

## IDEOLOGICAL DIRECTIONS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL TRAINING

**DZHO'RAEV FARKHOD GURBANBOEVICH**

Researcher of the Institute of Social and Spiritual Research under the  
Republican Center for Spirituality and Enlightenment.  
Mobile: +99890 990 68 95

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### ABSTRACT

The article shows modern approaches to the development of the worldview thinking of military personnel, features of foreign experience, and the main directions of domestic practice. The socio-political reality happening in the world shows that conflicts and disagreements of one or another form between countries and regions are intensifying, and their number and scale are increasing.

**Keywords:** military personnel, moral and ideological stability, defense and security, ideological thinking, national pride, military duty and responsibility.

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The main reason for this is the acquisition of important natural resources, and the implementation of goals such as expanding the geographical area is carried out in an open or hidden form. This ensures the emergence of new forms of influence and aggression. In the recent past, one country's threat to another country or one country's ability to protect itself from another country was determined based on its military power and defense potential. States are looking for ways to protect themselves from ideological-ideological aggression or to protect themselves from such aggression. The mass desire and behavior to arm, the armaments factories are also changing their direction towards "factories of thought" in various guises. New, modern, cultural and ideological directions are expanding instead of the format of subjugation of peoples based on force and weapons. Therefore, expanding the ideological outlook of society members, especially military personnel, is one of the main guarantees of security.

Analysis of literature on the topic. The study of the concept of ideological stability, first of all, stipulates the need to analyze the emergence of the concept of ideology, its roots, its place and its importance in society. During the study of scientific sources, it is possible to come to the opinion that the gradual development, achievements and rise of any society and state are directly dependent on ideological factors. Or, on the contrary, the decline of a particular state and nation is a direct result of ideological views not being directed towards universal goals. At this point, we consider it permissible to dwell on some of the definitions and scientific conclusions are given to the concept of ideology. In the explanatory dictionary of the main concepts of spirituality, "Ideology (Arabic set of thoughts, ideas) - ideological-theoretical views expressing the interests, wishes and goals of a certain social group, stratum, nation, society, state, and the system of their implementation" [1].

Doctor of Philosophy O. Gaybullaev "Ideology - ideas that express the needs and interests of a certain social group, stratum, people, nation, people, society, state, desires, goals and aspirations, social and spiritual principles, methods and means of their implementation system" [2].

The main aspect that attracts our attention is the phrase "social ideology" in the given definition. It is known from historical processes that in most countries, a particular ideology has become a state ideology as a result of considering the phenomenon of ideology at the level of state policy. For example, the generalization of ideas such as "socialism" and "communism", considered the main ideology of the former Soviet Union, was established as the state ideology. However, the history of ideas and ideologies shows that bringing an ideology to the state level will eventually lead to a decline. Famous American scientist of Japanese nationality F. The following views of Fukuyama confirm our opinion: "Kissinger's views did not surprise anyone. After all, any specialist in the field of politics and foreign policy research believed in the eternity of communism, and its collapse by the end of the eighties was an unexpected event. This event was the final destination of the ideological dogma that people blindly followed»[3

From the opinions of the scientist, it can be understood that the firm establishment of an ideology in a particular country leads to negative consequences. Therefore, the main goal is to research the ideological directions of training military personnel, and the above-mentioned aspects allow a deep analysis of the topic. The study of the topic creates the need to analyze the following important tasks:

**First**, the tasks related to the promotion of ideological reforms carried out in the military education system based on the idea of New Uzbekistan and the coverage of aspects related to the defense system;

**Secondly**, the development of theoretical and practical recommendations for determining modern military conflicts, their purpose, cultural-ideological directions, study and conducting moral-spiritual training accordingly;

**Thirdly**, strengthening the ideological immunity of military personnel in the course of mastering the rich historical experience and traditions of many millennia of ensuring state security and strengthening the defense system;

**Fourthly**, to indicate the priority tasks of forming the military-political, informational-ideological and moral-cultural outlook of students in educational institutions specialized in training military personnel;

**Fifth**, the development of scientific and practical research directions for increasing and strengthening informational and ideological training in the military education system and military units took place.

