

# Government Management Mechanism of Military Security Providing

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## **Abstract**

Defense and security issues have again come to the fore in the role of modern political science. This is primarily due to the current geopolitical situation and the conflict-filled prospects for the development of the international military and political situation. Particular mechanism of government management underlies a core of national security, that includes certain objectives, goals, strengths, subject, shapes, funds and methods. This article opens features of government management that are applied to military security spheres. Current mechanism includes 5 mutual elements: base core, functions, resources, activity processes and coordination. In the modern system of international relations, the most significant geopolitical weight belongs to those states that currently have the main political factor — military power. And this fact is useless to deny, given that the sphere of military security of the state at this stage of its development has significantly expanded its functionality, having undergone a number of institutional and structural changes. Therefore, the urgent need to modernize, or rather even make institutional changes to the existing classical architecture of international and state security systems, is an urgent and obvious need. In this study, the problems of military security are considered as having the most priority in the scientific research on issues of state defense and security.

**Keywords:** military security, government management, power mechanism, military organization.

## **Introduction**

After World War II the attention to military psychology naturally increased: departments, laboratories, research groups were created. Their work was devoted to gun shooting training (P.P.

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Loginov), firing a machine-gun on the move (M.P. Korobejnikov), ability to read topographic maps (M.P. Gamezo), psychological foundations of shooting (D.B. Elkonin) etc. The US military psychology major research projects focused upon opportunities of human exposure: studying the features of psychotropic agents (E. Cameron), the effect of sensory deprivation (J. Hebb), and tactics of conducting interrogations (M. Orn), and state administration.

State administration in a broad sense is an activity of all state bodies in the implementation of the assigned powers, in a narrow sense — the subordinate, legally authoritative activity of the state executive authorities and its subjects on the implementation of the assigned powers [27]. State administration acts as an element with a structured purposeful action that determines the main target vector of the system's development. Management of the sphere of military security is a functional part of the state, and therefore, solution of military security issues is a kind of state administration[1].

*Distinctive features of the state administration:*

- type of state management activity
- activity is legally authoritative, executive and administrative in nature
- activities are carried out continuously, permanently and in a planned manner
- activity is carried out on the basis of and in compliance with the laws
- characterized by the presence of vertical and horizontal links
- provided through a guarantee system.

Object, subject, purpose and objectives of the study of state and local government. [1, 4]

Military administration consists in the constant purposeful activity of officials of state administration bodies, central military administration bodies, and other military administration bodies to: build and develop elements of the military organization of the state; prepare for the performance of tasks for the purpose; maintain the combat and mobilization readiness of troops (forces), their comprehensive support; guide the military organization of the state when performing tasks in accordance with the purpose in peacetime and in the course of military operations[4].

The specialty provides the qualification "Specialist in the field of management".

A graduate of the Faculty of the General Staff of the Armed Forces should be able to solve the following professional tasks:

- maintaining the required level of combat and mobilization readiness of troops (forces);
- managing the daily activities of the troops;

- management of troops (forces) in the period of increasing military threat and in wartime;
- training the services of the armed forces, branches of military and special troops, character training and training the subordinate military personals;
- arrangement of comprehensive maintenance of activity of Armed Forces, other troops and military units in time of peace and war [4].

Any particular “model”; reflect fairly the pros and cons of different approaches; distill the best and the worst of international experience with public management innovations; and spell out as far as possible the requirements for success of administrative reform in developing countries and transition economies.

State administration deals primarily with the political form of organization. The main functions of the state are management and suppression of forces that destabilize integrity and stability of the system (in a democratic society — protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens). State administration, being an independent discipline, has much in common in methodological and content terms with management theory, as well as with the general theory of organization and interactions - the theory of systems, which studies the general laws of relations and connections of elements that form a certain integrity, unity. Ideas about the strategy of public administration used at one stage or another in the development of the state in the distant past can be obtained only indirectly, that is, by reconstructing the logic of historical events. At the same time, an important task of philosophical and methodological study of the foundations and principles of concepts of state administration is the search and analysis of factors and stages in the development of ideas about state administration, elucidation of mechanisms of their actions generated by the change of their combinations of eras in the development of theoretical management thought [1–3]. At the early stage of the post-Communist transformation, Russia’s reformist leadership tried to break with this tradition.

