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## IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING IN THE MILITARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM AND MILITARY TRAINING CADETS

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**Annotation:** The training of military personnel is a pedagogical process during which, under the guidance of the commander (chief), the lower echelons acquire the necessary knowledge and skills and, as a result, acquire military skills. Knowledge is a variety of information stored in memory in the form of structured concepts and images. Knowledge is expressed in rules, laws, scientific theories. The process of acquiring knowledge ends with their application in practice. It is not enough to know how to act in battle, it is necessary to act on the basis of this knowledge. During special exercises, the necessary skills are developed based on the acquisition of knowledge acquired by fighters.

**Keywords:** Direction of education, training system, qualified military cadets, military exercises, pedagogical skills.

Skills are automatically performed actions that are an integral part of a person's conscious activity. In the process of action, skills free the mind and will of the warrior from over-spreading and allow him to focus on solving the main problem.

The short story, along with a model demonstration and subsequent repetitive exercises, form the basis of the sequence of formation of the necessary skills and abilities in the soldiers. Skills - the ability to put knowledge and skills into practice so that students can perform their tasks quickly, accurately and consciously. In the process of their formation, the warrior moves from working with external assistance to independent work. Through regular exercise, skills are improved and their individual elements become skills. However, skills are not reduced to a set of skills, they always have creative elements that allow the soldier to act skillfully in a variety of situations, excluding politeness and coaching.

The whole field training of the troops is aimed at shaping them. The principles of teaching are the guidelines that define the course of study in accordance with the objectives of military education and reveal the laws of the process of acquisition of knowledge, the formation of qualities and skills. expressed the basic requirements for the activities of students and listeners. These include: scientific research; training troops in what is needed in war; consciousness, activity and independence of students; visualization in teaching; systematic, consistent and comprehensive preparation; learning at a high level of difficulty; the power of knowledge, skill; collectivism and an individual approach to learning.

Educational sciences determine the direction of training, reflect the content, methods and organization of education depend on the objectives of education, the level of development of science and technology in the country. Each lesson must be carefully thought out, so that the information studied convinces us of the need for military service, provides soldiers with modern scientific knowledge, the life of the country, our Armed Forces and is inextricably linked to personal responsibilities. The implementation of this principle cannot be accomplished without the sergeant's high military professional training, which forces him to constantly work on himself. Teach the troops what they need in war. This principle is to train personnel in strict accordance with the requirements of combat operations in modern conditions, to combat the reality of each exercise, without exempting and simplifying the exercises in full. reflects the objective need to complete. Consciousness, activity and independence of students. This principle requires that fighters

have a clear understanding of their duties, consciously acquire knowledge and be organized in such a way as to demonstrate high activity, independence and initiative.

The appearance of learning is based on the fact that visual, auditory, sensory, and other senses and perceptions are the beginning of all cognition. The appearance of education includes organic connection, vivid perception, and the constant interaction of the teacher's words. The main purpose of military training is to form strong knowledge, skills and abilities among soldiers, to reveal the combat capability of weapons and military equipment, to form clear and correct ideas about modern combat operations.

Demonstrative weapons are natural (showing practical actions, weapons and military equipment), visual (diagrams, posters, films, propaganda, etc.), verbal-figurative (describing facts, events, comparisons, metaphors) classified. Military training methods are methods and techniques of student-student interaction, with the help of which the commander (teacher) achieves the acquisition of knowledge by lower levels (students), develops their skills and abilities, moral -Develops combat and psychological qualities, ensures the coordination of units and military units. and their headquarters. The main methods of teaching: oral presentation of the study material, discussion of the studied material, demonstration (demonstration), exercise (exercise), practical and independent work.

Oral presentation of the training material is used to acquaint soldiers with the basic provisions of the regulations and other documents, tactical and technical information, adjustment of weapons and military equipment, organization of enemy units, armament and tactics of conduct. Oral presentation will be in the form of an explanation, story or speech. Discussion of the training material is used to deepen, strengthen and systematize military and military-technical knowledge in combat training. This is done through conversations, class groups, and seminars.

Conversation is a way for soldiers to master their knowledge by answering these questions. It is a process of solving theoretical and practical problems that are logically related to students. A class lesson is like a detailed conversation in many ways. But it discusses theoretical and practical issues in detail, not during the conversation. Interns are not limited to answering questions, but also in-depth analysis of facts and events, generalization and drawing conclusions, deepening and expanding their knowledge. The materials studied in the seminar will be discussed in depth and in depth. Usually abstract articles are listened to and discussed, which is the basis for speeches, exchanges of ideas, and friendly discussions. The training of cadets in the training departments is carried out using the methodology of systematic and step-by-step assimilation of knowledge, skills and abilities. Its essence is that the training of cadets is carried out using training cards and training assignments. The cadets do not memorize the composition, but with their help they immediately learn the design of units and components and perform practical work (preparation of firearms, tuning the radio station, etc.). The entrance (section) for the lesson is divided into study groups of three people. He reads one of them, the second shows what is said on the model or the real object, and the third controls his movements. Later, they change places. Thus, each student studies the material three times during the allotted time.

Training of cadets is carried out first using the full UTC, which reflects the entire volume of movements, and then using the abbreviated UTC, showing only the basic (basic) movements. The department commander should be directly involved in the study of the material by the students, be ready to answer questions, help in solving the content of the teaching materials, and achieve high activity of the students in the lesson.

### **List of used literature:**

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