

THE IMPACT OF PROMOTION ON THE MORAL AND MORAL DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG MILITARY SERVANTS IN PROBLEM-BASED SITUATIONS

Behzod Rustamboy-ogli Rajabov
National University of Republic of Uzbekistan

Abstract: In this thesis investigates the theoretical and practical aspects of conducting propaganda based on problem-bound situations (case studies) to develop the moral and ethical qualities of young military personnel in the modern military environment. The limitations of traditional forms of spiritual and educational propaganda are analyzed, and the necessity of problem-based learning technology in shaping independent thinking, a firm moral stance, and ideological immunity among personnel is substantiated.

Keywords: young military personnel, problem situation, moral and ethical development, military duty, case study, cyber threat, critical thinking, ideological immunity, military pedagogy

In the context of an information society and in the current era of heightened geopolitical tensions, the combat readiness of our national army is determined not only by modern weapons and equipment, but primarily by the high moral and spiritual potential and ideological stability of its personnel. Young military servants They face various psychological, social and spiritual tests in the process of adapting to the military community and performing their duties. The most urgent task of modern military pedagogy is to form in them a strong ideological immunity against global information attacks, to raise such qualities as patriotism, devotion to duty and courage.

Today on the day Homeland from the defender not only to follow orders without question, but also to make independent, quick and morally correct decisions in extreme and unexpected situations. The moral and spiritual stability of young servicemen is the main guarantee of their observance of service discipline, the healthy building of mutual collective relations and the absence of discouragement in combat situations. However, the traditional forms of spiritual and educational propaganda currently used in military units (monological lectures, dry statements, one-sided conversations) are often passive in nature and have a number of limitations. These methods do not allow the intellectual and spiritual development of young servicemen needs complete does not cover, personal content They simply listen to information but do not turn it into their personal beliefs. This can lead to a weakening of morale when real service and combat problems arise.

To form real spiritual and moral qualities in military personnel, propaganda work should be carried out in a “problematic” way. educational technologies based on organization The need for education is emerging. Propaganda based on problem situations teaches young soldiers and cadets not to memorize ready-made solutions, but to analyze artificially created or real-life conflict situations. This method develops critical thinking in personnel, forces them to make moral choices, and ensures that spiritual propaganda materials become internal beliefs.

Modern military pedagogy and psychology development requires a radical reform of spiritual and educational work carried out with personnel, a transition from passive forms of information transmission to active and interactive methods. The formation of the spiritual and moral image of young military personnel is not limited to simply instilling ready-made templates and norms into their minds. This process occurs through internal awareness, determination of a personal position and independent choice of a value system. Therefore, the system of propaganda based on problem situations is emerging as the most effective methodological basis of military education.

In the scientific literature, a problematic situation is described as a state of intellectual difficulty for the subject. In this case, the individual realizes that his existing knowledge and skills are insufficient to perform the task facing him or to explain a new phenomenon. In the military-pedagogical context, a problematic situation is a young military serviceman's existing life experience, moral ideas and the real service-combat situations he faces. reality or artificial accordingly modeled is the inconsistency between a conflicting situation. As the pedagogical scientist AM Matyushkin noted, a problematic situation is the main factor that activates human mental activity. psychological mechanism [1]. In military service, such situations are most evident at points where the requirements of law and order, patriotic duty, and personal interests, fears, or hesitations collide.

The spiritual and moral development of a young military serviceman is directly related to his subjective activity. A problematic situation is not just an example in the process of propaganda, but also forces the individual to deep reflection. forced "catalyst" function The military serviceman is a ready-made solution or a ready-made moral go away acceptance does not, but it is contradictory seeks a way out of the situation. In this process, the individual's independent thinking is activated. As noted by well-known military educators, military in the office strict moral position only he can make his own internal will decision only when [2]. When faced with a difficult question or an unexpected situation (for example, a choice between command and human feelings), a soldier analyzes his values, understands his social and military responsibilities. As a result, he develops a strong moral character, based not on external influence, but on internal conviction. position and belief decision finds.

Many traditional spiritual and educational works in cases of "informational" to the model based on: propagandist speaks, the listener takes notes. This method is losing its effectiveness in today's information overload. The problematic approach turns spiritual propaganda from a monologue into a dialogue, from simple information provision into active intellectual cooperation. Pedagogical research shows that a person listens willingly of information only 10-20 % remembering If he/ she is involved, he/she has argued and found a solution. found 70-80% of the problem absorbs and vital on principle [3]. The use of problem discussions, case studies, and educational games in the propaganda process transforms young soldiers from passive listeners into active participants. They do not simply memorize information, but digest its essence, and deeply understand the essence of socio-political and military events.