The Army offers a range of professional opportunities that no civilian employer can match. The Army must become professional, and contract soldiers must form its core [14].

Collapse of the single country, economic and social upheavals of the 1990s hit all state institutions. Our Army also went through the hardest trials. The combat training was almost curtailed. Military units of "the first strategic echelon" from Eastern Europe were hastily withdrawn into "the open country". And since there were no means for their arrangement, for construction of military camps, training areas and accommodation, these large units being the most combat-effective, fully equipped "were wasted"[9].

The officer personnel had not been paid in months. There is no need to hide the problems that often arise even with food for the military personnel. Military personnel were dismissed by tens of thousands. The number of generals, colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors exceeded the number of captains and lieutenants. Defense enterprises were idle, got in debts and lost the key, handpicked specialists [13].

The Armed Forces were dealt a devastating information blow. Some "personalities" just lived no day unless painfully "kick" and humiliate the Army, abuse everything associated with such concepts as Oath, Duty, serving our country, the love for our country, military history of our country. I considered and consider it a real moral crime and betrayal [12, 14].

We must always remember what the country owes to the soldiers and officers who, despite everything, preserved the Army in the most difficult 90s, and ensured the combat readiness of the units at critical moments. If it was necessary, they went to war. They lost their comrades and won. This was the case in the North Caucasus, Tajikistan and other "flash points". These people saved the Spirit and Honor of the Army, integrity and sovereignty of Russia. They have protected the safety of our citizens. They were not allowed to humiliate and "write off" the country [9].

However, the mistakes made in numerous, inconsistent reforms, which often had nothing behind them but mechanical cuts, came at a very high price [13].

When in 1999 gangs of international terrorists unleashed direct aggression against Russia, we were faced with a tragic situation. The 66-thousandth group had to be literally assembled "in parts" - from consolidated battalions and individual detachments. Staff number of the Armed Forces exceeded 1 million 360 thousand people. However, there were practically no completed military units capable of starting to perform tasks without additional preparation [11, 14].

But the Army did its job. Our officers, sergeants, soldiers - citizens, have fulfilled their duty, because for them the Oath to the Motherland meant more than life, their own health and well-being. And, most importantly, the understanding of a simple truth has finally returned to the state and society — the Armed Forces should be respected and protected. They must be strengthened, otherwise "you will have to feed someone else's army" or even be enslaved by bandits and international terrorists [11].

We started with the most pressing things. We restored the system of basic social guarantees for military personnel, eliminated shameful delays in the payment of monetary allowances. Year after year, the share of expenses for the Army-Navy development was increased, but there were times when even the most urgent needs were short of money [11, 13].

Diplomacy and defense officials were always the key players in significant political, social and economic development in the whole world. Therefore, in order to be the effective leader of the future, it is important to have a clear understanding of how diplomacy and defense officials influence politics and society.

We adduce three reasons in evidence of this point. First, as a rule, politicians turn to military activities if and when diplomatic interactions have been failing. At the same time, if nevertheless there were military activities, they most often are ended with negotiations (even if the winner presents an ultimatum). Secondly, international interactions are often likened to the game of chess where partners play for implementation of their interests. In chess, checkmate situations are not of common occurrence. The same takes place in international interactions: many of them have the competitive pattern, but stop short of forced (with the use of armed) struggle. Third, statistics presented by American scientists point to the fact that for the period from 1950 to 1976, 97% of all contacts in international relations had the non-conflict character, while for the period from 1815 up to the middle of XX century, only 12% of international problems involving the Great Powers escalated into war (although wars involving small states occur more often) [23].

Diplomacy means the basic method of interrelationship between states in which they are motivated to have an effect on national interests without using the military. This definition needs comments. First, the brink between diplomacy and the use of military force sometimes is very thin. We are talking, for example, about "power diplomacy", or "gunboat diplomacy" (during the Cold War between the United States and the USSR), or about military exercises near the borders of neighboring states. And yet, in these cases, it did not come to the direct use of weapons. So those are right who believe that diplomacy and armed violence are fundamentally different ways of interaction between states. Secondly, the above definition of diplomacy has the character of "from the contrary", i.e. it is opposed to the concept of armed violence and at the same time is not reduced to the enumeration of specific forms of diplomacy. The latter is simply impossible, given that diplomacy is an exceptionally diverse phenomenon. In the literature, there are attempts to define it as a sphere of negotiations or as bargaining over national and state interests. In both cases, a mistake is made: in the unequal case, informal ways of diplomatic interaction are not considered, in the second - non-conflict diplomacy is overlooked, because bargaining is always a relationship within the framework of a conflict[24].

