

MOTIVATION PROBLEM OF THE MILITARY SERVICE IN PSYCHOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The article considers the issue of military motivation. The article also describes the psychological characteristics of military activity, suitability for military service, the relationship of activity and motivation, the study of motivation issues in psychological research, motives and needs, goals and objectives of military service, military professionalism, ethical motives, motives for success, concepts of situations and relations, human motivation, activities and interests, the system of desires and desires of a person are also widely analyzed.

Keywords: Military service, activity, motivation, interest, needs, ethical motives, goals and objectives, personality, success motives, military activity, moral qualities, military duty, professional motivation, psychological factor, professional motivation, value, desire, interrealization.

INTRODUCTION

According to the psychological definition, motivation is a complex process of the internalizing effect of objective reality in the internal motive forces of human behavior. It is realized through various types of motivations: values, motives, needs, interests, orientations, goals and relationships.

According to A. Markov, the motivational-semantic sphere of any activity, including military activity, it is necessary, first of all, to clarify the essence and content of basic concepts. Under the activity is understood a specific human form of an active attitude towards the world around, the content of which is its expedient change and transformation [1,56]. All activities include the goal, means, result and the process of activity itself, which indicates its awareness (including the motivational component). If the basis of the activity is a consciously formulated goal, then the foundation of the goal itself lies in the sphere of human motives, ideals and values.

From the point of view of the creative role of activity in social development, its division into [2.81] is of particular importance:

1. Reproductive (aimed at obtaining an already known result by known means);
2. Productive, or creativity, associated with the development of new goals and their corresponding means, or with the achievement of well-known goals using new means.

An important place in the hierarchy of varieties of activity is military activity, due to its special social significance. That is, within the scope of social and political activity, its specific form, such as military and combat activity, is rightfully distinguished.

Military activity is a complex social phenomenon. As part of social life, it represents the material, sensory-objective and expedient activities of people in the field of military affairs and

includes military-practical and military-research activities [3,46]. The content and forms of military activity are constantly changing and developing. In the process of historical analysis of its manifestations, the military experience of the past and modern military activity are distinguished. Military activity can be considered from the point of view of analyzing the sequence of the main stages of activity in general: goal-setting and planning of forthcoming actions; organization of working conditions, selection of tools and methods; implementation of the program of activities, its implementation; ensuring control and evaluation of results, comparing them with the goals of the activity and continuation of further activities based on the intermediate result.

At all stages, practical military activity is inextricably linked with theoretical. Therefore, another idea of military activity can be reflected as the unity of its two sides - subjective and objective. The subjective side is a person (subject) with his motives, knowledge and skills, as well as operations of expedient activity carried out by a person. The objective side is a collection of objects that are included by a person in certain interactions and act as objects, means and products of military activity.

As an object of military activity, both an object of the surrounding reality and a person who is constantly changing under its influence can act. A change in society leads to a change in the warrior, allows him as a subject of activity to constantly develop, enrich the motivational - semantic sphere of his activity.

METHODOLOGY. Military activity has social, human and cultural significance. It represents “object value” as an object of a value relationship, evaluated in terms of good and evil, truth or not truth, beauty or ugliness, permissible or forbidden, fair or unfair [3.67]. The methods and criteria, on the basis of which the procedures for assessing military activity are carried out, are fixed in the public consciousness and culture (attitudes and assessments, imperatives and prohibitions, goals and projects expressed in the form of normative representations), acting as guidelines for the life of society. In value categories, the limiting orientations of knowledge about military activity, interests and preferences of various social groups and personalities are expressed. Each historically concrete society can be characterized by a specific set and hierarchy of values of military activity, the system of which acts as the highest level of social regulation. It sets forth the criteria for the social recognition of military activity on the basis of which more specific and specialized systems of regulatory control, relevant public institutions and the purposeful actions of people themselves are deployed. The assimilation of the system of values of military activity by an individual is one of the conditions for its socialization and maintenance of the normative order in society.

Military activity has a lot of specifics in the manifestations of morality. In social terms, the moral guidelines of people in the process of military activity are one, identical, inextricable with the moral processes taking place in society. At the same time, the nature of the implementation of these general principles and provisions in the conditions of military activity is peculiar and specific. Even Plato, noted that moral virtues are manifested depending on the class: the virtue of wisdom is inherent in philosophy, moderation is in the artisans, and courage and courage in the soldiers. The ethics of military activity considers the specifics of the manifestation of morality in the process of its implementation, the ways and means of forming the moral and combat qualities of warriors and their manifestation in war [4,14].

An important specific requirement of the ethics of military activity is constant readiness and moral abilities to carry out armed violence in the interests of protecting society, to achieve the

goals set by the command, even at the cost of self-sacrifice. Military activity is one of the few areas of human activity where moral standards of duty require, if necessary, to give their lives for the good of the Fatherland.

Moral and combat qualities - courage, courage, heroism, military honor and pride, the ability to obedient obedience and many others - are essential features of military morality. The specificity of military morality is included not only in the demand for special qualities, but also in the special nature of their manifestation and formation.

The specifics of military activity, its difference from other types of activity can be considered in another direction. The universal structural elements of human activity are: objective activity, labor, communication and play. The peculiarity of communication as an exchange of information carried out in military activity is that, unlike communication in the non-military sphere, it has a certain limit of openness, and in some cases it is specifically aimed at hiding information or false information. The specificity of communication as an exchange of activity is expressed in the fact that in conditions of military activity this exchange is aimed at destroying the enemy.

