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PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE MANIFESTATION OF WILL-WINNING QUALITIES IN MILITARY-PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

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Annotation: This article studies the manifestation of willpower in military-professional activities, their composition, and the impact of this process on the activities of military personnel. The results of empirical studies of the study of willpower in military personnel are also analyzed.

Keywords:military psychologist, professional activity, strong-willed qualities, responsibility, initiative, courage, independence, perseverance, determination, enthusiasm, attentiveness, goal-orientedness.

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются особенности проявления волевых качеств в военно профессиональной деятельности, их структура и влияние данного процесса на эффективность служебной деятельности военнослужащих. Проведён также анализ результатов эмпирических исследований, посвящённых изучению волевых качеств у военнослужащих.

Ключевые слова: военный психолог, профессиональная деятельность, волевые качества, ответственность, инициативность, смелость, самостоятельность, настойчивость, решительность, энтузиазм, внимательность, целеустремленность.

Introduction.

Changes in the military-political situation in the world and armed conflicts require developed countries to pay special attention to the armed forces. According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), "in the last decade, military budget expenditures have increased by 9.9% in the USA, 60% in China, 57% in Russia, 44% in India, 48% in Germany, 21% in France, and 14% in the UK." The bulk of the allocated funds is being spent on equipping the army with new types of modern weapons. In higher educational institutions and research centers around the world, research is being conducted to study the socio-psychological factors of stabilizing the moral and psychological state of military personnel. In this regard, there is a need for a rapid and reliable assessment of the moral and psychological state of military personnel through psychodiagnostics and the study of socio-psychological factors for its stabilization.

Materials and methods.

A person's commitment to his profession is related to his ability to see his future in that profession. As SL Rubinstein noted, the purpose of any activity is to consciously foresee future professional activity [1].

The study, assessment, and stabilization of the moral and psychological state of military personnel is a multifaceted and complex process. Uzbek psychologists E.Yu. Agzamova (individual-psychological characteristics of internal affairs officers), L.B. Bekniyazova (psychological characteristics of early adolescent adaptation), S.N. Juraeva (psychological aspects of professional formation), N.A. Mirashirova (social-psychological portrait), N.G. Odilova (moral self-awareness of adolescents), G.B. Shaumarov, A.I. Rasulov (psychodiagnostic study of personality), S.B. Rakhimmirzaev (factor of psychological compatibility of contract military personnel), N.S. Safaev (essence of the phenomenon of national self-awareness), U.B. Shamsiev (mechanism of self-

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awareness and socialization), S.M. Tuychieva (psychological characteristics of moral education in students) have scientifically investigated the problem. From the perspective of professional, tactical, and professional competence in the activities of military personnel, Z.Sh. Alimardonov (improving the professional competence of future officers), A.A. Dzhabbarov (leadership qualities of military personnel), N.Zh. Eshnaev (training professional military personnel), A.A. Nurullaev (destructive influences directed at military personnel), L.U. Ravshanov (military serviceman image), R.S. Samarov (theoretical approaches to defense activities), A.A. Saidov (managerial competence of commanding officers in the Armed Forces system), F.T. Shermatov (professional stress in future officers), and Zh.R. Shukurov (psychological aspects of the development of emotional intelligence in future officers) conducted their research.

In the scientific research of scholars from the Commonwealth of Independent States, such as S. Vorontsov, S. Zavyalov, M.Yu. Zelenkov, V. Utkin, P. Shitov, E. Chinukvadze, and others, new trends, forms, and methods of moral and psychological preparation have been scientifically investigated. I.N. Yeliseev, N. Copeland, V.F. Misyur, and others identified the biosphere, technosphere, and psychosphere as the primary factors influencing the activities of military personnel. A. Barabanshikov, V. Cheban, and others studied the personality of military personnel in combat operations; M.I. Dyachenko, L.A. Kandibovich, A.G. Karayani, and others studied the influence of active actions of the serviceman in the performance of combat tasks; Yu.I. Andriyenko, V.V. Bogmasera, V.A. Yadov, V.N. Myasishev, D.N. Uznadze, M.G. Chesovskaya, and others have scientifically researched the current problems of forming the moral and psychological state of cadets within the internal affairs system.

