

The Psychological View of the Military Community

Xaytmatov Ulug‘bek Turazod

Group commander of Public security University of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Annotation: This article provides a broad overview of the psychological landscape of the military community. Conflicts and problems in the military community, ways to solve them, the psychological environment are reflected. At the same time, the interactions between servicemen in the military community: Service-related relationships reflect the relationships that are most needed in service, combat, and daily life. Important information is provided about the social opinion and mood of the military community.

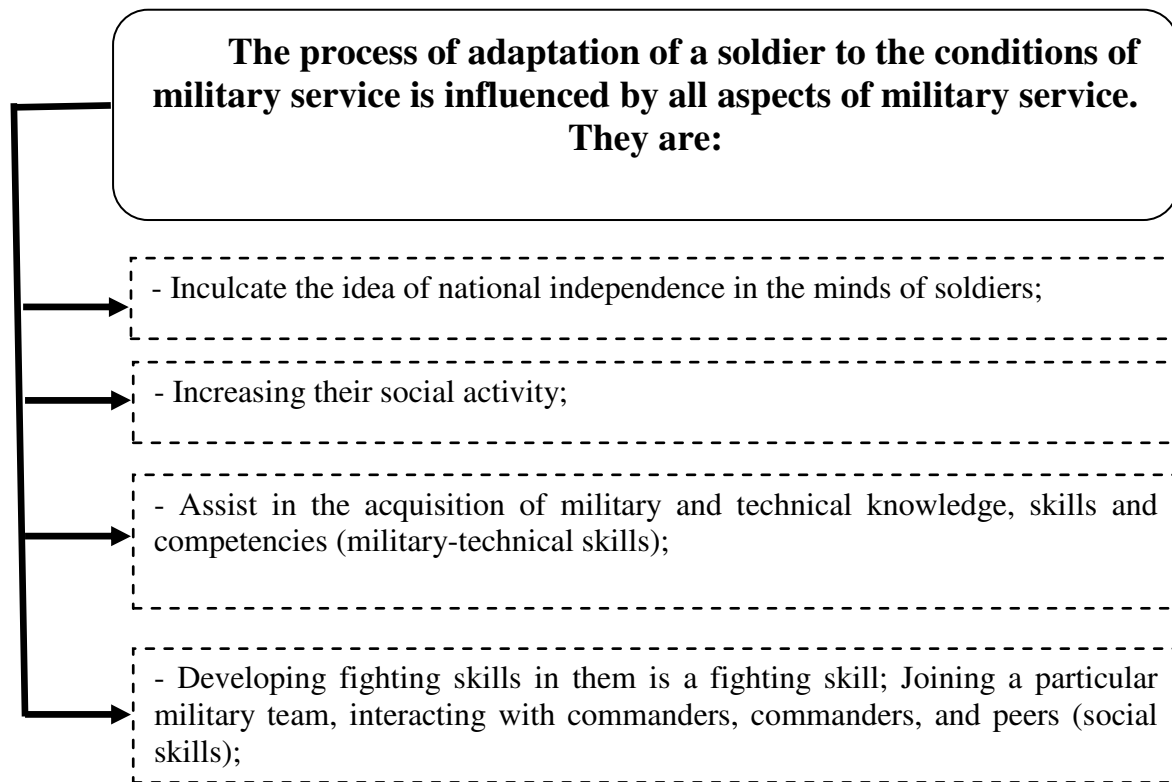
Keywords: military community, psychological environment, agreements, conflicts, military service, socio-psychological environment, military discipline, social opinion, collective mood.

In military psychology, a community is a group of servicemen whose service and internal life in this group are organized on the basis of military regulations, and personal and service relations between them are strong. Or in other words, a group of people organized around an activity is called a community. The terms "divisional personnel" and "divisional team" do not mean the same thing. There is conflict, and where military discipline is weak, there is no military community.

A military team is a changing and evolving socio-psychological phenomenon with its own stages of development: In the first stage, the commander sets his own requirements for the whole team; The support of the commander's demands by the team members represents the second stage of development; The third stage of development begins when these requirements become the general opinion of the team and the team asks each of its members to comply with these requirements; The next step is that, under the influence of community demands, each serviceman is required to perform these duties on his or her own. As they develop a sense of self-worth and self-criticism, they reach the highest level of military development.

