

MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY AND ITS IMPORTANCE

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ABSTRACT

The article of military psychologists and sociologists should be noted as a result of the reforms being implemented to further improve the Armed Forces. The Ministry of Defense, in turn, is conducting a series of practical studies to improve the skills and professional experience of officers in the newly established area. In this regard, the practical training of psychologists and sociologists in the military unit of Tashkent Military District is a proof of our opinion. During the three-day training session, senior officers and specialists from all military units of the country participated in the training. The training was conducted by the leading officers of the Main Department for Educational and Ideological Affairs and the Socio-Psychological Department of the Ministry of Defense. Colonel Hasan Khalilov, Head of the Department of Educational and Enlightenment Affairs of the Ministry of Defense, and Lieutenant Colonel Sherzod Ravshanov, Head of the Department of Socio-Psychological Studies, made theoretical presentations on the existing programs to address existing problems. Military training in a number of foreign armies without a brief overview of the system of military professional training. In their institutions, military-pedagogical training would not be complete.

Keywords: Military, military training, defense, education, Ministry.

INTRODUCTION

The solution to this task is the subject of special pedagogical research. For the following article, please visit: Officers at military schools in Germany and Great Britain some aspects of the military training system and basic strengths and weaknesses of ideas. Due to the serious changes that have occurred in the world and NATO with other geopolitical and military-strategic processes. It is important to educate the military on the spiritual and spiritual needs of the military subject to change. In military educational institutions of the leading countries. Military-political interests of states in this type of preparation, in general requirements and military personnel training, pedagogical and psychological science factors such as the state of recruitment of soldiers and officers, their military training system. Theoretical and practical training of future teachers. The status and development of foreign scientists are the subject of scientific research. Summarized research on military training the results are theoretical as the training of officer personnel in western countries relationship to established philosophical, social, psychological and military concepts indicates that he relies on.

USA, Germany, UK and NATO the future teacher education system at universities in the countries of the world rationalism, neologism, existentialism, neopositivism, pragmatism, based on neofrism and other trends and trends.

Materials and Methods

Basic to be provided to U.S. Army personnel personnel training and training of subordinates amongst the demands of the military know how to build a strong team, interact with subordinates the right attitude, confidence and self-confidence the ways in which subordinates

can justify their actions plays an important role. Includes commanding staff training system. It combines three aspects: vocational training in military educational institutions gain some experience and independence in various positions during the military service preparation. Prior to appointment, he was in subordination to this candidate experience in managing people. The importance of military education is that it is a professional military. The three main qualities of a leader are directed at the formation of a student: be knowledgeable, responsible, and committed to their work to stay. The efforts of the organizers in the training of officers at the professional level are aimed at solving this problem. Peace in commanders to control the subordinates during times of war and in combat abilities ". American Corps of Officers. The state, political, and social status of such a high degree of self-esteem and in the course of the prolonged and purposeful work of the military authorities. American Press Training in the 1970s for Officers Training in Schools. At the time, the army was involved in the transition to a contractual system shortcomings have been widely discussed. In particular, cadets at military colleges Good for effective training of subordinates in the training process commander-in-chief, which is very important for him, Enough to master the ability to express clearly, confidently and concisely was ignored.

