

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS OF NEUTRALIZING DESTRUCTIVE INFLUENCES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MORAL-SPIRITUAL SUPPORT

NURULLAEV A.A.

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Psychology, Senior Lecturer of the Academy of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Abstract

This article shows the factors of neutralizing destructive influences in the implementation of moral and spiritual support. The military-technical and military-social aspects of the processes taking place in the field of modern war and military conflicts are analyzed.

Also, the importance of protecting military personnel from destructive influences is fully disclosed. Theories, views, norms, values, and methods of spreading destructive ideas in society that cause the breakdown of social relations are used.

Keywords: *conscientious, artificial (synthetic), destructive, institutionalization, motivation, functional, correction, communication, architectonics, pathological, destructive idea, racism, aggressive, expansion.*

Introduction

The description of modern wars and operations indicates that the dynamics of military-political processes in the world are changing. At the same time, the range of threats and dangers affecting international and regional security is expanding – the intensification of geopolitical confrontation along polar aspects, the prevalence of the use of force in conflicts, the increased likelihood of using weapons of mass destruction, militarization, the activation of international terrorist and extremist organizations, and the intensification of mutual struggle in the information space and cyberspace. The main object of negative influence in these struggles is the person of a military serviceman, the purpose of which is to destabilize their moral and psychological state and undermine combat readiness. The obligation of commanders is to maintain the moral and psychological state of personnel at a level of readiness in peacetime and in emergency situations [1]. The methods of destructive influence on military personnel at the personal, professional, social, cultural and domestic levels are changing and

acquiring a conscientious content [2], which in turn indicates the urgency of the issue of ensuring the effectiveness of corrective work in moral and spiritual activities.

Consequently, the tactical and psychological-ethical analysis of military conflicts that took place in the second half of the 20th century and the first half of the 21st century indicates that the only goal observed by the enemy in any situation is to ensure his own victory.[3] The military-technical and military-social analysis of the process taking place in the field of modern wars and military conflicts shows that the military serviceman: in terms of informational and physical stress in relation to the ongoing conflicts, is aimed at undermining the intelligence, psyche, morale and physical health of military servicemen; conflicts are becoming more and more artificial (synthetic), their traditional methods and means are being replaced by modern non-traditional methods and means, as a result of which the tactics and technology of military operations are completely changing, and traditional requirements and principles are not being followed;

Conflicts may be tactically and technically superior, but the professional training of military personnel continues to take its place as a priority;

the determination of the method of defense, which is observed by the commanders and the enemy, remains relevant from a military-practical and military-theoretical point of view.

If we take into account the fact that destructive influence has its own technology, it is assumed that the enemy will choose the factors of influence based on the essence of the military-political situation. These are: - an individual serviceman; military team; commanders; family members of servicemen; close friends of servicemen (classmates, neighbors, etc.); residents of the area where the military unit is located; institutions serving the military unit (auto repair shops, outsourcing, construction teams, etc.); media outlets providing information about the life of the military unit, etc.

This, in turn, requires access to information about the serviceman or members of the military team, which is mainly available to officers and employees of personnel departments. Therefore, it is necessary to highlight the role of those working with military personnel among the subjects of ensuring the security of military personnel. Although the military psychologist, professor, colonel P. Korchemny in his work “Psychological support of combat activity” indicated that the mental state of a military serviceman must be studied using specific methods before he takes up combat duty[4], this proposal has not been fully implemented to this day. The reason is the lack of organization of military psychologists’ service activities and their lack of provision with methodologies. This issue, in turn, requires the institutionalization of the activities of military psychologists. That is, they should ensure that military servicemen are not exposed to destructive influences or are subject to destructive ideas:

- a) the needs, interests, inclinations of military servicemen, that is, the sources of motivation for their activity and behavior;
- b) the programs, group norms, and the individual’s self-concept, that is, the factors regulating activity;
- c) requires psychological impact on the behavior of military personnel (anxiety, restlessness, excitement or depression) as part of the implementation of moral and spiritual support. The above factors require special attention to military organizations in ensuring state defense, and the creation of new methods of participation in conflicts – the identification of methods of tactical actions.