However, demand is not the only criterion for the development of a military community. As team opinion develops, this requirement becomes a sense of responsibility in every serviceman to others. This will strengthen military discipline.

Depending on their individual-psychological characteristics, each serviceman goes through different stages of development, which are inherent in the development of military teams and we have listed above. Let's look at an example of a young soldier who has just joined the military. Having a period of mental and physical adjustment helps to strengthen the military discipline of the unit. Adaptation is a phenomenon in which a person's psyche changes under the influence of new factors and conditions in the environment and activities.



There is a close connection between the different forms of habit. For example, a young soldier's mastery of martial arts helps him to enter the social environment of the unit. This, in turn, affects the reputation of the soldier in the unit and the attitude of the team towards him. Conversely, a soldier's activity in spiritual and educational training depends on how well he learns and is able to work in military equipment. In well-to-do communities, the difficulty of acquiring a military qualification is three to four times less than in a unit where military regulations are frequently violated. Or, for example, when graduates of training units were sent to serve in units other than those in which they had served in the military, they had more difficulty adjusting.

Given that the process of adaptation to military service is an interaction between a young soldier and the social environment that surrounds him, it can be divided into personal and external factors. Personal factors include social experience, attitude to military service, general education, ability to pursue a particular profession, temperament, and character traits. External factors include combat duty, guard service, the educational process, mental training, leadership methods in junior commanders, and team interaction. Adaptation to military service occurs relatively quickly in young men who are prone to this activity and have undergone basic military training. On the contrary, this stage is difficult for young people who lived a chaotic life before the service.

As long as a young soldier joins a friendly team and is satisfied with his military service, his general knowledge and technical skills will help him to become a specialist faster and easier to adapt. Conversely, the process of adaptation can take a long time if the specialization and service tasks do not give him joy. This is often the case with service and security departments. Because in such units, soldiers are engaged in tedious, far-fetched tasks. Here, commanders should distribute responsibilities among servicemen so that soldiers understand the social benefits of their skills and their military relevance.

The sudden transfer of yesterday's student from civilian life to military service can lead to all sorts of frustrations. Therefore, this phase is carried out under the supervision of commanders. The character, abilities, and skills of a young soldier determine how this period goes. Take, for example, soldiers who are kind and selfish. A diligent soldier quickly learns the rules and ethics of military service. Such ones also perform team assignments with enthusiasm, and so on; they gladly help their comrades. Usually, they have a strong moral will.

A selfish soldier, on the other hand, does things that help him gain the attention of commanders and elevate him to a higher position. He doesn't like to do "black" things like everyone else, which are often overlooked and not always

noticed by commanders. In the process of training, young soldiers undergo a restructuring of their outlook, habits and mentality in general.

It is necessary to dwell on the peculiarities of today's young soldiers. They are distinguished by their broad outlook and knowledge. They have a positive attitude to work and love for the Motherland. Young people strive for independence in all areas, but at the same time they are committed to community influence. Their way of thinking and acting depends on their peers and those around them, and they often have a desire to express themselves to others. And because they are inexperienced, they do it in a rude, aggressive way. People of this age tend to be more maximalistic in their assessment of the world around them. It's because they don't have the patience. They also have a tendency to become emotionally attached to the place where they were born and raised, which can be a challenge during their ministry.

Young soldiers should be recruited with the help of senior soldiers from military units and divisions. Senior soldiers are the bearers of the traditions of the unit. Their knowledge and experience can be used to build crews and to recruit young soldiers.

Interactions between military personnel in a particular unit are an important element of this team's psychology. The various forms of communication and interaction that occur between people in a community in the course of their lives and activities together are called interactions. Interaction in the military units of the Armed Forces of our country is formed in the process of combat training, study, work and daily life. At the same time, the social and state structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the ideology of national independence, which is emerging in our society, serve as a solid basis for interaction between servicemen.

The military is always in the community. That is why interpersonal relations are systematized and regulated by military regulations. Relationships between military personnel take the following forms: service-related, off-duty (domestic), and personal.

