



## Psychological View of the Military Community

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### Abstract

This article examines the psychological landscape of the military community. The types of military teams and mutual relations between military personnel have been thoroughly analyzed. Concepts about social opinion and community mood are explained.

**Keywords:** military team, team, psychology, relations, social opinion, team mood.

In military psychology, a team refers to 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. In other words, a group of people organized around one activity is called a team. The combinations "unit staff" and "unit team" do not mean the same thing. There are mutual differences, and where military discipline is weak, there is no military community.

The military team is a changing and developing socio-psychological phenomenon and has its own stages of development: at the first stage, the commander puts his demands before the whole team; Support of the commander's requirements by team members means the second stage of development; The third stage of development begins when these requirements become the collective opinion of the team and when the team asks each of its members to fulfill these requirements; The next stage, under the influence of team requirements, requires each serviceman to fulfill these obligations on his own. When they develop a sense of self-demand and criticism, the highest, highest stage of the development of the military team is reached.

However, putting in demand is not the only criterion for the development of the military team. With the development of collective thought, this becomes a student's sense of responsibility to others in each military officer. This is what ensures the strengthening of military discipline.

Based on their individual and psychological characteristics, which are characteristic of the development of military communities, and from the stages we have listed above, each serviceman goes through different levels of difficulty. We will consider this on the example of young soldiers who have just come to military service. Carrying out the period of acclimatization (adaptation) in them in moderation, both mentally and physically, will help to strengthen the military discipline in the unit. Adaptation is such a phenomenon in which, under the influence of new factors in the environment and activity, conditions, large changes occur in the psyche of the individual. The process of adaptation of a soldier to the conditions of military service is influenced by all aspects of military service. They are as follows:

Instilling in the minds of soldiers the idea of national independence;

Increase their social activity;



Assist in the acquisition of military and technical knowledge, skills and qualifications (military-technical skills);

Formation of skills to conduct battle in them combat skills;

Joining a particular military team, establishing interaction with commanders, bosses and equals in position (Social acclimatization);

There is a close relationship between different forms of getting used to. For example, a young soldier's mastery of combat skills helps him enter the social environment in the unit. This thing in turn affects the image of this soldier in the unit, as well as the attitude of the team towards him. And, on the contrary, the soldier's activity in spiritual and educational training will depend on how successfully he learns military equipment and can work in it. Difficulties in the process of acquiring a military specialty in in inoculate communities with a good social environment seem to be 3-4 times less than in units where the rules of the military regulations are often violated. Or, another example: there were much more difficulties with getting used to them when graduates of training units were sent to serve in parts other than those from which they themselves passed the practice of military service.

Considering that the process of getting used to the conditions of military service is the 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, and general level of education, ability to master a particular specialty, temperament and character traits. Combat duty, Guard service, educational process, mental training, leadership methods in small commanders and interaction in the team are among the external factors. Getting used to the conditions of military service occurs relatively quickly in guys who have a predisposition to this activity and have undergone primary military training. On the contrary, in young people who have lived a life of chaos in the pre-service period, this stage is accompanied by difficulty.

Only if a young soldier falls into a friendly team, and military service satisfies him, the general information and technical abilities in him will help to master the specialty faster, and the process of getting used to it will be easier. On the contrary, the process of getting used to can be long if the tasks of specialization and service do not bring him joy. Most often, such a phenomenon is observed in service and guard units. Because, in such units, soldiers are engaged in tasks that are boring, far from combat work. Here, commanders should distribute tasks among military personnel in such a way that the soldiers realize the social grace of their skills and their expediency from a military point of view.

The sudden transfer of yesterday's student, student or worker from civilian life to military service conditions creates all sorts of everyday inconveniences. Therefore, this stage is carried out under the supervision of commanders. Character, abilities and skills in a young soldier determine how this period will go. Take, for example, soldiers, one of whom is sociable, and the other is selfish. A sociable soldier quickly assimilates the requirements of the military charter and the norms of morality inherent in the service. Such also do team assignments with enthusiasm and other; they willingly help their comrades. Usually, they acquire a solid moral-volitional character.

And the selfish soldier is engaged in activities that help him get into the eyes of commanders and raise him to a higher position. He does not like to deal with "black" Affairs, which are not very noticeable, which commanders do not notice every time, among others. In the process of getting used to it, restructuring occurs in the worldview, habits and psyche of young soldiers as a whole.

