

Characteristics of Establishing Pedagogical Cooperation With Students of Military Education

Nazarov Tohir Toshpulatovich¹

Abstract: As a system of mutual cooperation between the officer-teacher and students, the main content of the activity is the technology of cooperative teaching, personal knowledge, and educational influence. The main indicator of professional-pedagogical knowledge is orientation to the person. Professional-pedagogical knowledge includes the ability to consistently perceive pedagogical reality and act consistently in it. In the pedagogical process, the teacher uses the teaching technique, forms and constantly develops students' interest in reading, their desire to know, and the development of their interest in science, in general, in intellectual work, ensures that the educational process is organized in such a way.

Communication related to pedagogical activity is formed as a means of solving the tasks of teaching students based on the requirements of the time, as a system of socio-pedagogical provision of educational processes. In this, it means the competence, method and system of interaction between the teacher and the student team, and its essence is manifested in mutual cooperation.

Key words : Professional-pedagogical knowledge, interest, mental work, behavior, technology, communication, speech, technique, education, skill, activity, professional skill, competence, competence, legality, goal, result.

Enter. The first and most important task facing the participants of the educational process is to find out the reasons for the emergence of an ideological gap in students, to protect them from the influence of young ideas, and to educate them as experts in demand of the time.

To successfully carry out this huge task, it is necessary to have a higher education, a coach trained at the school, high skills and manners. To create successful situations in education and training processes, for this it is necessary to first study the essence and content of pedagogical skills and manners.

Pedagogical skill - the essence and content of the successful education depends not on the textbook or method, but on the officer-teacher. Work, knowledge, skills, creativity. The main criterion of human life.

This criterion is implemented through activity - in the process of working, searching, that is, in the process of activity, achievements are achieved, mastery is achieved. Every teacher trying to learn the secrets of professional skills must first of all strive to acquire pedagogical knowledge, try to imagine all aspects of the work he is doing, evaluate the results of his work, make mistakes and shortcomings. he should try to understand its essence.

These situations are necessarily realized through activity. As a result, students are given knowledge, their personal qualities are brought up, psychological characteristics are developed, and as a result, the student matures as a person.

Therefore, in the process of professional activity, a pedagogue participates as a person who organizes, guides, conducts propaganda, collects information and improves personal characteristics and skills. All this directly and indirectly affects the formation of pedagogical skills.

¹Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute Faculty of military education teacher of special training cycle, associate professor



The main part. In the name of cooperative learning technology, he brought to life many innovative processes in education. This technology is based on the experience of great Russian and foreign pedagogues.

Cooperation pedagogy is implemented in four main directions: approach to the person as a person, as a person; dialectical activating and developing complex; the concept of education; adapting the environment to education. Sh.A. Amonashvili is one of the theoreticians and practitioners of cooperative teaching technology. Shalva Aleksandrovich Amonashvili is a well-known pedagogic scientist and practitioner.

In his experimental school, he developed and implemented cooperative pedagogy, personal approach, excellent methodology of language and mathematics teaching.

The main goals of Sh.A. Amonashvili are as follows: to enable the formation, development and upbringing of a noble person by showing the personal qualities of a person; glorify the soul and heart of a person; development and formation of cognitive abilities in a person; create conditions for obtaining broad and deep knowledge and qualifications; ideal education is self-education.

Sh.A. Amonashvili used the following methods and methods to implement his technology: humanitarianism; personal approach; communication skills; additional possibility of family pedagogy; educational activity.

The basis of pedagogical skill is pedagogical knowledge. Pedagogical knowledge means an integrated professional and personal description determined by the ability and readiness to perform a pedagogical task in accordance with the norms (norms), standards and requirements adopted in a specific historical period.

Pedagogical knowledge implies the ability of a person who works skillfully in the field of education to rationally use all the experiences accumulated by humanity in the work of education and upbringing, so he should acquire appropriate methods and forms of pedagogical activities and relations to a sufficient level[1].