Among foreign scholars, M. Breakwell, J. Darley, J. Fadiman, G. Gary, S. Hammond, A. Jordan, Ch. Chav, A. Smith, F. Robert, and others have scientifically investigated the psychodiagnostic study of personality, while G. David, L. Fonksaypova, T. Leone, and others have studied the psychological features of military-moral education for military personnel.

The phenomenon of the moral-psychological state has existed as a psychological problem since ancient times and has been highly valued by military practitioners and theorists, great commanders, and military leaders of all eras. The concept of morality was studied by many of our great ancestors, such as Imam Bukhari, Imam Maturidi, Burhanuddin Marginani, Abdulkhaliq Gijduvani, Bahauddin Naqshband, Khwarizmi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ahmad Fergani, Ibn Sina, Mirzo Ulugbek, and Alisher Navoi, who developed a whole set of moral criteria—the code of Eastern morality.

According to research, 37% of soldiers who participate in combat experience fear before the battle, 43% during the battle, and 20% after the battle. In battles, only 20-25% of soldiers independently perform the necessary actions, such as shooting at targets, purposeful movement on the battlefield, etc., while the rest are active only when they see the commander. In his absence, they hide in a safe place, simulate the failure of equipment and weapons, receive mental and physical injuries, and also try to join the ranks of wounded comrades [2].

Result and discussion.

Regarding the moral and psychological state, scholars of our time also have their own views, and the morality of military personnel is distinguished by such qualities as patriotism, courage, combat comradeship, not leaving the battlefield, remaining faithful to the Oath to the Motherland, and fulfilling military duty until the last moment of one's life.

The specificity of military-professional activity, along with the full performance of various tasks in any situation, requires a number of abilities from them, such as endurance, determination, courage, initiative in difficult and limited conditions. This is associated with the volitional qualities of military personnel. In psychology, various methods are used to study the volitional qualities of a person.The

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psychological aspects of the formation of strong-willed qualities in military personnel occupy a special place. There are a number of views among scientists on the psychological study of strong-willed qualities.

Including,Various approaches that serve to form the will in a person are considered as an important factor determining the life of society in philosophical, psychological, pedagogical, legal, spiritual, religious-philosophical terms, in the works of past thinkers such as Aristotle's "On the Soul", Abu Nasr Al-Farabi's "City of Virtuous People", Abu Ali Ibn Sina's "Risalatut-tair", Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Qutadgu Bilig", Alisher Navoi's "Mahbub-ul Qulub", Huseyn Voiz Kashifi's "Futuvvatnamei Sultani; Akhloqi Muhsini", I. Kant's "Metaphysics of Morals" Ideas about volitional processes such as self-awareness, self-management, self-control, education, and evaluation have been put forward [3].

Some aspects of the problems of the category of will in Uzbekistan were scientifically studied by GISattorova, NIKhalilova, EG'.Goziev. These scientists mainly studied the diagnostics and psychocorrection of volitional qualities in early adolescents, the psychological features of the formation of self-control in adolescence [4].

Among the scientists from the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, LI Bozhovich, LS Vygotsky, AIVysosky, A. Ivannikov, Ye.P. Ilin, AFLazursky, SL Rubinstein, VNSelivanov, DNUznadze, GIChelpanov, Sh.N. Chkhartishvili and others The quantitative aspects of comparing willpower qualities, the emergence of willpower based on externally acquired stimulation, the level of difficulty of obstacles and the importance of actions, the fact that willpower is a driving force for motivation, and the fact that willpower has its own original approach have been studied in the studies [5].

Among foreign scientists are N. Ax, V. Wundt, W. James, J. Piaget, T. Ribault and others. Although the problem of will has been widely studied, in the 1930s, the importance of studying will decreased significantly in Western countries and the United States, and in some countries, due to the complexity of the concept of will, there were situations where scientific sources and textbooks did not include information and texts related to it [6].