At this point, one has to dwell on the peculiarities of the current young soldiers. They are distinguished by their broad outlook and erudition in themselves. They developed a positive



attitude towards work and a sense of love for the motherland. Young people strive for independence in every area, but, together with this, the susceptibility to collective influence is inherent in them. The way of thinking and functioning in them depends on peers and those around them, and the desire to show one to others often arises in them. Even for being inexperienced, these actions are carried out by rude, aggressive methods. People of this age give in to more maximalism (one bias) when assessing the surrounding phenomena. The reason for this is the lack of patience in them. Also characteristic of them is the phenomenon of spiritual-spiritual attachment to the places where they were born and raised again, something that creates certain difficulties during the service period.

When pouring young soldiers into the ranks, the help of senior soldiers in military units and units should be used. Large soldiers are considered stable carriers of traditions formed in the division. Their knowledge and experience can also be used to build crews as well as to attach to young soldiers.

The interaction between servicemen of a particular unit is an important element of the psychology of this community. Various forms of aloha and communication that arise between people in the team in the process of life and activity in cooperation are called interaction. Interaction in the military communities of the Armed Forces of our country is formed in the process of combat training, training, labor and everyday life. At the same time, the social and state structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the ideology of national independence, which is being formed in our society, serve as a solid basis for the interaction between military personnel.

Military personnel are always in a team environment. That is why interpersonal relations are put into a clear system, which is regulated by military regulations. Relations between military personnel take the following forms: service-related, non-service (domestic) and personal relations.

Service relations are extremely necessary in the passage of service, in battle and in everyday life, requiring everyone to unconditionally fulfill, first of all, combat, service and labor, spiritual and educational obligations. This interaction is officially strengthened in the organizational structure of the military team. In addition, they will be stated in the military regulations, orders, regulations and manuals. The activities of the commanders will focus on making decisions, strengthening and managing these interactions. The system of service interaction is regularly decided, for example, the redistribution of military personnel in one or another process of service activity, the establishment of obligations and the distribution of tasks, the provision of reporting time and form, punishment in the presence of shortcomings in service, etc.). But, both during the service period and beyond, those who have willpower, consciousness and feelings interact. That is why service relationships cannot be completely separated from personal relationships, and personal relationships from non-service relationships. People who have specific feelings, volitional qualities, thinking and worldview, both during service and in non-service situations, enter into relationships. This indicates that the relationship between military personnel has a deep spiritual-emo-zional content.

Interaction in the unit has a very strong effect on the behavior of people. The internal subjective attitude of a soldier to his commander is important in forming in him a positive attitude towards military service. When, for some reason, this attitude is negative, submission is mandatory, and the service process is boring, resulting in disagreements and frustrated situations. On the contrary, the positive attitude between the commander and the soldier facilitates the service, making it a hobby. This will help to train the necessary combat qualities in the soldiers. In strengthening military discipline in units, the content of interaction is of great importance: where interaction is built on the basis of military regulations, military discipline is solid in that place.



The interaction in the military unit varies under the influence of various internal and external factors. The boldness of modern military equipment and weapons, their control by several people, incredibly increases the sense of responsibility in the unit and in each serviceman. Accuracy and vigilance in their control requires mutual compatibility in actions. All this unites military personnel around one team, increases the responsibility of each person for the overall work.

According to the influence it exerts on people, personal relationships occupy a special place in the system of relationships. Such relationships are stigmatized (like, dislike, indifference, friendship, benevolence, etc.). In everyday life, such relationships are not always paid attention to. However, personal relationships have a great power of influence, requiring constant attention as well as consistent management.

Various interactions and dialogues that military personnel carry out in the process of daily military service form a system of interaction in the team. It is in this process that forms of interaction between individuals and communities appear and develop. The system of relationships affects the methods of leadership in the team, the socio-psychological environment, traditions, military discipline and the attitude of the personal composition to their tasks. And these listed factors determine the level of development of the team.

It is known that the interaction in military units is regulated by Universal charters and moral standards. Such as mutual respect, combat friendliness, active participation in public affairs, the desire to help their comrades in any circumstances are characteristic of interaction based on military regulations.

The interaction between bosses and subordinates is based on such principles as singleness, maintaining a certain distance in relations between different categories of military personnel, mutual respect and authority of superiors. Unconditional submission to the chief and commanders does not hit the military man's personality on the ground. Because, their interests are mutually compatible, they serve one purpose for the protection of the motherland. The formation of interaction in a team based on military regulations will largely depend on the adaptation of soldiers to the team, their methods of communication and how mentally they are compatible. Knowing these indicators, it is possible to control the interaction in the unit.

In any form of relationship, various socio-psychological phenomena occur. One such phenomenon is imitation, and its place in the maturation of a person's personality is incomparable, any person imitates someone in life, tries to be like him. The language of psychologists, as they say, is one of the sources of social knowledge and experience in humans – imitation.

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

Competition has the power of human activating action.

It is advisable to use this phenomenon in increasing the level of combat and spiritual and educational training in units.

