

THE ESSENCE AND CONTENT OF THE MILITARY RITUAL - MILITARY ASSOCIATION IN SEPARATE CIS COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the essence and content of the military oath, certain aspects of the requirements and the procedure for conducting this military ritual, taking into account the history of its origin and subsequent development by influencing its content, forms and methods of organizing traditions, historical aspects and other factors of individual CIS countries. The role and importance of the military oath in the upbringing of a serviceman, improving his moral and combat qualities and the formation of a moral and ethical atmosphere and military comradeship in military collectives as a whole are also studied.

Keywords: military traditions, military rituals, military oath, oath, education, honor, soldier, armed forces.

INTRODUCTION

The main and inviolable law of military life is the Military oath. It has the force of a state legal document and is a solemn oath of a soldier to fulfill his duty to the Motherland.

The military oath is a ceremonial solemn oath (promise) given by each citizen upon admission (call-up) to military service in the armed forces of the state. The military oath has existed since ancient times in the armed forces (AF) of most states in the world. In various armed forces, it has its own specific content, traditions and rituals for its adoption, depending on the historically established traditions and customs of a particular people (peoples), its armed forces and the essence of the structure of a given state [1].

The ancient Romans are considered the ancestors of the tradition of taking the military oath. Prior to the introduction of the established official oath in 216 BC. Roman legionaries had to pronounce two voluntary oaths. The first oath was the obligation to obey the consul. In the second oath, the soldiers of the manipula promised each other not to leave their comrades in a difficult situation in order to save their lives and never leave their place in the ranks during the battle, except for those cases when it is necessary to regain their weapons, attack the enemy or save a comrade.

After the establishment of the official oath, every year on a certain day, all citizens of Rome, fit for military service, gathered at the forum - the city's market square. The consuls were 4 legions of 4.5-5 thousand people each. Then one of the soldiers, at the choice of the tribune, went out of order and, after the tribune, pronounced the sacred words of the military oath - "sacramentum." He swore, as Polybius writes, "to obey his commanders and to the best of his ability to carry out their orders". Publius Flavius Vegetius Renatus presented the Christian version of the oath of the Roman legionaries dating back to the 4th century. n. NS. "They swore by God, Christ and

the Holy Spirit, as well as by the Majesty of the Emperor, who, after God was to be the most beloved and revered by all people ... state" [2].

After taking the oath, the entire legion took a step forward, the soldiers raised their right hand and shouted in several thousand voices: "And we too!" This was the end of the ritual.

In ancient Greek society, a young man who reached the age of 18 was declared an adult and an independent citizen. The Ephebes with weapons in their hands came to the temple of Aglavra in Athens and there they brought the following oath (variants of oaths): "I will not desecrate this sacred weapon and will not leave in the ranks of my comrade. I will protect not only what is holy, but also what is not holy, both alone and together with others. I will pass on to the descendants the fatherland, not humiliated or diminished, but increased and in a position improved in comparison with the one in which I inherited it. I will read the decisions of the wise. I will obey the laws that have been or will be accepted by the people, and if anyone decides to violate them, I must not allow that, and I will defend them, whether I have to do it alone or others will be with me. I will honor beliefs" [3].

"I swear never to disgrace this sacred weapon, never to leave my place in battle. Whether alone, or together with all, I will fight for my gods and for my hearth. I will leave behind my fatherland not diminished, but more powerful and stronger. I will obey the orders dictated by the wisdom of officials; I will obey both the laws that are in force at the present time and those that will be decided by the people. If anyone wants to overthrow these laws or does not obey them, I will not tolerate this and will fight for them alone or together with all. I will honor my father's ancestors. I take Aglavra, Enialia, Ares, Zeus, Fallo, Avxo and Hegemon as witnesses" [4].

The modern procedure for taking the oath in many countries copies the ancient Roman one and has similar features.

In Russia, a serviceman who is a citizen who is doing military service by conscription or who first enlisted in military service under a contract, or a citizen who did not do military service and was first called up for military training, or a citizen studying at a military training center at the federal state educational organization of higher education under a military training program and undergoing training camps, or a citizen, a student at a military educational institution of higher education under the military training program for sergeants, reserve foremen or a military training program for soldiers, reserve sailors and undergoing training camps, is sworn into the Military Oath before the State Flag of the Russian Federation and the Battle Banner of a military unit [5].

The procedure for taking the military oath is carried out in the manner determined by the Charter of the internal service of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. The ritual of swearing in a warrior is as follows. On a certain day and hour, the military unit is lined up on foot on the parade ground. The servicemen are dressed in full dress uniforms and with weapons. An orchestra is lined up on the parade ground, the battle banner of the unit and the State flag are brought out. All military personnel who are sworn in to the military are in the first ranks. Before the ceremony of bringing soldiers to the military oath, the commander of the military unit makes a short speech. He reminds the soldiers that taking the military oath is an honorable and responsible duty, which is assigned by the state to the soldier to defend the Fatherland and its constitutional order. To take the military oath, a soldier is called out of action by the

commander of a company or other military unit and reads aloud in front of the formation the text of the military oath: "I, (last name, first name, patronymic), enter military service and swear allegiance to the Russian Federation and its people. I swear to abide by the Constitution and laws of the Russian Federation, to fulfill the requirements of military regulations, orders of commanders and chiefs, and legally assigned duties to me. I swear, while in military service, to be honest, conscientious, and to endure the difficulties associated with it with dignity. Courageously, not sparing his life, to defend the people and state interests of the Russian Federation. I swear not to use weapons against the people and the bodies of power lawfully elected by them. I undertake to do military service in any place on the territory of the Russian Federation or abroad, where the Government of the Russian Federation sends me, and to comply with the laws of the state in whose territory I will be doing military service" [6]. Then the warrior signs with his own hand in a previously prepared list opposite his name and takes his place in the ranks.