Methodology

According to sources, to this day there are a number of forms of negative influence on the human mind using various methods and means, and their character is becoming “modernized” [5]. Because destructive influence is also manifested in the social and political spheres of society, and military personnel and military personnel are no exception. The object of destructive influence can be an

individual, a group (community or ethnic group), a certain stratum of the population (for example, young people, representatives of the older generation, etc.), and their intellectual, emotional-volitional spheres can be selected as the subject. It is possible that the emergence of this approach was caused by the division of territories, the development (distribution) of surface and underground resources, and the emergence of borders. Now, depending on the purpose of threats, they are used to influence certain psychological spheres of military personnel or specific levels of society. They are characterized by their aim to disrupt the functional state of the facility, regardless of whether they are natural or artificial. Given that threats are aimed at negatively affecting various areas of activity of military personnel of various categories, the cohesion or activity of the group (team), their timely identification and elimination, as well as the implementation of psychocorrection of those affected by them, are an urgent military-social issue. It is precisely correction that ensures the stable moral and spiritual state of not only an individual military personnel, but also a military team, and a positive attitude towards oneself, military weapons and obligations.

Military service as a type of activity is considered one of the professions that is stressful, demanding physical and mental potential, and in military professionalism, the main components of military service are:

military serviceman – as a system-forming component;

subordinate – personal composition – military teams as a unified force;

the goals and objectives of military service – as the content of orders and instructions;

information – as knowledge;

means of communication – as military work and the requirements for a military serviceman are defined [6].

From the five components of military service indicated above, it is clear that their only basis is the personality of the military serviceman. This, in turn, means that any modern weapons and equipment are controlled by a military serviceman, therefore, in the practice of analyzing military service, the following are taken into account:

system orientation (to ensure defense);

integrativeness and integrity (action based on cooperation with various institutions);

development of the unity of personality and activity (integral connection of personal and professional qualities);

invariance (preservation of its function as a result of changes in the composition);

optimality (economic and cultural compatibility);

congruence (matching, equal).

Results

Only then can the importance of protection from destructive influences be fully revealed. After all, military service as a network of state service, as a network of military service activities; military service as a subject – as an activity; as the service of a military serviceman; as the result of actions. Labor, including military labor, has its own basic architecture, which we can present in the form of “**Labor (military service) subject – Need (material incentive, spiritual pleasure) - Motive (internal or external) – Goal (to demonstrate one's talents, to demonstrate previously unexpressed abilities) - Action (procedure of military labor) – Means (weapons and military equipment) = Result (providing defense)**”. Here:

labor – young people recruited for the type (directions) of military service (compulsory alternative or military service, or on a contract basis);

need – the demand of young people for military service, the demand for military service in society;
motive – internal or external motivation that influenced the choice of military service;
goal – ideological or material interest;
action – demonstration of knowledge, skills and qualifications acquired during military education;
means – weapons, military equipment and other formations;
result – the practice of ensuring defense.

As is known from basic archetectonics, protecting our youth from destructive influences is ultimately manifested in the practice of ensuring defense, which is also reflected in the political-cultural aspect of military service. Today, one of the issues that attracts everyone's attention in terms of morality and spirituality is the existence of destructive influences as a global problem. In the words of E. Fromm, if someone has little hostility towards himself, then he does not express deep destructiveness towards others [7]. Destructiveness is considered an obstacle to development, self-improvement, when it is no longer possible to realize one's potential due to the blocking of effective energy, and has several manifestations. Destructiveness to a certain extent reflects a pathological feature (pathological – abnormal state), and if a person achieves his destructive goals, he is still considered unhappy.

Discussion

There are definitions of the concept of “destructive idea” in the scientific literature, but they do not agree on the understanding of this concept. After all, destructiveness has spiritual, cultural, economic, political and philosophical aspects. Its core is the concept of “destructiveness” and its signs are noticeable in practice. However, it is precisely destructiveness that has not been sufficiently studied in philosophy. Even the concepts of “destructiveness”, “destructiveness”, “destructive action” are not found in most dictionaries. A destructive idea is a negative destructive reality that causes the disruption of social relations, consisting of theories, views, norms, values and methods of their dissemination in society [8]. A destructive idea is determined by the degree of destructiveness. In a broad sense, a destructive idea is understood as ideas that “serve” to disrupt existing social relations, devalue norms, and undermine values. Absolute destructive ideas lead to the destruction of any social ties and institutions, and do not allow the development of society as a whole, or even its survival. “They are destructive ideas that contradict the principle of humanity, divide and divide society into factions, exalt one nation over another, and call for the extermination of other peoples in the name of a superior race. Religious fanaticism and militant racism, great-state chauvinism and extreme (aggressive) nationalism, the ideologies of fascism and Bolshevism constitute a system of such destructive ideas” [9]. Today, separatist movements have also taken on a special form, which should be seen as a destructive force and our youth should be protected from their influence. Today, the dynamics of destructive influence through information, technological, cultural, spiritual and other factors is increasing. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Approval of the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Combating Extremism and Terrorism for 2021-2026” No. PO-6255 “Training of qualified personnel in the field of information counteraction to the ideas of extremism and terrorism in the global information network of the Internet [10]” is indicated in the appendix. Because the basis of destructive influence is the dissemination of various destructive ideas by certain groups and states expressing their own vested interests, first of all, the ideological and spiritual subjugation of military personnel, and ultimately their complete dependence, which can be considered the result of informational or ideological expansion (expansion [9]) in the military sphere.

