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THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIOPSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL DEPENDING ON THEIR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING ON THE CONSTRUCTS OF THEIR PERSONAL SELF-CONCEPT

The relevance of the problem of constant contact of servicemen with significant psychotraumatic factors due to their stay in rather extreme and superphysical conditions (conditions of active combat operations), which exposes them to significant psycho-emotional and psychophysical stress and overload, has led to the empirical study of the possibilities of influencing their sociopsychological and characterological characteristics on the constructs of the phenomenon of personal self-concept. The article, which aimed to empirically determine the socio-psychological characteristics of servicemen depending on their professional training and the possibility of their influence on the constructs of their personal self-concept, states the possibility of influencing certain constructs by age, gender and characteristic features, intensity of combat experience, conditions of professional workload, presence and number of injuries, family relationships, psychological overload, belonging to the rank and file, sergeants and officers, and other characteristics.

The sample of respondents was formed by means of a traditional survey using a specially designed questionnaire to determine the sociopsychological characteristics of military personnel in crisis conditions of active combat operations. The sample of respondents consisted of 129 servicemen who received rehabilitation measures: 106 people from among mobilized civilians and 23 from among professional military.

The results statistically significantly showed that there was a higher proportion of women among professional military personnel compared to mobilized civilians, in contrast to men, where their proportion was higher among mobilized than among professional military personnel. It has been statistically confirmed that among the career military, the majority were under 30 years old and held the rank of officer, while among the mobilized civilians, the majority were 30–45 years old and belonged to the rank and file. The absence of a family among the majority of professional military personnel and its presence among the majority of mobilized civilians has been statistically significantly proven. The preference for serving on the contact line and a significant number of people with one injury among mobilized civilians, as well as being mainly in the rear support and the prevalence of no injuries for the group of professional military personnel, have been statistically proven.

Keywords: military personnel, mobilized civilians, professional military, self-concept, sociopsychological characteristics.

Introduction. In recent years, quite significant and life-changing events have been taking place in our country. All this is due to open military aggression and large-scale military events. These processes have a significant negative psycho-traumatic impact on the psycho-emotional, psycho-physical and psycho-physiological health of the entire

population of Ukraine, which provokes negative changes in the psycho-emotional personal sphere up to the emergence of irreversible disorders (nervous breakdowns, psychotraumatic and stress disorders, PTSD, mental and behavioral changes, etc.) All this affects the daily life and social activity of the population of our country. The most susceptible to such

psychotraumatic influences are military personnel who are in rather extreme and super-physical conditions, which is why they are subjected to significant psycho-emotional and psychophysical stress and overload [1–4]. The consequences of such negative influences are the development of quite significant stressogenic psycho-emotional overloads due to the need for adaptation and resocialization in the surrounding society, difficulties in ordinary communication, professional self-determination and self-realization. All this is due to the formation of certain attitudes and guidelines that have been transformed in the conditions of constant stay in the area of active hostilities [5, 6].

Analysis of recent research and publications. According to many scientists, one of the prerequisites for personality formation is the emergence and development of consciousness and self-awareness [7]. In modern psychology, the problem of forming consciousness and self-awareness within the framework of self-determination of certain self-conceptual personal characteristics has been one of the most pressing problems for quite a long time [8].

The modern psychological determination of the "self-concept" is perceived as one of the components of the personality, which profiles the future attitude of the individual to himself and the world around him [9]. Thus, the "self-concept" acts as an "internal filter" that "filters" all the life experience of a person, which is further comprehended in order to gain new experience and knowledge [9].

At the same time, many scientists have determined that the "self-concept" plays a significant role in the organization and implementation of a person's professional activity [10]. Thus, A. I. Guseva, in the framework of the study of

the "self-concept" of civil servants, defined the "Professional resource", which reflects a number of personal "self-concept" characteristics necessary for effective professional activity. In turn, Shevtsov's research defines the essence and structural characteristics of the "self-concept" among combatants with musculoskeletal disorders [11].

