

The Role of the Teacher in Forming Interest in Military-Scientific Creativity of Cadets in Modern Conditions of the Military Education System

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes role of teacher in forming interest to the military-scientific work of cadets in modern conditions of the system of military education. The research studies the theoretical problems of scientific work in higher education and practice self-education of cadets of military establishments. Scientific work and self-education is considered as an important condition for the development of military-professional qualities of future officers.

KEYWORDS: potential, competence, spiritual-moral upbringing, purposeful, interconnection, mental strain, intellectual development, self-education, abstracting, effectiveness.

Introduction. New educational tasks posed recently to higher education require a comprehensive review and identification of new approaches to solving the main task of improving the quality of study and education in general.

“The reform of military education provides for the transformation of the entire system of organizing spiritual and moral education, professional training and retraining of military personnel.”

The educational process at higher military educational establishment is a system of purposeful, systematic educational, methodological and educational activities of command, teaching staff, commanders of educational units, students and cadets, which is based on the organic unity and interconnection of teaching, learning and education.

An important source of a teacher’s success is his competence in all matters, because only someone who knows a lot can teach.

Teachers are people who completely devote themselves to their infinitely beloved work. And when it comes to improving the educational process, this refers to a variety of areas of this work.

Scientific work is an integral part of the educational activities of a higher education institution and the basis for developing the qualities of a researcher in students, the intellectual development of the individual, broadening their horizons, and developing the students’ adaptive potential for the future field of professional activity and the level of professional competence [1].

One of these areas is the involvement of teachers in scientific work, which is a serious step forward in improving specialized knowledge and creative search. This is the acquisition of skills and abilities to think deeply, with perspective. The more teachers have such qualities, the greater the success in training and educating cadets.

The teaching staff, actively and purposefully engaged in scientific work, carries the cadets along with them. Involving cadets in scientific work, instilling in-depth research skills is an important means of developing their mental activity, developing skills for in-depth study of a subject, and expanding their general horizons.

It is in the circles of the military scientific society, under the guidance of experienced leaders, that the foundations for the future activities of commanders begin to be laid.

The development of active mental activity in each cadet, instilling in him the desire to deeply master the material being studied, nurturing a creative, proactive personality who prepares himself for responsible work with subordinates is one of the central tasks facing teachers.

The main objectives of the military-scientific work of cadets at the university are: developing interest in military-scientific creativity, teaching methods and methods for independently solving scientific and technical problems and skills of working in scientific teams; development of creative thinking and independence in students, deepening and consolidation of knowledge acquired during training. [2]

The degree of education of the cadets depends on the level of scientific and methodological preparedness, and this in turn will ensure the high potential of the military personnel whom the graduate will command.

The military-scientific work of cadets at higher military educational establishment is carried out in the following forms: participation in the implementation of planned scientific work of the university; preparing scientific reports, messages and abstracts on current issues of military science and practice and presenting them at meetings of military scientific circles, scientific seminars and conferences; performing research tasks during internships; participation in the preparation of scientific articles and other scientific publications; participation in inventive and rationalization work, development and creation of operating stands, mock-ups and modeling complexes; participation in the Olympics. [3]. This analysis can help you structure your work correctly and avoid a number of difficulties when organizing research work at the department.

The system of scientific and methodological training of teachers and cadets in the study of languages at the Higher Secondary Educational Institution

Radical changes in the social, economic and political life of Uzbekistan have aroused great interest in the study of foreign languages.

In these new living conditions for us, when opportunities for business partnerships, personal contacts, travel and business trips abroad opened up (distance learning, computer training, new forms of obtaining information and education via the Internet), knowledge of the language was needed as a real practical means of international communication. And this is understandable: language opens access to another culture, it is a new source of information.

Practice shows that simply knowing the meaning of words and grammar rules is clearly not enough to actively use the language. It is necessary to know the national culture, folk traditions, values, spiritual ideals and other specific phenomena that are reflected in linguistic units.

A creative approach to language teaching increases motivation for language acquisition, because The law of interest comes into play. Students are always interested in history, culture, art, rights and customs, traditions, ways of everyday life of the people, their views on life, and everything related to the country of the language they are learning. The process of mastering a language becomes for them a process of “discovering” the country and the people who speak this language.

One of the most important tasks facing the Department of Languages today is the scientific and methodological training of a teacher who is proficient in modern methods of pedagogical research, capable of creatively approaching the solution of problems in the training and education of cadets, and conducting research work in order to improve the efficiency and quality of training and education of cadets .

Teachers of the department, engaged in scientific and methodological work, make attempts to show ways to solve the problem of active learning, which involves turning the cadet into the central figure of the

educational process. Changing subjective-objective relationships in teaching on the basis of such principles as the unity of activities of the teacher and the cadet, individual independence in learning, problem-based learning, further individualization of learning, improvement of didactic goals and methods of learning conditions.