It is also worth noting the interrelation of ideological education and problem-based education. Ideological education aims to form a certain ideological worldview, patriotism and loyalty to the national idea in a person. Problem -based education is the most appropriate technology for instilling these ideas into the consciousness of a person. In the era of globalization, young military personnel are exposed to various ideological attacks and information manipulations. If they have only stereotyped knowledge, they will be exposed to external ideological withstand the pressure can't. Problematic education elements with A well-developed ideological education system protects military personnel from alien and destructive ideological influences and ensures their spiritual and moral stability provides [4].

Problematic situations based on organization done propaganda and educational activity young military servants in person just theoretical knowledge to collect not, maybe their combative and daily in the activity the most important counted spiritual and moral qualities in practice to be tested and to the formation service does. Military servant controversial or choice in front of leaver problematic to the script face when it comes, its character This process is manifested in the following way in the basic qualities that determine the professional and moral image of young military personnel:

Loyalty to the Motherland. This fundamental value is instilled in the framework of problematic propaganda not only through slogans, but also through the analysis of ideological-political and historical conflicts. In training, young servicemen are taught the concept of “the conflict between patriotism and personal security” or “the determination shown by our ancestors during difficult military trials in history and some traitors bitter “like fate” cases As noted by prominent sociologists, the sense of patriotism in young military personnel is a prerequisite for a deep analysis of ideological contradictions in the context of the fight against global threats and information attacks, as well as for the realization of the inviolability of the Motherland through internal to faith turns [5].

Loyalty to military duty. Loyalty to military duty is clearly tested in extreme and unexpected conditions, when physical and mental fatigue occurs in the process of executing orders. In training based on problematic situations, “the commander's order is carried out in difficult weather conditions or in conditions of resource shortages to perform tactics like” choose “artificial problems are created. By analyzing military regulations and legal requirements at these conflicting points, young military personnel begin to see military duty not just as an obligation, but as a professional honor. Research shows that studying military regulations in the context of problematic situations transforms the sense of duty from an abstract concept to a real action to the algorithm raises [2].

Honor and conscience. These internal moral regulators determine the mechanism of self-control of a person. In the process of propaganda, “keeping a military secret or discipline in conditions where no one sees and controls” violation prevent like “get” moral dilemmas are thrown into the open. Military The servant said, If I were like this If I follow the path, my conscience in front of who “I will be?” seeks an independent answer to the question. According to the methodology of military pedagogy, such situations of moral choice allow young soldiers to base their actions not on external control, but on the internal dictates of conscience and the demands of military honor. to manage teaches [6].

Responsibility. Every mistake or irresponsibility in military activities can threaten human life and the security of the country. Problematic situations (for example, “The possible tragic consequences of losing vigilance at a guard post” or “The risk of losing control of weapons”) in storage attentiveness”) personal to the content When modeled, the sense of subjective responsibility in young military personnel increases dramatically. They deeply understand that behind every action or inaction lies a huge socio-military responsibility, and that they are personally responsible for the territory and equipment entrusted to them.

Courage and determination. Courage is not the absence of fear, but the ability to subdue it with intelligence and will. In educational activities enriched with problem-tactical games and elements of psychological training, military personnel analyze scenarios of high-risk situations. This process young soldiers spiritual readiness increasing, in them suddenly appearance to be fear and It creates the basis for overcoming confusion, assessing the situation calmly, and demonstrating fighting determination.

Teamwork. Unity and mutual assistance in a military team are the main factors of victory. Problem situations are often given in the form of tasks that are solved as a group (for example, “Take a wounded comrade to a safe area and simultaneously conduct combat operations”) task continue. In the process of solving such interactive problems together, young servicemen abandon individualism and adopt collective thinking, lightening the burden of their comrades, and acting in accordance with the principles of mutual solidarity to do they get used to it [3].

Critical and logical thinking and making the right decisions in complex situations. In the era of modern hybrid wars and information confrontations, young military personnel are exposed to manipulative information, fake news, messages and enemy to propaganda face is coming. Problem

situations of an information nature used in training teach soldiers to verify incoming information on the basis of facts, to logically analyze their root causes and consequences. Making the right decision in conditions of time constraints, information uncertainty and high risk is the highest skill of any soldier. Regular propaganda and training based on problem situations bring the decision-making models in the minds of young servicemen to the level of automatism. They learn to quickly identify the problem, weigh alternative options and make the most correct decisions that ensure maximum results with minimal losses.