The main role of diplomacy is peaceful international communication [22].

People looked at state administration with hope and fear, but they were never neutral about it. That is why both the process of state administration and the theoretical reflection of this process have always attracted the attention of philosophers who sought to establish rules, norms, research traditions, which are intended to explain the management process, develop criteria for better or perfect management and, on this basis, assess the management reality[2].

Military organization solves a twofold task, on the one hand it is designed to create the conditions necessary for relying on military force or its use and on the other to implement them. This assumes the occurrence of certain specialization of one or another bodies, thus, in the military institution system, it is possible to identify the providing and managing subsystems [16].

## **METHODOLOGY**

Methodology of military psychology is inseparably linked with formation of psychological and military science. There is a transition in development of military psychology from classical to post classical type of rationality. Classical psychological science is aimed at providing knowledge and involves the exclusion of the psychological cognition of personal values and goals as factors affecting the objectivity of knowledge [4].

Analyzing the works on the study of efficiency of the government control of foreign and native scientists, it is possible to highlight several theoretical and methodological approaches that link efficiency with certain factors.

- 1). The approach based on the leadership concept. Representatives of this tendency interlink efficiency of institution with leadership skill, management style, personal characteristics and qualities of leadership of government authorities, selection systems, estimation of task execution, motivation and professional development of government personnel.
- 2). The approach developing the theory of Weber`s rational bureaucracy. From the point of view of this approach, the attention is focused on the hierarchical structure, functional specialization, the existence of explicit principles for regulation of professional activities of government personnel, which are considered as necessary preconditions for effective activity of power structures.
- 3). The approach to efficiency of activities related to the life cycle theory which includes consideration of efficiency of state administration in conjunction with assessment of the impact of consistently and cyclically formed coalitions or interest groups in government bodies. Character of making decisions in bureaucratically structures and their efficiency are considered in terms of life cycles of organization development.

4). Within the concept of competence, effective activity directly depends on professionalization of government bodies, existence of career (professional) functionaries, their professional and competence level.

5). Economic perspective connecting the improvement of efficiency of power bodies activity with the existence competitive dynamics among institutions, innovation system, as well as political and social reporting relationships of government bodies, firstly, towards taxpayers.

6). Ecological approach which highlights that business performance of bureaucracy depends on the environment nature (institution ecology) and the possibility of government bodies to control changes and innovations for adaptation to these changes; - approach based on the quality control concept. Within this approach, the main attention is focused on creation in government bodies of the system of continuous improvement of processes and government services; involving to this activity the government personnel making the most use of their creative potential and organizing their group work [2, 3, 25, 27].

7).

Depending on the narrative which is recognized as main index of efficiency, there are three types of criteria:

- 1) value-rational,
- 2) purposeful rational
- 3) pragmatic.

Determination of control efficiency based on the conformity of the results of decisions and their consequences to the values recognized by the state, expressed in political strategy, we call the value-rational criterion. The criterion is known as the value-rational criterion if the compliance of the decision execution results with the desired goal, practical tasks expressed in government programs and plans is accepted as the management efficiency index [1, 2, 27].

When studying the foreign experience, it's worth paying attention to approaches to assessing the state administration in Sweden. For example, Sweden has applied the broad approach to efficiency assessment and reporting, resorting to annual reports of the three-year cycle of content-rich analyses of activity efficiency. The assessment of the effectiveness of state administration is objectively necessary. It is conditioned by a number of circumstances:

- non-renewability of losses incurred by society as a result of thoughtless and weak management;
- generation of new problems that can affect the decrease in the level of management for a long time;

- a decrease in trust in management, its public prestige. Results of state administration are assessed by the whole society, by its individual groups and by each person individually, because they are clearly visible through the change in the level and quality of life of the population, through the development of the social and spiritual sphere, through the results obtained in the field of economics, national security, international cooperation, etc [26].

