

SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL FEATURES OF SHAPING MILITARY KNOWLEDGE AND ACTIVITIES IN YOUNG PEOPLE

Azimov Farxod Abdixalimovich

*teacher of the Faculty of military education,
Fergana State University*

Annotation: *in this article, thoughts are put forward about the socio-philosophical features of shaping military knowledge and activities in young people. It is also known that educating young people with a state future with high moral qualities, humane, physically strong, loving the motherland, with military knowledge, in the spirit of national pride is the most pressing issue of today. This article can be used by representatives of the relevant field.*

Keywords: *external environment, person, person, activity, youth, knowledge, social, trait, need.*

A person expresses his attitude to the outside world through activity. In activity, a person achieves a goal set by thought to meet certain needs that are generated in him. And the goal is understood as the foreseeable result of the action of a person towards a certain object in order to satisfy one or another of his needs. Action is a relatively completed element of activity, in the process of which a more simple, non-fragmented, certain perceived goal is achieved.

Activity consists of its external (physical) and internal (mental) organizers. The external aspect is the actions taken to influence the external world, which are carried out and guided by the means of motives (causative agents) of internal (mental) activity, such as the processes of will, emotion and cognition.

Due to the fact that the external aspect of activity is expressed through movement, they can be described from a mechanical, physiological, psychological point of view. Mechanically, it is determined by the trajectory, strength and rhythm of movement.

Any activity consists of a system of interconnected correspondence leading to the goal. In addition to this, each behavior has its own purpose, means and motives. The activity is carried out by a separate person and a group. It is governed externally by social demands, the order and discipline in which it is decided, the instructions of the leaders, etc. Internally, however, activity is controlled under the influence of psychic processes, States, characteristics, beliefs, interests, needs, thoughts, etc. The process of activity begins with the setting of a specific goal, based on needs and motives. Then plans, models, schemes are created that serve this purpose. Then a person begins to carry out activities through methods and means of action.

It is known that many disciplines study the problem of a separately acquired personality. Psychology, in particular military psychology, is also among such disciplines. Psychological characteristics of people play a large role in any activity, including military ones.

Activity is considered as a process of interaction of a living being (including a person) with the environment for the purpose of satisfying their needs, or, in other words, an activity is called a system of completed behavior, directed at the creation of material and spiritual values of a person. Its goals, motives and means are the internal organizers of activities. Therefore, it is the activity that is the basis of the interaction between the individual and the social environment. The influence of the external environment constitutes the essence of the individual. It is known that a person develops and manifests himself only in activity. In activity, the individual realizes the surrounding event and being, connecting with the environment, means of Labor and human beings.

Activity brings a person into a complex system of relationships. However, during activity, a person is affected by the reflection of these listed factors, the higher the human activity, the stronger this effect. The human personality develops in activity, it enters into communication with other people, exchanging ideas with them. For a person to use the weapon of labor, he must have certain knowledge, methods and skills. The social environment imposes moral and social demands on a person. In the process of performing them, certain views, character, habits are formed in a person. In the process of activity, a person develops all facets of the psyche, from the simplest mental processes (intuition, perception, attention, etc.) to psychological characteristics inherent in the individual (temperament, character, etc.).

A person participates in the educational process, which is guided and focused on a specific goal at a certain period of his life. From this moment on, it becomes the subject of teaching a special type of activity, while the purpose of teaching is to acquire knowledge.

The teaching process consists of two stages: obtaining information necessary for any useful activity, recorded and scientifically recognized about the secrets of the world; generating skills, that is, acquiring methods and automated operations that take place under specific conditions. Teaching activities are characterized by such special features that a person's activities are directed towards a mental goal, that is, certain knowledge, skills and qualifications are acquired.

In the process of activity, he begins to make changes to his behavior. After completing the behavior, it is analyzed, if the goal is not achieved, its causes are sought. The psychological characteristics of the activity are determined by its purpose, subject, means, conditions, as well as the qualities, needs, ustanovka and experiences of the individual and the team.

In this sense, the reliability and efficiency of activities are of great importance. The effective use of forces and means in the implementation of the goal is an indicator of efficiency.