The starting point is to understand the research work of cadets as an integral part of the educational process at a university. Various forms of research conducted outside the classroom can organically complement the teacher's research work.

Analysis of the structure of a teacher's research work makes it possible to identify several skills that are necessary and sufficient for conducting scientific work at the department.

The ability to draw up output data, identify a problem, clearly formulate goals, the object and subject of research, as well as the ability to summarize conclusions, give one's own assessment of the work, from the point of view of its theoretical and practical significance.

As studies show, one of the most important conditions for the formation of scientific and educational interests among cadets is the unity of educational and research work of teachers. The department is developing a system, the basis of which will be the systematic and continuous nature of training teachers and cadets for scientific and methodological work.

Research work, independent study and other types of extracurricular work should be based on classroom work. This type of classes is based on mastery of the skills and abilities created in the classes.

The effectiveness of cadet training increases significantly if they are involved in research work from the first year of training. The teacher develops skills in working with specialized literature, contributes to the emergence and development of scientific and educational interests of cadets, identifies the most capable people who show interest in in-depth study of a foreign language and subsequently show interest in scientific work.

By the end of the 2nd year of training, cadets should be able to abstract one or two articles read, then the cadet should be able to draw up an annotation for the articles read, make reports, messages, summarize the results of the work done in the form of a scientific report, which as a component includes an analysis of what the cadets collected material.

Thus, these requirements require active independent research work by cadets on a chosen topic under the guidance of a teacher. Topics of scientific work of cadets are chosen, as a rule, in the field of scientific interests of the teacher and the scientific interests of the department. The program of scientific activities for teachers and cadets has been developed and tested at the department and has been used for a number of years. In order to supervise the scientific work of cadets, the teacher must first of all conduct research work at the department, and the scientific work of the cadet must to some extent be part of his own work. Then we can say that the teacher effectively carries out his scientific work. In this case, the main thing is that research work should not be episodic, but systematic in nature and represent an important component in the training system of the teacher himself. [4]

As mentioned above, the teacher introduces these problematic issues into his research work. The cadets then independently study the main issues of the topic using problematic and cognitive tasks designed in such a way as to facilitate the extraction of familiar information from the proposed scientific literature.

The scientific activity of cadets in the process of independent education can only be effective if it is managed and systematically monitored by the leader. Management of cadets' scientific work should be ensured, first of all, by the system of cognitive tasks and research tasks itself, as well as instructions for extracting information in the process of summarizing and annotating scientific literature, educational and

methodological materials for performing laboratory work, a program for independent work on the study of individual topics of the military translation course.

Systematic monitoring should be carried out outside of class hours, during consultations, taking self-education assignments using tests and control questions.

During the discussion, cadets must argue the problem using the knowledge they received in class.

Activation of cognitive activity of cadets during practical classes is carried out using a system of tasks, including solving educational problems, studying literature for the thesis (translating part of the thesis into a foreign language). Completing part of the diploma (course) work in a foreign language is the final independent scientific work of cadets, which uses their creative activity and ability to apply their knowledge in practice.

Military scientific work is an integral component of the educational process at a university. To improve the system of military scientific work of cadets, it is necessary to improve the system of planning and accounting, evaluating this type of activity, develop a clear system of incentives for conducting scientific research, and attracting the most capable future specialists to solve scientific problems in the military and technical field.

Summarizing what has been said, we highlight the basic principles of organizing the scientific work of teachers and cadets: [5]

- 1) correct distribution of types of scientific work between cadets and teachers, depending on the work experience and year of study of the cadet;
- 2) development of interest in performing scientific work with the widespread use of fiction, scientific, military and special literature;
- 3) improve the skills of teachers and cadets in working with literature, in the ability to highlight the main thing in what they read, in drawing up a plan for work, and competently formatting written work;
- 4) teach the performer to argue the relevance of the topic, answer questions about the content of the topic, draw conclusions and comments;
- 5) the ability to write an essay, abstract, report on topics and situations within the limits of the material being studied, foreign literary, technical and newspaper political text;
- 6) improve abstracting and annotation skills for further search for the most effective forms and methods of performing scientific work.

Conclusion. In achieving these goals, the educational side also plays a significant role. In this regard, working under original historical texts in the languages being studied is of great importance. This work gives teachers and cadets a complete opportunity to become familiar with various aspects of life and social relations existing in the country or countries of the language being studied. It is also necessary to take into account the fact that a huge amount of literature and information on the Internet is in a foreign language. Cadets have to overcome difficulties in choosing materials from Internet sites. Independent education helps cadets gain skills in working with primary sources.

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