

THE ROLE OF MORAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL (PSYCHOLOGICAL) TRAINING IN IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE RESERVE AND RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING SYSTEM

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Annotation: This article is a brief overview of the role of moral and psychological (psychological) training in improving the effectiveness of the system of training officers in the Reserve and reserve. This article is designed to closely familiarize Reserve and reserve officers (teachers) in Higher, Secondary special and secondary educational institutions with information on the role of moral and psychological (psychological) training in improving the effectiveness of the Reserve and reserve officer training system.

Keywords: moral-spiritual preparation, moral - mental state.

Moral and spiritual training is organized based on the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, military regulations and orders, directives, instructions and requirements of the heads of the ministry.

The moral and mental training of officers in the Reserve and reserve is directly guided by the heads (heads) of the institution, while its methodological support is entrusted to their deputies.

The heads (heads) of the institution, officials of morale and enlightenment affairs should take a creative approach to organizing moral and spiritual training with officers on the Reserve and reserve. The purpose of moral-spiritual training is to form and develop the high moral - spiritual qualities necessary for the successful fulfillment of their obligations in them, based on modern combat actions and daily training Hussites with reserve and reserve officers.

Moral-mental state is the set of moral and mental abilities of the personal composition, formed under the influence of environmental factors and conditions, subjects of moral-mental training, manifesting valiant actions in the most complex conditions of the situation in order to successfully fulfill their obligations during actions.

Methods and methods of organizing moral and spiritual training

The subjects of moral and mental training ensure the uniformity of planning, the cooperation and agreement of officials in conducting events.

Our great ancestors with high moral-spiritual qualities are the main factor in the formation of a fighting spirit in the organization of moral-spiritual training, relying on the experiences of such warlords as Amir Temur, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur.

Methods of moral-mental preparation are conditionally divided into two types: oral and practical.

Oral-consultation is carried out on the example of practical experiments through eloquence, conversation, Round Table, Meeting, communication and so on.

Practical – special trainers, imitators, exercises and exercises in posts, computer games, exercises to overcome a specially equipped Corridor, a fiery-attacking obstacle course, a path of scouts, special sports competitions and exercises (hand combat, making marching brooches as part of the division, long-distance walking, etc.), mental exercises, sociopsychological exercises, role-playing games, accident situations (created during the performance of training-combat tasks), which develop memory, attention, intelligence, mental sharpness and comprehension and similar qualities, the approach to the combat situation is achieved through the constant influence of various factors of mental injury on the military personnel.

The most basic and complex process at the time of organizing moral and mental training is planning. Clarity in planning, the pursuit of one goal determines the main direction of work of the subjects of moral-mental training and ensures the sequence of their actions.

Moral-spiritual training is an important and indispensable element of the system of General Training. Therefore, all activities of this preparation are planned and conducted in accordance with the general actions of the preparation system.

In order to qualitatively organize and conduct moral and spiritual training, educational material bases are regularly created and improved in institutions.

It includes:

- the first group-tools in real and practice: training centers, field training areas, training-combat techniques and weapons, various equipment;
- group two-specially created tools that bring you closer to difficult situations: fields designed to study and conduct various elements of computer simulators and other types of actions, rooms for release from mental tension, specially created cities for mental strengthening (situational psychological towns), and others.

To determine the set of all influences that affect the psyche of officers in the Reserve and reserve, it is necessary to build a mental model.

The mental model represents the image (appearance) of a map of specific mental processes and phenomena.

These are:

- through imitators by creating impressions of virtual reality in computer simulators to control their psychological model;
- various hil making tools used in different situations (use training-exercises with explosion imitators);
- through tools to simulate the consequences of the use of weapons and ammunition.

Methods of spiritual preparation in everyday activities:

- demonstration method: showing combat, defensive characteristics and actions of combat equipment and weapons; cinema, videos, etc;
- conditional-situational (situational) methods: tactical training, tactical short issue and development of tactical accounts;
- Method of "Real" (concrete) situations: predicts the performance of this activity with the subjective perception of situations.

During verbal-sign modeling, they are influenced by words, signs (signs), gestures in the information and information background, which are the second system of signals.

Exposure during visual modeling is achieved by displaying different objects.

During computer modeling, exposure to military personnel is carried out by modeling factors during Computer Work, playing and solving other tasks.

In trending modeling, exposure is carried out by modeling factors using technical means, which contribute to the development of various skills and abilities.

In imitation modeling, they are achieved through the use of means of imitating external symptoms of a situation that may be affected.