Researchers from the Educational and Research Laboratory of Extreme and Crisis Psychology of the National Center for Crisis Management [12] determined the impact of the "Self-physical" component on the possibilities of social adaptation of persons with disabilities on the example of veterans who took an active part in hostilities, which provoked their traumatization and the development of musculoskeletal disorders [13–17]. This, in turn, caused an increase in the importance of the "self-physical" component in the integral structure of the "self-concept" and changed its structural composition [18, 19], disrupting the proportional relations of other components and provoking disharmonization of the "self-concept".

It should be noted that, in our opinion, the level of professional self-concept plays a rather significant role in the realization of the individual and determines his or her daily activities. This postulate is quite important for the professional and daily activities of representatives of crisis professional areas, which primarily include military personnel, especially during active hostilities, which is quite relevant and urgent for our country in this crisis period.

The professional self-concept of servicemen as a holistic phenomenon has not been widely covered or studied at the moment, as it was determined that for the training of a particular specialist, the cognitive component is more important,

which involves professionally important qualities that are important for the formation of an adequate professional self-concept of a serviceman and his professional identity. Thus, the main attention was paid to the cognitive component in the formation of a model of a qualified professional serviceman. From this point of view, priority was given to such qualities as combat and technical abilities, skills, abilities and knowledge, the manifestations of which are used by the individual to perform professional duties in the course of military service. At the same time, the moral, ethical and psychological components and qualities of servicemen were virtually ignored, which is a significant gap in domestic research [20].

Also, the determination of the possibilities of influencing the sociopsychological and characteristic characteristics of servicemen on the constructs of the phenomenon of personal self-concept was left out.

In view of this, we determined the main purpose of our study, which was to empirically determine the sociopsychological characteristics of servicemen depending on their professional training and the possibility of their influence on the constructs of their personal self-concept.

Research methods and methodology. The sample of respondents for our study was formed by means of a traditional survey using a specially designed questionnaire to determine the sociopsychological characteristics of military personnel who were in crisis conditions of active combat operations. Such approaches are typical of most modern empirical studies of combatants. The sample of respondents consisted of 129 servicemen who received rehabilitation measures. Among the entire sample, 106 were mobilized civilians

and 23 were professional military personnel.

The statistical calculation of the study results was carried out using a package of statistical software programs: Microsoft Excel 365, Statsoft Statistica 10.0 and IBM SPSS 25.0 for Windows.

The distribution of quantitative traits was assessed visually by the graphical method and using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Lillifors and Shapiro-Wilk criteria. Evaluation of the data revealed differences from the normal distribution, so nonparametric statistics were used in the future.

To characterize the central tendency and variability of quantitative features, the mean value (M) and standard square deviation (SD, σ) were determined. The results were presented as $M \pm SD$.

The significance of differences in the quantitative values of two unrelated groups was analyzed using the Mann-Whitney U-test, and in the related groups – Wilcoxon signed rank test. The obtained qualitative characteristics were presented in absolute and percentage values. The results were presented as abs. (%).

Comparison of groups by qualitative characteristics was performed by constructing four-part or arbitrary tables and calculating Pearson's χ^2 correlation criterion.

Results. In accordance with the main purpose of our study, we empirically analyzed the situational and demographic determinants and other socio-epidemiological and psycho-characteristic features of the respondent servicemen who were exposed to particularly dangerous conditions (being in active combat), which can have significant psycho-traumatic effects on the personal characteristics of servicemen and provoke the transformation of all

constructs of the self-concept phenomenon.

We studied the socio-epidemiological and psycho-characteristic features of the respondents' military personnel in terms of their attitude to professional military or mobilized civilians in order to analyze their influence on the constructs of the self-concept phenomenon.

Thus, first of all, we stated that statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 11.065$,

$p = 0.001$) among the professional military, there was an expectedly higher proportion of women compared to mobilized civilians (26.1 and 4.7%, respectively), in contrast to men, where their share was higher among mobilized (95.3%) than among professional military (75.9%) – Table 1. These features determine the possibilities of the physical component of the personal self-concept of servicemen.