After the completion of the military oath-taking ceremony, the commander of the military unit congratulates the servicemen on the most important event in their life and in the life of the military unit. Usually, congratulations are also heard from veterans, sworn parents and officials - representatives of local authorities and public organizations. The orchestra sings the National Anthem, and the military unit in full force marches on the parade ground.

In recent decades, a tradition has been established: soldiers take a solemn oath of allegiance to the Motherland at the monuments of military glory, in places of heroic battles for the freedom and independence of the Fatherland.

Young soldiers and sailors of Kazakhstan take the military oath after completing a special program and assimilating the basic duties of a soldier. Each serviceman, upon joining the ranks of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan, takes the military oath individually and affixes it with his own signature.

The day of taking the military oath is a holiday for this military unit. Guests of honor, veterans, and relatives of recruits are invited to the ceremony.

At the appointed time, a military unit at the Battle Banner and with an orchestra lined up on foot in full dress uniform with weapons in a line of company (platoon) columns. Those taking the military oath are in the first ranks. Before taking the military oath, at the command of the unit commander, the State flag is solemnly raised in front of the line of servicemen. The commander of the unit in a short speech recalls the requirements of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the importance of the military oath in the honorable duty that is assigned to the military personnel who have taken the military oath of allegiance to the Fatherland. After the explanatory speech, the unit commander gives the order to the unit commanders to start taking the military oath. The commander of the company (batteries) and other units take turns to incapacitate the sworn soldiers of his unit.

Everyone who takes the military oath reads aloud before the formation of the unit the text of the military oath: "I, a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan (surname, name, patronymic), joining the ranks of the Armed Forces, I take the oath and solemnly vow to my last breath to be loyal to the people of Kazakhstan and its lawfully elected President, sacredly observe the Constitution and the laws of my sovereign state. I swear to unquestioningly fulfill the duties

assigned to me, military regulations and orders of commanders and chiefs, steadfastly endure the hardships and deprivations of military service. I undertake to conscientiously study military affairs, protect military and national property, strictly keep military and state secrets. I swear to be a courageous and courageous defender of my Motherland, the state interests of independent Kazakhstan. If I break the military oath I have taken, then let me suffer the severe punishment established by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan".

After reading the text of the oath, everyone personally signs in a special list in the column opposite their surname and takes their place in the ranks.

At the end of the oath-taking, lists with personal signatures of those who took the military oath are handed over by the unit commanders to the commander of the military unit. The unit commander congratulates the young soldiers on taking the military oath, and the whole unit on the new full-fledged replenishment, after which the orchestra sings the National Anthem of the Republic of Kazakhstan. After the performance of the National Anthem, the military unit marches in a solemn march. The ceremony of taking the military oath ends with the solemn descent of the State Flag. Since the taking of the military oath is a solemn event, it can be held not only on the territory of the unit, but in places of military and labor glory, as well as at the mass graves of soldiers who died in the battles for freedom and independence of Kazakhstan. [7].

The day of the oath in all military units of Belarus is an open day. Relatives are allowed to enter the territory, take pictures of the soldiers, film the barracks on video.

The ceremony of taking the military oath is scheduled by the minute and has not changed over the years. The recruits are being built on the parade ground. They will have the first serious exam: to correctly approach the "curbstone" on which the text of the oath lies, not to confuse words, to speak clearly and clearly. Before taking the oath, the commanders speak with parting words.

Under the drum roll, the officers take out the tables, put them in the middle of the parade ground. One by one the privates pronounce the text of the oath: "I, a citizen of the Republic of Belarus (surname, name, patronymic), while serving in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus, take the oath and solemnly swear to carry high the honor and dignity of a soldier of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus, to conscientiously master military affairs, to be a courageous, loyal and selfless defender of their people, to sacredly fulfill the Constitution, laws and military regulations. If I break this solemn oath of mine, then let me suffer the severe punishment of the law and the general contempt of the people".

At the end of the solemn ceremony, a rally is held at which honorary guests, veterans, mothers of soldiers address the recruits with parting words. The priest consecrates the formation, officers, privates, parade ground.

The official ceremony is over - the fighters will have to surrender their weapons and receive leave until evening. Parents are allowed into the barracks to see the conditions in which their children serve. [8].

Thus, the military oath has existed since ancient times in the Armed Forces of most states in the world. The military oath is a document of legal force and is of great state importance. It is difficult to overestimate the moral, ethical and legal significance that the act of taking the oath

has for every serviceman. A soldier who has not yet taken the military oath cannot be appointed to a military position, weapons and military equipment cannot be assigned to him, he cannot be involved in the performance of combat missions: participation in hostilities, combat duty, combat and guard service ... Having taken the military oath, a soldier acquires service rights in full, but official duties are also fully assigned to him.

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