



# USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN SPIRITUAL AND MORAL EDUCATION OF MILITARY SERVANTS

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## ANNOTATION

*Advantages of the method of extensive use of information and communication technologies in the education of the moral and ethical qualities of servicemen. The purpose of raising the spiritual and moral education of servicemen using ICT is to bring up servicemen who think independently, have a broad outlook, faith, strong will, devotion to the people, live on the invaluable heritage of our ancestors, their worldview, creativity, and the expansion of the scope of analytical thinking, the formation of such important qualities as high responsibility and accountability for the fate of the motherland.*

**KEYWORDS:** *spiritual education, patriotism, military oath, information and communication technologies, military service, results, culture.*

## INTRODUCTION

First of all, a serviceman must be spiritually formed, broad-minded, far-sighted, aesthetically educated, have a great life experience, be superior in all respects, be patriotic, selfless, courageous and loyal to his duty.

The serviceman should be constantly informed about the events and happenings in the world and in our country. In this regard, the role and place of ICT in the moral education of servicemen is enormous. Because they need to know what information to get from where, how, and whether the information they receive is right or wrong, and most importantly, they need to be taught to analyze that information correctly.

Spiritual and moral education of servicemen is the development of planned, purposeful and systematic work by commanders of all levels to ensure the independence and security of our state, the inviolability of our borders, the peace and tranquility of our people, their combat readiness and combat readiness. and is said to improve.

When technology is translated from Greek, it means things like art, the doctrine of mastery. Scientific sources describe it as "Technology - the art

of processing, changing the state, a set of skills, abilities and methods" [1].

The Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 identifies "further improvement of the system of continuing education, the continuation of the policy of training highly qualified personnel in line with modern needs of the labor market" [2]. In this regard, raising the level of knowledge of servicemen, becoming a mature specialist of their profession, will contribute to the further development of the defense potential of our country.

Scientists of our country A.Abdukodirov, R. Bakiev, U. Begimkulov, S.S.Gulamov, S.K.Tursunov, on theoretical and methodical bases of use of ICT and electronic information-educational resources, electronic literature, possibilities of application in educational process Research work was carried out by Taylakov, A. Hayitov, N.A. Kayumova, F.M Zakirova, D. Toshtemirov, T. Shoymardonov, U. Yuldashev, M.H. Lutfillaev, M.E. Mamarajabov and others.

In this regard, foreign researchers have also studied the formation and development of ICT in the human mind. Brayant, P. Leynbardjer, E. Berneys, R. Harrislar R. Broudi, R. Islami wrote their works. In



his research, I.P. Finsky expressed his opinion that "the use of ICT in the process of patriotic education of servicemen is one of the most important pedagogical conditions for increasing its effectiveness" [3]. Analyzing the following using ICT in some issues of formation of moral and ethical qualities in servicemen, I.A. Alexin, V.N. Buslovskiyx [4], V.P. Juravel, S.X. Kanapyanov [5], A.E. Mixaylov, I.N. Panarin, E.V. Troitskaya. Many modern local scholars and educators have worked on different aspects of the use of ICT in the teaching process in their research. For example, S.V. Fedorova "substantiates the possibility of inculcating aesthetic values in students through ICT" [6]. L.V. Fatkhullina on "The role of information and educational technologies in educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism" [7]. At the same time, a retrospective analysis of the scientific work on the subject under discussion touched upon the topic of this article, given that the use of ICT in the process of educating the spiritual and moral qualities of cadets studying in military schools is insufficient.

## RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY

Today, information technology is changing rapidly. They can see events and happenings directly anywhere in the world and get as much information as they want, and there are no limitations in this regard. In the current context of globalization, various forms and methods of training using ICT are being created, which in turn requires the training of military personnel using ICT. In this regard, the role of ICT in further improving the moral and ethical qualities of servicemen is invaluable, because time itself demands it.

The main role of ICT in the spiritual and moral education of servicemen is to prepare the younger generation in the spirit of love and devotion to the Fatherland, the formation of a sense of defense, social, political, moral, psychological qualities, fulfillment of civic and constitutional obligations, protection of state and public interests. State and non-governmental organizations, families, communities, educational institutions will have to work purposefully, systematically and successfully.

In the spiritual upbringing of servicemen, they must form and develop patriotism, nationalism, devotion, devotion to duty, honesty, purity, discipline, a mature specialist in their field, high moral and legal rules. Achieving this goal involves a number of complex measures. One of them is the need to cultivate in servicemen a well-rounded person and a perfect person who will be faithful to the oath of allegiance to the Fatherland and perform his duties, and if necessary, will be willing to give his life for it.

Now we move on to the use of direct information and communication technologies in improving the moral and ethical education of servicemen.

Information and communication technologies are a wide range of tools for processing information transmitted in words, numbers, images, sounds and other forms. Their main feature as a tool is the ability to configure (program) to perform various operations related to obtaining and processing information.

