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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FORMATION OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

Abstract. The article researches the planning and forecasting processes of the military-industrial complex at the state level. In particular, an essential description of the defense economics of the state is provided, a component of which is the military-industrial complex. The possibilities and prospects of using the management by objectives for planning and forecasting the operation of the military-industrial complex within the defense economics are analyzed.

Keywords: planning; forecasting; defense economics; military-industrial complex; management by objectives.

The target setting. The modern economic and political development of many countries in the context of the integration of global economic relations is faced with the need to ensure the protection of national interests and own security, in particular by increasing the military-economic power and potential of the country, which is largely determined by the state of the defense economics and, first of all, military-industrial complex of the country. At the stage of the formation of a democratic society in Ukraine, new problems of state development arise, which become especially relevant in connection with the transition from totalitarian to legal relations, the formation of a real people's government and a market economy.

Recent research and publications analysis Since 1991, a number of scientific works have been published in Ukraine in which a wide range of special tasks are solved, which make up the content of ensuring certain areas of state security at the current stage. These are the works of O. Bykova [1], P. Nadolishniy [2], V. Rebkalov [4], Sytnyk [5], A. Sitsynsky [6], V. Tolubko, Y. But

[7], and others. They give a fairly complete description of the main historical, theoretical, methodological, methodical and applied problems of the theory and methodology of ensuring state measures, identify the main trends and prospects for their development, define and justify specific recommendations for the implementation of state management to ensure the security of the state.

However, among the **unresolved parts of the general problem** remains the formation of a unified approach to ensuring the security of the state and the formation of scientific and methodological concepts of the problem.

Formulation of article purposes. The purpose of the article is to carry out an analysis of the mechanisms of ensuring the security of the Ukrainian state and the formation of scientific and methodological concepts of the problem.

Presentation of basic material of the research As the history of the state's development shows, under the administrative-command system, the protection of its interests used to be carried out exclusively by administrative means, the organization and implementation of which was the function of the decision-making bodies of the state. First of all, it concerned military formations, including law enforcement agencies. This state existed until recently, until the problems of protecting national interests and security did not rise to the level of the main issues of the young state.

Ukraine's independence, reforms of the internal political state system, changes in priorities in its domestic and foreign policy, geopolitical and geostrategic changes in the world began to demand a reassessment of approaches to one's own security [5, p.67].

The formation of Ukraine as an independent, sovereign, democratic state dictates a change in the main function of the state - the general security strategy. It provides: ensuring predictability, the ability to take early preventive measures to prevent and neutralize threats; forecasting and response to threats should be adequate to their nature and scale; rational and effective use of all forces and means to solve security tasks, which should become one of the main segments of state administration.

The nature of the processes taking place in society requires not only the reformation of traditional schemes of state bodies that ensure the security of the state, but also radical changes in the priorities of the content of actions, revision of their structure, function, as well as procedural aspects.

The internal security of the state is a complex multifaceted concept that includes a number of closely interconnected and interdependent parts or components. This allows us to consider the internal security of the state as a system of elements that interact with each other in order to ensure the existence and functioning of the state and society as a whole. At the same time, the concept of "functioning" means maintaining a crisis-free state of the existing constitutional-political and socio-economic order, despite the inevitable contradictions between society and the state (authority) [2, p.64].

Regardless of the political system type and socio-economic formation of the state, it cannot exist without due attention to the problem of its internal security. In the most general form, this concept primarily includes:

- internal political security and political stability;
- financial and economic security;
- physical safety of the population;
- moral and psychological safety of society.

Domestic political security and political stability are ensured by a complex of political, ideological, military, psychological and other bodies, forces and means, which activities are intended to ensure the territorial integrity of the state, compliance with the constitutional order in the country, localization and resolution of socio-political, international, ethno-religious and other intra-state crises (preventing them from developing into a conflict stage).

Unconditional priority in solving these tasks should be given exclusively to non-violent forces and means. However, no one has ever been able to ensure internal order and peace in the country only by non-violent methods - persuasion, education, persuasion, encouragement. The necessary element of the system of ensuring internal political security and political stability, and the end of the entire system of internal security of the state, are the armed forces, which are

under the control of the state authorities and operate within the framework of the relevant legal norms [].

In any state, the problem of ensuring law and order by force in the event of internal social conflicts has always been one of the most important. This is understandable, because history shows that the ineffectiveness of efforts in the fight against mass violations of the law creates an atmosphere of fear and insecurity in society, undermines the public's trust in the authorities and leads to significant material losses. That is why in many countries the intensive search for optimal models of organization and management of security forces does not stop, the legal framework, strategy and tactics of their operation are being improved.

Unfortunately, in modern conditions, Ukraine lacks adequate experience in the functioning of the internal security system. The system itself, in fact, is only at the stage of its formation.

The entire process of forming the scientific and theoretical base and legal foundations of ensuring internal security is complicated today by the fact that the concept of "Interstate conflict" has not yet been developed in domestic theory, and in connection with this, the main forms and methods of resolving these conflicts have not been defined.

One of the reasons for this was the fact that in the post-war years, our country developed such a system of ensuring internal state security, when in principle even the very possibility of an intra-state armed conflict in the USSR (class, international, ethnic, inter-confessional, etc.) was denied due to the lack of 'internal enemy'. After the USSR breakup, which was accompanied by a wide range of open and hidden internal conflicts, a fierce clash of political forces within the former USSR, the country's leadership faced the problem of ensuring the internal security of the state.

This problem acquired real socio-class, economic, national-ethnic and political directions of its development.

A whole system of state "force" and "non-force" departments, bodies and organizations is responsible for ensuring Ukraine's internal security. Already

from the mid-1980s in the USSR, and then in Ukraine, the Armed Forces of the state began to be involved in solving the tasks of ensuring internal security [6].