In addition again, the relationship between military personnel is divided into the relationship between bosses and subordinates, adults and small ones, as well as between mutual equals. The content of such relations is stated in the discipline regulations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Social thought or community thought is an important component of Community Psychology. The sum of opinions, assessments of members of a military unit in relation to a particular event is called social or collective opinion. Collective thought is a mass socio-psychological phenomenon that develops in the mutual exchange of ideas, thoughts, beliefs and feelings between people. A



large role in this process is played by the policy pursued by the state, and especially by the ideas that are being formed in our society. Team opinion is a specific solution of personal thoughts that have undergone certain changes in interactions. He is considered a very complex and rapidly changing phenomenon of the spiritual life of the team. Collective thought is a special form of expression of social consciousness, which in itself combines the elements (elements) of ideology and Social Psychology. Therefore, without forming a social opinion in the units, it is impossible to achieve a solid military discipline, high combat training, as well as the social activity of members of the military team. Collective thought is a phenomenon governed by the attention of one's essence. Its control can be directed to a certain side purposefully. Commanders, team activists, formal and informal leaders play a big role in the formation of ideology, ideas, ideas and goals in the military. The imitation of military personnel in relation to their commanders or comrades is of great importance in achieving unity in the team on a goyavi basis. In achieving ideological unity in a team, Social Thought serves as the basis. And for this, social thought should be unanimous and general. We have already mentioned the feature of rapid variability of team thought above, the main task of the commander is to direct these changes in the desired direction.

In this sense, one should not miss the time when soldiers are actively discussing this or that event. They come to one opinion or another in the process of stigmatized mutual discussion and discussion. In this situation, it is of great importance to explain the true cause and essence of the incident in order to get rid of misconceptions in certain soldiers. Sometimes the opinion of a separate person, either a leader or an ordinary member, can become the opinion of a whole-headed team. If thoughts in such people contradict the real goals of the group, one should be wary of them.

The only way to know, learn the opinion of a team is to be close to personal content. It is much more necessary to prevent especially important issues, let's say, negative individual thoughts before performing combat tasks. In order to form a correct and true social opinion in the unit, it will be necessary to make specific requirements for the team and for each military officer received separately. It is important to remember that the opinion of the team can have not only a positive, but also a negative impact on each member of the team. This thing becomes more characteristic of those units in which there is a negative social thought.

The all-military regulations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan indicate the need for officers to use collective opinion in every possible way in order to strengthen combat training and internal discipline in units.

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

The latter, however, are formed in the collaborative life activities of soldiers; such as the Joint Service of weapons and military equipment, the need to mutually agree on individual behavior when performing common tasks.

Thirdly, the inner feeling in the soldiers is considered. With the help of a soldier with a sense of respect and confidence in his comrade, the general work process turns into an uplifting activity.

The general characteristics characteristic of the military teams of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan are as follows:

- ✓ spiritual, moral and ideological unity;
- ✓ Personal and collective responsibility for the general worldview and defense of the motherland.



In the process of formation and unification of the team, a common system of spiritual values is created. Under the influence of spiritual values, the opinion of the military team is formed. As a team opinion, it is said to a set of opinions that arise in the team members in relation to any issue. Military activity is carried out in a military team, in the process of this activity, the mutual distribution of actions between military personnel is of great importance. Social thought in parts and divisions of the Armed Forces of our country fully corresponds to Social Thought on the scale of our entire society. This is the main factor in a solid military discipline and high combat training.

If the servicemen have the skills and abilities inherent in the team, interaction, as well as team activity, will be effective, continuous and without conflicts. Each team will have its own structure. The fact that members occupy a certain position, position, the interaction between them forms the structure of the team. In communities with a stable structure, the position of each serviceman is also solid and gives a good effect.

Team mood-a complex of emotions that arise in team members in relation to this or that phenomenon, team mood has a huge power of influence, which is the motive for the behavior and activity of military personnel. While some types of Team mood (passion, confidence in success, high spirits) are factors in its success, others (bad mood, distrust of one's own strength, boredom, sadness and dissatisfaction), on the contrary, reduce the capabilities of the team.

In addition, military teams will have their own traditions. The phenomenon of hopping any characteristic feature of the team with the passage of time is called a tradition. Phenomena that arise in interaction and relationships between people in society as a whole, and in the community in particular, in most cases fall into the form of tradition or tradition. The mood in the military unit, its activity and haet style, the leadership style of the commander, as well as the specific behavior of military personnel can also rise to the level of tradition. Traditions will be universal, national, territorial and collective. They serve as a kind of social "clay" in the team: it is traditions that keep the team in one whole. Together with this, it gives the team originality and charm. In content, traditions are divided into types of Labor, sports, combat, etc.