Regarding the reliability and effectiveness of the activities of the military team, it can be said that it depends on the likes of cowardice, mutual understanding, interpersonal skills. Discord, suspicion of each other, misunderstanding of the place and role of each person in the overall work, among others, reduce the effectiveness of collective activity. Human activity, basically, is divided into three types: labor; reading; play. Other types of activity include spiritual-educational, pedagogical, sports, etc., which arise under the influence of Labor, which has a social character. In activity, a person, a team appears and forms. Military activity has a socio-political character in a broad sense.

By means of military activity, armed protection of the state and ring is provided. The Armed Forces of the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan carry out the noble work of protecting our ring, homeland and independence.

In a narrow sense, however, military activity refers to the fact that military personnel carry out military service assignments, learn combat equipment and weapons, carry out combat duty, engage in combat actions against the enemy.

Military activity is characterized by a specific interaction (perseverance, subordination), as well as great effort of people. Military activity is characterized by its composition, goals, motives, means, methods, internal and external taroites of implementation. The tasks of military activity in peacetime and in war conditions differ from each other.

Military service is a complex type of activity and includes elements of play, study and labor. It is known that a person is engaged in regular gaming activities at a young age, and after growing up, he can participate in sports games. On this basis, human psychology develops. In the military, with elements of the game, the military meets during tactical training and field training. Combat training accounts for a large part of the military service period. Its connection with practice and understanding of its essence is of great educational importance. The soldier acquires tactical knowledge, learns the statutes and the life of the army.

Military service is also another labor activity. The soldier serves the technique, keeping it in a state of high combat readiness, always waiting for orders from Chiefs and commanders. Soldier labor tools in the process of Service

- weapons, techniques;

- people

- other military personnel, commanders; ideas

- learns something new with the help of the extremely great importance of service, requirements of the military charter, military ethics, complex assignments.

These also contribute to the development of the soldier's personality. Each type of activity is made up of separate elements. Movement is considered the most important element of activity. For example: aircraft control consists of various

actions: takeoff, takeoff, landing. These components of the activity are carried out by separate independent actions of the pilot.

To understand the psychological structure of an activity, let's consider the action that is its organizer. One or another act of a person is caused by special arousal. This excitation is called a motive. For example: pressing the starter knopka occurs as a result of the command to run the engine. The action will always be directed to the goal, that is, to the result that must be taken under the influence of the action. When performing an action, a person uses certain tools: a technical device or method of action can be such a tool, it is necessary to evaluate the motive, goals and means to understand the action, and through it the activity. Psychological orientation is the most basic characteristic of a person, leaving a deep mark on his life and activity.

LITERATURE USED:

1. Abdixalimovich, A. F., & To'liqinovich, M. T. L. (2023). YOSH KADRLARNI O'QITISH DIDAKTIKASINING ZAMONAVIY TALABLARI. PEDAGOG, 6(4), 110-114
2. Abdixalimovich, A. F., & To'liqinovich, M. T. L. (2023). YOSH KADRLARNI O'QITISH DIDAKTIKASINING ZAMONAVIY TALABLARI. PEDAGOG, 6(4), 110-114.
3. Abdixalimovich, A. F. (2023). MINALI MAYDONLARDAN YO 'L OCHIB O'QITISH USULLARINI O'RGANISH METODLARI. Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке, 1(9), 65-72.
4. Abdixalimovich, A. F. (2023). YOSHLARDA HARBIY BILIM VA FAOLIYATINI SHAKILLANTIRISHNING IJTIMOY FALSAFIY XUSUSIYATLARI. O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI, 2(22), 148-153.
5. Азимов, Ф. А. (2023). СОЦИАЛЬНО-ФИЛОСОФСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ВОЕННЫХ ЗНАНИЙ И ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ У МОЛОДЕЖИ. Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке, 2(13), 361-364.
6. Азимов, Ф. А. (2022). ПАТРИОТИЗМ ОЧЕНЬ ЦЕНИТСЯ. O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI, 1(12), 975-977.
7. Азимов, Ф. А. (2023). ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ФАКТОРЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА ПРОЦЕСС ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ВОЕННОСЛУЖАЩИХ-РУКОВОДИТЕЛЕЙ. Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке, 2(13), 365-368.