Is military activity a labor? Labor is a productive, constructive, productive activity. Military activity is productive, as it “produces” protection, that is, a service. In this sense, military activity is labor. But military activity is not creative, moreover, in wartime it is predominantly destructive. It is often claimed that in the case of a just war, this destruction is carried out for the sake of creation, but here, rather, an ideological assessment of the future creation is laid down, and from the point of view of a universal assessment, any war is destruction. In this sense, military activity is labor, but not creative activity.

Military activity is also characterized by several other features that indicate its connection with labor. Among them, one can note the presence of a certain technology, the need for specific skills, knowledge in mastery for successful implementation. Being very complex in its content, it requires a special exertion of spiritual and physical forces.

Another “labor” feature inherent in military activity is that this activity requires initiative and creativity. Their necessary presence in military activity is due to the novelty and non-standard nature of the tasks being solved, constantly arising new situations that, with all the accuracy of forecasting, cannot be programmed and foreseen in advance. This, in turn, is a powerful impetus for expanding the range of incentives for military personnel.

Thus, military activity is an activity that has the characteristics of labor. As an activity not involved in the direct production of material goods, military activity can be divided into non-destructive (in peacetime) and destructive. Moreover, the latter, depending on the social orientation, goals and interests of its subjects, can fulfill both a positive and a negative role in social progress.

The specificity of military activity is manifested in the presence of a game element in it. Signs of the game, such as cunning, surprise, deceit, retain their significance even after milking the military activities of the nuclear-space age.

As the structural elements of military, as well as other, activities, its goals, subject, object, means and result are distinguished.

The subject of military activity is society, social communities, and personality. It follows from this that the problems of international security, to a large extent, depend on what social forces act as subjects of military activity.

An important structural element of the activity is the goal, which is understood as the ideal image of the desired future result. In military activity, not one, but a set of goals having their own hierarchy is set. The most important goals of military activity are enshrined in the National Security Concept. [5,21]

The implementation of the objectives of military activity is carried out using funds. The goals and means of military activity are in dialectical unity. Means of military activity are means of armed violence, primarily weapons and military equipment. The goal of military activity, realized with the help of its specific means, gives the result of military activity. The result of military activity should be understood only as those changes that were supposed to be set as a goal or task, and do not mix the results with the consequences. Military activity in relation to its results has a certain specificity.

Military activity, as a special type of human activity, performs important social functions. In the hands of certain social forces, military activity is a means of violence. Under these conditions, it is realized in the form of war or armed struggle. War, as a continuation of political activity by other, namely violent means, is part of politics. That is why military activity is used in politics as a means of violence.

Military activity in both peacetime and wartime directly serves the interests of politics in general and military policy in particular. It represents a specific means of change through violence of political relations in society. The political goals of the war and the interests of ensuring the security of society determine in it the nature of military activity. Armed struggle, during which the warring parties achieve their goals, changes the nature of the life of the whole society.

Military activity acts as a means of protecting society from armed invasion from outside, threatening its sovereignty and integrity, that is, it performs the function of protecting society. At the same time, in the process of military activity of wartime, the destruction of the old and the creation of a new socio-political system in a particular society often take place.

The functioning of the army as a social component is realized through certain types of its activities. They are aimed at regulating specific functional relationships. The most important types of military activity by which the army realizes its historical mission are [6,12]:

- Direct use of weapons and military equipment in armed struggle;
- The indirect use of violence and weapons in it in various socio-political situations;
- Participation of subsystems, elements of the army in the economic, social, political and spiritual spheres of society.

Professionalism is the structural reorganization of a soldier in military labor.

The basic foundations of professionalism in the field of dangerous professions are [7.45]:

- Assuming responsibility for a personal decision;
- The highest organization;
- Personal courage;
- Self-criticism;
- Sociologization of motives for actions.

The motive for the activity of such a professional in an extreme situation is not so much compassion as conscience. The way of spiritual life of a representative of a dangerous profession is that he is called to do good by transforming danger into conscience, and turning courage into professionalism of actions.

The aspiration of the subject of activity to self-expression finds its direct expression in the motivational sphere of professionalism.

For a specialist in the field of dangerous professions, the path to the profession requires, as the main motivational component, the need for a voluntary choice of one's fate, which implies the desire to overcome oneself and take risks in the interests of others.

Conscience, freedom, love of life and will - these are the first moral stages of the ascent of a soldier to the heights of moral values - to protect someone else's life.

Along with the substantive characteristics, professional motives have certain dynamic parameters. The following properties can be called [7.83]:

1. Sustainability as the duration of the preservation of motives after some time and in different situations, including in difficult and extreme conditions;
2. Intensity as a force of expression of motives;
3. Duration as spread over long periods of time;
4. Switchability as ease of transition from one impulse to another;
5. Latitude as prevalence, for a different number of objects, sides of labor;
6. Emotional coloring of positive or negative modality.

CONCLUSION

The idea of the motivational basis of professional development allows each specialist to think about what prompts him to such kind of work, for which he strives to work better, if his goals are realistic, if he is guided by true values and meanings. So, all these considerations, the motivational sphere of professional activity are not the same at different stages of professionalization. It is by stimulating the activity of volunteers to meet their needs related to the content of military labor, its social usefulness, the possibility of self-realization and self-affirmation, it is possible to educate real professional soldiers.

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