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Some problems in political indoctrination of military*Novosibirsk Higher Military Command School
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Аннотация

В статье рассматривается проблема политического воспитания военнослужащего как педагогической проблемы формирования политической культуры в ее современной постановке.

Приведены взгляды и подходы разных исследователей данной проблемы – И.А. Тютковой, А.А. Ландеровой, И.В. Дениско, Г.П. Важлецова, С.Б. Алимовой и других.

Авторами раскрывается понятие «ценности» в качестве взаимосвязи между общественным и личным, даны определения понятию «политическое воспитание военнослужащего» и рассмотрены подходы в понимании политических ценностей.

Выдвинута проблема политических ценностей военнослужащего сегодня, поставлен вопрос о том, какими они должны быть, обозначается необходимость их обоснования педагогической наукой. Также приведен список политических ценностей, которые, по мнению авторов, являются конвенциональными и основополагающими – военная безопасность Российской Федерации, государственные интересы РФ и патриотизм.

Ключевые слова: политическое воспитание, система политических ценностей, политическое сознание, личность, политическая культура, система военно-политической работы.

Abstract

The article considers the problem in political indoctrination of military as a pedagogical problem of the political culture formation in its modern interpretation.

The views and approaches of various researchers are given – such as I.A. Tyutkova, A.A. Landerova, I.V. Denisko, G.P. Vazhletsov, S.B. Alimova and others. The authors reveal the concept of «values» as the relationship between the public and the personal, give definitions to the concept of «political indoctrination of military» and consider approaches to understanding political values.

The problem of the political values for servicemen today is outlined, the question «what they should be?» is raised, the need for their justification by pedagogical science is indicated. It also provides a list of political values, which are conventional and fundamental according to the authors - the military security of the Russian Federation, the state interests of the Russian Federation and patriotism.

Keywords: political indoctrination, system of political values, political consciousness, personality, political culture, system of military-political work.

Modern problems in political indoctrination of military are caused by a variety of ideas about political culture and the necessity to choose such a point at which the main efforts of military-political work will be concentrated. It is necessary to determine the foundations of political culture, the formation of which should be given special attention. Indeed, the multiple nature of cultural concepts (axiological, genetic, comparative, structural-functional, sociological, semiotic, hermeneutic, biospheric, educational, etc.) gives diversified and numerous ideas about the phenomenon of culture. We can note that the foundations of political culture, revealed from different research positions, have different origins and, consequently, different psychological mechanisms of formation in the conditions of the

educational process (military-political work). If you focus on all these points of view, or at least most of them, this is an attempt to «seize the unseizable».

I.A. Tyutkova, for example, includes in the structure of political culture political competence, political values, the need for political knowledge and activity, political identification, political trust, social and political activity, responsibility in social and political activity, initiative, tolerant and electoral behavior [1]. A.A. Landerova's political culture is a construct based on the value orientations of a person, which is stable, but dynamically developing. M.I. Bikbulatov includes in his version «... relatively stable values, attitudes, beliefs, beliefs and behavioral models of the subjects in the political process, demonstrated in their direct activities to reproduce and develop the political life of society on the basis of continuity». For I.V. Denisco it is a structure that unites «... a system of historically established, relatively stable values, views, ideas, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, patterns of behavior, educational competencies» [2].

The citation could be continued, because almost every author creates his own structure of political culture. However, in all variants, the political values of modern society and socio-professional group always take the leading place. Thus, we can draw a conclusion about the productivity of the study, which affects the foundations of the military political culture from the axiological standpoint that complements the cultural one organically.

The axiological concept of cultural studies reveals culture as a set of ideas and ideals, to which a stable value attitude has developed in the process of cultural and historical development of a society, group, personality, and which they strive to achieve [4]. The set of values determines the choice of the goal, means and method of activity, i.e. actually teaches how to think and behave. «The concept that each culture has an integral set of specific values and, accordingly, each nation has the right to its own cultural identity, not only in the sphere of politics and ideology, but in the sphere of everyday life at the ordinary level of consciousness, is perceived today as an axiom» [5]. According to G.P. Vyzhletsov, values express the connection between culture and a specific person most accurately and organically and, therefore, most accurately and organically allow translating the political culture of modern Russian society and the Army Forces into the personal political culture of military personnel.

In this regard, values are the core of political culture and are the most exact way of describing the mechanisms by which typical forms of political activity appear. Other constructs within the political culture of a serviceman, for example, knowledge, beliefs, ideologies, formed relations, emerging attitudes and orientations are quite understandable through the values and the formation of a value relationship. It seems to us expedient from the pedagogical point of view to single out the interiorising political values as the basis of the political culture of the individual. And for political education we can use the axiological approach to the development of pedagogical processes.

