



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MILITARY TEAMS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Khasanov Nurmukhammad Khaydarali ugli

Master of the Faculty of Military Education of Ferghana State University

Article history:

Received: 20th February 2023

Accepted: 20th March 2023

Published: 17th April 2023

Abstract:

In this article, the formation and unification of the military team, as well as the fact that each team has its own characteristics, the fighting spirit in the military team has a great influence, and with this fighting spirit, it overcomes any difficulties in front of it. and the factors determining the socio-psychological environment in the military community.

Keywords: Military community, collective thought, moral value, military serviceman, event, tradition, economic, political, ideological, spiritual

In the process of formation and unification of the team, a common system of moral values is created. The opinion of the military community is formed under the influence of moral values. *Team opinion* refers to the set of opinions that members of the team have about a certain issue. Military activity is carried out in a military team, in the course of this activity, mutual distribution of actions among military personnel is of great importance. *The social opinion* in the parts and divisions of the Armed Forces of our country fully corresponds to the social opinion of our society as a whole. This is the main factor of strong military discipline and high combat readiness.

If military personnel have team-specific skills and competencies, interaction and teamwork will be effective, continuous, and conflict-free. Each team will have its own structure. Occupancy of a certain status and position of members, mutual relations between them constitute the structure of the community. In teams with a stable structure, the position of each serviceman is strong and gives good results.

Team mood is a complex of emotions that appear in team members in relation to this or that event. The mood of the team has a great influence and is the motive of the behavior and activity of military personnel. Some types of team mood (enthusiasm, confidence in success, upbeat mood) are a factor in its success, while others (bad mood, lack of confidence in one's own strength, boredom, frustration and dissatisfaction) on the contrary, reduce the potential of the team.

In addition, military communities have their own traditions. The phenomenon of preserving some characteristic of the community over time is called tradition. The phenomena that appear in the *interaction and relations* between people in society in general, and in the community in particular, are in many cases in the form of custom or tradition. The mood in the military unit, its activity and way of life, the leadership style of the commander, and the unique behavior of military personnel can also rise to the level of tradition. Traditions are universal, national, regional and collective. They act as a kind of social "glue" in the community: it is the traditions that hold the community together. At the same time, it gives the team its uniqueness and charm. By content, traditions are divided into *work, sports, combat* and others.

Also, the community is characterized by its own social and psychological environment. The socio-psychological environment (microenvironment, moral environment) is a complex concept, which includes the feelings of each military serviceman, the level of satisfaction of social needs in them (communication, mutual respect, friendship, manifestation of abilities level of doing etc.) and gets the mood of the team. A set of feelings and experiences that are manifested by all members of the team or most of them at the same time is called team mood.

If the mood of an individual is equally dependent on physiological, psychological and other social factors, then collective mood is primarily the result of the entire system of social relations (economic, political, ideological, spiritual). Social life is determined by the material and spiritual conditions of people's lives.

Mood is a dynamic element of psychology and changes very quickly. The mood that appears in one person can quickly spread to others and "feed them spiritually". It is here that the socio-psychological law of imitation applies, according to which, together with positive situations, negative situations spread quickly (for example, bad behavior, stupid fashion...). Bad mood is common among military personnel. There are no ideological reasons for it, but there are psychological reasons. The most correct way to prevent negative moods is to introduce the requirements of the regulations in the unit, to properly organize service, work and rest, as well as to take care of military personnel in every way. It is important to regularly inform military personnel about the situation in our country and the world. First of all, the commanders themselves should have confidence and freshness in their activities. They should prevent and prevent negative moods that have just appeared in one or more military personnel. Military traditions formed in the

teams are a source of positive mood: military oath taking, line review, weapons and military equipment inspection, evening parade, acceptance of young soldiers into the team, holidays, changing of the guard, handing over the battle flag to the military unit and others.

One of the factors determining the socio-psychological environment in the military community is reputation, which is a special form of mutual relations. 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, a teacher on his students, a team on an individual, and higher organizations on lower organizations. With the emergence of a group, the phenomenon of reputation also appears, and it becomes an integral part of communication and relations between people. The reputation of the unit commander is the main condition for success in strengthening military discipline among military personnel, in the process of training and educating them. It should not be forgotten that a reputable commander has much more influence than a disreputable commander.