## 2.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The above-mentioned reasonable tasks make it necessary to resolve conflicting situations in the conditions of the new world order as peacefully as possible (mainly through negotiations, agreements), and if this is not possible, consider the ways out with less damage. Most wars

arise from the need to use all means of defense against ideological threats posed by the enemy in unavoidable situations. In fact, such an approach cannot be called new. From the earliest times, psychological attack on the enemy or defense against his ideological threats was considered an important means of achieving victory.

For example, the following writings of one of the ancient Chinese sages, Sun Tzu, several centuries ago about ideological influence on the enemy are proof of our point. "Try to destroy all good things in the enemy-country; involve the figures of the enemy party in criminal cases; damage the reputation of the leadership of the enemy country; co-operate for this purpose with the meanest and meanest people; create conflicts and conflicts among the citizens of the enemy country; incite community members against the elderly; destroy the work of rulers by all means; destroy the order and supply of the enemy's armies; demoralize the soldiers of the enemy side with music and songs; devalue your enemy's traditions and seek to destroy their faith in God; send light women to the enemy's side, so that they may help the disorder, nausea; be generous with rewards and gifts to buy information from spies»[4].

The formation of the ancient Chinese statehood took place against the background of regular wars. For this reason, Chinese sages paid great attention to the ideological aspects of war and martial arts. The following statement by one such wise philosopher, Xun Kuan, complements Sun Tzu's views. "In order to conduct the battle at a high level, it is necessary to carry out the following actions: first - to break the plans of the enemy, then - to break his alliance, then - to attack his army, and finally - to attack his strong fortresses" [5].

It is known from historical sources that ideological war is considered a part of traditional war. Most generals believed that the key to defeating an enemy in a war situation was to demoralize those enemy combatants. Amir Temur's military activity is no exception. Professor T. In his book "Empire of Amir Temur", Alimardonov approaches the issue as follows: "The basis of Amir Temur's teaching is the means of easy victory by controlling the enemy." For this, he creates the types of territory and the actions of using it to his advantage in what situations. Develops zoning signs, shows tactical types of positioning while exhausting the enemy. It recommends the tactics of dismembering the enemy, depriving him of his fighting spirit, exhausting him before the battle, breaking his ranks and breaking into them" [6]. It is clear that one of the most important strategic tasks of destroying the enemy is to derail his mental capabilities, constantly and with the help of various means to undermine his ideological stability. T. Alimardonov in his above-mentioned work states that this task has gained priority in the Sahibkiran army. "The main principles are as follows: to follow from an unexpected place, to attack when the enemy is not ready. These principles are ensured in the strong discipline of the army and the secrecy of all actions. War is always and everywhere the way of deception, the constant spreading of lies and incitem.

According to researchers who have studied the history and modern trends of military martial arts, most generals showed attention to ideological issues through the following two directions:

The first is to increase the moral power of one's own army, to strengthen its ideological stability, and the second is to destabilize the moral balance of the enemy's army. The interesting thing is that earlier such a situation was carried out during wars and military operations, but now, in peacetime, in situations where military operations are not being carried out, a part of

defence activities is considered as a quality. It is no exaggeration to say that preparing for military operations, and reviewing the ideological potential of the army before starting it is an experience that combines historicity and modernity. Belarusian philosopher and scientist, Professor O. Belkov approaches the situation as follows: "Five months before Napoleon's invasion of Russia, on January 22, 1812, the Minister of War of the Russian Empire M.B. Barclay de Tolly addressed the emperor with a report on the future war, in which he spoke about information and psychological support for victory over the French army» [7].

