

MILITARY SOCIAL WORK AS A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF COORDINATED ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED BY GOVERNMENTAL AND CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS

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Annotation

This article analyzes the factors and prospects for the development of military social work, as well as the conceptual-theoretical and political-legal activities of state and civil institutions in this domain. The main principles of military social work, the directions and pathways for the prospective development of the military social work system in modern conditions are discussed.

Keywords

civil institutions, conceptual-theoretical activity, political-legal activity, spiritual-psychological aspect, military social work, benefits, material assistance, social services, social protection, social justice, military environment, incentives, spiritual-psychological condition, military discipline, social support.

Introduction

In contemporary conditions, addressing the challenges of social work effectively requires utilizing a diverse arsenal of methods, representing a combination of techniques aimed at motivating the moral and psychological attitudes of military personnel. At the same time, the reliability of any social work method must be ensured not only by its validity but also by adherence to the rules of its application. This includes promoting legal knowledge, explaining the rights and guarantees afforded to military personnel and their family members, organizing military and state television and radio broadcasting systems, as well as cultural and recreational institutions for the population, educational and informational technical resources, and stationary or mobile printing facilities.

The primary goal of social work in providing general assistance to military personnel is to restore their physical and psychological strength, regulate their personal relationships, and approach the obligations inherent to military service with social justice.

Analysis of the literature Scientific research in our country has been conducted on military culture, military social work, the formation of the Armed Forces, the history of their transition to a professional system, theories of military-patriotic education, and the psychological characteristics of military personnel.

Philosophical, Social, and Legal Aspects of Military Personnel Education

The philosophical, social, and legal aspects of educating military personnel have been studied by scholars such as N.J. Eshnaev, B.T. To'ychiev, and A.K. Redjaboev, who specialize in philosophy, law, and sociology. In particular, K.X. Usmonov's dissertation titled *"Interpretation of Military-Patriotic Ideas in the Spiritual and Moral Heritage of the Uzbek People"* highlights the trends in the development of military-patriotic ideas within the spiritual and moral heritage of the Uzbek people.

Among foreign scholars, A. Yurchenko, in his doctoral dissertation *"Institutionalization of Military Social Work in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation"*, analyzes the unique aspects of the military profession and the institutionalization of the military social sphere. American philosopher D. Feynman examined military culture, identified the types of social relations within it, and analyzed their intrinsic connection to the broader culture of society.

Research Methodology

This study employs methods such as historical analysis, comparative analysis, objectivity, systematic approach, innovative approach, and generalization. The article presents reflections on the essence, content, and distinctive features of military social work.

Analysis and Findings

Social work with military personnel is carried out both within the Armed Forces and in society at large. It would be incorrect to assume that in the army, the responsibility for working with personnel rests solely with deputy commanders in charge of individual units.

In the first instance, it is primarily the responsibility of military personnel themselves, as well as military psychologists, legal experts, and specialists from military medical institutions, to ensure social protection. At the same time, combat commanders and leaders at all levels must, within the scope of their authority, also ensure the social welfare of the military personnel under their command and their

family members. One of the key tasks is to guarantee that all rights and privileges granted to military personnel in accordance with current legislation are respected, while providing social conditions that do not negatively affect citizens' health or the effectiveness of military service.

In the case of contract-based military personnel, social work encompasses advising and practically guiding them on all matters related to their rights, opportunities before and after dismissal, the rights of family members, and the protection of their interests before unit command, higher authorities, and local government bodies.

Additionally, providing social-pedagogical assistance to the children of military personnel, addressing problems in education, and offering pedagogical support for children and adolescents with difficulties in social adaptation plays an important role. Children's participation in military sports camps and clubs carries significant educational value, fostering in adolescents an understanding of the high social status of military service and respect for their parents' labor.

Among the responsibilities of social work within the Armed Forces is also the provision of favorable social and ecological conditions for military personnel. Improving working and living conditions, mitigating anthropogenic environmental pollution, undoubtedly contributes to enhancing both the labor capacity of military personnel and their ability to participate effectively in social activities. Another important task of social work is the development of social relationships, maintaining normative interpersonal interactions, and fostering cohesive military units. For this purpose, the use of social work technologies – including interviews, games, communication exercises, and teaching communication skills – is appropriate, as well as assessing the psychological adjustment or maladjustment of individuals with disabilities.

It should be emphasized that socio-economic work can contribute to organizing mutual assistance among military families, developing cooperative forms of labor, and improving socio-economic development. Social work organizers can serve as mediators in their interactions with advisors and managers, social welfare agencies of military personnel associations, medical institutions, and other bodies and organizations. Developing a specialized system of family counseling and family therapy is crucial to resolving problems in military families and preventing conflicts or crisis situations. In cases of living far from major cities, the availability of such services represents the only opportunity for military families to obtain professional assistance in stabilizing family life. Cultural,

recreational, and informational-educational activities in the Armed Forces can carry much greater significance compared to other areas of life.

Informational-educational work possesses clearly defined social, administrative, motivational, and pedagogical characteristics. Within the armed forces, the most important components of informational-educational work involve informing troops about social and state preparedness and organizing information and propaganda activities.

The psychological preparation of personnel is organized and implemented to ensure that military personnel and military units are capable of enduring high levels of psychological and physical stress, and of acting appropriately under direct threat. This includes training in skilled, decisive, and proactive actions in combat situations, developing correct ideas regarding trends in the evolution of combat situations, and forming psychological abilities to overcome fear.

As a form of moral and psychological support, cultural and recreational activities are carried out to organize the rest, education, and moral development of personnel through culture and mass media in all types of combat and daily activities. These activities aim to maintain a high level of moral and psychological condition in units, ensure the military education of personnel, relieve psychological stress, and satisfy cultural needs. Cultural and educational work is organized and implemented to cultivate culture, art, high moral and combat qualities in personnel, maintain a positive moral and psychological state necessary for accomplishing combat tasks, and mobilize military personnel for success.

Current Stage of Development of Military Social Work

The current stage of military social work development is associated with defining the system of social measures, adapting the armed forces, clarifying the responsibilities of personnel, actively seeking the most effective methods of assisting military personnel, strengthening their social protection, and enhancing the moral and psychological preparedness of personnel across all categories.

Military social work also significantly affects the moral and psychological support provided to the combat readiness and operational capability of units within the Armed Forces. It is organized and implemented to create the necessary social conditions for the successful preparation and performance of military personnel in operations and combat activities.

Conclusion

The process of military social work directly depends on the content, nature, and level of development of the social needs of its numerous clients. This process manifests in various aspects. The effectiveness of military social work depends on

its legal regulation and the implementation of laws, decrees, resolutions, orders, and directives adopted in the field of state military-social work. Accordingly, the level of military social policy is determined by these factors.

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