ICT should be widely used in the moral education of servicemen. The reason is that it not only expands the knowledge and outlook of the serviceman, but he listens to the training with pleasure and enthusiasm, encourages creativity, sharpens the mind, forms the spiritual intelligence, serves to realize the as yet undiscovered aspects and opportunities.

ICT includes the following objectives, including the moral and ethical education of military personnel:

Creates knowledge of one's place in life, spiritual and cultural aspects in the performance of civil and military duty;

Effective education, influencing the minds of military personnel, is an important system in enlightenment.

The modern military training environment imposes a number of important tasks in the process of spiritual and moral education of ICT servicemen. Here are some of them:

Purposeful, continuous and widespread use of visible forms and methods of information in the process of moral education of servicemen;

To dramatically increase the effectiveness and efficiency and quality of spiritual education through the widespread use of visible parts of ICT;

ensuring the organization of a multi-component system of accumulation of existing cultural potential in musical compositions that reflect works of art, words of wisdom, morals of the people, military traditions;

Provision of mobile data;

To teach cadets to understand the essence of the flow of information, to strengthen the basic moral values, to think and analyze independently the end result, the importance of moral actions by directing it in the "good" direction;

Creating a single resource base of intangible heritage that provides access to the visual presentation of a significant amount of data and materials using ICT;

When used more widely than modern ICT materials, it feels deeper when used more efficiently and systematically, is more assimilated and memorized through the eyes, increases the



percentage of task performance, and gives greater efficiency.

The following results can be achieved when using ICT to cultivate the moral and ethical qualities of servicemen:

A serviceman's field of thinking expands and his interest in learning increases;

The role of independent work increases and efficiency improves;

Helps to develop mentally, expand aesthetic views, develop positive abilities;

the impact of spiritual education is enhanced by the use of computers, video projectors, electronic whiteboards and other similar ICT facilities;

The ability to use ICT increases and learns perfectly;

The ability to study and use the information obtained and to process it is formed;

in the process of spiritual and moral education there is an opportunity to harmonize with life;

there will be an opportunity to link education more closely with future professional activities.

If ICT service is widely used in the moral education of servicemen, we will achieve more than we thought.

The use of ICT performs the following functions:

Strengthens communication;

Educates man;

Concentrates;

Assimilates more, more accurately and perfectly;

Studies the topic in detail.

The advantages, conveniences and benefits of using ICT are:

Learn new methods and tools of information collection and use them correctly;

The possibilities for data collection are unlimited;

When using ICT, there are many opportunities for experience exchange;

When using different shapes, diagrams, pictures, video materials, there will be many places that will be clearly remembered;

It is possible to distribute the prepared information to several servicemen at the same time;

There are advantages and opportunities to use ICT in a wide range of programs;

The use of ICT compels the military to learn;

Encourages the service man to read books, to acquire knowledge.

Studies by psychologists have repeatedly shown that the human eye remembers much more than it hears with the ear. Visual information is more effective in remembering, memorizing, assimilating diagrams, shapes, pictures, videos and other similar things in different forms. For example, it is possible to remember tens of thousands of things per second

when heard with the ears and millions of things seen with the eyes. It is not for nothing that our people say, "It is better to see once than to hear a thousand times."

The practice of using ICT in improving the quality and effectiveness of moral education of servicemen is a complex measure. Today, all dormitories of servicemen are equipped with computers, video projectors, electronic whiteboards, televisions, radios and many other ICT devices.

The following measures will be very effective in the spiritual and moral education of servicemen with the continuous and regular use of ICT on a large scale: spiritual and educational training; spirituality hour; moral and spiritual training; information hour; intellectual games; in seminars; at conferences; in roundtables; general meetings; training in courage and bravery; intelligence games; creative meetings with well-known writers and scientists, scientists and artists; including the process of watching patriotic documentaries and feature films.

If the above-mentioned activities are carried out with regular and continuous use of ICT, the following will be achieved in servicemen: respect for the motherland, the formation of universal qualities, pride, interest in the title of serviceman, and knowledge of the Motherland, the most important thing in life. It serves as a foundation for the creative path, creating a great foundation for finding the right place.

There are many scholars in the practice of world pedagogy, including M. V. Bulanova-Toporkova and others assess the teacher's knowledge of information technology on the basis of the following qualities:

- Ability to evaluate and integrate experience in a modern information environment;
- Striving to develop personal creative qualities;
- High level of general communicative culture;
- have experience in organizing theoretical concepts in the field of interaction with the media;
- The need for self-reflection (analysis of one's mental state);
- mastering the culture of receiving, selecting, storing, retrieving, modifying, transmitting and integrating information.