In state administration, when assessing its rationality and efficiency, at least the following should be compared:

- goals that are practically implemented in state administration with goals that are objectively determined by public requests;
- goals realized in management processes, with the results obtained in the objectification of state administration;
- objective results of management with public needs and interests;
- social costs transferred to state administration, with objective results obtained as a result of management; opportunities inherent in management potential, with the degree of their real use [25].

Figure 1 shows the scheme for reorganization of state power management decision, adjusting it to the influence of external and internal factors, as well as for analysis of the effect of corrections made. There is no doubt that other management tools and phenomena can also be evaluated. The main thing is to assess the degree of real satisfaction of public requests in state-legal goal-setting, organization and regulation. State administration is evaluated by various public institutions: citizens, families, labor collectives, public associations and government agencies. The most common classification of assessment models in state administration is proposed by the Swedish researcher E. Vedung. Among the main models for assessing state administration he ranks: essential, economic and professional. Effective specific decisions of state organizations are optimal, in other words, such that ensure implementing the valid goals, but are not associated with heavy expenses that get significant advance to one party but do not require major losses for other party. Optimal decision is the decision that gets the significant positive results for all the parties ("super-optimal decision"); the decision that ensures the achievement of conflict actions combination, 12 interest groups, practical elimination of specific conflict resources or settling the latter [4].



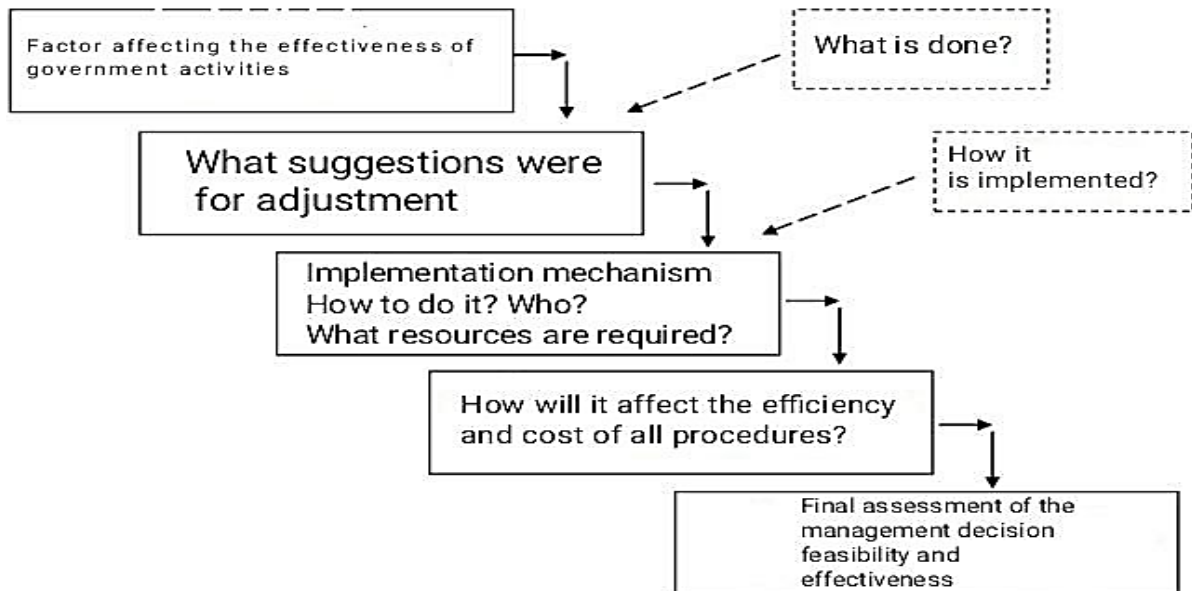


Fig. 1. Scheme for assessing the effectiveness of implementation with adjustments to management decisions under the influence of external and internal factors