Table 1. Socio-epidemiological characteristics of the respondents who were in crisis conditions depending on their military and professional training (abs., %)

Indicator	Mobilized (n = 106)		Career military (n = 23)		χ^2 <i>p</i>
	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	
<i>Gender</i>					
Men	101	95,3	17	75,9	11,065 0,001
Women	5	4,7	6	26,1	
<i>Age</i>					
Up to 30 years	21	19,8	12	52,2	10,433 0,005
30–45 years	57	53,8	7	30,4	
45 and above years	28	26,4	4	17,4	
<i>Place of residence</i>					
City	54	50,9	17	73,9	4,320 0,115
Urban village	11	10,4	2	8,7	
Village	41	38,7	4	17,4	

Notes: statistical significance of the difference between the characteristics of the group of career military and mobilized civilian servants.

At the same time, it is statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 10.433$, $p = 0.005$) among the personnel military, the majority was in the age group under 30 (52.2 %) in contrast to 30–45 (30.4%) and 45 and above (17.4%) years. In turn, among mobilized civilians, on the contrary, the majority were in the age group of 30–45 years (53.8%) compared to persons under 30 (19.8%) and 45 and older (26.4%) – Table 1.

No statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 4.320$, $p = 0.115$) difference was established by place of residence, but only a slight preference of city residents was established both among military

personnel (73.9%) and among mobilized civilian military personnel (50.9%). At the same time, there were 8.7 and 10.4% of the corresponding residents of the Urban village, and 17.4 and 38.7% of the rural residents – Table 1.

It should be noted that, as expected, statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 19.657$, $p < 0.001$) among military personnel, the majority had the rank of officer (47.8%) compared to sergeant (21.7%) and private (30.4%) ranks; and among the mobilized civilians, the majority were rank-and-file (72.6%) in contrast to non-commissioned officers (16.0%) and officers (11.3%) – Table 2.

These characteristics affect the personal self-concept of military psychological and professional personnel. components of the phenomenon of the

Table 2. Professional service characteristics of military respondents who were in crisis conditions depending on their military and professional training (abs., %)

Indicator	Mobilized (n = 106)		Career military (n = 23)		χ^2 p
	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	
<i>Military rank</i>					
Ordinary	77	72,6	7	30,4	19,657 < 0,001
Sergeant	17	16,0	5	21,7	
Officer	12	11,3	11	47,8	
<i>Psychological situation in the team</i>					
Conflicting	4	3,8	–	–	5,386 0,371
Tense	12	11,3	2	8,7	
Friendly	43	40,6	5	21,7	
Neutral	42	39,6	14	60,9	
Unsatisfactory	2	1,9	1	4,3	
Other	3	2,8	1	4,3	
<i>Performance of professional duties</i>					
Very good	17	16,0	4	17,4	1,836 0,766
Fine	48	45,3	13	56,5	
Satisfactorily	32	30,2	4	17,4	
Unsatisfactorily	6	5,7	1	4,3	
Other	3	2,8	1	4,3	

Notes: statistical significance of the difference between the characteristics of the group of career military and mobilized civilian servants.

The difference between the characteristics of the psychological situation in the team turned out to be statistically insignificant ($\chi^2 = 5.386$, $p = 0.371$) and determined the preference of neutral (60.9%) and friendly (21.7%) in contrast to tense (8.7%), unsatisfactory and another (4.3% each) among professional military personnel. Similarly, the distribution of the psychological situation in the team among mobilized civilians was ascertained: mostly friendly (40.6%) and neutral (39.6%) in contrast to conflict (3.8%), tense (11.3%), unsatisfactory (1.9%) and other (2.8%) – Table 2.

At the same time, the difference regarding the characteristics of the performance of one's professional duties

turned out to be statistically insignificant ($\chi^2 = 1.836$, $p = 0.766$). Thus, the fact of good performance of professional duties was the most common among professional military personnel (56.5%) and among mobilized civilians (45.3%). Satisfactory and very good performance of one's professional duties was determined in second and third place both among professional military personnel (17.4% each) and among mobilized civilians (30.2% and 16.0%, respectively). There was a much smaller percentage of respondents both among professional military personnel and among mobilized civilians who performed their professional duties unsatisfactorily (4.3 and 5.7%, respectively) and recognized that their

performance was different (4.3 and 2.8%, respectively) – Table 2.