However, you can never win a reputation through violence. Reputation is a product of existing relationships in the community and positive qualities of an individual. Reputation always expresses respect for that person, confidence in his strength and capabilities. Another importance of reputation is that without it, not a single organizational activity can be carried out in society and in a separate military unit.

Reputation is persuasive. A person who has it can have a strong influence on those around him. Trust in a respected person in the team serves as a uniting factor of this team. Any team can have not one, but several authoritative people: a commander, a good specialist, activists of a military team, an athlete, etc. There are also many such among ordinary soldiers. The reputation of an ordinary military serviceman is a criterion indicating that he occupies a unique high position among his fellow soldiers, and is based on his respect, experience, knowledge, abilities, moral, psychological and physical qualities. However, it should be noted with regret that we are used to understanding the position of elders or commanders in the concept of prestige.

Such a one-sided approach to reputation is contrary to the principle of training military personnel as a team. It is the respected military personnel among the common soldiers who have a great opportunity to educate other members of the team. A large number of dignitaries in a military unit indicates the richness, diversity, and breadth of the community's spiritual life. It should also be mentioned that the presence of a large number of influential people in the team sometimes leads to the creation of an unhealthy environment in the team - conflicting small groups. can also cause its formation. As a result, the team is divided into small groups and weakens.

Discipline is also a unique socio-psychological phenomenon in military units, and it is governed by means such as general military regulations and moral standards, orders and instructions of commanders, social and collective opinion, traditions, reputation. Any discipline, including military discipline, is based on law and morality. General military regulations regulate military discipline, relations between military personnel, and how to act in certain situations that arise in daily service activities.

The following are the main conditions for a positive social and psychological environment in the team:

- stable composition of the team;
- psychological compatibility between personal content;
- everyone's effort for a common result.

Experiments show that the main reason for the violation of military discipline is the partial or complete ignorance of military regulations by military personnel. That is why it is of great importance to get soldiers and sergeants to know military regulations. Its methodology plays an important role in teaching military discipline. The teaching of regulations usually begins with the officer's story and explanation of them. He tells young soldiers about the types of military regulations, their purpose, and their importance in combat training. After that, they will read and learn individual subjects and strengthen them with real life examples.

Some officers, however, go the wrong way in teaching the regulations - they require the soldiers to memorize certain articles or rules in their entirety. Such an attitude leads to coldness of people in relation to their tasks and weakening of their mental activity.

REFERENCES:

1. Khasanov, Nurmukhammad, and Maftuna Ziyakulova. "USING OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN MOTHERLAND LESSONS." *Студенческий* 25 (2020): 101-102.
2. Khasanov, N., & Ziyakulova, M. (2020). USING OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN MOTHERLAND LESSONS. *Студенческий*, (25), 101-102.
3. Khasanov, Nurmukhammad, and Maftuna Ziyakulova. "USING OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN MOTHERLAND LESSONS." *Студенческий* 25 (2020): 101-102.
4. Khasanov, N. and Ziyakulova, M., 2020. USING OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN MOTHERLAND LESSONS. *Студенческий*, (25), pp.101-102.
5. Khasanov N, Ziyakulova M. USING OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN MOTHERLAND LESSONS. *Студенческий*. 2020(25):101-2.
6. Nurmukhammad, Khasanov. "The Peculiarities of The Organization of Military-Patriotic Education in Secondary Schools." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON HUMAN COMPUTING STUDIES* 3.2.
7. Nurmukhammad, K. The Peculiarities of The Organization of Military-Patriotic Education in Secondary Schools. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON HUMAN COMPUTING STUDIES*, 3(2).

8. Nurmukhammad, Khasanov. "The Peculiarities of The Organization of Military-Patriotic Education in Secondary Schools." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON HUMAN COMPUTING STUDIES* 3, no. 2.
9. Nurmukhammad, K., The Peculiarities of The Organization of Military-Patriotic Education in Secondary Schools. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON HUMAN COMPUTING STUDIES*, 3(2).
10. Nurmukhammad K. The Peculiarities of The Organization of Military-Patriotic Education in Secondary Schools. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON HUMAN COMPUTING STUDIES*.;3(2).
11. Khasanov Nurmukhammad. Organizing and carrying out military-patriotic education in educational institutions of the republic of Uzbekistan. *INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT*. Vol. 5 No. Conference (2020): ICDSIIL-20