It is natural that the study of volitional qualities requires not only general psychological approaches, but also consideration of many conceptual foundations of the problem of its study. Also, in explaining the issue of will and volitional qualities, such approaches as motivational approach, regulatory and free choice are introduced. In addition, scientists separately touch upon the content of three important aspects in explaining the phenomenon of will. Namely, choosing an action, initiating an action and controlling one's own behavior.

The study of will has a long history, starting with the discovery of the nature of the human mind, and with the accumulation of certain knowledge, a scientific approach to understanding the nature of a person's will has emerged.

In an analysis of the methods used in dissertation research conducted in our country by Professor AIRasulov, it was noted that methods for studying the motivation, emotion, and volitional spheres of a person were used most often (20.33%) [7].

One of these is MVChumakov's questionnaire "Volitional qualities of a person", which was used by MBNarzullayeva, GI Sattarova, ZhDRamazonov, FTEgamberdiev, GOTulyaganova, AETuraxonov in their research to determine volitional qualities [8].

MV Chumakov's questionnaire "Volitional qualities of a person" [9] was modified by Professor EG'.G'oziyev. Based on the essence of the questionnaire, its principle, and structure, based on semantically similar terms (qualities, qualities), it is possible to divide the volitional qualities of a person into certain scales. Each volitional quality, in turn, is combined into negative and positive poles:

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1. Responsibility:a) responsible, disciplined; b) irresponsible, unreliable, careless; High scores on this scale indicate that respondents are responsible, have a sense of duty. As a rule, they are disciplined and diligent in their duties. Low scores indicate that respondents are unreliable and careless. They do not take on responsibilities, take life lightly, and worry little.

2. Initiative:a) leader, businessperson, strong, initiative, energetic, authoritative, far-sighted; b) sluggish, unmotivated, indifferent; High scores are characteristic of proactive, active people with high leadership tendencies. They function well in situations where change is needed and an innovative approach is required. In combination with high creativity and intellectual abilities, they can be very effective. Passive test takers receive low scores. They are satisfied with the current situationand are not inclined to change anything. They do not aspire to leadership themselves. They work effectively in stable situations rather than in rapidly changing situations.

3. Courage (determination): a) courageous, convincing, decisive; b) timid, insecure, hesitant, suspicious; High scores indicate individuals who make decisions quickly and confidently. They do not think for a long time. Sometimes the speed of decision-making can lead to impulsiveness. Low scores refer to indecisive, insecure, constant doubters. They make decisions after long hesitations, and this is not stable enough.

4. Independence:a) independent, free; b) non-independent, controlled, obedient, submissive; High scores indicate individuals who do not need constant psychological support, make independent decisions, and are able to resist group members when their opinion does not agree with them. Low scores indicate individuals who are not very independent, agree with suggestions, and are dependent on the opinion of the group.

5.Patience (patience):a)patient, resilient, intelligent; b) impatient, impatient, hasty; High scores indicate individuals who control their emotions, are resistant to stress, and are able to cope with monotonous activities. Such individuals manage their situation well. Low scores indicate individuals who freely express emotions, do uninteresting tasks, and agree to stress.

6. Determination(diligence): a)diligent, brave, ambitious, ambitious; b) weak, unmotivated, weak, lazy; High scores are obtained by individuals who are determined, able to overcome obstacles on the way to achieving their goals. Failures do not bother them. They are able to try again and again to achieve their goals. Low scores are characteristic of soft people. Bad luck and failure demoralize them, and existing obstacles force them to abandon their goals.

7. Enthusiasm:a)active, energetic, lively; b) lethargy, languor, optimism, stagnation; High scores indicate activity and energy. Such individuals are active, hardworking, and optimistic about life. Low scores are given to those who are less active, get tired easily, and show themselves as pessimists.

8. Attention(intelligence): a)alert, compact; b) indifferent, careless, incomprehensible, trusting; High scores are attributed to individuals who are able to voluntarily concentrate their attention. They maintain it steadily even in uninteresting tasks. They are characterized by calmness and deep immersion in work. Low scores are attributed to individuals who have difficulty voluntarily concentrating their attention. They are easily distracted and have difficulty concentrating.