According to typological personal characteristics, certain features were also noted depending on military professional training, but the statistical difference was

not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 3.812$, $p = 0.282$) – Table 3. Typological features determine the psychological and physical components of the phenomenon of the personal self-concept of military personnel.

Table 3. Typological personal characteristics of servicemen-respondents who were in crisis conditions depending on their military and professional training (abs., %)

Personality type	Mobilized (n = 106)		Career military (n = 23)		$\chi^2 p$
	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	
Melancholic	14	13,2	1	4,3	3,812 0,282
Choleric	15	14,2	1	4,3	
Phlegmatic	37	34,9	9	39,1	
Sanguine	40	37,7	12	52,2	

Notes: statistical significance of the difference between the characteristics of the group of career military and mobilized civilian servants.

Thus, it was determined that the vast majority of military personnel were sanguine (52.2%) in contrast to phlegmatic (39.1%) and choleric and melancholic (4.3% each). In the group of mobilized civilians, sanguine and phlegmatic (respectively 37.7 and 34.9%) personality types, in contrast to choleric (14.2%) and melancholic (13.2%) personality types, were predominantly

noted – Table 3. This personality determines a greater tendency to liveliness, mobility, lability, speed of response to surrounding events, and greater ease of experiencing failures and troubles among military personnel.

In turn, the psychological personal self-conceptual component is also significantly influenced by family status – Table 4.

Table 4. Characteristics of the family members of respondents who were in crisis conditions depending on their military and professional training (abs., %)

Indicator	Mobilized (n = 106)		Career military (n = 23)		$\chi^2 p$
	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	
<i>The presence of a family</i>					
Present	89	84,0	15	65,2	4,250 0,039
Absent	17	16,0	8	34,8	
<i>Residence</i>					
Lonely	13	12,3	7	30,4	4,763 0,029
With partner	75	70,8	12	52,2	2,972 0,085
Brother/sister	3	2,8	1	4,3	0,145 0,703
Granny/Grandfather	2	1,9	1	4,3	0,504 0,478
Children	1	0,9	–	–	0,219 0,640
Other	15	14,2	2	8,7	0,492 0,483

Notes: statistical significance of the difference between the characteristics of the group of career military and mobilized civilian servants.

In view of this, we found that a statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 4.250, p = 0.039$) number of respondents (34.8%) among professional military noted the absence of a family compared to mobilized civilians (16%). The presence of a family was mostly stated among mobilized civilians (84.0%) compared to professional military (65.2%) – Table 4.

In turn, career military personnel were less likely to live with a partner (52.2%) than mobilized civilians, whose number was significantly higher ($\chi^2 = 2.972, p = 0.085$). In addition, a significant number of military respondents lived alone, the number of which was statistically significantly higher ($\chi^2 = 4.763, p = 0.029$) among professional military (30.4%) compared to mobilized civilians. A small number of respondents among the career military

(4.3% each) lived with a brother or sister or grandparents, but their number was not statistically significantly higher compared to mobilized civilians (respectively, 2.8%, $\chi^2 = 0.145, p = 0.703$ and 1.9%, $\chi^2 = 0.504, p = 0.478$). At the same time, only 1 mobilized civilian (0.9%) lived with his children, and mobilized civilians (14.2%) lived with other family members statistically insignificantly ($\chi^2 = 0.492, p = 0.483$) more than regular military (8.7%) – Table 4.

In turn, we also found out the distribution of characteristics of the family atmosphere among the respondents' military personnel depending on their professional training, which affect the psychological component of their personal self-concept – Table 5.

