

## INCREASING IDEOLOGICAL IMMUNITITE AMONG THE YOUNG OFFICERS

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### Abstract:

In this article it was discussed about factors that cause falling under the influence of destructive ideas and protecting young people, especially, young officers from such motives. Various opinions were analyzed and recommendations were presented.

**Keywords:** military personnel, destructiveness, psychology, ideological fighting, factors, personal dissonance.

### Introduction

It is known that spiritual threats in various forms and shapes are mainly aimed at youths. Certainly, the main reason for this is explained by the fact that young people are the most active group in the society and are susceptible to different ideas and influences.

At the same time, conquering minds of young people is of strategic importance for any ideological force. After all, future of the country is determined by the needs, interests and goals of the youths. Therefore, today it is important to educate informational immunity in the hearts and minds of young people.

The problem of organizing effective psycho-preventive work with the personnel of the armed forces and other military and paramilitary forces of the state always remains relevant. Combat capability and professional growth of servicemen depend on this direction of professional and psychological service support. In addition, early prevention of negative mental phenomena of personnel is a guarantee of saving the lives and health of servicemen, as well as minimizing destructive phenomena, from the violation of the statutory relationship to self-destructive forms of behavior.<sup>1</sup>

Various forms of ideological attacks and methods and means of influence are also gaining a sharp tone in the current globalization processes. Extremist and terrorist groups, unable to realize their malicious goals, are increasingly turning to various forms of aggression. Military personnel can withstand such attacks only on the basis of moral and spiritual training. A psychological and informational attack that has a strong impact on the human mind is considered several times more dangerous than an attack carried out with weapons. Because it is possible to fight with a weapon against a weapon. But it is difficult to know at a glance what is going on in a person's mind, and therefore it is impossible to immediately help a person who is under the influence of destructive ideas.

Therefore, it is recommended to increase the role of commanders in ensuring the moral and spiritual condition of military teams, and to use psychotherapeutic methods in them.

<sup>1</sup> "Personal dissonance as a factor of destructive hostility of the cadets of military educational institutions", Lyudmila Herman, Irina Harenko. 148-page



A separate category of servicemen, which has always attracted the attention of psychologists, are conscripts and cadets, who, in addition to difficulties in adapting to the specific conditions of service, also face purely age-specific features of adolescence. These age characteristics must be taken into account when organizing the psychological support of the service, as they are characterized by complex and intense transformations of the personality during the transition from adolescence to adulthood.<sup>2</sup>

The factors that ensure exposure to destructive influences in the activities of military personnel, that is, those that determine the determination of susceptibility, are listed as follows:

- a) personal factor;
- b) individual factor (social adaptability is expressed in the form of psycho-physiological delay, military training or the influence of family problems);
- c) social factor (appears based on the influence of social and economic problems);
- g) military-psychological factor (relationships in the military community, changes in behavior as a result of the presence of reference groups);
- d) information-psychological factor (information-psychological influence of the enemy (leaflets, propaganda, intimidation, etc.);
- e) military-technical factor (appears in the form of acts of desertion arising on the basis of the superiority of the enemy's weapons and equipment) and others.<sup>3</sup>

Destructive ideas are ideas that go beyond certain norms of behavior, that is, disruptive ideas. In fact, there are different definitions of the concept of "destructive idea" in the scientific literature. But they are not unanimous in understanding this concept. Its core is the concept of "destructiveness" and its signs are visible in practice. But precisely destructiveness has not been sufficiently explored in philosophy. Even the concepts of "destructive", "destructiveness", "destructive activity" do not exist in most dictionaries.

Destructive ideas are views and doctrines chosen by associations and currents as the direction of their activity and endangering the life of all mankind, leading to the decline of social development, and ensuring people's subjugation and dependence on forces striving for domination.

The concept of "destructiveness", especially the fact that the destructive activity of a person has not been sufficiently studied, and that there is no unambiguous interpretation of terms in this regard, makes it necessary to clarify it.

Some forms of destructive activity are usually studied by specialists in a narrow field — biologists, geneticists, psychologists, historians, lawyers. They can be an empirical experience for the philosophical interpretation of this concept.<sup>4</sup>

Destructiveness as a socio-spiritual phenomenon is also characterized by the fact that it has a multifaceted, contradictory and unpredictable complex nature. This requires professional and professional understanding of its nature and essence. The problem here is to reveal the meaning of human destructiveness in a holistic way, to explain its foundations and various forms of manifestation. Although "destructiveness" is one of the main concepts of the philosophy of

<sup>2</sup> "Personal dissonance as a factor of destructive hostility of the cadets of military educational institutions", Lyudmila Herman, Irina Harenko. 148-page

<sup>3</sup> Volkov E.N. "Методы вербовки и контроля сознания в деструктивных культах // Журнал практического психолога." – М., 1996. № 3. 67-page

<sup>4</sup> Fromm E. "Анатомия человеческой деструктивности". (The anatomy of human destructiveness) Moscow: ACT, 2006. – 624-page.



postmodernism, the interpretation of the nature of human destructiveness is accompanied by great difficulties and confusion, the foundations and forms of manifestation of human destructiveness raise the most questions. It is difficult to determine the mechanisms of its occurrence and spread. There are so many forms of its manifestation that it is difficult to determine their quality, directions of development, positive or negative, and other characteristics.

E. Fromm's work, which pays serious attention to the study of destructiveness, is "Anatomy of human destructiveness".<sup>5</sup> He was a supporter of socio-cultural differentiation of destructiveness. According to him, destructiveness is one of the manifestations of aggression. Also, the scientist pays special attention to the study of aggression, which has a good quality and an evil quality. He distinguishes sudden destructiveness, i.e., the manifestation of hidden, destructive impulses, which are activated in emergency situations, and the destructiveness that depends on the character structure. This phenomenon always belongs to a specific person in an open and hidden form (sadism, necrophilia). The scientist pointed out the lack of opportunities for creative self-expression, narcissism, limitation, and the feeling of "worthlessness" as the main causes of destructiveness.<sup>6</sup>

In conclusion, we should pay always attention to the psychological readiness of the military personnel, especially, young officers. In this way working cooperatively with psychologists and psychotherapy specialists will be appropriate.

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<sup>5</sup> Bern E. "Введение в психиатрию и психоанализ для непосвященных" (The anatomy of human destructiveness) Moscow: АСТ, 2006. – 528-page.

<sup>6</sup> Fromm E. "Анатомия человеческой деструктивности" (The anatomy of human destructiveness). Moscow: АСТ, 2006. – 624-page.