As a result, the Ministry of Defense has an officer and began to focus on personal content in the production process. Based on the above, it is important to note that the military training school The graduate must be an intelligent officer with extensive knowledge. that is why In US universities, the volume of military science is higher than the total hours of study Not more than 15% of first-year students in the social sciences at military colleges up to 50% in the syllabus, up to 30% in the second year and third year Up to 60%, up to 70% in the fourth year. Military-pedagogical for future officers of the US Armed Forces training bases are formed in military colleges. So cadets West Point Teaching is an intellectual, physical endurance and to learn how to communicate with people lichnocht ". Military instructors. The cadets are in front of them with their knowledge and skills persuading the subordinates to perform their assigned tasks as well the formation of a capable leader-officer. Therefore, study military disciplines included in college curricula and the commanding qualities and skills of the students throughout the course should be formed. General psychology, military management in general education basics, teaching methodology, sociology and content management problems such as problems.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Military psychology is the research, design, and application of psychological theories and empirical data towards understanding, predicting, and countering behaviours in friendly and enemy forces, or in civilian populations. There is particular emphasis on behaviours that may be undesirable, threatening, or potentially dangerous to the conduct of military operations. Military psychology utilizes multiple psychology sub-disciplines to encourage resiliency among military troops and counteract enemy forces for military victories.^[1] The stressors and mental illnesses studied under military psychology are not specific to the military. However, soldiers often face unique combinations of stressors within combat and war settings, and may go on to experience stress-related psychiatric disorders.^[2] Specific examples of the issues faced by military personnel include posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), guilt, family and partner difficulties, and nightmares and flashbacks. Applied military psychology is especially focused on counseling, and treatment of stress and fatigue of military personnel and their families. The military is a group of individuals who are usually trained and equipped to perform national security tasks in unique and often chaotic and trauma-filled situations. These situations can include the front-lines of battle, national emergencies, allied assistance, or the disaster response scenarios where they are providing

relief-aid for the host populations of both friendly and enemy states. Though many psychologists may have a general understanding with regards to a humans response to traumatic situations, military psychologists are uniquely trained and experienced specialists in applied science and practice among this special population. While the soldiers may be providing direct aid to the victims of events, military psychologists are providing specialized aid to both soldiers, their families, and the victims of military operations as they cope with the often "normal" response or reaction to uncommon and abnormal circumstances.

In addition to the specialized roles previously mentioned, military psychologists often study the dynamics, train people in, and consult on hostage negotiations. In some cases the psychologists might not be the one directly handling the hostage situation, but hostage negotiators find value in resolving the hostage crisis using many of the scientific principles that are derived from the science of psychology. In addition, many of the principles of the scientific discipline of clinical psychology have their roots in the work of the early military psychologists of World War II. Another common practice domain for military psychologists is in performing fitness for duty evaluations, especially in high risk and high reliability occupations. The set of unique challenges often faced by those in the military and the professions of arms such as: police, strategic security, and protective services personnel, the ability to perform reliable and accurate fitness for duty evaluations adds value and maximizes the human capital investment in the workplace by optimizing retention of the talents of active and prospective service men and women while minimizing risk in many areas including violence, mishap, and injury potential. The types of fitness evaluations include both basic entry examinations and career progression examinations such as those conducted when individuals are seeking promotion, higher-classification clearance status, and specialized, hazardous, and mission critical working conditions. When operational commanders become concerned about the impact of continuous, critical, and traumatic operations on those in their command, they often consult with a military psychologist. Military psychologists can assess, diagnose, treat and recommend the duty status most suitable for the optimal well-being of the individual, group, and organization. Events that affect the mental state, resilience or psychological assets and vulnerabilities of the warrior and the command are where military psychologists are most equipped to meet the unique challenges and provide expert care and consultation to preserve the behavioural health of the fighting force.^[5] The fitness evaluations might lead to command directed administrative actions or provide the information necessary to make decisions by a medical board or other tribunal and must be thoroughly conducted by non-biased individuals with the experience and training necessary to render a professional opinion that is critical to key decision makers. Military psychologists must be well versed in the art and science of psychology as specialized applied practice professionals. They must also be highly competent generalists in the military profession, and be able to understand both professions well enough to examine human behavior in the context of military operations. It takes the psychologist several years beyond the doctorate to develop the expertise necessary to understand how to integrate psychology with the complex needs of the military.

CONCLUSION

Another very select and infrequent use of military psychology is in the interview of subjects, the interrogation of prisoners, and the vetting of those who may provide information of operational or intelligence value that would enhance outcomes of friendly military operations or reduce friendly and enemy casualties. Psychology's scientific principles applied here allow the interviewer, agent, or interrogator to get as much information as possible through non-invasive means without the need to resort to active measures or risk violating the rules of

engagement, host nation agreements, international and military law or crossing the threshold of the Geneva Conventions' guidelines to which the United States and its allies subscribe, regardless of the status of many of the modern belligerent countries on the international laws and United Nations agreements.

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