Table 5. Characteristics of the family atmosphere of servicemen-respondents who were in crisis conditions depending on their military and professional training (abs., %)

Indicator	Mobilized (n = 106)		Career military (n = 23)		χ^2 p
	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	
<i>Psychological situation at home</i>					
Conflicted	1	0,9	–	–	1,845 0,764
Tense	6	5,7	–	–	
Friendly	75	70,8	17	73,9	
Neutral	18	17,0	5	21,7	
Unsatisfactory	6	5,7	1	4,3	
<i>Common in the family</i>					
Discussion of problems	52	49,1	10	43,5	0,236 0,627
Making decisions	64	60,4	14	60,9	0,002 0,965
Walking around	54	50,9	12	52,2	0,011 0,915
Communication on various topics	59	55,7	15	65,2	0,706 0,401
Other	3	2,8	1	4,3	0,145 0,703
<i>Material level</i>					
High	5	4,7	–	–	5,463 0,362
Above average	9	8,5	5	21,7	
Average	67	63,2	14	60,9	
Below average	19	17,9	4	17,4	

Table 5. (Continuation)

Low	4	3,8	0	0,0	
Very low	2	1,9	0	0,0	

Notes: statistical significance of the difference between the characteristics of the group of career military and mobilized civilian servants.

Thus, the peculiarities of the psychological situation in the respondents' family circle were not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 1.845$, $p = 0.764$). At the same time, the majority of respondents indicated a friendly environment both among professional military (73.9%) and in the cohort of mobilized civilians (70.8%). In addition, neutral (21.7%) and unsatisfactory (4.3%) psychological conditions were reported among career military personnel, while in the group of mobilized civilians, such conditions were noted in 17.0 and 5.7% of cases, respectively. In the cohort of mobilized civilians, we also recorded a conflict (0.9%) and tense (5.7%) psychological family environment – Table 5.

In turn, all military respondents, both professional military and mobilized civilians, noted the presence of good common family interests: discussing problems (43.5 and 49.1%, respectively), making joint decisions (60.9 and 60.4%, respectively), going for walks together (52.2 and 50.9%, respectively), communicating on various topics (65.2 and 55.7%, respectively), and other common interests (4.3 and 2.8%, respectively). However, in all cases, no

statistically significant difference was found: respectively, $\chi^2 = 0.236$, $p = 0.627$ and $\chi^2 = 0.002$, $p = 0.965$ and $\chi^2 = 0.011$, $p = 0.915$ and $\chi^2 = 0.706$, $p = 0.401$ and $\chi^2 = 0.145$, $p = 0.703$ – Table 5.

It should be noted that the material level of the respondents was better among the group of mobilized civilians, who reported a majority of middle income (63.2%) and indicated high (4.7%) and above average (8.5%) income, while noting a small number of low (3.8%) and very low (1.9%) income. In the group of professional military, the majority of respondents reported an average level (60.9%) and also had above average (21.7%) and below average (17.4%) income. However, the difference between these indicators was not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 5.463$, $p = 0.362$) – Table 5.

In addition, we also studied the prevalence of bad habits among the respondents, depending on their professional training, which has a significant impact on the physical component of their personal self-concept – Table 6. It should be noted that we obtained only statistically insignificant results.

Table 6. Characteristics of the prevalence of harmful habits of servicemen-respondents who were in crisis conditions depending on their military and professional training (abs., %)

Bad habits	Mobilized (n = 106)		Career military (n = 23)		$\chi^2 p$
	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	
Absent	35	33,0	8	34,8	0,036 0,871
Smoking	66	62,3	13	56,5	0,263 0,608

Table 6. (Continuation)

Vapes	2	1,9	2	8,7	2,916 0,088
Alcohol	8	7,5	4	17,4	2,171 0,141
Narcotic substances	1	0,9	–	–	0,219 0,640
Other	2	1,9	–	–	0,441 0,507

Notes: statistical significance of the difference between the characteristics of the group of career military and mobilized civilian servants.

