



SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE FORMATION AND DIGEST OF THE
MILITARY TEAM

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada komandirlar tomonidan harbiy jamoani boshqarish va jipslashtirish, qo'l ostidagi bo'usinuvchilarni tarbiyalash, ularda jamoa tarbiyasi shakllantirish va tarbiyalash davomida jamoada mardlik, jasorat, qahramonlik, matonat, dadillik, mustaqillik, tashabbuskorlik, faollik va intizomlilik sifatlarini oshirish borasida ayrim ko'rsatmalar keltirilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *harbiy jamoa, harbiy jamoadagi shaxsiy tarkibni jipsligi, harbiy xizmatchilarning tarbiya tamoyillari, intizom, jamoaviylik tamoyili.*

Abstract: *In this article, commanders manage and consolidate the military team, train their subordinates, and in the process of forming and educating them in team education, there are some points about improving the qualities of bravery, courage, heroism, tenacity, courage, independence, initiative, activity and discipline in the team. instructions are provided.*

Key words: *military team, cohesion of personnel in the military team, principles of education of military personnel, discipline, principle of teamwork.*

The personality of a military serviceman is the primary social and moral asset of our armed forces. As a subject of military activity, a defender of the homeland, he is a member of the military team.

A military team, which is a type of social society, is formed as a result of the interaction and relations of people due to their joint activities. The social quality of a person is the need to communicate with other people. As a result of communication, a person acquires knowledge, gains experience, adds his strength to the strength of others, and performs tasks that he cannot perform alone. However, random and uneducated relationships cannot be the necessary conditions for the development of a person. To be a real team, you need a stable group of people. Common tasks and living conditions before them lead to the establishment and structure of a strong social society.

The practical factor of spiritual rapprochement of military personnel, rapprochement of their character traits, and later turning into a highly developed team is the set (summary) of military activity.

In the process of performing common tasks, communication between military personnel improves, management and organizational processes become easier, and their characters and perspectives become closer.

Thus, a military team refers to an organized group of military personnel who are always ready for combat, acquire military knowledge and conduct general military activities for the defense of the homeland.



We all know that we cannot form a military team by putting this group into the weapons, duties, lifestyle, household and recreation system of its department in the unit. We need to establish work-related and even friendship.

High moral, moral, willful qualities, first of all, patriotism, feelings of loyalty to the Motherland, the people and the President are brought up in military personnel. This gives the fighter a deep ideological conviction that the work of independence, progress and prospects are right. It also educates all military personnel in the spirit of the national idea and the ideology of independence.

Gypsum can be defined as a socio-psychological phenomenon in which the highest level of moral, ideological, military-professional and interpersonal-domestic relations of servicemen is realized in their joint activities.

Commanders can see the cohesion of the military team in the following areas of cooperation of personnel:

Ideological-moral unity is implemented in the worldviews, knowledge, views and beliefs, needs, goals, motives and principles of military servicemen for joint military activities.

In the military professional field, agility manifests itself in combat organization and unity.

In the interpersonal - household sphere, cohesion is manifested as psychological compatibility, it is carried out in the domestic, non-service, communication of military personnel without conflicts.

It is very important to create a core of activists and start working with it in organizing and mobilizing the team. Speaking about the experience of organizing activists, we can remember: *“If the team is brought up in the spirit of unity, it will be easy to solve any difficult problems in this team”*.

As a rule, the concept of a military community is used in relation to communities that have reached a high level in their social development. Because of this, there are several signs of the team's maturity. These are:

1. The main sign of a mature team is the ideological unity of a group of servicemen, the unity of their main interests and moral principles, and a high level of awareness of teamwork;
2. Another sign is the unity of goals, activity process and performed tasks;
3. The community is also defined by a healthy socio-psychological climate, discipline and political-spiritual state.

The initial conditions for the formation of a team, the existence of common interests and tasks for people to live and work together. It begins with interpersonal and intra-group communication in the presence of initial conditions, communication-community formation and its psychology is the main method and tool.

The important characteristics of the community are its ability to meet the needs and social conditions for the life and development of each of its members.

Another important feature is close contact with other communities.



Our Armed Forces have many different primary military communities. There are many similarities in their psychology and structure.

First of all, they are all military teams, and each military serviceman is different from each other.

Reasons for differences between military teams:

1. Military professional characteristics:

- the form, type of activity or appointment to perform any task;
- depending on the type of armed forces;
- teams of military educational institutions;

2. division of servicemen into service categories:

- officers;
- sergeants;
- to the soldiers.

It is also divided by military specialty.

According to the nature of the activity, the characteristics of the personnel and other objective conditions, military teams also differ from each other by psychological characteristics. First of all, communication within the team is taken into account. In some communities, communication is only about work, and in others, they have friendly communication.

Microgroups formed by military personnel within the military community or other units are formed as a result of friendships and mutual interests of people.

Each serviceman can be a member of several teams: first his unit, then others.

Each community has its own socio-psychological structure, its elements include individuals and microgroups who play a specific role in community life and activities, occupy a specific position within the community, and microgroups.

Sometimes elements of false team spirit and false friendship can be found in some military communities. False collectivism is expressed in the struggle with indifference to goals and tasks.

The psychology of false collectivism is an attempt to hide the negative situation in the community through external "beauty".

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the military community is a very complex organism that lives and develops according to its own special laws. Knowledge of the features and laws of development of the psychology of the military team and their skillful use will allow the commander to successfully solve the tasks of increasing combat readiness.

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