



# Factors and Prospects for The Development of The Military Social Work System in Modern Conditions

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**Abstract:** This article presents a philosophical analysis of the factors and prospects for the development of military social work, as well as its goals and principles. It discusses the key principles of military social work, its strategic development directions, and the ways to ensure its effective growth in modern conditions. The current stage of military social work development is examined, emphasizing its connection with strengthening the social protection of military personnel and enhancing the spiritual and psychological preparedness of all categories of military staff.

**Keywords:** Factors, prospects, spiritual-psychological, military social work, privileges, financial assistance, social services, social protection, social justice, military environment, incentives, spiritual-psychological condition, military discipline, social support.

Introduction.

**Introduction:** In modern conditions, successfully addressing the challenges of social work within the military sphere necessitates the application of a diverse arsenal of techniques and methods. These approaches are specifically designed to enhance the ethical and psychological well-being of military personnel, fostering their motivation and engagement. At the same time, it is essential to recognize that the effectiveness of any social work methodology depends not only on its theoretical validity but also on strict adherence to its practical implementation guidelines.

Among the fundamental strategies employed are the promotion of legal awareness, the clarification of benefits and guarantees available to military personnel

and their families, and the utilization of military and state television and radio broadcasting systems. Additionally, the establishment of cultural and recreational facilities, educational and informational resources, and mobile and stationary printing houses plays a crucial role in the dissemination of knowledge and support services.

The overarching objective of military social work is to provide comprehensive assistance to service members, ensuring both physical and psychological rehabilitation, facilitating harmonization of personal relationships, and fostering a socially just approach to military obligations. These efforts contribute to the overall well-being of military personnel, reinforcing their resilience in fulfilling the responsibilities inherent to military service.

### **Review of Literature on the Topic**

In our country, scientific research has been conducted in various fields related to military culture, military social work, the formation of the Armed Forces, the transition to a professional military system, theories of military-patriotic education, and the psychological characteristics of military personnel.

The philosophical, social, and legal aspects of military personnel training have been explored by philosophers, legal scholars, and sociologists such as N.J. Eshnaev, B.T. To'ychiev, and A.K. Redjaboev. For instance, K.X. Usmonov's dissertation titled "Interpretation of Military-Patriotic Ideas in the Spiritual and Moral Heritage of the Uzbek People" examines the trends in the development of military-patriotic ideas within the spiritual and moral heritage of the Uzbek nation [1].

Among foreign scholars, A. Yurchenko, in his doctoral dissertation "Institutionalization of Military-Social Work in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation," analyzes the institutionalization of military social work and the distinctive aspects of the military profession [2]. The American philosopher D. Feibman explores various types of military culture and social relations, highlighting their intrinsic connection with societal culture [3].

### **METHODOLOGY**

This article employs historical, comparative-analytical, objective, systematic, innovative, and generalization approaches. The study provides insights into the essence and distinctive characteristics of military social work, discussing its content, significance, and practical implementation.

### **RESULTS**

Social work with military personnel is carried out both within the Armed Forces and in society as a whole. It

would be incorrect to assume that the responsibility for working with military personnel lies solely with the deputy commanders in charge of personnel affairs. While these individuals play a key role, military psychologists, legal advisors, and specialists in military medical institutions must also engage in ensuring the social protection of military personnel. Additionally, commanders and leaders at all levels must ensure the social security of their subordinates and their families within their authority.

One of the key responsibilities is to enforce all rights and benefits granted to military personnel under current legislation, as well as to create social conditions that do not negatively impact the health and efficiency of service members during military service.

Social work with contract military personnel includes:

- Providing legal and social guidance regarding their rights, opportunities before and after discharge, and the rights of their family members.
- Offering social and legal consultations on issues related to their rights and interests before unit commanders, higher authorities, and local government bodies.

Moreover, providing social-pedagogical assistance to children of military personnel plays a crucial role in addressing their educational difficulties and supporting the social adaptation of children and adolescents facing challenges. Military sports camps and extracurricular clubs serve as valuable educational platforms, fostering a sense of respect for military service and appreciation for the hard work of their parents among young people.