Thus, the overwhelming majority of respondents reported having a smoking habit, with a slightly higher number of mobilized civilians (62.3%) compared to professional military personnel (56.5%, $\chi^2 = 0.236$, $p = 0.608$). At the same time, we found a significant number of people who did not have bad habits both among professional military (34.8%) and among mobilized civilians (33.0%, $\chi^2 = 0.036$, $p = 0.871$). In addition, a fairly significant number of servicemen abused alcohol ($\chi^2 = 2.171$, $p = 0.141$) and vapes ($\chi^2 = 2.916$, $p = 0.088$): 17.4 and 8.7

percent of professional military personnel and 7.5 and 1.9 percent of mobilized civilians, respectively. Also, among mobilized civilians, in some cases, we recorded the abuse of narcotic (0.9%) and other (1.9%) substances – Table 6.

It should be noted that we also obtained certain psychological and professional features of the performance of their professional duties by the respondents, which determine the psychological and professional concepts of their personal self-concept – Table 7.

Table 7. Characteristics of the performance of professional duties by respondents-servicemen who were in crisis conditions depending on their military and professional training (abs., %)

Indicator	Mobilized (n = 106)		Career military (n = 23)		$\chi^2 p$
	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	
<i>Frequency of stress reactions</i>					
Absent	27	25,5	6	26,1	6,684 0,245
Every day	23	21,7	3	13,0	
1-2 times a week	25	23,6	2	8,7	
Several times a month	13	12,3	6	26,1	
1-2 times a month	6	5,7	3	13,0	
Several for six months	12	11,3	3	13,0	
<i>Duration of participation in active hostilities</i>					
Not participating	8	7,5	5	21,7	8,150 0,043
Up to 6 months	41	38,7	4	17,4	
6–12 months	27	25,5	4	17,4	
More than 12 months	30	28,3	10	43,5	
<i>Military service on the:</i>					

Table 7. (Continuation)

The line of contact	60	56,6	4	17,4	23,660 < 0,001
The first line	21	19,8	5	21,7	
Second line	12	11,3	3	13,0	
The third line	1	0,9	–	–	
Rear placement	8	7,5	10	43,5	
Other	4	3,8	1	4,3	
<i>Number of injuries</i>					
Absent	31	29,2	16	69,6	13,763 0,008
1	60	56,6	5	21,7	
2	12	11,3	2	8,7	
3	2	1,9	–	–	
4 and more	1	0,9	–	–	
<i>Severity of the last injury</i>					
Absent	31	29,2	16	69,6	5,922 0,115
Serious	28	26,4	–	–	
Moderate severity	19	17,9	1	4,3	
Light	28	26,4	6	26,1	

Notes: statistical significance of the difference between the characteristics of the group of career military and mobilized civilian servants.

Thus, it was noted that more frequent experience of stressful situations was typical for mobilized civilians, who reported facing them every day (21.7%) and 1–2 times a week (23.6%), as opposed to professional military personnel, who identified them among 13.0 and 8.7%, respectively (in our opinion, this situation was most likely related to the professional training of professional military personnel and their more frequent location at more distant positions from the place of active hostilities). At the same time, the absence of such situations was noted almost equally by professional military personnel (26.1%) and mobilized civilians (25.5%). As for less frequent encounters with stressful events in the performance of their professional duties, they were reported more often among career military personnel than among mobilized civilians: respectively, several times a month – 26.1 and 12.3%, 1–2

times a month – 13.0 and 5.7%, and several times a year – 13.0 and 11.3% – Table 7. It should be noted that we did not find any statistical significance in the difference in these characteristics: $\chi^2 = 6.684$, $p = 0.245$.

At the same time, the difference in the characteristics of the duration of participation in active hostilities was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 8.150$, $p = 0.043$), where, as expected, the vast majority of career military personnel reported it to be longer than 12 months among 43.5% of military personnel, as opposed to mobilized civilians (28.3%). In addition, a significant number of professional military (17.4% each) participated in active combat operations for 6–12 months and up to 6 months, unlike mobilized civilians, among whom their number was much higher (25.5 and 38.7%, respectively). In turn, 21.7% of regular military personnel and 7.5% of mobilized civilians did not take part in

active combat operations (Table 7).

