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Література:

1. Керівництво МПК з психічного здоров'я та психосоціальної підтримки в умовах надзвичайної ситуації. – Київ : Унів. вид-во ПУЛЬСАРИ, 2017. – 216 с.

2. Корекційно-розвиткова програма формування стійкості до стресу в дітей дошкільного віку та школярів «Безпечний простір» : навчально-методичний посіб. – Київ : НаУКМА, ГЛІФ Медіа, 2017. – 208 с.

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4. Skills for Psychological Recovery FIELD OPERATIONS GUIDE This work was funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). https://www.ptsd.va.gov/professional/treat/type/SPR/SPR_Manual.pdf

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PERSONALITY TYPE OF MILITARY PERSONNEL AS ONE OF THE MAIN COMPONENTS STIPULATING THE EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF COMBAT TASKS

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The abstract presents some results of the empirical research held in the Air Assault Forces units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine from 2019 to 2020.

The research involved soldiers who took part in combat actions in the east of Ukraine.

This part of the research is aimed at determining the personality types that are intrinsic in the best soldiers of the Air Assault Forces. The research had the following structure. There were two areas of work: the first was diagnostic testing of service personnel; the second was a survey of direct commanders of those units whose service personnel was engaged in the research, to select a reference group. The necessity to select a reference group was as follows: to identify some individuals among the total number of persons under test, whose psychological characteristics indicators to be determined as the best and necessary to ensure the effective conduct of combat missions. The survey of direct commanders included only one question: «Whom of your subordinates can you describe as a soldier who effectively performed tasks in the area of combat actions?» At this point, it is essential to emphasize the performance of combat tasks rather than any other characteristics, such as good discipline, good relations with the team and so on.

The personality type of service personnel was defined using John Oldham and Lois Morris personality style and personality disorder guide [1].

According to the results of the research, the first-reference group is characterized by the following style descriptions: «Conscientious» (8.29), «Vigilant» (7.14), «Self-Confident» (6.57), «Inventive and Aggressive» (6.14) and the descriptions with minimal manifestation – «Sensitive» (3.86) and «Solitary» (2.71). The second group had the following style descriptions: «Conscientious» (6.41), «Adventurous» (5.82), «Vigilant» (5.74) and «Self-Confident» (5.47).

We consider it is practical to analyze the most significant differences between the groups, that is to understand why the direct commanders identified these service personnel as the best and most effective in the combat actions. We see that significant differences between the groups of persons under test lie in the following descriptions: «Conscientious», «Vigilant» – the highest indicators, «Sensitive» and «Solitary» – the lowest indicators.

We attempt to draw some conclusions about the results obtained using John Oldham and Lois Morris technique. It should be noted at once, that when interpreting the results using this technique, it is difficult to rely on the obtained statistical indicators. There are no significant differences in some descriptions, such as «Self-Confident», «Inventive», «Aggressive» in the first group and «Adventurous» in the second group. Yet it does not mean that these indicators do not affect the overall psychological portrait of a particular group under test. At some points, they sharpen the indicators of the main scales, and in some cases, on the contrary, soften.

1) The model of the first-reference group psychological portrait looks as follows:

$$2) \quad \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Conscientious} \\ \text{Vigilant} \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} \text{(main components,} \\ \text{highest indicators)} \end{array}} + \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Sensitive} \\ \text{Solitary} \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} \text{(lowest indicators)} \end{array}} + \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Self – Confident} \\ \text{Inventive} \\ \text{Aggressive} \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} \text{(minor indicators)} \end{array}}$$

The model of the second group psychological portrait is as follows:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Conscientious} \\ \text{Vigilant} \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} \text{(highest indicators with significant differences)} \end{array}} + \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Sensitive} \\ \text{Solitary} \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} \text{(lowest indicators)} \end{array}} \\ + \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Self – Confident} \\ \text{Adventurous} \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} \text{(minor indicators)} \end{array}}$$

2) The structure of individual typological characteristics of the Air Assault Forces personnel, who prove themselves to be the best while performing combat tasks, includes:

Professional component – the ability to perform tasks well in extreme conditions. These are people who are physically strong, purposeful, have no excessive requirements for their own comfort, responsible, courageous, are in constant readiness; plan the performance of tasks, but if needed show flexibility in the scheduled plans; have a reasonable risk; organizational skills; well oriented in the environment, situation, other people (well-developed attentiveness and perception).

Moral and ethical component – high moral principles related to the loyalty to family, business, and commander; the commander's order is always right; sensitive to injustice; do not care at all because of specific ethical norms.

Emotional and volitional component – positive; emotions are superficial; active; rarely forgive; minimization of feelings (control of emotions); lack of strong emotional connections (convinced that everyone can take care of themselves); tendency to distance oneself from problems of a personal traumatic nature; independent.

Social component – love companies; do not pay attention to the opinion of others (while loving to be praised); meet their own needs through communication with others (benefits); important intimate relationships

(considered to satisfy physiological needs), prone to falling in love (but this feeling is not deep and passes quickly).

3) The structure of individual typological characteristics of the second group does not differ qualitatively from the reference group, but, of course, has quantitative significant differences.

In addition to determining the personality type John Oldham and Lois Morris technique allows identifying potential mental personality disorders that may happen among soldiers as a result of participation in combat actions.

Based on the fact that each personality trait can be a norm, accentuation and disorder (according to DSM-IV), we can assume that the following personality disorders may develop to soldiers affected by stress factors of the combat environment, namely: obsessive-compulsive, paranoid and narcissistic – the first reference group; antisocial and all the mentioned personality disorders of the first group – the second group under test.

In summary, we can state that the assessment of personal characteristics is one of the effective ways to identify soldiers who, due to their characteristics and dominant mental states, are the most reliable and effective during service and combat actions. The conducted research allowed determining the personality types of the best representatives of the Air Assault Forces, assessing significant differences with other service personnel, analyzing possible personality disorders that may occur as a result of participation in combat actions. The results of the research can be used during the selection of applicants for service in the Air Assault Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, subject to necessary changes being made to the Instruction on the Organization of Professional and Psychological Selection in the Armed Forces of Ukraine [2]. The obtained results can also be used by military psychologists in conducting internal work (psychological training and psycho-correctional measures) to achieve the indicators of the best service personnel representing their branch.

References:

1. John M. Oldham, Lois B. Morris. The New Personality Self-Portrait: Why You Think, Work, Love and Act the Way You Do. M.: Veche, 2007. P. 544.
2. On the Approval of the Instruction on the Organization of Professional and Psychological Selection in the Armed Forces of Ukraine of December 10, 2014 No. 883 URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0013-15#Text>