



**ACADEMICIA**  
**An International**  
**Multidisciplinary**  
**Research Journal**  
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01161.7**

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEES OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

**Boltaboyev. Abdugani\*; Yusupov Arabboy\*\*; Mansurov Mashrabboy\*\*\***

\*Teachers,

Faculty of Military Education of Fergana State University,  
UZBEKISTAN

\*\*Student,

Faculty of Military Education of Fergana State University  
Uzbekistan, Fergana, UZBEKISTAN

\*\*\*Student,

Faculty of Military Education of Fergana State University  
Uzbekistan, Fergana, UZBEKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT

*This article informs about, the formation and unification of the military team, as well as the fact that each team which has its own characteristics, the great influence of the fighting spirit in the military team, and any difficulties encountered with this fighting mood victory, as well as the factors that determine the socio-psychological environment in the military community.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Military Community, Collective Opinion, Moral Value, Serviceman, Mood, Tradition, Economics, Politics, Ideological Reasons, Spiritual.*

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### INTRODUCTION

In the process of formation and unification of the community, a common system of spiritual values is created. Spiritual values shape the mindset of the military community. A team opinion is a set of opinions that members have about an issue. Military activity is carried out in a military team, and in the process of this activity, 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 in 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

will have its own structure. The position of the members in a certain position, the relationship between them, forms the structure of the team. In teams with a stable structure, the position of each serviceman is also strong and gives good results.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

A team mood is a set of feelings that a team member has about an event. The mood of the team is very influential and it is the motivation for the behavior and activities of the military. 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 the community in particular, in interactions and relationships between people, often take the form of a custom or tradition. The mood in a military unit, its activities and lifestyle, the commander's leadership style, and the specific behaviors of military personnel 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.

A unique socio-psychological environment also characterizes the community. Socio-psychological environment (microenvironment, moral environment) is a complex concept, which includes the feelings of each serviceman, the degree of satisfaction of their social needs (communication, mutual respect, friendship, abilities) level of performance, etc.), and 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 and other social factors, then the mood of the community is primarily the result of the whole system of social relations (economic, political, ideological, and spiritual). Social life is determined by the material and spiritual conditions of human life.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

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, along with the positive, the negative also spreads quickly (for example, bad behavior, stupid fashion etc.). Bad moods are common among military personnel. It has no ideological reasons, but 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, commanders need to have confidence and alertness in their work. They need to be able to detect and prevent in a timely manner the negative moods that have just emerged in one or more military personnel. The military traditions formed in the 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 also 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 among servicemen and in training and educating them. It is important to remember that a reputable commander has more influence than a non-reputable commander does.

Nevertheless, 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 that 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 and 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 this team. Any team can have not one, but several reputable people: a commander, a good specialist, military activists, an athlete, and so on. There are also many such soldiers. The reputation of an ordinary serviceman is a measure of his high position among his colleagues, based on respect, experience, knowledge, skills, moral, psychological and physical qualities. However, it is unfortunate to note 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 contradicts the principle of educating servicemen in the community. It is the privileged servicemen among the ordinary soldiers 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 and diversity of the spiritual life of the community, its wide range of opportunities. It should also be noted that the presence of a large number of people with prestige in a community - a great influence - sometimes leads to the emergence of an unhealthy environment in this community - a small group of opposing parties can also cause As a result, the team is divided into small 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.

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

- Stable team structure;
- Psychological compatibility between personnel;
- Everyone works for the overall result;

## CONCLUSION

Experience has shown that the main reason for military discipline violations is that military personnel are partially or completely unaware of 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 the 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. In addition, some officers go the wrong way in teaching the rules - they require the military to memorize certain articles or rules completely. This attitude leads to indifference to their duties and a weakening of their mental activity.

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