The characteristic of military service was also statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 23.660$, $p < 0.001$). Thus, as expected, servicemen from among mobilized civilians served more often on the contact line (56.6%), as opposed to career military (17.4%). At the same time, service on the first and second lines of defense was reported by both regular military personnel and mobilized civilians with almost equal frequency (21.7 and 13.0%, and 19.8 and 11.3%, respectively). Only 1 (0.9%) serviceman from among the mobilized civilians served on the third line of defense, while in logistics and other conditions, the majority of servicemen were from the regular military (43.5 and 4.3%, respectively) compared to mobilized civilians (7.5 and 3.8%, respectively) – Table 7.

As for the number of injuries and their severity, the expected features were also identified. However, in the first case, their difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 13.763$, $p = 0.008$), while in the second case it was not ($\chi^2 = 5.922$, $p = 0.115$). Thus, a significant number of career military personnel (69.6%) reported no injuries and only one injury (21.7%), unlike mobilized civilians, among whom this number was 29.2 and 56.6%, respectively. Two injuries were reported by almost the same number of servicemen and women, both among regular military (8.7%) and mobilized civilians (11.3%). In turn, three and four or more injuries were recorded only by mobilized civilians (1.9% and 0.9%, respectively) – Table 7. At the same time, the vast majority of mild injuries (26.1%) and a small number of moderate injuries (4.3%) were reported among the regular military, while among the contingent of mobilized civilians, mild injuries were found in 26.4% of cases, moderate

injuries – in 17.9% and severe injuries – in 26.4% – Table 7.

Discussion of results. Summarizing the obtained empirical data on the sociopsychological characteristics of servicemen depending on their professional training, we can state that the results of our study fully support the existing assumptions about the impact of active combat operations on the individual and on its individual constructs of the personal self-concept, which are formed under the influence of the existing sociopsychological influences of the social environment.

World psychological practice reveals the problem of the impact of active hostilities on the personality in the scientific works of Barlow D., Adler A., Litz B., Frankl W., Freud S. and other scientists. Domestic scientists are actively researching the effects of active hostilities on the individual and personal characteristics of participants in military conflicts (Safin O., Osodlo V., Tymchenko O., Shyrobokov Y., etc.). The vectors of psychosocial support for participants in active hostilities were determined by Blinov O., Kokun O., Kolesnichenko O., Matsygora Ya. and others.

A wide range of studies of the professional "self-concept" of servicemen was conducted in the works of Janerian S. T., Rickel A. M., Schneider L. B. and others [21]. The most researched concepts of personal "self-concept" in general and its professional component are the definition of their specificity and component composition among the participants of the Joint Forces Operation with musculoskeletal disorders, which were studied by Shevtsova A. and Chukhriy I. In their work, they pointed to the following constructs of the professional "self-concept" "Self-physical" (a complex that includes the

experience of a person's functioning as a physical object and is formed taking into account the assessments of others of the person's physical body, existing norms and ideas and personal stereotypes); "Self-mental" (involves identity and generativity); "Self-social", in which they distinguish "Self-professional" (attitude of professional identity and acquired professional experience) and "Self-family" (a person as a family member or adult child, marriage partner, mother or father, etc.) and "Self-student" (previous experience and focus on educational activities) [22, 23].

In addition, Chukhriy I. stated the influence of the "Self-physical" on the social and socio-psychological adaptation of individuals with disabilities, which provokes an increase in the importance of the "Self-physical" component and changes the structural composition of the entire personal and professional "self-concept" [24–26]. In her opinion, the above structural components of the "self-concept" can develop in different proportions, but, due to their equivalence, maintain a certain harmony of the "self-concept". Accordingly, a sharp change in this proportionality provokes the development of disharmony in the self-concept, resulting in the development of dissocialization of such a person and disruption of the entire personal self-concept, which combines and balances the inner and outer personal world. Thus, the smallest manifestation of this disharmonization of persons who took part in active hostilities is a violation of their health, and in a more significant manifestation, complete dissocialization and disruption of active relationships with society, which can lead to antisocial behavior and even more negative consequences. This, in turn, leads to an increase in the importance of the "Self-

physical" component and an even greater disharmonization of the personal "Self-concept," namely, a decrease in the levels of "Self-social" and "Self-mental".