9. Goal-oriented(fixed step): a)steadfast, determined, diligent, determined; b) indecisive, hesitant, changeable, etc. High scores indicate that they have conscious goals in life. As a rule, they plan their work and time. Low scores indicate that goals are unclear and there is no determination to achieve them. Such people do not always understand what they want.

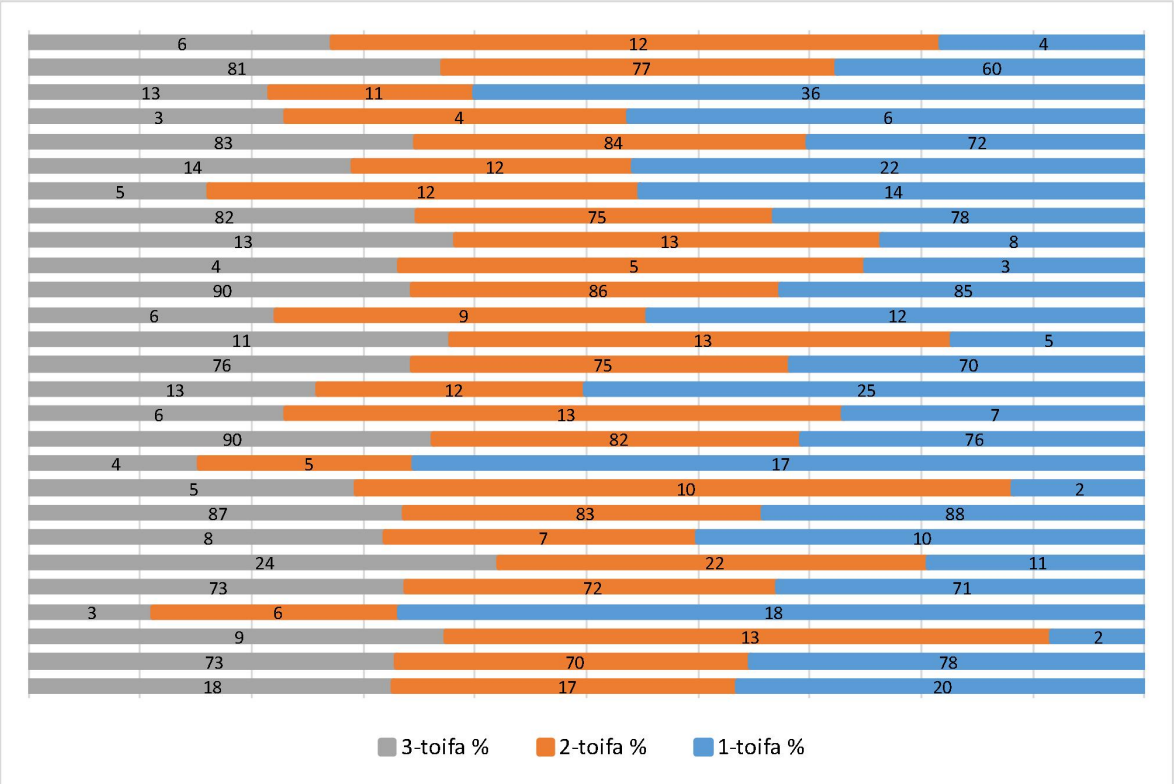
During the study, the degree of formation of the test subjects' willpower qualities was shown as follows (see Figure 1).

According to the analysis, the following respondents were classified as high on the Responsibility scale: category 1 20%, category 2 17%, category 3 18%; medium – category 1 78%,

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category 2 70%, category 3 73%; low – category 1 2%, category 2 13%, category 3 9%. Participants who achieved high scores on this scale are responsible and feel a sense of obligation. As a rule, they diligently perform their duties. In the study, we found that there were a large number of such participants.