Spiritual and educational propaganda of work efficiency directly chosen problematic realistic military situations service to reality how much close that with Age is determined military servants to the mind positive qualities in absorption dry from advice give up pass by them clear modeled vital scenarios inside take entrance necessary. Military in practice the most many occurring and propaganda at events interactive discussion create for basis to be exemplary problematic situations following systematic models through manifestation will be:

between personal and military duty. Military service, by its very nature, requires the subordination of personal interests to the interests of the state and the army. A typical problematic situation used in propaganda: *“A close relative of a young soldier fell seriously ill, but on that very day a state of high combat readiness was declared in the unit and he was given an emergency responsible assignment”* In the process of discussing such a dilemma, military personnel analyze the conflict between their emotions and the strict requirements of the law and order. *As noted by prominent military sociologists, solving moral dilemmas* as a group helps young soldiers to restrain individual emotions and maintain loyalty to the military oath regardless of any personal situation column to put teaches.

Emergency: overcoming fear and fulfilling duty. In extreme situations, the natural fear and self-preservation instincts of the human body come to the fore. In propaganda lessons Case study: *“At the training ground night training sessions During the operation, a sudden unexpected fire broke out or equipment malfunctioned, creating a risk of explosion. From comrades one to confusion”* The military personnel discuss algorithms for overcoming fear, showing courage without giving in to emotions, and ensuring the execution of orders in this situation. Pedagogical research proves that mental modeling of emergency scenarios forms psychological resilience in personnel and prevents tragic confusion in the event of *a real threat*. prevent takes [2].

Team problem: resolving a conflict situation in a military team. The cohesion of a military team ensures the success of any combat mission. However, in an environment where young people with different characters and worldviews gather, it is natural for microconflicts to arise. Problematic situation: *“A secret conflict arose between two young soldiers from different regions over the division of service duties, which negatively affected the general mood of the unit and mutual trust negative impact showing.”* The propagandist takes this situation and seeks ways to foster mutual respect, camaraderie, and constructive conflict resolution within the team. This method encourages soldiers to put aside personal animosities and work together toward a common goal. to unite teaches [6].

Informative situation and cyber threat reacting to manipulative information. Today, hybrid wars and ideological confrontations are taking place in the minds and psyches of people rather than on the front lines. Problematic case: *“Social on the networks national A fake video has been circulated that is damaging the reputation of our army. This was reported by a young soldier servant seeing”* With that, However, in the digital age, military personnel can become targets of cyber-espionage and phishing attacks, such as personal profiles being hacked by strangers. location “Innocent” questions about By discussing these situations, military personnel can learn about cybersecurity rules, the

inviolability of military secrets, and the serious consequences of losing vigilance, as well as practical examples with explained [7].

Leadership situation: making responsible decisions. Young officers and sergeants who will occupy command positions in the future, and even ordinary soldiers, will have to take leadership in certain situations. During tactical training, simulated cases, such as a communication device failure, loss of contact with higher command, and an unexpected change of direction of the conditional enemy, teach young soldiers to take the initiative, correctly assess the boundaries of risk and legality, and take full responsibility for the consequences of the decision made.

Spiritual and educational propaganda in the process The use of problem situations is not just a casual conversation or free discussion. It is a solid pedagogical technology that directs the minds of young military personnel to certain ideological and systematic goal-setting goals. The effectiveness of this technology directly depends on its implementation in a phased, systematic and logical sequence. The organization of problem-based propaganda in the process of military education and upbringing includes the following instrumental stages:

1. Presenting the situation → 2. Problem identification → 3. Discussion and analysis → 4. Solutions working exit → 5. Moral assessment → 6. Real practice tie

1. Creating or presenting a problematic situation: At the initial stage, the propagandist presents a conflicting scenario to the attention of young servicemen. The situation can be in the form of audio, video, text, or a real-life case. The most important condition is that the presented material should contain a situation in which the young serviceman finds himself in a state of intellectual and moral difficulty. providing of conflict is the existence.

2. Understanding the situation and identifying the problem: In this stage, the personnel break down the information presented, analyzing the known and unknown information in it. Young service members do not just hear the situation, but also determine what the underlying conflict is.

3. Individual thinking and discussion: Once the problem is identified, an active intellectual and emotional process begins within the group. First, each soldier individually thinks of ways out of the situation, and then a collective discussion (brainstorming) is organized. During the discussion, young soldiers actively defend their opinions, listen to the arguments of their comrades, and compare different points of view mental to search they will pass.

