

Principles of Organizing the Training of Cadets in Higher Military Educational Institutions

Sherali Janiyev

Docent of department of Construction military vehicles and their exploitation,
Institute of National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan,



Abstract - This article discusses about the importance of self-study education in the educational system of cadets, both at the initial stage of education and at senior years. The importance of organizing the self-study of future officers, which promotes self-education and self-development, are argued.

Keywords - Self-Study Education Of Cadets, Independent Work, Cognitive Activity Of A Student Of Military Universities.

The organization of self-study for cadets is the impetus for the realization of the fact that it is possible to acquire knowledge not only during training but also in the process of independent cognitive activity. After this knowledge acquires meaning and later becomes the personal property of the future serviceman.

Thanks to self-study education, there is a formation of immunity to various negative factors arising during the passage of military service. Future military experts, who are active, subsequently acquire the goals and the desire to become a professional in their military affairs. Self-training of cadets at a military higher education institution contributes to the development of abilities, skills and generating interest in a school subject. Competently organized self-training of future military men in their free time helps in more detailed and reliable mastering of scientific knowledge, to gain practical experience, to form such qualities as compulsory composure and discipline.

Despite the fact that the specifics of the formation of higher military institutions was covered in some detail in the works of O.P.Bajor, V.P.Demidenko, V.P.Ivanova and others, very few in their writings mention the importance of the independent work of future military specialists. Among the authors touching on the problem of self-training if

students of military institutes, it is worth noting the study conducted by A.P.Porohin and V.M.Kulikov. These authors were able to determine that in order to carry out productive activities, cadets should have certain qualities, namely, attentiveness, ability to focus, perseverance, overcoming difficulties, good memory, skills in independent work with a book (ability to highlight the main details and arrange short records) self-control in difficult situations. However, at present, there is no methodology for working with those students of military colleges who do not possess partial or full of the above qualities. It follows that the educational system of higher military institutions today needs a specific pedagogical activity that would contribute to the enhancement of adaptive social functions in the process of self-education of future servicemen. In assessing the scale and characteristics of this problem, it should be assumed that in order to ensure independent and at the same time productive knowledge, it is necessary to develop individually the personal abilities of cadets of higher Based on the questions of military education in modern studies of V.Ya.Buligin and others, this assumption may will be an incentive to solve the problems arising during the educational process of military universities.

Thus, the independent activities of future servicemen should be considered as effective cognitive work formed by the teacher and focused on the implementation of a number of assigned tasks as well as the acquisition of additional motivation during a special time. This time must be set aside for the generally established individual training of cadets. Conducted exercises contribute to the search for useful information, its understanding and assimilation and consolidation for the development of abilities and skills of reasoning and streamlining the knowledge gained.

Should highlight the basic principles of independent activity:

- 1) Carrying out individual work of a cadet of a military college without providing the teacher with substantial assistance;
- 2) Developing the ability to build on their own knowledge of the principles of personal experience in order to have their own understanding of the worldview, to be able to express their own attitude, to be able to express their own opinion with conviction and show initiative and creativity;
- 3) Development of volitional qualities and purposefulness of the future military specialist manifested in the course of successive thought processes as well as competent self-training.

In the process of self-training of future servicemen there is a complete understanding of the educational material and also the emergence and developing skills as further professional and research activities are the ability to work with the necessary literature of the adoption of constructive and responsible solutions in the way of all possible problems of the situation Improvement of independent training of future military-bounds occurs taking into account the didactic principles characterizing the features of the direction of work in the higher educational military branches.

From the point of view of analyzing the individual work of future officers, it is necessary to develop a special system of methods that will contribute to the development of acquired abilities and skill in future military within the framework of individual training. To do this, it is worth considering the principle of integrity of educational independent operations both in the audience and beyond its limits. An obligatory condition for the conducted classes in the audience must establish a certain minimum of self-specific tasks for all students of military university. In addition, teachers should develop a task with different difficulty independent training of cadets should be carried

out under the clear control of the teacher. As in the process of performing the task of the training, there may be questions the teacher must make a competent to show a cadet the right direction. Self-training outside the classroom must be performed by cadets in specially allocated hours for these classes.

For carrying out effective work, the teacher should develop a methodological manual for the setting of the task and recommendations to ensure the effective implementation of exercises that promote the formation of independence of students. Methodological instructions should be available to describe a competent approach to the process of learning the material. Given recommendations come down to competent submission of essential information that is able to give clarifying answers to emerging questions on the program of the training course. Despite the importance of technical tasks the teacher needs to know that to overload cadets is not recommended. For proper self-training of the military and without prejudice to the main educational activities, creative tasks should be carried out alternately with educational tasks free of training time.

To maximize the potential of intellectual abilities as well as to reveal the ability of the interests of the future officers, it is necessary to put into practice the principles of the principle of individualization and differentiation. From here it follows that it is necessary to develop a task of varying degrees of complexity. Consequently, cadets who study perfectly need to offer to participate in research activities, to work on intellectual projects. Students whose performance is not high enough to attach should be carry out additional classes.

There are all kinds of individual training: a discussion, making practical and laboratory occupations, types of verification tests for students such as tests and exams for coursework and qualification works and abstracts. Based on the above, the basic principle of vocational orientation of the future military specialists in the formation of military professional competence.

Military professional orientation of cadets is primarily determined by the interests of the future soldier to master the military profession with general theoretical knowledge and experience gained in the course of professional military practice. Unconditionally, for the preparation of a future military professional, it should not be limited to the formation of a complex of special military professional qualities abilities and skills. There is a need for continuous accumulation of knowledge of finding individual and

strategic approaches for the effective implementation of military professional tasks, the need for the continuous development of independence and effectiveness in the process of educational activities and in individual education. Therefore, in order to implement the analyzed principles, it is necessary to create certain conditions by providing students with methodological manuals with a list of necessary literature for applying active learning methods controlling the process of independent activities of students, and finally, providing the future military with all the necessary conditions for self-training both in the classroom and beyond its limits

REFERENCES

- [1] Theory and practice of military education. Under an edition of N.I.Reznik. Moscow 2005.
- [2] Lopuha A.D., Strabikyn A.G. Self-education of military institute cadets in modern conditions // World of science, culture, education. 2015. #5 Kul'kov G.V. Pedagogical providing of self-education process in today's military high school // Messenger of state university if Kostroma university. 2015.
- [3] Elagina V.S., Hayrulin Sh.Sh., Hayrulin N.N., Rogojin V.M. Independent work of cadets as main form of educational process in military university // Modern problems od scince and education. -2016. Елагина В.С., Хайрулин Ш.Ш., Хайрулина Н.Н., Рогожин В.М. Самостоятельная работа курсантов как ведущая форма учебной деятельности в военном вузе // Современные проблемы науки и образования. – 2016. – № 3.
- [4] Dvortsov V.B., Silenkov V.I. research work of cadets as a means of forming professional comtences to ensure the regime in penitentiary institutions // Bulletin of the Vladimir Law Institute -2014.