Analysis and results. Improving the ideological thinking of military personnel requires studying the concept of "military ideology" as a separate subject. Our opinion is confirmed by the fact that most countries with a developed defence system treat this issue as a set of separate subjects in the educational system. O. Belkov justifies the need for the "military ideology" to be a state ideology. According to the scientist, "Military ideology is widespread in many countries and is a system of views and ideas that express the attitude of political subjects to war and other forms of armed conflicts, as well as to the army as the main tool. Thus, "military ideology" was formed simultaneously with the appearance of wars, and they are the main condition for the existence of humanity, and states should include this phenomenon in the scope of their understanding and views». [7]

Summarizing the views put forward by sociologist scientists, experts, philosophers, and the concept of "military ideology" is defined as a set of views and ideas aimed at increasing the stable mental improvement of the Armed Forces in ensuring national and global security. Can be given.

Russian philosopher scientist, former military officer, army general V.V. Serebryannikov bases the emergence of the Russian military ideology back to the 40s of the last century. "From the Second World War to the beginning of the 1970s, the concept of "Soviet military ideology" was widely used. Then there was a sharp turn: the concept of "military ideology" was declared a negative militaristic ideology, and its incompatibility with the consistent peaceful views of the Soviets about war and the army was justified. The ideology of the CPSU, with its military aspect, has essentially become the state ideology enshrined in the Constitution. Main publications argued that the concept of "military ideology" belongs only to a part of bourgeois ideology and reflects a set of militaristic ideas that justify the aggressive policy of imperialism"[8].

According to Serebryannikov, "Military ideology is based on a set of ideas and theories about the military phenomena of social life: their essence, meaning, place and role in history, sources and reasons. Description of the period, existing dangers and threats, the place and role of the state in solving the problems of war and peace, its military needs, goals and tasks, military policy and principles of activity are the structural directions of military ideology»[8].

We tried above to justify the place of military ideology as a component of national ideology. As the ideology of a particular society reflects the views and needs of the people, it undoubtedly reflects the ideas that primarily embody the issues of peace and security. In this sense, military ideology is responsible not only for the morale of military personnel, but also for the formation of a positive attitude of all members of society towards security and defense. This approach has always paid off in all countries. Our opinion is confirmed by R. Starkov's following opinion

about the positive changes in the minds of citizens after the events of September 11, 2001 in the USA. "News that National Football League star Patrick Tillman broke his multi-million dollar contract with his club and left for Iraq have spread widely. If after September 2001, the high level of patriotism in the country was achieved by the White House, two years later, members of society began to ask why American troops should fight in Afghanistan and Iraq»[9].

Undoubtedly, the involvement of art, culture, sports stars and other well-known people in the public's attention in ideological propaganda in various directions gives its results in practice. The public has always followed famous people whom it considered respectable. Therefore, in order to promote the remarkable experience and achievements of military personnel who have reached high heights during their professional activities, to increase the interest and attention to the defense of the Motherland, the involvement of figures of literature, art, cinema and other fields in agitational processes serves a positive effect.

Among the various threats in the world, military threats occupy a leading place. In addition, it is clear that the scale of ideological threats is not less than military threats. It is practically impossible to completely eliminate these two threats. If we clarify our opinion, not a single powerful country in the world can boast of having achieved such a result. Because the global threat is actually crossing all borders. Today, the global public considers ensuring global security as a priority, and the solution to the problem comes first of all from the issue of human resources. Ideological stability of military personnel is characterized by several factors. One of them is the development of "defensive consciousness". Many psychologists, philosophers, political scientists and other specialists recognize the importance of defensive consciousness as a component of social consciousness in today's globalization. Russian military officer V. Razgonov, who conducted scientific research in this direction, "shows the following most important elements of defensive consciousness". [10]

- **1. Based on moral principles** - defensive values and attitudes of the individual;
  - **2. In the field of determinants of social consciousness** - relationships related to the system of social relations, needs, laws of social activity;
  - **3. In forms of conscious activity** - defensive thinking, intellectual capabilities, conscious awareness of protection from military threats;
  - **4. Formation of military-political, legal, religious, defensive, ethical, scientific thinking** in the field of consciousness;
  - **5. In the field of self-awareness** - experiences, feelings formed during the professional and educational process.
- According to the expert, the formation of defensive consciousness is manifested in the concentration of ideological features. However, ensuring the formation of such a consciousness in military personnel, as well as in all citizens, has its own complexity. Its complexity is that countering a perceived threat requires a great deal of strength and will on the part of the military. "Formation of defense consciousness of military personnel includes: elimination of existing threats and military dangers, formation of patriotism and loyalty to the Motherland,

personal responsibility for its protection; Loyalty to the Constitution, the Military Oath, the Combat Flag and the combat traditions of the Armed Forces, preparing personnel to perceive the possible realities of war»[10].