## RESULTS

A person can join the Armed Forces in either of two ways. The first is by enlisting in the Service of his choice. This is a completely voluntary act of the individual. The other way is by being drafted under the Selective Service law, which usually is a voluntary compliance with the law. The human being resents being forced into doing anything against his will. That is as true of being drafted into military service as it was of being forced to eat spinach as a child. [20] The boy ate it, but he didn't like it, and he resented the treatment. And for the most part he has not liked spinach since. In view of this feeling, it might be good to examine Selective Service as a whole and learn why it is necessary, what it is, and how it operates. Perhaps an understanding of it will tend to ease off some of the resentment that is sure to build up among potential inductees. The Armed Forces prefer to have all of their personnel made up of volunteers [17]. That is easily understood. Those people have been able to select their own Service. They have enlisted because that is what they wanted to do. They have not been told that they have to serve. They have had the freedom of choice. The result is that their attitudes about military service usually are better than those of inductees, which keep our national defenses strong. Our national defenses, in turn, are necessary to protect our country and all the things we have been taught to love and honor since childhood. Without adequate national defenses our country, and everything it stands for, could perish. The Army offers a variety of occupational opportunities that no civilian employer can match. Even the largest industrial corporations cannot. The Armed Forces subscribe to the principle that if a person is to be trained as

a specialist, he should be completely trained. Anything less than that would be a waste of time and money and would defeat the objective of developing skilled technicians. So, every trainee is taught every subject, both technical and academic necessary to do the job [5].

One of the big problems with which the Armed Forces were faced over the years was that of building more efficient and happier personnel. Among their almost endless studies along this line, the Services examined the successful personnel practices of business and industry. There, they discovered a number of things that applied to military people as well as to civilians. Quite apart from the advantages of proper personnel classification and training, another matter of great importance was uncovered. It was that employees who were encouraged to use their leisure time to advance their long-range personal ambitions were happier and more efficient workers than those people who did not.

The over-all Armed Forces Education Program is not a one-sided affair. True, it helps the Services. They profit by an individual's studies. The Armed Forces have a better man. They know that the person who wants to continue his education, and who has the opportunity to do so, is a better fighting man[6].

The content, forms and methods of state administration are determined by the historical conditions of economic, socio-political and cultural-national development of society, peculiarities of the political and legal culture of the people, professionalism and interests of the ruling elite, form of state structure, established regime of power, management is universal: even in the most primitive society, it is necessary to somehow organize the life and ensure the survival of the tribe, for which leaders and elders had to establish a system of rules (maybe even very simple and primitive from a modern point of view), organize the division of labor and coordination of the work of individual members of society, where everyone knows what to do specifically he should be engaged [15]. However, the challenges of the external environment force any state to reform the administrative system, adapting it to the ongoing global changes. Depending on the approach to understanding the essence of a military organization, there are different ideas about its structure. Regardless of what is meant by a military organization, its elements can be classified according to their intended scope or function, i.e. it is possible to single out the components of the military organization in connection with the tasks it solves [8].

More than twenty years ago, the Soviet Empire ceased to exist. This radically changed the situation in the field of international security after the "Coup d'etat", and the change of power (division into states). One of the advantages of these changes, which unfortunately has not yet been properly

evaluated, was revision of the doctrine that the end always justifies the means. If earlier the ultimate goal of all types of defense activities was the fight against a previously known strong enemy and his military defeat, today the priorities have shifted towards ensuring more global security in an unstable multi polar world. At the same time, a new perspective has emerged on the means to achieve security in a more global context. Such concepts as "human security" and "responsible activities of state authorities", history of state administration, according to the characteristics of V. I. Marshev (2005), began to occupy a more important place in the activities of governments and the international community, aimed at facilitating the transition from the ideology of the Cold War to the creation of a more effective society in the difficult conditions caused by the processes of globalization [3, 7].

Subject of historical and scientific reconstruction is everything that happened in the history of managerial thought, that is, not only what was included in the subsequent development of science, but also what was discarded, left as an erroneous construction, because reconstruction of the process of selecting ideas allows us to restore the mechanisms and principles of putting forward criteria for acceptable form of state administration and process of applying such criteria to the concepts and theories of its time, since for managerial science (as for any other), it is important not only to chronologically describe positive results of its development, but also to identify reasons leading and pushing such development [15].

On the basis of this, there is an understanding of its course and patterns, which involves the analysis of both the achievements of scientific thought, and its errors, incorrect moves and trajectories in development. However, state administration is not a class of items with a single element. It closely coexists with other types and types of managerial control - in production and commerce, military affairs and business, in education and culture, etc. Therefore, it is advisable to consider the general signs of management with the aim of the subsequent more contrasting isolation of the specific features of state administration [2].