Interactions between military personnel

Service-related relationships are essential in service, in battle, and in daily life, and require everyone to unconditionally fulfill their spiritual, spiritual, and educational responsibilities, primarily in combat, service, and labor. This relationship is officially enshrined in the organizational structure of the military. They are also set out in military regulations, orders, rules and regulations. Commanders focus on resolving, strengthening, and managing these relationships. The system of service interactions is decided on a regular basis, for example, redistribution of military personnel in the course of service activities, assignment of duties and responsibilities, indication of reporting time and form, penalties for deficiencies in service, etc.). However, both during and outside the ministry, people who have the will, the mind, and the emotions interact. Therefore, service relationships are inseparable from personal relationships, and personal relationships are not completely separate from non-service relationships. Both in-service and out-of-service situations, people with unique emotions, willpower, thinking, and worldviews interact. This shows that the relationship between servicemen has a deep spiritual and emotional meaning.

Interpersonal relationships can have a profound effect on people's behavior. A soldier's internal subjective attitude toward his commander is important in shaping his positive attitude toward military service. When this attitude is negative for some reason, obedience is compulsory and the service process is tedious, resulting in disagreements and frustrations. On the contrary, a positive relationship between the commander and the soldier makes the service easier and makes it a hobby. This helps to cultivate the necessary fighting qualities in the soldiers. The content of the relationship plays an important role in strengthening the military discipline in the units: where the relationship is based on military regulations, the military discipline is strong.

Interactions in the military are subject to a variety of internal and external factors. The sophistication of modern military equipment and weapons, which can be operated by several people, greatly increases the sense of responsibility in the unit and in each serviceman. Managing them requires precision and vigilance. All of this unites the military around a single team, increasing the responsibility of each individual for the overall work.

Because of their impact on people, personal relationships have a special place in the system of relationships. Such relationships are decided spontaneously (likes, dislikes, indifference, friendship, kindness, etc.). In everyday life, such relationships are not always taken into account. However, personal relationships are powerful and require constant attention and consistent management.

The various interactions and dialogues that servicemen perform in their daily military service form a system of interactions in the community. It is in this process that forms of interaction between individuals and communities emerge and develop. The system of interactions influences team leadership styles, the socio-psychological

environment, traditions, military discipline, and the attitudes of personnel toward their responsibilities. These factors determine the level of development of the team.

It is known that the relations between the military units are regulated by general military rules and ethics. Mutual respect, comradeship, active participation in public affairs, and the desire to help one's comrades in any situation are inherent in military relations.

The relationship between commanders and subordinates is based on the principles of individuality, maintaining a certain distance in the relationship between different categories of servicemen, mutual respect and prestige of commanders. Unconditional obedience to commanders and commanders does not discredit the military. Because their interests coincide, they serve the same purpose - the defense of the Motherland. The formation of a military-based relationship in a team depends in large part on how well the soldiers fit into the team, how they communicate, and how well they fit together. Knowing these metrics can help you manage your interactions.

Different socio-psychological phenomena take place in any form of interaction. One such phenomenon is imitation, in which the role of the human being in the development of the individual is invaluable, every person in life tries to imitate someone, to imitate him. According to psychologists, one of the sources of social knowledge and experience in humans is imitation.

Another socio-psychological phenomenon that arises in relationships is competition or rivalry.

Competition has the power to motivate people.

It is advisable to use this event to increase the level of combat and spiritual training of units.

In addition, the relationship between military personnel is divided into the relationship between superiors and subordinates, adults and minors, as well as peers. The content of such relations is stated in the disciplinary regulations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

An understanding of social thought and community mood

Social thought or community opinion is an important component of community psychology. Opinions of members of a military unit about an event are called public or collective opinion. Community thought is a mass socio-psychological phenomenon that develops through the exchange of ideas, thoughts, beliefs and feelings between people. In this process, the policy pursued by the state, and especially the ideas formed in our society, play an important role. Collective thinking is a unique solution of individual ideas that has undergone certain changes in interactions. It is a very complex and rapidly changing phenomenon in the spiritual life of the community. Collective thought is a special form of expression of social consciousness, which combines elements of ideology and social psychology. Therefore, without the formation of public opinion in the units, it is impossible to achieve strong military discipline, high combat readiness and social activism of members of the military community.