The team is also characterized by a more specific socio-psychological environment. The socio-psychological environment (micromuhit, moral environment) is a complex concept, which includes the feelings of each serviceman, the degree of satisfaction of social needs in them (communication, mutual respect, friendship, the degree of manifestation of their abilities, etc.) and the mood of the team. A complex of emotions and experiences that manifest themselves at the same time in all members of the team or in many of them is called a team mood.

If the mood in a particular person is equally dependent on physiological, psychological and other social factors, then the mood of the team is primarily the result of the entire system of social relations (economic, political, ideological, spiritual). And social life is determined by the material and spiritual conditions of human life.

Mood is a moving element of psychology and changes very quickly. The mood that appears in one person can quickly infect others and "spiritually nourish" them too. It is here that the socio-psychological law of imitation applies, according to which, in combination with positive circumstances, negative ones also quickly spread (for example, bad behavior, stupid fashion...). Bad mood occurs among military personnel. There are not only its ideological reasons, but also psychological ones. The most correct way to prevent negative moods is to introduce the requirements of the regulations in the unit, to properly organize service, labor and rest, as well as to take care of military personnel in every possible way. It is important to regularly inform military personnel about the situation in our country and in the world. First of all, the commanders themselves must have confidence and freshness in their activities. They just need to get carried away and prevent the negative moods that have arisen in one or more military personnel in time.



Military traditions formed in teams are a source of positive mood: such as taking a military oath, line examination, examination of weapons and military equipment, evening destruction, admission of young soldiers to the team, celebrations, guard exchange, submitting a combat flag to the military unit.

Another of the determining factors for the socio-psychological environment in the military community is Prestige (Prestige or prestige), which is a kind of form of interaction. Reputation is the socio-psychological influence that one person (group) transfers to another person (group). For example, the influence of a leader or commander on his subordinates, on the students of the teacher, on the personality of the team and on the lower organizations of higher organizations. With the emergence of a group, a phenomenon of prestige also appears, and it becomes an integral component of communication – relationships between people. The authority of the unit commander is the main condition for success in strengthening military discipline among military personnel, in the process of their training and education. It should not be forgotten that a respected commander has a much greater power of influence than a discredited commander.

However, it is never possible to gain a reputation with violence. Reputation is a product of the existing interaction in the team, as well as positive qualities in a particular person. In prestige, respect for that person always finds expression, confidence in his strength and capabilities. Another importance of prestige is that without it, not a single organizational activity can be carried out in society and in a separate military unit.

Reputation has the power to convince. A person who has it is able to strongly influence those around him. Trust in a respected person in the team is the factor that makes this team chipable and serves as a bulib. Any team can have not one, but several dignitaries: a commander, a good specialist, military team activists, an athlete, etc. Also among ordinary soldiers, many such are found. The reputation of an ordinary military man is a criterion that indicates that he occupies a special high position among his comrades-in-arms, and is based on respect, experience, knowledge, abilities, moral-psychological and physical qualities in him. But this should be noted with regret that we are used to understanding the position of adults or commanders in the concept of prestige in life. Such a one-sided view of Reputation is considered contrary to the principle of educating military personnel in a team. It is the authoritative military personnel among ordinary soldiers who will have a great chance of educating other members of the team. The presence of a large number of dignitaries in the military unit indicates the wealth, variety of the spiritual life of the team, the breadth of its capabilities. It should also be noted that the presence of a large number of dignitaries in the team – people with great influence – can sometimes also provoke the occurrence of an unhealthy environment in this team-the formation of small groups of opposites. As a result, the team is divided into small groups and weakened.

Discipline is also a kind of socio-psychological phenomenon in military units, governed by such means as Universal Charter and moral norms, orders and instructions of commanders, social and collective opinion, traditions, prestige. On the basis of any discipline, including military discipline lays law and morality. Universal charters regulate military discipline, relations between military personnel, as well as how to act in certain conditions that arise in daily service activities.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, it is worth saying that the main reason for the violation of military discipline lies in the fact that military personnel are partially or completely unaware of all-military regulations. That is why it is of great importance to achieve the knowledge of military charters by soldiers and sergeants. His methodology plays an important role in teaching military discipline. The teaching of the statutes usually begins with the officer's story about them, with an explanation. He tells young soldiers about the types of military regulations, for what purpose they were created, their



importance in combat training. And after that, reading and studying individual substances, they proceed to strengthening them with vital examples. Some officers, on the other hand, go the wrong way in teaching statutes – requiring military personnel to memorize certain substances or rules to the fullest. This attitude leads to the coldness of people in relation to their tasks, to the weakening of mental activity in them. The following are the main conditions for the presence of a positive socio-psychological environment in the team: stable composition of the team, psychological compatibility between personal content, everyone's effort for the overall result.

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