On the initiative scale, high – category 1 18%, category 2 6%, category 3 3%; medium – category 1 71%, category 2 72%, category 3 73%; low – category 1 11%, category 2 22%, category 3 24%; constituted the test subjects. High scores are characteristic of active participants with high initiative and leadership tendencies, who perform well in situations where change is necessary and an innovative approach is required. This was clearly observed in category 1 of the test subjects. There are also enough low scorers, who are satisfied with the current situation and are not inclined to change anything. They do not strive for leadership themselves. Such people work more effectively in stable situations than in rapidly changing situations.



1. - Fig. General view of the formation of volitional qualities in participants

On the scale of courage (determination), high – category 1 10%, category 2 7%, category 3 8%; medium – category 1 88%, category 2 83%, category 3 87%; low – category 1 2%, category 2 10%, category 3 5%. Participants with high scores indicate people who make decisions quickly and confidently. They do not think for a long time. Sometimes the speed of decision-making can lead to impulsiveness. Those with low scores are indecisive, insecure, constantly skeptical, they make decisions after long hesitations, and this is not stable enough.

Independenceon the scale: high – category 1 17%, category 2 5%, category 3 4%; medium – category 1 76%, category 2 82%, category 3 90%; low – category 1 7%, category 2 13%, category 3 6%. High scores indicate individuals who do not need constant psychological support, make independent decisions, and are able to resist group members when their opinion does not agree with them. The results show that such participants constitute the majority in all 3 categories.

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Patience (patience)on the scale: high – category 1 25%, category 2 12%, category 3 13%; medium – category 1 70%, category 2 75%, category 3 76%; low – category 1 5%, category 2 13%, category 3 11%. High scorers represent individuals who control their emotions, are resistant to stress, and are able to cope with monotonous activities. They manage their situation well. Such participants make up the majority in category 1. Low scorers belong to individuals who freely express emotions, do uninteresting work, and agree to stress. They lack self-control and find it difficult to restrain themselves.

Perseverance (perseverance)on the scale: high – category 1 12%, category 2 9%, category 3 6%; medium – category 1 75%, category 2 86%, category 3 90%; low – category 1 3%, category 2 5%, category 3 4%. High scores were obtained by test takers who are determined, able to overcome obstacles on the way to achieving the goal. Failures do not bother them. They are able to try again and again to achieve their goal. Those who are the opposite of this category are soft, bad luck and failure discourage them, and existing obstacles force them to give up on their goal.

EnthusiasmOn the scale, high – category 1 8%, category 2 13%, category 3 13%; medium – category 1 78%, category 2 75%, category 3 82%; low – category 1 14%, category 2 12%, category 3 5%. High scores indicate activity and energy. Such people are active, hardworking and optimistic about life. Low scores are given to those who are not very active, get tired easily, and show themselves as pessimists.

Attentiveness (intelligence)on the scale: high – category 1 22%, category 2 12%, category 3 14%; medium – category 1 72%, category 2 84%, category 3 83%; low – category 1 6%, category 2 4%, category 3 3%. Those who scored high are able to voluntarily concentrate their attention, and they maintain it steadily even in less interesting tasks. They are characterized by calmness and deep immersion in work. In turn, there are also low scores, which are characteristic of those who find it difficult to voluntarily concentrate their attention. They are easily distracted and have difficulty concentrating.

Goal-oriented (steadfast)On the scale, high – category 1 36%, category 2 11%, category 3 13%; medium – category 1 60%, category 2 77%, category 3 81%; low – category 1 4%, category 2 12%, category 3 6%. In this case, high scores indicate that they have conscious goals in life. As a rule, there are a large number of such people in category 1 among the participants, who plan their work and time. Low scores indicate that the goals are not clear and there is no determination to achieve them.

Conclusion.

In general, when studying the test subjects' willpower, we found that, unlike general professional aspects, they have much more developed qualities of Courage (determination) and Determination (diligence), that the qualities of Attention (intelligence) and Responsibility are useful in professional activities, and that they have significant indicators of willpower qualities such as Perseverance (patience) and Goal-orientedness (steadfastness).

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