• According to Razgonov, the system of maintaining high defense consciousness of military personnel includes:

- "study of the military-political situation in the modern world;
- assessment of global and regional military threats to the state;
- training of military personnel according to national military-historical traditions;
- all-round support for educating young people in the spirit of heroism and patriotism;
- Determination and implementation of national measures to maintain the morale of the troops» [10].

### 3.0 CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Therefore, it can be concluded that the formation of the ideological outlook of military personnel is closely related to the rise of defensive consciousness in them. However, there is another side of the issue, which is that defensive consciousness, as an important part of social consciousness, can also create various unexpected situations in the activities of military personnel. For example, in the face of various internal and external threats, the ability of the military to make decisions is likely to decrease. For this reason, the ideological impact of the threats of religious extremism, fundamentalism, and terrorism, which are considered the main threats of today, can cause some inconsistencies in the defense consciousness change in young military personnel.

• It is enough to observe events and events happening in the world in order to feel and understand the need to improve ideological knowledge and skills for students or cadets in educational institutions engaged in training military personnel. This can be explained by the following factors:

• The arms race between the states continues vigorously and this race is characterized only by the strengthening of the defense potential;

• The only way to preserve one's sovereignty and integrity, the inviolability of its borders, is to be considered a militaristic policy;

• It is considered possible to ensure the internal and external security and integrity of the country only by means of the Armed Forces;

• Dominating the world can be seen in efforts to achieve one's geopolitical goals by dominating others.

The current dangerous period is showing its different changing face. Efforts by countries and the international community to ensure security do not reduce the scope of threats. Therefore, raising the military potential of the country, strengthening the defense capabilities, among several necessary aspects, the development of the ideological thinking of military personnel, the need to take into account the possibilities of ideological and moral influence in the training



of military personnel. In our opinion, the formation of the following ideological and ideological factors in the activity of the Armed Forces of our country serves to ensure effectiveness.

**Firstly**, to strengthen the cooperation of the newly established military-administrative sectors with the representative bodies of local authorities, educational institutions, to expand the scope of cooperation, and in this process, to organize systematic and effective activities aimed at glorifying the profession of the defender of the Motherland, increasing the honor and value of the Motherland;

**Secondly**, to increase the ability of military personnel serving in the Armed Forces to use various weapons, to encourage them to engage in sports, based on today's reality, to create conditions for their spiritual and ideological training;

**Thirdly**, along with the international experience aimed at ensuring the mental stability of modern martial arts, the rich life heritage of our ancestors and world military leaders who gained fame in the world with their military skills, learning and mastering the recommendations of our great commanders that served to improve the moral and spiritual development of their warriors;

**Fourthly**, based on the general principles defined in the national ideology of our society, developing a general concept of military ideology with the participation of experts of the Armed Forces system and representatives of the social sphere, theoreticians, defining the military-ideological directions of our country's national interests and its protection in this concept;

**Fifth**, based on the doctrine called "The period of peace is the period of preparation for war", to ensure the constant readiness and readiness of the national army, to regularly observe and monitor its moral aspects, and if necessary, to study the mental state of each soldier's readiness for military operations;

**Sixth**, the presence of the Armed Forces, which performs any task assigned to it with high accuracy in the implementation of the state's geopolitical goals, affects the positive image of the state. The main duty of military personnel is to protect the Motherland, to ensure the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state. The primary guarantee of our security is the operation of military personnel with strong ideological immunity who are capable of eliminating internal and external aggression in various crisis situations.

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