Community opinion is an event that is governed by its very nature. It can be managed in a specific direction. Commanders, community activists, formal and informal leaders play an important role in shaping the ideology, ideas, thoughts and goals of the military. The role of military personnel in imitating their commanders or comrades is crucial to achieving ideological unity in the community. Public opinion is the basis for achieving ideological unity in a community. For this, public opinion must be united and common. We mentioned above the rapid change in the mindset of the team, and the main task of the commander is to direct these changes in the right direction.

In this sense, it is important not to miss the time when soldiers are actively discussing this or that event. They come to an agreement in a spontaneous discussion and debate. In this case, it is important to explain the cause and effect of the incident in order to get rid of the misconceptions of certain soldiers. Sometimes the opinion of an individual leader or an ordinary member can become the opinion of the whole team. If the opinions of such people contradict the real goals of the group, they should be avoided.

The only way to find out is to study the community. It is very important to avoid negative individual thoughts, especially before performing important issues, say, combat missions. In order to form a correct and true social opinion in the unit, it is necessary to set specific requirements for the team and for each individual serviceman. It is important to keep in mind that team opinion can have not only positive but also negative effects on each member of the team. This is especially true for subdivisions where there is more negative public opinion.

The general military regulations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulate that officers must make full use of public opinion in order to strengthen combat training and internal discipline in their units.

The fundamentals that unite different people into one community are different. The first is the similarity or commonality of soldiers' views, opinions, interests, and beliefs. Such people are also called like-minded.

The second is formed in the joint life activities of the soldiers; joint maintenance of weapons and military equipment, and the need to coordinate individual actions in the performance of common tasks.

Third is the feeling that soldiers have. With the help of a soldier who has a sense of respect and trust in his comrade, the overall work process becomes a high-profile activity.

The general characteristics of the military units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan are:

- spiritual, moral and ideological unity;
- personal and collective responsibility for the common worldview and defense of the Motherland.

In the process of formation and unification of the community, a common system of spiritual values is created. Under the influence of moral values, the opinion of the military community is formed. A team opinion is a set of opinions that members have about an issue. Military activity is carried out in a military team, in the process of which the division of labor between the servicemen is of great importance. The public opinion in the units of the Armed Forces of our country is fully consistent with the public opinion of the whole society. This is a key factor in strong military discipline and high combat readiness.

If servicemen have team-specific skills and competencies, interactions, as well as teamwork, will be effective, uninterrupted, and conflict-free. Each team has its own structure. The position of the members in a certain position, the relationship between them, forms the structure of the team. In a well-structured community, each serviceman's position is strong and effective.

Team Mood is a set of emotions that members of a team experience in relation to an event. Some types of team mood (passion, confidence in success, high mood) are a factor in its success, while others (bad mood, lack of self-confidence, boredom, sadness and dissatisfaction), on the contrary, reduce the team's chances .

In addition, military teams have their own traditions. It is a tradition to preserve a characteristic of a team over time. Events that occur in society in general, and in communities in particular, often take the form of customs or traditions. The mood of a military unit, its activities and lifestyle, the commander's leadership style, and the specific behavior of the military can also rise to the level of tradition. Traditions are universal, national, regional and collective. They serve as a kind of social "glue" in the team: it is the traditions that keep the team together. At the same time, it gives the team a sense of identity and charm. Traditions are divided into labor, sports, martial arts, and so on.

The community is also characterized by a unique socio-psychological environment. Socio-psychological environment (microenvironment, moral environment) is a complex concept, which includes the expression of emotions in each serviceman, the level of satisfaction of their social needs (communication, mutual respect, friendship, abilities) level, etc.) and takes the mood of the team. A set of emotions and experiences that occur in all or most members of a team at the same time is called team spirit.

If the mood of an individual depends equally on physiological, psychological and other social factors, then the mood of the community is primarily the result of the whole system of social relations (economic, political, ideological, spiritual. determined by the material and spiritual conditions of his life.