These changes were identified by these scientists as complications in the psychosocial adaptation of the participants of the Joint Forces Operation to a peaceful society and in disorders of the personal spheres of mental and physical activity, which significantly complicated the possibility of adaptation to a peaceful society. In addition, they identified violations of intrafamily relations (violations of the "I-family" component), obstacles to self-development and self-education (due to the traumatic impact of traumatic experience on cognitive and emotional personal abilities and processes), which was reflected in violations of such components as "I-psyhic" and "I-student".

Thus, they pointed to the possible development of disharmony in the personal "self-concept" due to the disproportionate development of its components caused by transformational changes in its individual elements (primarily the "self-physical"), which was caused by the participation of individuals in active hostilities (professional activity, which determines the professional "self-concept" of servicemen).

Conclusions. The conducted empirical study of the sociopsychological characteristics of servicemen, depending on their professional training, made it possible to determine the possibilities of influencing certain constructs of their personal self-concept by age, gender and characteristic features, intensity of combat experience, conditions of performance of their professional workload, presence and number of wounds, family relationships,

psychological overload, belonging to the rank and file, NCOs and officers and other characteristics.

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ВПЛИВ СОЦІОПСИХОЛОГІЧНИХ ОСОБЛИВОСТЕЙ ВІЙСЬКОВОСЛУЖБОВЦІВ ЗАЛЕЖНО ВІД ЇХ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ НА КОНСТРУКТИ ЇХ ОСОБИСТІСНОЇ Я-КОНЦЕПЦІЇ

Актуальність проблематики постійного зіткнення військовослужбовців із значними психотравмуючими чинниками через перебування в досить екстремальних і надфізичних умовах (умови ведення активних бойових дій), через що вони піддаються значним психоемоційним та психофізичним перенапруженням і перенавантаженням обумовила вивчення емпіричним шляхом можливостей впливу їх соціопсихологічних та характерологічних характеристик на конструкти феномену особистісної Я-концепції. В статті, метою якої було емпіричне визначення соціопсихологічних характеристик військовослужбовців залежно від їх професійної підготовки та можливості їх впливу на конструкти їх особистісної Я-концепції було констатовано можливості впливу на окремі конструкти віко-статевих та характерологічних особливостей, інтенсивності бойового досвіду, умов виконання професійних навантажень, наявності та кількості поранень, родинних взаємовідносин, психологічних перенавантажень, належності таких осіб до рядового, сержантського та офіцерського складу та інших характеристик.

Формування вибірки респондентів реалізовувалося за допомогою традиційного опитування із застосуванням спеціально розробленого опитувальника визначення соціопсихологічних особливостей військовослужбовців, що знаходилися в кризових умовах ведення активних бойових дій. Вибірку респондентів склали 129 військовослужбовців які отримували реабілітаційні заходи: 106 осіб із числа мобілізованих цивільних та 23 – із середовища професійних військових.

Результати статистично значимо показали, що серед кадрових військових більша частка була жінок порівняно з мобілізованими цивільними на відміну від чоловіків, де їх більша частка відзначалася серед мобілізованих ніж серед кадрових військових. Статистично підтверджено, що серед кадрових військових переважали особи до 30 років

і мали звання офіцера, а серед мобілізованих цивільних – 30–45 років і відносилися до рядового складу. Статистично значимо доведено відсутність родини у більшості професійних військових та її наявність серед більшості мобілізованих цивільних. Статистично доведено перевагу проходження служби на лінії зіткнення й значну кількість осіб із одним пораненням серед мобілізованих цивільних та знаходження переважно в тилловому забезпеченні й переважання відсутності поранень для групи кадрових військових.

Ключові слова: військовослужбовці, мобілізовані цивільні, професійні військові, Я-концепція, соціопсихологічні особливості.

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