The main indicator of professional-pedagogical knowledge is orientation to the person. Professional-pedagogical knowledge includes the ability to consistently perceive pedagogical reality and act consistently in it.

This feature provides an opportunity to see the logic of the pedagogical process as a whole and together with its entire structure, to understand the laws and directions of the development of the pedagogical system, and to facilitate the construction of appropriate activities.

Knowledge requires the acquisition of modern pedagogical technologies associated with three situations that are extremely important for a teacher: interaction with people, cultural communication; to be able to receive information in the field of science and process it in accordance with the teaching content and use it for independent study; to be able to give educational information to others.

Knowledge is manifested and evaluated only in the course of activity and only within the framework of a specific profession. The term "pedagogical culture" is usually used to evaluate the teacher's activity in the pedagogical environment. Pedagogical culture is connected with the individual content of professional activity.

Pedagogical knowledge ensures that the teacher achieves high results. Pedagogical culture gives an aesthetic form to activities and relationships. Pedagogical activity serves as a factor in the analysis of the concept of pedagogical culture.

Requirements for persuasion are the main components of persuasion, and its verbal forms are influenced by several types, such as warning, immediate effect, prompting to perform on the basis of command, verbal prohibition, and humor.

The main factors of persuasion are persuasion results, persuasion techniques. The use of persuasive techniques in the pedagogical process is the main task of every teacher.



One of the main components of broadcasting is the requirements for broadcasting. Its main factors are broadcasting forms, results, and broadcasting techniques.

The use of broadcasting techniques in the pedagogical process depends on the pedagogical skills of each teacher. The teacher's use of approval techniques in the pedagogical process is the main component of approval and is considered the main factor.

In order to form and constantly develop students' interest in learning, it is important for a skilled officer-teacher to follow the following: the development of students' desire to know, their interest in science and intellectual work in general ensures that the educational process is organized in such a way that the student is actively engaged in active research, "discovering" new factors, and solving problem situations on his own. Strives learning activities, like other activities, are only interesting when they are varied. Giving information in the same way and doing the same actions in the same way will soon lead to boredom.

In forming interest in science, it is very important to make students aware of the necessity, importance and feasibility of studying this science and some of its parts. The more the material is explained in connection with the previous material, the more interesting it seems to the students.

Explaining the learning material in relation to the things that interest the listeners also plays an important role in keeping them interested in the lesson. Study material of medium difficulty does not arouse interest among students.

The teaching material is a bit more difficult, but the audience should be able to handle it. Frequent checking of the students' work also arouses their interest in science. The accuracy of the educational material, the richness of emotions, and the teacher's pleasant speech have a great impact on the student, increasing his interest in science.

Reflexive competence is due to the fact that an officer-teacher is able to assess his labor with integral, inalienable abilities. Pedagogical reflex in methodological activity is a process of successive actions from the difficult (hesitations) to discussing with oneself and looking for an exit from it. Reflection is the ability of complex thinking to constantly analyze military professional activity and evaluate each stage. With the help of reflexive abilities, which include a number of basic intellectual abilities, it is possible to control one's own military professional activity in conditions of uncertainty. At the same time, when taken, these "basic abilities" form a kind of reflexive technology, with the help of which the professional experience and skills of an officer-teacher are improved.

In order for the teacher to learn the secrets of pedagogical skills and achieve high results, first of all, he should try to find and apply the most convenient, easy, and effective ways of teaching, educating and educating students. , methods and tools of education and upbringing should be used effectively.

Of course, by using modern forms, methods and means of organizing educational work, the teacher attracts students to various processes of educational work, in particular, creative work.

As a result, students will have a certain system of scientific knowledge and will have the opportunity to arm themselves with practical skills and qualifications. But sometimes even the most effective methods and tools do not produce the expected results.

A clear understanding of the laws of social life, national moral values, understanding the content of ideology is of great importance for educating the listeners to respect the spirit of ancestors and descendants, and to educate the foundations of a scientific worldview.

Thus, an important factor of the teacher's personal quality is the perfect knowledge of the heritage of the past, the understanding of the content of values, traditions, the laws of social development, and the scientific worldview should be brought up in himself.

