

LEGAL SCIENCES

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FORMATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING OF MILITARY LAWYERS IN INSTITUTIONS COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

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Annotations. Psychological stability and its factors in foreign studies In the US Army, the doctrine and strategy of human capital management considers the human factor as a key factor in ensuring the high combat capability of the armed forces. Among the five main strategic priorities for the construction of the country's armed forces, included in the army development plan, two are related to personnel: the training of a command link with a high degree of adaptability and the training of highly professional soldiers. The system of psychological stability (resilience) to negative traumatic factors of professional activity is considered as the basis for maintaining the high combat capability of military personnel. The American Psychological Association's Task Force on Resilience in Response to Terrorism defines psychological resilience as "the process of successfully adapting to various

types of trauma, tragic situations, threats, and other significant sources of stress." In the scientific literature, along with the concept of psychological resilience, scientists sometimes use such concepts as "resistance to trauma", "psychological resilience", "stress resistance", "sustainability", "viability", etc.

Key words: doctrine, strategy, resistance to trauma", "psychological resilience", "stress resistance", "viability", "viability".

The development of military teams goes through several stages. At the initial stage, there is only a formal order and organization with recruits meet, when they need to learn the new defined rules and norms of behavior that they are now forced to follow. Over time, informal relations develop and are established between the military friendships At this stage, the first horizontal (belongs to unity and mutual affection between the military) begins to be established, and then vertical communication (development of trust and mutual relationship between military and commander). At the final stage comes development a shared spirit of unity within the unit, a sense of "we" as well as a feeling pride in belonging to one's unit and readiness for a joint one activity [1, p. 16].

Military concern is an indicator of pessimism (defeatism) military, which can be provoked by personal (family) problems or be a reflection of the general disordered state of the military system and society as a whole. If the family is a military man suffers if the military system is chaotic, if society is divided and plunged into political conflicts, the military begins to have doubts in the justification of their struggle and common military goals (ideals).

The feeling of anxiety depends not only on the objective situation, but also on biological, social and psychological characteristics of a person (age, social status, personality traits, etc.). Also prone to anxiety is hereditary, and not exactly a trait that is produced during life, which it is important to keep in mind during the psychological selection of candidates for individual military posts.

Discipline refers to respect and disrespect for disciplinary rules and is an important indicator of general relations in the unit. The appearance of thefts, fights,

manifestations of desertion, etc. Unity, cohesion ("a secret brotherhood created in smoke and death"), according to many experts, is the most important and determining factor combat morale. Indicates weak cohesion of the military team, which can have a negative impact on behavior on the battlefield Griffith conducts a study of cohesion representatives of the American army and uses a number of questionnaires, which covers seven areas:

1. Social climate in the unit.
2. Care of the commander.
3. Teamwork in the army.
4. A sense of pride.
5. Trust in the immediate commander.
6. Trust in the higher command.
7. Belief in the combat capability of the company [5, p. 72].

In view of this, it is possible to determine the main prevention measures and procedures for reducing the feeling of anxiety in the military, in particular before combat operations: familiarization of the military, in particular commanders, with sensory, physiological and behavioral signs of anxiety with the aim of recognizing them and early reduction or complete blocking: emphasizing and naturalness of the origin of such a feeling - preventing the development of a sense of shame and guilt the military for feeling anxious; early and full information of the military about the future events, a possible scenario of their development and ending, as well as alternative solutions, psychological selection for individual positions and specialties and removing from positions candidates, who have an exaggerated sense of anxiety (for example, candidates for management positions, in special units) shifting the military's attention to performing various actions before combat events, taking into account the time component of the development of anxiety (distraction of the military from the approaching aid operation increasing their employment).

Preparation, awareness, awareness, concern and (to some extent) military discipline, without a doubt, relate to the need for security. And finally, trust to commanders and unity are included in the category of needs for love and belonging,

and the elements of unity also extend to the category of the need for respect (because it develops a sense of pride in belonging to one's own unit sense of self-esteem). [4, p. 139].

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