

## **Formation of the Pedagogical Competence of Military Faculty Students**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This article discusses the features of the formation of pedagogical skills of students of military faculties.*

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### **Introduction**

XXI- century, century of modern nanotechnology, smart intelligence. Everything is changing in the world, the fleeting world forces us to reconsider the entire system of modern higher education. The system of modern higher pedagogical education is undergoing significant changes. The basis for the training of future specialists is a competency-based approach, which involves not a simple transfer of knowledge, skills and abilities from a teacher to a student, but the formation of professional competence among future teachers.

**Main part:** The formation of the pedagogical competence of students of pedagogical universities is based on the knowledge and skills they have received. The competence of a student as a future teacher, first of all, is related to his ability to solve problems and problems that arise in the course of training at a pedagogical university.

The changes taking place in the education system of Uzbekistan place high demands on the preparation of a future teacher. Pedagogical professionalism is connected, first of all, with the ability of a specialist to self-realization of individual personality traits and expression of an individual style of activity.

This style is formed in the process of studying at a university and is a system of individually unique techniques that ensure success in the future. Accordingly, it is necessary to determine the most optimal conditions for the formation of these methods.

But there are professions that cover not only pedagogical activity but also military. The military faculties of universities prepare not only the future teacher, but the reserve officer of the Armed Forces, the future defender of the Motherland. In addition to pedagogical knowledge of skills and abilities, the future reserve officer must have such qualities as patriotism, devotion, love for the Motherland, devotion to military duty and oath. Based on this, the formation of the pedagogical competence of students of military faculties has its own characteristics and requires a special approach to solve these problems.

The formation of the student's pedagogical competence as a future teacher and as a future officer is a systemic, unified, holistic, continuous and complex process that begins with the creation of emotional and

psychological comfort when a student enters a new educational space and, first of all, with the diagnosis of the initial level of competencies in freshmen. Teachers at the first lessons determine the level of knowledge of the student, in order to further carry out a separate approach to each student. There are different ways to identify a student's ability. One of these methods is teacher-psychological tests aimed at determining the degree of psychological and emotional state of each student individually. The system of higher professional education forms the future specialist and prepares him for his future professional activity. A complex set of qualities that a modern specialist should possess can be developed by a system in which all the positive things that are in traditional education will be used, and new, rational approaches will be introduced that compensate for the shortcomings of the existing system in their mutual complement. Experience shows that all specialists, regardless of the nature of their future professional activity, must have fundamental knowledge, professional and pedagogical skills and abilities. For students of military faculties, among other things, it is important to acquire knowledge on the operation of weapons of military equipment. Have skills in managing units in battle, skills in controlling fire and weapons, making non-standard decisions in a short time and organizing battles.

To master this knowledge, skills and abilities, it is necessary to introduce students to creative, research and independent activities, allowing the future specialist to determine his position on the situations that arise in professional activity. Therefore, the goal of university education, today, is the formation of a student's cognitive strategies for self-learning, self-education and self-development as the basis and an integral part of future professional activity.

This creative process is carried out with the unity and consistency of all components of a holistic pedagogical process: target, content, activity and result. The unifying component, in this case, are the forms of organization of training, which perform an integrative role. Since they certainly include in an orderly form all the main elements of the learning process: goals, content, teaching methods (teaching and learning), interaction between the teacher and students, the necessary set of teaching aids. Within the framework of the problem under consideration, the forms of organization of education are evaluated from the standpoint of their didactic value in the formation of pedagogical knowledge, skills, experience in the creative application of this knowledge in the practical activities of the future teacher. At the university, for the implementation of educational standards, lectures, seminars, laboratory and practical classes remain relevant. The analysis of the conducted studies showed that students of military faculties involved in joint tactical exercises with live shooting, tactical exercises, as well as in the preparation and planning of a defensive battle, they form such types of competence as:

- managerial;
- situational;
- functional (special);
- Intellectual and others.

The created dynamic, complex and close to combat environment forces the student to make certain decisions to manage the situation and manage entrusted personnel. A constant tense atmosphere, a sense of responsibility as a commander (leader) motivates the student to form his strong-willed qualities.

For a student of the military faculty, practical experience is important. The experience of creative activity and value attitude is formed through the transfer of the unique experience of a specialist. One of the optimal forms of transferring a conceptually new pedagogical idea is, according to the definition of A.V. Mashukov, a master class is a pronounced form of apprenticeship with a master. The master transfers experience, skill, art to students by direct and commented demonstration of work methods. A.V. Mashukov characterizes the master class as an open pedagogical system that allows demonstrating new possibilities of development and freedom pedagogy. For a future teacher and officer, a master class is an effective form of transferring knowledge and skills, exchanging experience in training and education, the central link of which is the demonstration of original methods for mastering certain content with the active role of all participants in the lesson.

During the master class, students in practice in real time have the opportunity to gain experience on certain issues.

At the same time, master classes serve as a visual demonstration of the use of professional tools in a holistic pedagogical process. All of the listed forms of organization of the educational process at the university have didactic value, only if students are motivated for cognitive activity and cognitive independence. Especially valuable for the future teacher is the formation of cognitive independence. This is the desire and ability to think independently, the ability to navigate in a new situation, find your own approach to solving problems, the desire to understand not only the acquired educational information, but also the ways of obtaining it, a critical approach to the judgments of others, the independence of one's own judgments.

## CONCLUSION:

Thus, the formation of the professional competence of a student of the military faculty is based on the choice of forms and methods of training that provide the student with a certain amount of knowledge of skills and abilities, the formation of his cognitive strategies for self-study and self-education as the basis and an integral part of future professional activity, based on the motivation of cognitive activity and cognitive independence of students focused on self-development of the individual. An important role in the formation of the pedagogical competence of a student of the military faculty is played by the situation in which he independently, as a leader, performs this or that role or acquires practical skills.

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