At the same time, there is still no legal basis for the participation of the Supreme Court in conflicts within the country in Ukraine. In military science, there is no serious development of the basics of the use of groups of troops against illegally created armed formations, there is no generalized experience of the concrete interaction of internal troops with the Ukrainian army during actions inside their own state.

In modern domestic literature, terms and concepts such as 'danger' and 'security' were most often used, which, as a rule, are used with a large set of additional words: 'economic', 'military', 'social', 'national', 'regional', 'ecological' and others. The study and analysis of this phenomenon shows that there is an awareness in society that one of the main problems at present and in the future is the problem of ensuring the safety of people, society and the entire world. This is largely due to the fact that there is also a gradual awareness by specialists and non-specialists of the fact that scientific and technical progress (STP), which is considered traditionally only as the main means of meeting the ever-growing needs of man and society and creating more comfortable conditions for life and people's activities, and this, in turn, introduces a greater number of new, qualitatively different potential dangers into our lives, which, in terms of their scale, begin to take on a global character and directly affect the vital interests of each individual person. Today it is absolutely obvious that the invention and creation of nuclear weapons, based on the achievements of science and technology in the first half of the 20th century, its accumulation for decades, and also the constant improvement and accumulation of chemical, bacteriological and other types of weapons in the event of their use in war (even of a small local nature) will cause a chain reaction when they are used, which will inevitably lead to a global ecological disaster, mass death of people. At the same time, the continuous accumulation of the potential for dangers that lie in wait for man and society occurs not only in the military, but also in other spheres of human activity. For example, over the past 10 years, the number of oil refining accidents

has increased by 2.6 times, the number of human casualties has increased by 6 times, and environmental damage has increased by 11 times. Possible damage from the dangers accumulating in the technosphere (for example, as it happened as a result of the Chernobyl disaster). The aggravation of the economic and social situation in our country is also the result of the manifestation of dangers that have accumulated in various spheres of human activity: economic, political, social, and so on [1, c.12].

Thus, the problem of ensuring the security of a person, society, and therefore the country as a whole, determines the primary need for its in-depth theoretical research and understanding.

It should be stated right away that, in our opinion, understanding the essence of the terms and concepts used in the above-mentioned documents, as well as the possibility of giving them a scientifically based definition, is possible only when they are systematically understood. Thus, in the scientific literature, security objects are understood as:

- a person - his rights and freedoms;
- society - its material and spiritual values;
- the state - its constitutional system, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

When considering each of the specified security objects separately, the deep, objectively and inextricably existing relationship and interdependence between them is overshadowed and missed, which consists in the fact that a person, as a security object, is the main element in system objects security (a person as a person, as a citizen) and performs a determining system-creating role, which means that it is meaningless to talk and think about the security of society and the state, if they do not implement and ensure the security of a person. In addition, it is necessary to take into account the fact that a person, in turn, is a system object of security. In the system object of security 'man (person) - society – state' there are many vital interests (needs) of each individual object, in matters of ensuring their security at some stage of their life they may not coincide, but they must be necessarily balanced, with the aim of preventing antagonistic contradictions between them, without fail taking into account the priority of

requirements for the safety of a person - a person, as the main element, thereby ensuring the possibility of sustainable progressive development of the entire system as a whole [6, c.54].

The centuries-old experience of people's life and activities, as well as the results of theoretical research, show that there are no objects, processes, phenomena (hereinafter - objects) that are safe for humans in nature. The real world surrounding a person, the environment is full of dangers. Theoretically, only objects devoid of energy, chemical and biologically active elements can be safe for humans. At the same time, it is not the environment itself that is dangerous for a person, his objects as such, but only their dangerous properties that can manifest themselves in relation to him under certain conditions.

The term 'danger' means, in a broad sense, any object (phenomenon, process) that has dangerous properties, and in a narrow sense - it means a separate property of the object that is dangerous, that is, capable of causing damage to the object security. The concept of 'security' means the protection or the state of protection of the security object from possible actions on it by any potential or real threats (possible dangers). Thus, the concept of 'danger' is related to the concept of 'security'. Many of the above-mentioned concepts, which reflect the realities of reality for their theoretical understanding and their practical use, determine the need for their systematization and classification into groups, species according to their various characteristics and properties.

It is extremely important to systematically understand and define the concept of 'Security object'. 'Security object' means not only the person himself, society (a collection of people) and their vital interests, but also all the material and spiritual values created by them, including the natural environment, without which the life and activity of a person and society in as a whole [4, c.152].

The presence of potential and real threats to the above-mentioned security objects essentially determines the activities of people to protect against these threats, to create security systems adequate to the above-mentioned threats.

Conclusions of research Thus, from the point of view of theory, the modern security system is:

firstly, an artificial system, that is, created by a person, the elements of which can be both material and ideal objects;

secondly, an organizational-technical (ergonomic) system, in which human teams and technical systems are elements;

thirdly, a large, complex system, i.e., a characteristic feature of which is scale, a large number of non-homogeneous constantly functioning elements, etc.

In our opinion, such a general scientific and methodological approach will provide some help to practitioners in solving the problems of ensuring the security of the state and objects of various purposes and scales at the current stage.

Directions for future research according to the conducted research, the further development of civil society in Ukraine and the announced integration into the European community necessitate a reorientation of the approach of law enforcement agencies and military formations to the issue of ensuring public safety and combating crime, especially during a complicated operational situation; the emergence of emergency situations of a certain origin, in particular, a shift in the emphasis in the activities of the specified law enforcement forces to the protection of human and citizen rights and freedoms.

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