Mood is a moving element of psychology and changes very quickly. A person's mood can quickly spread to others and "nourish" them. This is where the socio-psychological law of imitation applies, according to which positive situations are accompanied by negative ones (for example, bad behavior, stupid fashion ...). Bad moods are common among military personnel. There are no ideological reasons, but there are psychological reasons. The best way to prevent negative moods is to introduce statutory requirements in the unit, properly organize service, work and rest, as well as provide comprehensive care for military personnel. It is important to regularly inform servicemen about the situation in our country and in the world. First and foremost, commanders need to be confident and alert in their actions. They need to be able to detect and prevent negative moods in one or more servicemen in a timely manner. Military traditions formed in teams are a source of positive mood: military oath, military parade, weapons and military equipment inspection, evening visit, enlistment of young soldiers, celebrations, exchange of guards, handing over the battle flag to the military unit tribe

Another factor that determines the socio-psychological environment in a military community is reputation (prestige or prestige), which is a specific form of relationship. Reputation is the socio-psychological influence of one person (group) on another person (group). For example, the influence of a leader or commander on his subordinates, the

teacher on his students, the team on the individual, and the influence of higher organizations on lower organizations. With the emergence of a group, a phenomenon of prestige emerges, and it becomes an integral part of interpersonal communication. The reputation of a unit commander is a key condition for success in strengthening military discipline, training and educating servicemen. It is important to remember that a good commander is more influential than a bad boss.

But a reputation can never be gained through violence. Reputation is the product of existing relationships in the community as well as the positive qualities of the individual. Reputation always reflects respect for the person, confidence in his strengths and abilities. Another important aspect of reputation is that without it, no organizational activity can be carried out in society or in a particular military unit.

Reputation has the power of persuasion. Having it can have a powerful effect on those around you. Confidence in a person of prestige in the team is the unifying factor of the team. Any team can have more than one person: a commander, a good specialist, a military activist, an athlete, and so on. There are also many such soldiers. The reputation of an ordinary serviceman is a measure of his high status among his colleagues, which is based on respect, experience, knowledge, skills, moral, psychological and physical qualities. However, it is unfortunate that we have become accustomed to understanding the role of adults or commanders in the concept of prestige in life. Such a one-sided view of prestige runs counter to the principle of community service in the military. It is the privileged servicemen who have a great opportunity to train other members of the team. The presence of a large number of dignitaries in the military unit indicates the richness, diversity and potential of the spiritual life of the community. It should also be noted that the presence of a large number of people with prestige - a large influence in the community - sometimes contributes to the emergence of an unhealthy environment in this community - small groups that oppose each other. As a result, the team is divided into smaller groups and weakened.

Discipline is also a specific socio-psychological phenomenon in military units, governed by general military rules and ethics, commands and instructions of commanders, social and public opinion, traditions, and prestige. Law and morality underlie any discipline, including military discipline. General military regulations govern military discipline, the relationship between servicemen, and how to act in certain situations that arise in the course of daily service activities.

Conclusion

In conclusion, experience shows that the main reason for the violation of military discipline is the fact that servicemen are partially or completely ignorant of the general military regulations. That is why it is so important for soldiers and sergeants to know the military regulations. His methodology plays an important role in teaching military discipline. Regulation training usually begins with an officer telling a story about them. He tells young soldiers about the types of military regulations, their purpose, and their importance in combat training. Then it is time to study the individual articles and reinforce them with real-life examples. And some officers go the wrong way in teaching the rules - they require the military to memorize certain articles or rules. This attitude leads to indifference to their duties and a weakening of their mental activity.

The main conditions for a positive socio-psychological environment in the community are:

stable team structure;
psychological compatibility between personal content;
everyone's action for the overall result.

References

1. Ch.R.Nasriddinov "Military Psychology" Scientific Publishing House, Tashkent, 2004.
2. A.Sotib-Oldiev, A.Karimjanov "Military pedagogy" Oriental publishing house, Tashkent 2009.
3. KA-Sh.Satib-Aldiev "Fundamentals of Military Psychology and Pedagogy" TDPU Publishing House, Tashkent 2003.
4. AS Abdukadirov, G. Ahmedov Military service ethics. Textbook Sharq Publishing House, Tashkent, 2007.
5. A.Beknazarov, F.Akramova, H.Kuvondikov Textbook "Psychodiagnostics", MV Publishing House, Tashkent 2018.
6. Ch.R.Nasriddinov "Suicide: problems and solutions" textbook, Sharq Publishing House, Tashkent, 2005.
7. General Military Regulations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sharq Publishing House, Tashkent 2018.