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THEORY OF MILITARY CONTROL: PAST AND PRESENT

The problem of effective command and control has never lost its relevance. Moreover, due to the improvement of the forces, assets and means of warfare it became even more relevant. Avoiding fatal mistakes in the management in operations (combat operations) to grow immeasurably is possible only in one case – if you rely on the theory of management, general laws and principles of the management science.

Management of human society has existed for centuries. Already in primitive society it was necessary to organize, plan and control the production and stockpiling of food, housing, protection of the tribe, as well as transfer of knowledge, skills, traditions and customs. These functions in society were held by certain categories of people – chiefs, elders, warlords, priests.

Over time, management processes have become more organized and apart. They include a large group of people exercising specific functions of government, army. Socrates, analyzing the activities of managers in various fields, described in general the bases of their work, *the main task – to put the right person at the right place and to enforce its guidelines* [1].

A significant contribution to the development of management was made by Italian statesman Niccolo Machiavelli. He, in particular, said: *Many people believe that some of the sovereigns think that their obligation is not to rely on themselves, but the good advice of their entourage, but this opinion is erroneous. As a rule that knows no exceptions states: sovereign, who himself does not possess wisdom, is useless to give good advice* [2].

Control is selected as an independent field of human knowledge – in science, only in the late nineteenth century. More intensive management science began to develop only from the beginning of 20th century.

At the present stage of development of military science, the theory of military control is selected in a relatively independent field of knowledge, which has its fundamental and applied aspects. It takes full advantage of achieving a general theory of management, as well as being an integral part of military science.

The military science develops its theory of military control, the content of which are the laws and patterns, principles, functions, forms and methods of purposeful activity in the management of people. The theory equips professionals in the field of management expertise for the establishment of management systems and the implementation of management activities, ability to forecast, plan and implement the process of control in various conditions in order to evaluate its effectiveness.

The necessary condition for the formation of the theory of military command as an independent branch of knowledge frontier is the definition of its subject, tasks, and place in the system of military-scientific knowledge. At that stage defining the subject of the theory of military control can only be based on deep penetration into the essence of military control.

Exploring within the subject of management, theory of military administration justifies its conclusions based on theoretical principles of the public, natural sciences and engineering. However, it would be wrong to believe that the theory of military control only brings together different sections of other sciences. Communication theory of military command to other sciences is dialectical. The theory of military control, creatively using the achievements of these sciences, in turn raises new challenges associated with the solution of management problems of different elements of the military organization.

The theory of military government management considers and examines its subject from different angles, but interrelated. The main aspects which the military government management examines and analyzes include political, institutional, economic, technical, sociological, psychological and legal aspects.

Structural theory of military control can distinguish its foundations, which are common to its other constituents. An independent section includes: the theory of the Armed Forces; control theory of branches and kinds of the Armed Forces; theory of control of troops (forces); control theory of other elements of the military organization [3].

The division into separate sections within the system during the formation of higher levels revealed a new pattern reflecting the nature of these systems, their goals and criteria, tasks and functions. Laws and principles, which were inherent in systems of lower level, continue to function in each component (subsystem) of the new system, however, new patterns that reflect the overall communication system gain the dominant importance.

The modern theory of military administration seeks to create a coherent system of categories and concepts that need to be interconnected with each other and are links in one chain. Categories and concepts summarize the scope of professional activity to create a language of communication.

Mastering the conceptual apparatus and the art to operate them form the basis of the knowledge of the theory of military control [4].

Categories of the theory of military control on aggregate constitute its peculiar scientific language. It most clearly expresses the essence of the laws and patterns of management, as well as mechanisms of their manifestation in the practice of management; management principles are formulated, analyzed the status and prospects of development and management tools, what reveals the structure and methods of operation of military control systems in order to assess their effectiveness. Through them, the theory is expressed in connection with military control in other sciences.

With the development of the main provisions of military science within it continues further formation of such disciplines as military administration.

The main objective of military control is to determine the structure, composition, strength and security of the military organization, each of its elements; maintaining or changing the achieved level of its condition, in accordance with the mission, solving its problems, ordering and maintaining a regime of activities, timely enforcement of its elements into a new state with the development and changes in the military-political and military-strategic situation.

The main content of the military government management is to define the goals and objectives of development, livelihoods, training and employment of the military organization of the state, its elements, implementation of all the powers and functions of management as defined by regulations of the state in peacetime and wartime.

The object of military administration at different times may concern the defense sector, the military organization of the state, and hence the population, territory, economy, the entire system of social relations and institutions, a certain way of order in the interest of military security and national defense.

In peacetime, it fully applies to the part of the military organization of the state, where military service, the use of weapons, military and special equipment are granted in order to perform the tasks defined by the legislation.

Thus, the object of military government management in peacetime is the military organization of the state, the introduction of martial law in time of war, and other areas in the field of defense, where military methods of management are applied. In other words, the military government management – is the specific function of management. It covers the practical side of military action to address organizational and managerial problems of military construction and the construction of a military organization, ensuring its ability to live in peace and war, and application in order to ensure the military security and national defense.

The military administration as an element and simultaneously function of such a complex organized system, which is the military organization of the state, is reduced to a permanent establishment and implementation of the control actions of the military control of all its subsystems (elements), allowing its intended use and ensuring military security and defense of the country.

Above all, the element to keep in mind is the relationship of the subject of military control (military authorities) with a managed object (managed objects of the military organization). The system of military control bodies of the military administration, specially created by the state is determined by the State-imperious character and mainly a special legal form of the manipulated elements of the military organization. In this system, the advantage is on the side of the subject of management, and managed objects perceive its decisions, actions and transform them in the process of their own functioning.

The function of military control is a continuous process of development and implementation of control actions aimed at the establishment, operation and the use of the military organization of the state.

Thus, it can be argued that the essence of military control is the purposeful activity of the Supreme Commander, military control bodies so as to establish and improve the state military organization, ensuring its full life, training and application in accordance with the mission, as well as the leadership of the Armed Forces, other troops, military formations and bodies in the performance of tasks of military security and defense of the country as defined by the legislation.

References

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