### **Tasks of Social Work in the Armed Forces**

The responsibilities of social work in the Armed Forces also include ensuring favorable social and environmental conditions for military personnel. Improving the working and living conditions of military personnel and eliminating anthropogenic environmental pollution undoubtedly contribute to enhancing their work efficiency and social activity.

Another key objective of social work is developing social relationships, maintaining interpersonal harmony, and fostering cohesion within military units. To achieve this, social work technologies, including conversations, games, communication training sessions, and interpersonal skill development, can be effectively implemented. Additionally, identifying the psychological adaptability or incompatibility of disabled service members is also a relevant task.

It is important to note that socio-economic initiatives, such as organizing mutual support among military families, developing cooperative labor practices, and promoting socio-economic progress, play a significant

role in enhancing overall well-being. Social work organizers may serve as consultants and managers, acting as mediators between women's associations, military social security organizations, medical institutions, and other relevant agencies.

Addressing issues within military families, preventing conflicts or crisis situations, and establishing a specialized system for family counseling and therapy are of great importance. In remote locations far from major cities, such services may serve as the only professional support available for stabilizing military families.

In the Armed Forces, cultural, recreational, and educational activities hold greater significance than in other sectors of society, as they directly impact the psychological well-being, morale, and social integration of military personnel and their families.

### **Fundamental Principles of Military Social Work**

The main principles of military social work are determined by the following:

- a) The principle of legal regulation
- b) The principle of social justice
- c) The principle of complexity in military social work
- d) The principle of fundamental military social work
- e) The principle of differentiation

These principles can be supplemented by a set of unique principles based on the economic, political, social, and military-specific conditions of each country.

### **Prospective Directions for the Development of the Military Social Work System in Modern Conditions**

The following strategies have been identified for the strategic development of the military social work system:

1. Including military personnel, discharged service members, and their family members in the list of service recipients for compact residential areas, local, and regional state social and household service institutions.
2. Reorganizing the Main Directorate for Educational Work into the Main Directorate for Military Social Work.
3. Establishing military social work services within military units, camps, and interdepartmental institutions.
4. Developing and strengthening a unified system for career guidance, retraining, and employment of active and discharged military personnel, which remains one of the key challenges faced by the Armed Forces.

To address this issue, it is advisable to consider the

normative-legal subsystem, management subsystem, and employment subsystem as essential directional components within the structure of military social work.

### **Identified Directions of Military Social Work Based on Analysis Results**

Based on the analysis results, the following key directions of military social work have been identified:

Continuous study, analysis, and monitoring of the real social situation within the military environment and specific military units. This includes initiating legislative proposals on pressing issues related to the social and legal protection of military personnel.

Handling social issues, such as processing letters, complaints, petitions, and receiving visitors.

Legal education of military personnel and establishing close cooperation with government bodies, public associations, and organizations to strengthen military social work.

Ensuring oversight of compliance with legal regulations concerning the rights, privileges, and freedoms of internal military forces personnel within the social work organization system.

### **Information and Educational Activities**

Information and educational activities in the military possess clear social, managerial, motivational, and pedagogical significance. One of the most important components of these activities includes preparing troops (forces) for social and state readiness, along with organizing information and propaganda efforts.

### **Psychological Readiness of Military Personnel**

The psychological training of military personnel is designed to develop the ability to withstand high psychological and physical stress while making purposeful decisions under direct risk conditions. This preparation includes:

Training personnel to act skillfully, decisively, and effectively in combat situations.

Developing an understanding of trends in combat environment changes.

Forming psychological resilience to overcome fear and function optimally in high-pressure conditions\*\* [4].

### **Cultural and Recreational Activities as a Form of Spiritual and Psychological Support**

Cultural and recreational activities serve as a key component of spiritual and psychological support, playing a vital role in the combat and daily activities of military personnel. These activities are aimed at organizing leisure and educational engagement for military personnel through culture and mass media, ensuring the preservation of high moral and

psychological conditions within military units.

**The tasks of cultural and recreational activities include:**

- Military education of personnel,
- Organizing leisure and relaxation,
- Reducing psychological stress,
- Fulfilling cultural needs of service members.