The theorists of the approach proceed from the fact that values serve as a link between social and individual being, between culture and a person, and therefore they form the basis of humanistic, person-oriented education [6]. According to the axiological approach in pedagogy, the political indoctrination of military should be considered as a process:

- presentation to a serviceman in an abstract (images, ideas, ideals, symbols, etc.) and objective (events, people, actions) forms of political values of modern Russian society and the Army Forces of the Russian Federation;
- organizing of the individual life of a serviceman, in which the use, development and, as a result, the refraction of political values and their inclusion in the psychological structure of the personality takes place.

«It is common knowledge that politics has a powerful value dimension». - writes S. B. Alimova, - «Of course, values do not always manifest themselves explicitly and directly in politics, as in other spheres of society. Nevertheless, values play the role of a universal measure of all acting forces and circumstances in politics, an indicator of the efficiency and

productiveness of political strategies, programs, projects» [7]. The development of the value theory in Russian science obviously begins with the work of V.P. Tugarinov «On the values of life and culture» [8], and the values of culture were primarily singled out as a separate group of values corresponding to the universal ideas of life. In the development of humanitarian value theories, they acquired significance – «... one of the basic conceptual universals in the system of philosophical and humanitarian discourses, denoting in the most general form, firstly, the positive or negative significance of an object or phenomenon in reality, in abstraction from its existential and qualitative characteristics (object values), in-second, the normative (evaluative) side of the phenomena of social consciousness (subjective values)».

Among the researches of political values, there is a prevalence of works that reveal their composition, hierarchy and current state, but nevertheless, there are those that would give a definition and, moreover, contain the psychological and pedagogical characteristics of this phenomenon. Even among them, two approaches can be seen. In the first, the political means universal human values used in political life [9]. In the second, «... political values are ideas of political needs, expressing the relationship of individuals, social groups, classes, society among themselves» [10]. Obviously, one and the other understanding makes sense, and summing them up, we can define the political values of the serviceman.

Political values of the serviceman - the core, the basis of his political culture, a set of ideas and ideals of state military policy, which have become for him personally significant in the process of individual military professional activity. The desire of servicemen to achieve (implementation, compliance) political values determine their political activity, choice of goals, means and method of political activity, model of political thinking and behavior.

Even so, determining the real goals of the military-political indoctrination of servicemen, it is impossible to avoid the question - what political values should be presented to a serviceman today? This question is not only in the scientific, but also in the ideological field, so scientists usually answer it carefully. «Russia is one of the most complex ideological spaces, which is influenced by both external (postmodernism, globalization, ideological confrontation with the West, etc.) and internal (opposition to traditionalism, conservative ideas, socialism and the new liberal-democratic ideology) factors». For us, the need for an ideology of upbringing is obvious, which any professional group can have, according to the constitutional provision on ideological diversity. In addition, we fully agree with K.A. Podrezov and M.V. Smelova that the interpretation of the same political values under different regimes, among different social groups, among different people with unique social experience, will also be different, and this is not acceptable for purposeful processes of military-political indoctrination of servicemen. Thus, ideological work cannot be completely avoided before pedagogical decisions are made. The necessity to substantiate the political values presented to servicemen in the system of military-political work is *another side* of the pedagogical problem, associated with formation of the political culture in military in its modern form.

The list of political values used in military-political work to form the foundations of the military political culture, in our opinion, is open and will be supplemented after the inevitable advancement of creating a state ideology. In the meantime, it can include three groups of conventional, i.e. unquestionable values:

- *military security* of the Russian Federation and its allies – «... the state of protection of the personal, public and state vital interests from external and internal military threats coming from the use of military force or the threat of its use, characterized by the absence of a military threat or the ability to resist it»;
- *state interests* of the Russian Federation – «... the interests of society, its individual institutions or social groups, the most significant for ensuring its

sustainable functioning and development, delegated to the state to ensure, also the interest of the state itself as a social institution. ... it's determined by the basic functions of the state, including the following: ensuring the integrity and stability of society and its territory; creation and maintenance of the legal system; creation and provision of conditions for the development of all spheres of public life; protection of the rule of law, guarantee of human and civil rights and freedoms; coordination of needs and interests in social strata of society, determination of priorities in its development; ensuring national interests in the world community». The implication is that state interests, especially in the field of military policy, «overshadow» other considerations of legal and moral origin;

- *patriotism* – «... A complex political and ideological construct, which is a national idea and value, which is proclaimed at the state level and has national significance. Determining the value of patriotism and filling this concept with content is one of the priority state tasks that cannot be solved while there is uncertainty in the public and scientific discourse regarding the basic category».

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