The set of programming methods used in a particular learning process in the educational process is determined by the content of the subject, learning goals and objectives. The following main types can be distinguished: lecture course support; process or event modeling; modeling the operation of a technical system (training, training and management of its use); testing and control; electronic textbook; kits and task generators; information systems; game training programs; integrated educational systems;



specialist in this field [8] Pedagogical scientist V. K. Selevko considers the computer literacy of the teacher as an important part of the content of computer technology and includes the following:

Knowledge of basic concepts of computer science and computer engineering;

Knowledge of the general structure and functional capabilities of computer technology;

Knowledge of modern operating systems;

Knowledge of the capabilities and operational tools of a modern program that performs a common task, as well as mastering their functions;

Has mastered at least one text editor;

Know the basics of programming algorithms, packages;

Initial experience in the use of applications that perform utilitarian (useful) functions [9].

ICT hardware and software are developing very rapidly, for example, the new generation of computers and smartphones, the release of new programs, opening up convenient technical capabilities in solving various tasks.

However, the use of ICT for educational purposes in the moral education of military personnel shows that its didactic qualities are still not in demand.

This is due to the fact that the methodological (pedagogical) means of teaching information technology in the spiritual education of servicemen lag far behind the development of the use of information technology. The potential of the computer is huge, but it is not used enough for pedagogical purposes.

In particular, new information technologies are of great importance for the educational process and research. Unlike conventional educational technologies, in information technology, the subject of labor and, as a result, informatization, is a tool of labor, and technical means of informatization serve.

Computer tools at different stages of the educational process:

In providing training materials to military personnel;

Interacting with the computer in the process of learning the material in the process of movement;

In repeating and consolidating the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities;

in the final controls and self-control phase through the results achieved in training;

can be used at the stage of making adjustments to the learning process and its outcomes by dividing the learning material into parts, improving its classification and systematization.

Rationally designed computer training programs allow individualization and differentiation, stimulation of the interests and independent activities

of servicemen in learning, if the information is taught by the student, taking into account the psychological and pedagogical rules.

According to V. K. Selevko, the use of ICT in the process of moral education of servicemen consists of the following:

Organization of the learning process at the level of the whole class subject (learning process schedule, final control, etc.);

activating students in the classroom and coordinating their work, deploying military personnel, providing guidance, managing the network within the classroom, etc.;

individual observation of servicemen, individual assistance, individual "humane" treatment of them;

the perfect option of computer-assisted individual learning using visual and auditory abilities is achieved;

emphasized that the preparation of the components of the information environment consists in that they are related to the content of a particular subject of study [10].

In particular, conducting interactive lessons using multimedia technologies gives good results. In a typical lesson, the teacher explains the content of the topic, and the students listen, see, remember, and write the necessary notes in their notebooks. They are willing to accept any information. On the contrary, interactivity allows students to actively engage in the learning process. The military simply doesn't listen. They ask questions, express their opinions, try to understand the incomprehensible parts of the study material in more detail, argue, come to a single conclusion and solution. In interaction, both parties: both the teacher and the students are active, working together to achieve the goals set in the lesson. No student will be left out of the main reading in class. Everyone reads, everyone teaches each other, which in turn gives great results and results and leads to success.

The interactive lesson combines the advantages of traditional teaching methods under the guidance of a teacher and individualized computer-based learning. The computer becomes an active assistant to the training leader. Presented from computer slides (pictures, graphs, tables, diagrams, formulas, video sheets), the teacher explains them. When such interactive sessions are conducted, the topic becomes more interesting and memorable, and at the same time more effective. This in turn gives great results.

## CONCLUSION

Multimedia technology-based interactives help military personnel with different levels of





training to remember training topics, master them, expand their knowledge, develop interest and desire to learn, and increase their interest in using ICT.

Our research allows us to draw the following conclusions:

The analysis of scientific sources showed that Eastern thinkers, foreign and Uzbek psychologists tried to analyze the learning motives in terms of needs.

Research shows that learning motivations are among the factors that increase the effectiveness of the educational process.

Educational motives cannot have a separate form and appearance separated from society and social life.

Extensive work is being done in Uzbekistan on the use of ICT in education, and its legal and regulatory framework has been created.

The convenience of lessons based on information technology is that it is important to constantly monitor and control the student's mastery of learning materials, to create interest in the learning process, to form learning motives, to make adjustments if necessary.

The use of ICT in education is the most important tool in the formation of learning motives, and the use of ICT in the formation of learning motives (computer-based learning; the use of multimedia systems in education; the use of interactive computer tools in education) is highly effective.

The use of ICT in the learning process opens up new ways to develop users' thinking skills and skills to solve complex tasks, offers fundamentally new opportunities to activate learning. ICT allows the audience and independent learning to be more interesting and reliable, making most of the information learned easier to assimilate.

In the use of ICT, the concentration of information, visualization, ie the availability of different presentation options, the use of animation, the provision of information appropriate to the age and physiological characteristics of students create internal motivations for learning.

Based on the above considerations, it can be concluded that the appropriate use of ICT in education allows officers to study and teach the topic in depth, have fun and use interactive methods wisely during the training. they do not get distracted by other things, remember the topic more, increase their interest in the lesson, and use ICT extensively in homework.

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