In order to adequately maintain the defense capability and security of the country, there must be officers with a qualitatively trained reserve for the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as a structurally and quantitatively balanced Reserve. The task of the important direction for the targeted training of reserve and Reserve Officers of the mobilization Reserve is carried out by the military educational training units of higher educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan (next referred to as higher educational institution) under the age of 27 (on the day of the decree of the rector of the higher educational institution on the Their training is part of the general system of military-professional training, during which the psychological training of reserve and Reserve Officers for military service is formed and developed. The specifics of the process of training a military specialist and the military educational environment of the educational institution are determined by the features of military professional activity.

In the training of reserve and reserve officers in a higher education institution, it is aimed at achieving the necessary level of professional competence of military specialists and ensuring a high level of professional training in their professional education system.

Today, the military-professional education system still needs research in finding pedagogical tools and methods that allow the training of high-quality reserve and reserve officers. This problem can be solved by introducing a competency approach to the system of training military specialists in a higher education institution, based on the synthesis of modern trends in the professional higher education system, which is sharply developing today, and technologies for supporting distance education.

Training programs for the training of military specialists should ensure the fulfillment of qualification requirements that bring graduates to the level of military professional training and the fulfillment of the requirements of the state educational standard of Higher Education in accordance with the content of training in a specific specialty.

The purpose and result of teaching is the formation of the readiness of graduates of military faculties (departments, training center, cycle, course) for professional activities, that is, a complete set of personality traits based on professional knowledge, skills and qualifications reliable actions performed by students at the right time and under various conditions in accordance with the tasks of educational (or later professional) Consequently, a professional is formed a person capable of solving practical educational and professional problems on the basis of the necessary and necessary knowledge, skills and qualifications.

Thus, an officer in the Reserve and in the Reserve must be a highly fully developed individual of general and military technical culture; be physically prepared and have a high level of patriotism, moral, psychological, moral qualities and abilities to perform military service duties.

The main task that must be solved in the training of reserve and reserve officers in a higher educational institution is the formation of professional competence of students, that is, the ability to qualitatively perform certain professional activities in accordance with the requirements.

In the preparation of military specialists, a competency-based approach is aimed at: a systematic approach to the formation of the goals of educational programs and the results of planned education; development of methods and criteria for assessment; orientation of goals and planned educational results to working, consequential activities; current state educational standards; achievement of the main goal; training a qualified, competently

The level of military competence of graduates of military training units is manifested in their readiness for professional activities and the successful solution of military-professional tasks. From the point of view of the competence approach, a graduate of military training units not only acquires professional qualifications, but also knows how to make decisions in various service and life situations.

Thus, military-professional competence consists of military-professional knowledge, skills and qualifications, personal qualities, as well as the ability to solve problems and their readiness for them.

The competency approach focuses not on educational content, but on educational outcome expressed in the form of competency. And the result of education is not the amount of information learned, but the ability to act productively in various professional situations. Therefore, the system of training Reserve and reserve officers in a higher educational institution in accordance with military-accounting specialties should form the competency necessary for students to solve, solve various educational and professional tasks and fulfill functional obligations in the position of a starting Officer.

Thus, the main directions for improving the system of military training in the military training units of a higher educational institution are: introduction, further strengthening, and improvement of a competency approach in accordance with the requirements of the state educational standard of Higher Education; application of modern teaching methods, methods in a complex way: active and interactive teaching methods; ballyreating System; Assessment forming system; ; Organization of independent work and development of reflective skills of students, the development of reflective abilities; the use of means of remote application of modern teaching methods.

In order to increase the hours of training allocated to subjects (military-technical and military-special training, tactical special training) that are taught in accordance with military-account specialties, not exceeding the training hours established in the general curriculum, we can cite the following suggestions:

I believe that it is advisable for a higher education institution to enroll only students who have completed one year of service to military training units or have served in the mobilization conscription Reserve (MCR), since the above-mentioned persons are subjects that are universally fundamental during their service (saf training, general tactics, general military regulations, military topography, etc.) who were educated and enlisted in the reserve of the.

The higher education institution reduces the hours of subjects based on the general educational direction being taught in military training units, adding these training hours to the subjects of military-technical and military-special training, as well as tactical special training.

The opportunity should be created for students who have expressed an interest in enrolling in military training units of a higher education institution (servicemen not registered in the reserve of the Republic of

Uzbekistan) to serve in the ranks of the MCR during their studies in the higher education institution, that is, between the transition from the first to the second year.

To include in the curriculum the involvement of students in combat training exercises (group combat shooting, platoon and battalion tactical training), which are planned to take place during the academic year in the Military District (military unit and military units) in the area where the higher education institution is located in order to increase the level of professionalism in the military direction of students.

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