



The Use of Psychological Diagnostics in the Military System and its Specific Aspects

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Annotation: This article discusses the use of psychological diagnostics in the military system and its specific aspects, the emergence of psychodiagnostic tools developed on the basis of scientific principles to determine the aspects of people's suitability for work in the world psychological practice, and stated the researches carried out by foreign scientists on the use of psychodiagnostics in the military field.

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While the subject "Psychology" is taught in the educational programs of the educational institutions for the training of highly educated military personnel, relevant information is given about modern psychology and methods of conducting psychological research. Below, we will briefly touch on the history of psychodiagnostics and the history of its use in military fields.

No science arises in a vacuum. Until its emergence, over a long period of time, a set of ideas, imaginations, and opinions based on the centuries-old knowledge of mankind, the experience of learning about oneself and the surrounding world is formed. Currently, the knowledge embodied in psychodiagnostics is used in many aspects of human life.

When people enter into relationships with other people and interact, without a doubt, a process of evaluating each other (a person other than the subject) takes place between them. In this case, in most cases, it is not really knowing and understanding the other person, but the typical qualities that are subjectively felt (perceived) by the subject and associated with his own character traits to other people (opposite it is observed to think that it is characteristic of a person). In this place, "Tell me who your friend is. I will tell you who you are!" - it is permissible to remember the phrase.

Regarding the subject's assessment of another person, academician A. A. Rean, doctor of psychological sciences, says: "When people evaluate another person in life, they adapt it to the "sketch" that they have "pre-prepared" about him." emphasizes (3). Unfortunately, this situation is almost always observed. It will be even sadder if such work is carried out by employees of the "People-to-People" profession or by specialists in the fields whose activity is considered to be of a direct socionomic type.

The class of professions belonging to this type includes managers, teachers, doctors, social workers, and so on. The main subject of their activity is another person. According to the classification of their activity, military personnel serving in the field of crime prevention in the military sector, including the national guard, in the system of ensuring public safety, belong to this category. In this case, an excessive amount of subjectivism, the priority of basing on "sketches" and stereotypes in evaluating a person can have serious negative consequences¹.

If we look at the history of psychodiagnostics, it has a long history. Of course, thousands of years ago, people, their mutual relations, and social and production relations differed in their simplicity and simplicity compared to today.

In recent centuries, social relations have developed rapidly. Instead of simple animal husbandry, farming, handicraft relations, industrial production relations appeared. The way of life of people and the issues of division of labor among them have developed rapidly. As a result of such a crisis development, people themselves and their relationship to reality have changed significantly. The tools that have passed the test of thousands of years for their knowledge and study have not met the requirements of the times. This, in turn, became the basis for the change of attitudes towards the means of knowing a person (psychodiagnostics), and the need for their further improvement.

By the end of the 19th century, this need became the basis for the emergence of psychodiagnostic tools developed on the basis of scientific principles to determine aspects of people's professional suitability in the world psychological practice. The famous English scientist F. Galton developed special tests and conducted a series of experiments to study the physiological capabilities of the human body and the psychological characteristics of a person. By the beginning of the 20th century, the American psychologist D.J. Kettel developed a system of psychodiagnostic tests designed for the study of sensory, motor, intellectual and other wide-scale mental functions.

After the initial tests developed by F. Galton and D.J. Kettellar, the idea of using test methods in research began to be developed by a number of foreign psychologists. Among these, the works of G. Münsterberg in Germany, A. Binet and others in France are noteworthy.

If we look at the experiences of applying the achievements of psychology and psychodiagnostics to life [1], we can see that, for example, in the USA, on the eve of the Second World War and after its start, more than 300 highly qualified psychologists were called up for military service at once. These were not only psychological specialists, but most of them were psychological scientists who created a separate school and direction in psychology with their views, ideas, and teachings. Among them, the world's leading psychological scientists of their time were considered: Henry Herbert Goddard (1866-1957), Lewis Madison Terman (1877-1956), David Wechsler (1896-1981), Philip Ewart Vernon (1905-1987), Joy Paul Guilford (1897-1987), Henry Alexander Murray (1893-1988), Oscar K. Burroughs (1905-1978) (who headed the US Army Testing Service during World War II).

One of the most characteristic features of fascism's policy after coming to power in Germany is to emphasize that the German nation is the highest race in the world, and to pursue an "anti-Semitic" policy towards the Jewish nation. As a result of this, persons belonging to the Jewish nationality in Germany and the European countries under the influence of fascism were put under pressure. Most of the famous psychologists who "had to flee to America" were also under such pressure.

With their help, many new tests and psychodiagnostic tools were developed. 12 million during 1940-1945. More than 100,000 soldiers were tested. In this regard, unique experience materials were collected and unique psychological service traditions were formed. In this regard, one of the

¹ **Эскиз** – эскиз (расм ёки суратнинг дастлабки, тахминий, хомаки нусхаси, намунаси).

researchers of that time, D. Khomans, wrote: "We have had our fill of information (facts), now we need to digest them!" [3].

By the 60s of the last century, special attention was paid to the introduction of psychological service in the military field in foreign countries, to the use of the achievements of psychology, and the possibilities of psychodiagnostics.