4. Developing alternative solutions: During the discussions, several options and alternative ways to solve the problem are proposed. Young servicemen propose the most optimal options for getting out of the situation. This stage develops logical, combinatorial and strategic thinking in personnel.

5. Ethical and ideological evaluation of decisions and formation of the correct conclusion: All developed alternative solutions are weighed against military regulations, legal norms, national values, and compliance with the military oath. Young military personnel are invited of decisions only “efficiency”not, maybe their “morality” and After the assessment phase, the team and the campaigner work together to find the most appropriate, legal, and ethical solution to the problem perfect solution is generalized.

6. Linking the conclusion to real military activity: The moral solution found here and the conclusion formulated are linked to the daily service, combat readiness and real relationships of young military personnel in the unit, so that they do not remain just a theory. Such a synthesis of an intellectual solution with practical activity is the basis for the development of spiritual and moral qualities in personal behavior. solid absorption provides.

Problematic situations based on organization done spiritual-enlightenment propaganda the real efficiency of the system assessment for the purpose military parts personal composition between pedagogical-psychological experiment and sociological research was held.

Experiment to the results according to, problematic situations based on passed spiritual-enlightenment from training after personal of the content military regulations and moral norms just memorization not, maybe their bottom the essence deep understanding level by 34% increased was determined. In the questionnaire participation reached young 82% of the military are like this cases and controversial scenarios discussion in them future realistic service in the process face arrival possible was to difficulties relatively psychological readiness and high confidence feeling woke up [3] Experimental in groups observed the most important positive change is soldiers in training passive listener from the position active initiative to the level Observations this showed that problematic situations personal in the lineup information manipulations relatively critical filtering skill by 2.5 times increased and extreme under the circumstances independent, bold decision acceptance to do his will strengthened [2].

Research during traditional and problematic propaganda approaches comparative analysis done increased (Table 1).

Table 1.

Comparison criteria	Traditional propaganda shape	Problematic propaganda technology
Information mastery nature	Mechanical memorization and summarization of ready-made information	Analyzing information, making sense of it, and converting it into belief
Listeners activity level	Passive listening attention spans from the first 15-20 minutes after decreases	Active participant training during stable intellectual and emotional attraction doneness
To practice orientation	It is limited to providing general theoretical and abstract concepts.	Prepares for real-life service, combat, and cyber-threat environments

Research within seeing issued all scientific-theoretical resources, practical scenarios and experimental results problematic situations based on propaganda take to go system young military of servants spiritual and moral a turning point in development maker pedagogical tool that showed. Personal the content today's of the day hybrid dangers, ideological manipulations and cyber threats against in preparation only traditional monological propaganda to the methods relying on stay expected fruit does not give.

Conclusions:

1. Problematic situations young military servants ready moral molds mechanic accordingly from memorization free They will moral dilemmas and choice in the processes their own personal volitional decisions acceptance they do, as a result military Duty, Homeland loyalty and honor such as supreme values their external from obligation internal strict to faith turns.

2. This technologies young soldier and in cadets emergency and unexpected in situations fear to control, to control the situation cold-bloodedness with logical analysis to do and minimum casualties with maximum effective decision acceptance to do skill to form service does.

3. Informational and cyber threats based cases personal in the lineup digital in the environment fake messages filtering, suspicious phishing their connections determination and alien to ideas relatively critical approach ability (intellectual shield sharp) increases.

Practical recommendations:

Scientific and creative approach and determined practical from needs come came out without, troops life and military education to the system following measures current to grow offer is being done:

Problematic situations just text or verbal in the form not, maybe cyber threats, tactical dilemmas and emergency situations elements reflection delivered short metered videos and VR (virtual reality existence) simulations in appearance presented to grow system on the road to put necessary.

Educational affairs according to commander deputies and military psychologists for troops in practice face to give possible was realistic conflicts (personal benefit and duty conflict, collective micro-conflicts, from smartphones in use cyber threats) are summarized and every in a quarter updated to go methodical manual working exit necessary.

Weekly of exercises at least 30-40 percent time report from the format “Mental attack”, Case - stadi and Rolly games (for example, “If me commander “If I were to ...” format transfer strict to be determined need”).

Not only officers, maybe small commanders (sergeants) and division leaders was young soldiers for also responsible decision acceptance to do and collective conflicts eliminate to grow scenarios based on special leadership trainings organization to grow to the goal is appropriate.

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