The components make up the content of mutual pedagogical skills. The described personal and professional qualities are formed and improved in an integral relationship. As they strengthen in the field of pedagogical activity, they are manifested in the relations with students, in seeking to know their hearts, in regular monitoring and analysis of their personal and professional activities.



Therefore, a teacher makes a big mistake if he thinks that the pedagogical profession consists only in imparting knowledge to students and educating them. That's why he should get used to periodically analyzing his work, behavior, relationships, be it positive or negative.

In addition to these, there are other issues in the system of professional skills, the lack of knowledge and lack of attention to them makes it difficult to organize and implement the educational process at school, and as a result, conditions are not created for the formation of pedagogical skills and its improvement.

Scientific pedagogical education, school experience shows that the teacher's professional skills can be developed based on the following factors:

Arming the educational subject with a scientific-theoretical and methodological basis, planning to understand and implement the goals and tasks of education based on the requirements of the time; A clear plan for the independent organization of personal pedagogical skills and independent learning does not create conditions for the formation and improvement of skills.

Scientific pedagogical education, school experience shows that the teacher's professional skills can be developed based on the following factors: arming the subject with a scientific-theoretical and methodological basis; understanding and planning the implementation of the goals and tasks of education based on the requirements of the time.

Academician D.S. Likhachyov interestingly writes about the influence of goals on people's lives and feelings: Many things that a person achieves in life depend on what position he occupies in life, what he gives to others and what he gets for himself. depends.

Success does not come by itself. It depends on what a person considers success in life, how he evaluates himself, what kind of situation he chooses, and finally, what is his goal in life.

In addition to small success personal goals, everyone should have a goal in life that is higher than the individual, so that the probability of failure is reduced to a low level. Indeed it is.

The percentage of failure that can happen with small goals is always high. You have set yourself a purely domestic task - the task of buying good things, but you will be touched by something of the second kind. This happens very often.

If this small task is your main task, then you will feel out of luck. If this small goal is an "on-the-go" goal for you, if you feel it is "on-the-go" and a small goal, then you will not pay much attention to this "failure" of yours. you don't give You treat him very calmly.

Summary. An important role in creating the creative mood of the pedagogue before the future interaction with students is played by his effort to find external forms of expressing his emotional reaction to the educational material in advance: these are appropriate gestures, facial movements, tone of voice.

Thinking of external forms of expressing one's attitude to the educational material naturally relies on such psychological preparation for the lesson and event that its components are listed.

While reflecting on how to embody his thoughts and feelings better and more freely in the activities in the lesson, the pedagogue enters the future activity situation, concentrates on it, feels its forms, his emotional response to the activity looks for the means of conveying his attitude, and when he searches, he looks not only for formative means (intonation, facial movements, etc.), but for meaningful means, which is especially important. In meaningful information, it is necessary to highlight the emotional core, not just thinking about logic and evidence.

Forming a creative mood in communication is a complex process. Here, the pedagogue often experiences a feeling of tension (a type of general emotional tension), which is caused by the activity of pedagogical creativity among the masses, the changing state of creativity, the need to manage one's mental states operatively, characteristics of work such as richness in terms of exchange of ideas require.



LIST OF REFERENCES:

1. Yo‘ldoshev O‘.J., Umumiy pedagogika. O‘quv qo‘llanma. Toshkent – 2017 y. 355-bet.
2. Tolipov O‘, Ro‘ziyeva D., Pedagogik texnologiyalar va pedagogik mahorat. O‘quv qo‘llanma. “Innovatsiya-Ziyo” nashriyoti. Toshkent 2019-yil.
3. Гершунский Б.С. Образователно-педагогическая прогнозтика. -М.: Филинтанаука, 2003, 762 с.
4. Лихачёв Б.Т. Педагогика. - М.: Юрайт, 2000, 523 с.
https://scholar.google.ru/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=fOBy86AAAAAJ&citation_for_view=fOBy86AAAAAJ:WF5omc3nYNoC.