Through these activities, the military aims to foster appreciation for culture and art, instill high moral and psychological values, and cultivate combat readiness. The overarching goal is to maintain a positive spiritual-psychological state among military personnel, motivating them toward success in combat missions [5].

#### **Current Stage of Military Social Work Development**

The success of military social work is directly linked to the establishment of a comprehensive system of social measures, the effective coordination of resources, and the clear delineation of responsibilities among personnel. Key focus areas include:

- Actively identifying the most effective support mechanisms for military personnel,
- Enhancing the social protection of service members,
- Strengthening the moral-psychological preparedness of all military personnel.

#### **Impact of Military Social Work on Combat Readiness**

Military social work, along with spiritual and psychological support, has a significant impact on the combat readiness and operational efficiency of military units. Ensuring optimal social conditions for military personnel is a critical factor in preparing them for combat operations and mission success.

These efforts are systematically organized and implemented to support military personnel throughout all stages of their service, ensuring they are mentally, emotionally, and socially prepared for the challenges of military operations.

**In Modern Conditions, We Propose the Following Directions:**

#### **1. Inclusion of Military Personnel, Discharged Service Members, and Their Families in Social Service Programs**

Military personnel, discharged service members, and their families should be included in local and regional public social and household service institutions as designated clients, distributed in closed and isolated military towns, military unit territories, and compact residential areas. This approach includes:

o Coordinating the efforts of local government authorities and military leadership in organizing and ensuring social work for military personnel, discharged service members, and their families.

o Encouraging financial and material support for social work within the military environment through government and military agencies (in co-financing arrangements).

o Selecting, training, assigning, and organizing the work of personnel from among retired officers, sergeants, and soldiers residing in military towns, garrisons, or nearby settlements for military-social work.

o Engaging family members of military personnel in relevant social labor services, organizing professional training and retraining for them, among other initiatives.

#### **2. Reorganization of the Main Directorate for Educational Work into the Main Directorate for Military Social Work**

o This restructuring should also include vertical subdivisions at various levels (types of Armed Forces, troop formations, military districts, and units) to ensure full staffing of military social work organizers at each level.

o The Military Social Work Directorate should have a central role in social program management.

o The functions of military social work within military units and formations should be assigned to the Deputy Commanders for Military Social Work, significantly modifying their existing duties.

o The training of deputy commanders for military-social work should ensure they acquire qualifications as "social educators and social work organizers (managers)."

o Deputy commanders of companies, units, and equivalent formations should be trained as social workers and applied psychologists.

#### **3. Establishment of Military, Camp, and Interdepartmental Social Services and Social Work Units**

o This initiative involves supporting the activities of these services in specific regions through military leadership.

o Assisting these services in organizing and conducting social work with military personnel, reservists, retirees, and their families while also equipping workplaces for these activities.

o Coordinating the operations of these social work services with state social work services in garrisons, military units, and camps, as well as with regional military social services.

o Defining the priority areas of these services, including the types and directions of social activities and the scope of services provided to military personnel and their families.

o Engaging retired military personnel and their families in social work services and providing professional training for them as social workers and social educators.

These measures will undoubtedly contribute to the prospective development of the military social work system within the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan [6].

Additionally, at present, one of the key challenges facing the Armed Forces is the development of a unified system for career guidance, retraining, and employment of military personnel and discharged service members.

## **CONCLUSION**

The military social work process is directly linked to the content, nature, and level of development of the social needs of its numerous clients. This process manifests in various aspects, and its effectiveness depends on its legal regulation and the implementation of laws, decrees, resolutions, orders, and directives adopted by the state in the field of military social work. The level of military social policy is determined accordingly.

At the current stage of the development of the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan, the priority areas of military social work include:

- Enhancing the material incentives for military service,
- Increasing the role of the state's military social policy,
- Strengthening the social status of military personnel,
- Improving the public perception of military service,
- Establishing a strong legal framework for military social work in Uzbekistan,
- Effectively addressing the most pressing issues faced by military personnel,
- Ensuring the necessary level of well-being for clients,
- Organizing retraining programs for former military personnel and ensuring their employment,
- Developing organizational and practical military-social work programs for discharged service members and their families living in compact residential areas.

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