A military personnel who has fallen under destructive influence is deprived of the ability to think rationally, and his military-professional thinking becomes dysfunctional. Academician S. Rubinstein also paid special attention to moral and spiritual training in his article “Soviet Psychology in the Conditions of the Great Patriotic War”, which shows that this issue has been studied in the history of science [11]. As a result of the dysfunctionality of military-professional thinking, a number of negative situations are observed individually and collectively. These are:

failure to fulfill one's oath; disrespect for commanders; indifference to comrades-in-arms;
failure to take care of military equipment and uniforms, military equipment and weapons; inability to keep the secrets of the military profession;
distrust of political and military leadership.

In conclusion

It is necessary to improve the quality of the complex of works carried out within the framework of moral and spiritual support at the tactical and strategic levels. This, in turn:

firstly, an individual serviceman or a team of servicemen can be selected by the enemy to exert a destructive influence on servicemen. In this case, the main point of influence can be the emotional sphere and the set of values;

secondly, the primary point of influence in the moral and spiritual support activities of returning military personnel who have been exposed to destructive influences to a healthy lifestyle is the dominant indicator - will, and it is necessary to establish the use of exercises to strengthen the will of cadets and trainees in military education and upbringing practice, and to ensure the use of various odors, light emitters, and various sounds;

thirdly, it shows that teaching commanders on destructive influences and methods of protection against destructive influences at the level of their professional training and teaching methods of influence are an important component of moral and spiritual preparation.

References

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qurolli Kuchlarining Ichki xizmat Nizomi. – T.: O'zbekiston, 1996. – B.46.
2. Samarov, R. Shaxsiy tarkibning axloqiy–ruhiy holatini ta'minlash metodikasi (konsept tahlil). Harbiy xizmatchilarning jangovar va professional (kasbiy) tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. – Toshkent: O'z R Milliy gvardiyasi Harbiy-texnik instituti, 2019. – B. 25-30.
3. Karayani A.G. Psikhologicheskoye obespecheniye boyevykh deystviy lichnogo sostava chastey Sukhoputnykh voysk v lokal'nykh voyennykh konfliktakh. – M., 1998. – S.39–41.
4. Korchëmny P.A. Psikhologicheskoye obespecheniye boyevoy deyatelnosti / Voyennaya psikhologiya: metodologiya, teoriya, praktika / Pod red. A.G. Karayani, P.A. Korchëmnoy: v 2-kh kn. Kn. 1. – M., 1998. – S. 29–34.
5. Shapar V.B. Psikhologiya religioznykh sekt. – Minsk: Kharvest, 2004., Petin I.A. Mekhanizm prestupnogo nasiliya. – SPb.: Yuridicheskiy tsentr Press, 2004., Mustafayeva Sh.F. Psikhologicheskie osobennosti Manipulyativnogo vozdeystviya v destruktivnykh kultovykh organizatsiyakh (na primere molodyozhnykh grupp) // Avtoref. ... kand. ... psikhol...nauk. – Toshkent, 2012., Liftson R.Dzh. Tekhnologiya "Promyvki mozgov". Psikhologiya totalitarizma. Perevod s angl. – SPb.: Praym–EVROZNAK, 2005.
6. Fromm E. Anatomiya chelovecheskoy destruktivnosti. Per. s nem. – Moskva: AST, 2006. – 624 s.
7. Mikhaylovskiy V.G. Akmeologicheskiye osnovy professional'nogo stonovleniya ofitserkikh kadrov. Monografiya. – M.: RAGS, VA im. F.E. Dzerzhinskogo, 1995. – 260., Nikiforov A.I. Osnovy upravlencheskoy deyatelnosti komandira (nachal'nika). – M., 1988. – 62 s.

8. Milliy g'oya: targ'ibot texnologiyalari va atamalar lug'ati / Q. Nazarov tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: “Akademiya” nashriyoti, 2007. – 106 b.
9. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “2021-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan ekstremizm va terrorizmga qarshi kurashish bo'yicha O'zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy strategiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida”gi PF-6255-sonli farmoni. 2021-yil 1-iyul. Qonunchilik ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi, 02.07.2021 y., 06/21/6255/0638-son.
10. Rubinshteyn S.L. Sovetskaya psikhologiya v usloviyakh Velikoy Otechestvennoy voyny / Pod znamey marxizma. 1943. No. 9-10. – S. 45-61.