Based on the above, we can say that identifying the individual differences of a person and trying to take into account his individual characteristics in the use of a person for one or another purpose goes back to the long past in the history of mankind. Of course, not all individual differences (for example, physical, physiological) have been studied in psychology. First of all, he was interested in individual-psychological differences.

As mentioned above, in the "History of Psychodiagnosis" chapter of the textbook "Psychodiagnostics" [1] by Leonid Fokich Burlachuk, one of the famous psychologists who worked in psychodiagnostics, information is given about the world's leading psychodiagnostic scientists who conducted scientific research in this field. . The biographies of 42 scientists are briefly discussed in it. 20 of them were directly involved in the military field. They were engaged in the development of psychodiagnostic materials related to the selection of military candidates and their professional training. Information about some of them is given below.

№	Foreign scientists	His works in the field of psychodiagnostics
1.	Genri Gerbert Goddard (1866-1957)	From 1917, he was one of the first seven psychologists involved in the development of intelligence tests for the needs of the army.
2.	Vilyam Luis SHtern (1871-1938)	After the Nazis came to power in Germany, he moved to America in 1934, where he was involved in the military.
3	Luis Medison Termen (1877-1956)	During the First World War, he participated in the development of the famous army tests.
4	Florens Laura Gudinaf (1886-1959)	He received his doctorate degree for his scientific research under the supervision of L. Termen.
5	Arnold Lyusius Gezel (1880-1961)	he also worked in active cooperation with L. Termen.
6	Edvard Kelleg Strong (1884-1963)	He served in the military since 1917. He was engaged in the selection and training of military personnel.
7	Trumen Li Kelli (1884-1961)	In cooperation with L. Termen, he participated in the development of special tests for the training of military personnel.
8	David Veksler (1896-1981)	worked with famous American psychologist Boring. Together with him, "Alpha" was engaged in processing the results obtained using the army test and developing relevant instructions. During the First World War, Wechsler studied the level of intellectual development of soldiers in the army. In doing so, he widely used the Stanford analysis (variant) of Bine's "Intelligence Scale" test, which appeared at that time. In 1919, there was demobilization from the army.
9	Filip Evart Vernon (1905-1987)	In 1930-1931, he worked with Gordon Allport and Mark Meem in the United States and was interested in researching the personality problem. Returning to London in 1933, he worked as a psychologist at the Maudsley

		Hospital. During the Second World War, he was engaged in conducting test selection and training of military personnel.
10	Djoy Pol Gilford (1897-1987)	during the Second World War, he worked as the director of the Aviation Psychological Service and participated in the development of tests for the selection of cadets. In the post-war years, he was the initiator of the research of the ability.
11	Genri Aleksandr Myurrey (1893-1988)	During the Second World War, Murray organized scientific research at the US Strategic Services Administration. He was engaged in the training of future subversives and intelligence officers. After the war, he returned to Harvard and founded the department of social relations. In this department, the forces of clinical and social psychologists, sociologists and anthropologists are combined. According to him, after the war, he devoted his work to the creation of the "Personal Theoretical System", which he started in the 1930s.
12	Oskar K.Buros (1905-1978)	During World War II, he headed the testing service in the US Army. Buros actively fights against dubious tests (from the point of view of psychotherapy), advocated that psychologists should be psychometrically literate as much as possible.
13	Stark R.Xatauey (1903-1984)	he studied many psychological problems. Americans rightfully consider him a pioneer of psychophysiological research in the field of lie detection. However, he is best known as one of the creators of the MMPI methodology.
14	Garold Oliver Galliksen (1903-1996)	During World War II, he developed a military evaluation system for the Naval Academy, as well as tests for selecting officers.
15	Djorj SHalager Velsi (1918-1990)	During the war, he worked as a psychometrician at the army assessment center. Later, he worked as a psychologist in various centers and hospitals.
16	Allen L.Edwards (1914-1994)	During the Second World War, he dealt with problems related to the formation and promotion of public opinion in the army. He left the service in 1943.
17	Djordj Aleksandr Kelli (1905-1967)	worked as a psychologist in military naval aviation.
18	Li Djofer Kranbax (1916-1994)	he is famous for his book "The Essence of Psychological Testing". Cronbach was engaged in a military and training program.
19	Djulian Bernard Rotter (1916-2014)	years of the second world war Dj. Together with Kelly, he worked as a military psychologist in the naval aviation.
20	Edwin Boring (1888-1968)	famous American psychologist He is one of the creators of the famous army test "Alpha". Many famous military psychologists served under his leadership.

As it can be seen from the mentioned information, in the first half of the last century, which witnessed two world wars, much attention was paid to the implementation of the achievements of the science of psychology, including psychodiagnostics, in the military sphere. Psychologists know

very well that the above-mentioned psychologists were distinguished by their significant contribution to the development of science. These names alone show how psychodiagnostics were used in the military and whose knowledge and skills were used.

Currently, we can find special literature that includes many methods and tools for psychodiagnostics of personality and interpersonal relationships. The frequent publication of such literature in recent years indicates the high level of interest and attention to this issue.

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