



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS

**HARBIY XIZMATCHILARNING JANGOVOR RUHINI
YUKSALTIRISHDA PEDAGOGIK-PSIXOLOGIK OMILLARNING O'RNI VA
AHAMIYATI**

Usmonov Adxam Abduxamidovich

*Nizomiy nomidagi O'zbekiston milliy pedagogika universiteti harbiy ta'lim fakulteti
umumqo'shin tayyorgarlik sikl o'qituvchisi, dotsent*

Doniyorov Abror Doniyor o'g'li

Harbiy ta'lim fakulteti talabasi

Annotatsiya: *Harbiy psixologiyani o'rganish harbiy xizmatchining o'zidan boshqa kishilarni tushunishiga, ularning ruhiy holatlarini hisobga olgan holda ish ko'rishiga, odamlarning ijobiy, salbiy xususiyatlarini, ularning o'zlariga xos bo'lgan individual jihatlarining qay yo'sinda va nima sababdan yuzaga kelishini ko'ra olishiga, tevarak-atrofini qurshab olgan boshqa odamlar bilan aloqa o'rnatishiga yordam beradi. Maqolada Qurolli Kuchlar harbiy xizmatchilarining jangovor ruhini yuksaltirishning pedagogik-psixologik omillari.*

Kalit so'zlar: *pedagogik-psixologik omillar, harbiy xizmatchilar, jangovar ruh, harbiy psixologiya.*

**РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИ-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ
ФАКТОРОВ В ПОВЫШЕНИИ БОЕВОГО ДУХА ВОЕННОСЛУЖАЩИХ**

Усмонов Адхам Абдухамидович

*Преподаватель общего цикла подготовки армии, факультет военного
образования, Узбекский национальный педагогический университет имени Низами,
доцент*

Донъёров Аброр Даниер оглу

Студент факультета военного образования

Аннотация: *Изучение военной психологии позволяет военнослужащему понимать людей, отличных от него самого, действовать в соответствии с их психическим состоянием, положительными и отрицательными характеристиками людей, чем и почему уникальны их отдельные стороны, помогает им видеть происходящее, общаться с окружающими людьми. В статье рассматриваются педагогико-психологические факторы повышения боевого духа военнослужащих Вооруженных Сил.*

Ключевые слова: *педагогико-психологические факторы, военнослужащие, боевой дух, военная психология.*





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THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF PEDAGOGICAL-
PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN IMPROVING THE COMBAT SPIRIT OF
MILITARY SERVANTS

Usmonov Adkham Abdukhamidovich

*Teacher of the general army training cycle, Faculty of Military Education, Uzbek
National Pedagogical University named after Nizami, Associate Professor*

Doniyorov Abror Daniyor oglu

Student of the Faculty of Military Education

Annotation: *The study of military psychology allows a soldier to understand people who are different from himself, to act in accordance with the ix mental state, positive and negative characteristics of people, what and why is it unique isals.*

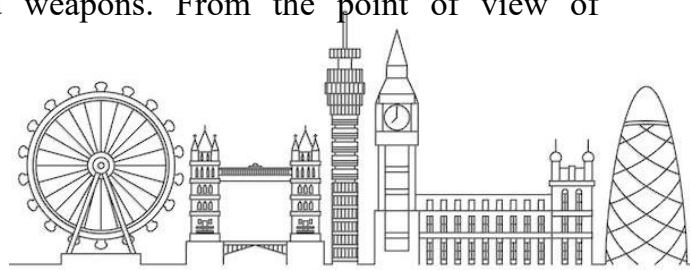
Key words: *pedagogical and psychological factors, servicemen, fighting spirit, military psychology.*

Education and upbringing is a complex process, which involves influencing the minds of military personnel in such a way that they acquire the knowledge, skills and qualifications necessary for the successful conduct of combat operations. Under such influence, such qualities as political awareness, loyalty to military duty and a sense of responsibility for the defense of the Motherland are formed in them.

Experienced commanders, taking into account the psychological state of their units when organizing the educational and upbringing process, know how to influence the minds of a particular military personnel, while educators-commanders who do not know the laws of acquiring knowledge, skills and qualifications, and the ways to develop a person into a full-fledged person, make mistakes. In such a situation, the results obtained do not correspond to the set goal, and the commander does not know the reason for this imbalance, and as a result, he cannot correct the shortcomings in the educational work he is conducting.

Educational and educational influence is primarily aimed at the psyche, consciousness of a person. In order to properly organize such an influence, it is necessary to know the human psyche well. The human psyche is manifested in his sensations, perception, memory, thinking, etc. In everyday life, each of us observes and evaluates the manifestation of the mental activity of other people. For example, we admire someone's mind, memory, world of imagination, we praise them, or, conversely, we condemn such qualities in others, and sometimes in ourselves, as forgetfulness, absent-mindedness.

