educational and cultural well-being of the people. Because the higher the spiritual, educational, and cultural well-being of the people, each member of society, the higher the staffing capacity, and the greater the quality of life of the people. Although each concept of spirituality, enlightenment, and culture has a special deep meaning, they are interconnected, forming a single unbreakable chain, complementing and developing each other. When it comes to culture, it is important to emphasize that it is a hired and serene spiritual social event and reflects the life of society, human life, and multilateral activities.

From this point of view, culture is divided into two groups— material and spiritual, and is described as follows.

Modern culture refers to the weapons of mass destruction, labor skills, as well as all the material goods created by a person who was created in the manufacturing process and served for a material life.

Modern culture is divided into several types. Spiritual culture, on the other hand, includes a person's mental and spiritual creativity and their results. Spiritual culture is a world of external and internal spirituality and spirituality of a person made up of science, philosophy, art, literature, morality, religion, law, politics, education, enlightenment, and so on.

In the process of creating, mastering, and developing a spiritual culture, society flourishes, productivity increases, manufacturing forces develop, people's spirituality is formed, morality, taste and discernment, aesthetic pleasure, creative power, and abilities flourish. (Galatians 5:22, 23) Therefore, personal culture is not just a reflection of society's culture, but a level of development that is reflected in its (individual)'s social qualities, activities, and personalities, as well as in their needs. What is pedagogical culture? Pedagogical culture arises under the influence of pedagogical activities and is one of the most important requirements for carrying out this activity. Pedagogical culture is reflected in the degree to which a person has achieved it as a teacher.

Psychologically, pedagogical culture is a collection of pedagogical concepts and skills, pedagogical morality and professional-pedagogical qualities, a teacher's work style and attitude toward his work. For a pedagogical culture to manifest and become a way of life, a person requires high professional skills, spiritual, educational, and moral perfection. The officer's pedagogical culture cannot be imagined even without deep military knowledge.

A modern officer should be able to know and effectively apply modern military equipment and weapons, comply with the requirements of public regulations in everyday service, and demand that others do so. Pedagogical culture has a complex structure and consists of the following components: - pedagogical orientation (inclination to pedagogical activities, strict pedagogical trust, respect for subordinates, care, and so on); - a wide range of worldviews; - high morality; - knowledge, zukkolik and visit; - pedagogical skills; - the ability to harmonize educational work with scientific research; - culture of high treatment, decency of speech; - a constant need to improve self-demand, research, professional skills and knowledge, etc.

The listed components of pedagogical culture are interconnected, complemented, developed, and represented in a single system in the process of pedagogical work. Below we will look at what content these components are.

A person's pedagogical orientation is a system of purpose, aspiration, emotional processes, and attitudes that refers to the relationship between educational activities and is a factor that affects the content and results of this work.

In essence, pedagogical orientation is the professional orientation of an officer. Because the officer is considered the organizer and conductor of the educational process in the division. Therefore, as an important component of the overall professional orientation of an officer, pedagogical orientation is determined by his worldview, knowledge, qualifications and skills system, moral and ethical world, general education and cultural well-being. Highly educated teachers are distinguished by their inclination to pedagogical work, their interests, their love for their profession, and their responsibility to carry out the tasks entrusted to them. Only then can an officer be respected in front of colleagues, heads and subordinates, gratify his hard work, and live in search of innovation, new results. A broad world is a concept unique to a highly educated teacher.

This concept can be combined with the definitions given in dictionaries that the worldview is a system of general attitudes toward nature and society, the events around it, their own attitude toward themselves and other people, and their beliefs, knowledge, and principles of

activity based on these views. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. Another important component of pedagogical culture is high morality, and its essence and main content are reflected in the moral qualities that are considered necessary for the officer's pedagogical activities.

Professional pedagogical morality is based on the professional development of an officer and the acquisition of moral knowledge. Knowledge, zukkolik and visitation are among the main requirements for a modern officer. Knowledge is the main criterion for civilization.

Only a teacher with a deep knowledge of his or her expertise, a sufficient understanding of other fields, and a right interpretation of modern information flow information will have a reputation in front of his colleagues and educators.

Carrying out educational work, holding various events. At the same time, a teacher is required to have good memory, a backlog of knowledge put into a certain system, the ability to guide him or her, depending on experience and circumstances. Knowledge, zukkolik, and visitation do not come to a person on their own. These are achieved as a result of continuous improvement of knowledge, skills and skills, tireless work on improving information, and research.

Pedagogical skills form the basis of pedagogical culture. Pedagogical skills are demonstrated in the form of an officer's professional and moral appearance and consist of a collection of psychological and pedagogical thinking, professional-pedagogical knowledge, skills and skills, and the moral and ethical qualities of a teacher. An officer who wishes to achieve high results during his pedagogical career should be able to carry out his educational work in harmony with scientific research. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be discussed

Based on research and research, science develops and creates innovations. Therefore, it is intended that the officer organizes his work on the basis of advanced advances in pedagogical sciences, and as an expert, he does not only lag behind in the development of science but also contributes to it. When it comes to pedagogical culture, it is impossible not to talk about a culture of high treatment or the decency of speech.

In the course of his career, the officer deals with many people and conveys his opinion to the listener in his own way. Therefore, he should work tirelessly to cultivate his speech, develop a culture of treatment, and adhere to the decency of speaking. The richness of the vocabulary, the fluency and purity of his speech, his respect for the listener, and the extent to which he adheres to the rules of morality and the requirements of the regulations in the process of dealing are factors that indicate the officer's cultural well-being.

The constant need to improve self-demand, research, professional skills and knowledge is important for an officer to grow steadily as a teacher. The demand for pedagogy itself seems to be in constant need to improve its skills and skills, expand its knowledge, worldliness, and improve its moral, spiritual, and educational skills.

No matter what profession a person has, a person should be on a constant search and live with a sense of dissatisfaction with today's level of knowledge, skills, and skills. Only then

can you grow up to be an expert who meets the requirements of the modern era. Anyone who has stopped looking can become a person of the day of the night.

The formation of an officer's pedagogical culture is a complex, long-term and multi-phase process that is influenced by a number of factors. This process is influenced by the fundamental changes that are taking place in our society, lifestyle, and daily activities. Also important is the educational process, the attitude and influence of teachers, heads, commanders, and employees during different periods of training and formation of an officer as an expert.

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