Military activity, especially officer activity, is one of the most complex and difficult activities. The reason for this is not only the physical and mental stress that this activity imposes on a person, but also the fact that an officer works simultaneously with military personnel, as well as with equipment and weapons. From the point of view of





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psychology, activity is a system of behaviors aimed at satisfying existing needs through the use of various means.

Military activity is characterized by the uniqueness of the means of implementation (military equipment, firearms, etc.) and the legal norms (military regulations, orders of commanders and superiors) that its participants (military personnel) adhere to. Each person has his own inner world, in the sense of psychology, individual psychological characteristics.

An officer must study these characteristics when working with them and rely on them in his activities, in addition, the military team also has its own socio-psychological nature and composition, which also develop based on its own laws. In our science, a large place is given to the analysis of a number of important problems from the point of view of military psychology, such as combat activity, psychological training of personnel in the process of combat training.

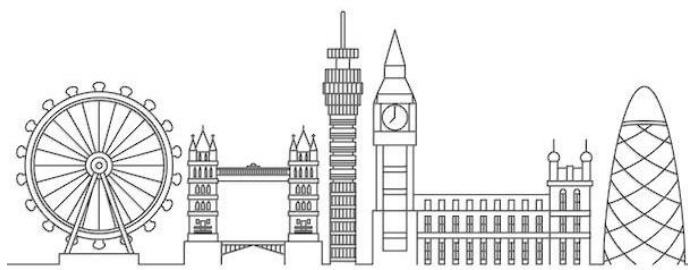
Before talking about the content of the science of military psychology, let's dwell on the essence of the concept of "psychology" in general, that is, what it "means". Another reason for mental stress and strain is the distance of military personnel from close relatives, the inability to participate in important family events (birthdays, weddings, condolences, etc.). Of course, it is necessary to provide military personnel with family-friendly vacations as much as possible. Unfortunately, this is not always possible.

Each refusal of the commander must be justified. Naturally, reproaches and resentments of relatives cause a feeling of guilt in front of them, moments of regret about the chosen profession, and sometimes even thoughts of leaving military service. Such situations can be reflected in the general working mood of a military serviceman, causing sympathy and collective negative mood among his comrades.

These feelings can be compensated by understanding the importance of the duties he performs not only for his family, relatives who are offended by him, but also for society and the country. Each military serviceman must understand that it is precisely thanks to his conscientious service that a peaceful and quiet life is provided in our country, and therefore the opportunity to hold various weddings and celebrations arises.

As can be seen from the above definitions, the main components of the educational process are two components - teaching and upbringing, the unity of which is the main important didactic characteristic of learning. In its elementary form, the relationship of teaching and learning is manifested in the specific interaction of the teacher and the student, but it cannot be reduced to such interaction alone.

In an indirect form, these relationships are included in the curriculum. At the same time, the student is an active subject of the educational process and performs a dual function in the system of didactic relations as both an object of education and a subject of education. In this case, the object in relation to the student is the educational material mastered by the student.





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In the relationship between the teacher and the student, the leading role belongs to the teacher, who plans, organizes and, if necessary, corrects the student's activities in learning. Educational material helps him develop as a person. Education and upbringing is a complex process, which involves influencing the minds of military personnel in such a way that they acquire the knowledge, skills and qualifications necessary for the successful conduct of combat operations.

Under such influence, such qualities as political awareness, loyalty to military duty and a sense of responsibility for the defense of the Motherland are formed in them. Psychologists and educators have different approaches to the educational process. Some interpret the educational process from the point of view of the "theory of mental actions", according to which knowledge can be learned only as a result of the implementation of a certain system of actions, which are first carried out in material form, and then in "ordinary form". Others see learning as the mastery of a system of mental activity techniques or methods.

At the same time, in educational psychology, pedagogy, general didactics, teaching is considered as one of the interconnected components of the educational process carried out by the teacher, combined with learning carried out by the student.

Despite the existing differences in determining the essence of education, all researchers define the main task as ensuring the most effective management of the educational process. In addition, the need for a certain standard of construction is noted educational activity, highlighting stages or elements of education, adherence to the progressive formation of general methods of rational thinking.

Recently, in connection with the change in the requirements for educational results, the use of "active learning" with the use of information technologies, which allows to activate educational activity through the possibility of formulating a problem (or identifying a problem situation), solving cognitive tasks, and practical application of the knowledge gained.

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