Reconstruction of the history of formation and interaction of various strategic schemes and models that had a significant impact on the process of social development and state-building serves as a source of interesting and sometimes unexpected comparisons with the current economic and political situation. The rich experience of public administration accumulated in domestic practice, subject to serious study and balanced analysis of documentary sources, opens up real opportunities for choosing an adequate strategy for rethinking and developing government institutions. It is also necessary for the modernization of not only individual structural elements, but the entire system of modern state administration as a whole [3, 7].

## DISCUSSION

At the early stage of the post-Communist transformation, Russia's reformist leadership tried to break with this tradition. Principles of efficiency and democratic responsibility were proclaimed guidelines of the new administrative system. But, as with many other hopes, this one also proved to be vain. The legacy of bureaucratic paternalism easily survived the short period of halfhearted democratization. Most public servants, including those in law enforcement agencies, are suspicious of any form of autonomous (out-of-state) social activities, especially of private business and civil/political activism. They consider businessmen and civil activists to be dishonest, asocial, and even potential criminals. The state is seen by many as the leading force in society, the only institutional entity that is able to prevent selfish entrepreneurs or a radical opposition from taking over and undermining public order (Slon.ru 2009). Attitudes toward efficiency among Russian civil workers are ambivalent. Efficiency is more often viewed as the ability to fulfill plans and predict their superiors' intentions rather than theirs.

Good governance is not just a matter of high politics or formal institutional design. It strongly depends on the social and cultural characteristics of a society. It is generally accepted that in the modern setting, civil society is the universal instrument to provide access for all social groups to the political arena. That is why democratization theorists consider (re)building of a sustainable civil sphere to be a crucial component of a post-Communist agenda. It was expected that civil society (driven by social forces emancipated from the totalitarian grip) was to cure much of the damage (both institutional and cultural) caused by decades of Communist rule[21].

Support from Russian society is a second key factor in shaping Russia's military, including by influencing the stability of the regime, Russia's foreign policy, and its ability to generate and sustain Russian military force. Current polling shows substantial, and likely continuing, public support in each of these areas.

Many Russians consider Putin's primary accomplishments to be the strengthening of Russia's global standing and improvement of the Russian military force.<sup>38</sup> Furthermore, only 12 percent of Russians think that a future Russian president should pursue more liberal approaches to governance, and over 70 percent are either content with the current style of governance or think it should be harsher.<sup>39</sup> Putin's popularity reinforces the stability of the regime, but other factors play a role in maintaining that stability as well, including apathy and strong crackdowns on the freedom of speech and assembly. Nevertheless, political protest activity seems to have grown over the course of 2017, most visibly manifest in Russia-wide anticorruption protests in March and June 2017. Although these events attracted the greatest numbers of participants since the mass protests of 2011–2012,

they are unlikely to signal a serious immediate challenge to the current regime, as the protesters represent a vocal and educated middle-class minority among the Russian youth and Russians more generally. A great majority of Russians say they would not participate in protests and do not seem to share the protesters' views or their antigovernment zeal. There is little indication that public support for Putin and his regime is likely to wane drastically in the near term given Putin's dominance in polls leading up to the 2018 election. While it is difficult to see whether Putin's popularity would carry over to a new president in a new regime, there seems little reason to suspect that low public opinion of the current regime will lead to such a change in the near to medium term[10].

Diplomacy and the military have always played a pivotal role in significant political, social, and economic development around the world. To be an effective leader of the future, it is therefore important to have a solid understanding of how diplomacy and the military impact politics and society[18, 19].

## **CONCLUSION**

It is mostly common to consider the sphere guaranteeing the society military security as a set of actors of military and political relations that are characterized by certain subordination and order in implementing the common goal and deciding the own part of tasks. So, we are talking about a specific structure, created by society, which is called a military institution. The military institution ensures the national security (meaning not ethnical but political sense). Most commonly, the military institution means a set of state and military administration bodies, Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other military forces, military units and bodies, special units created for a time of war (hereinafter — Army Forces, other military forces and bodies), composing its basis and carrying out own activity by military methods, and the military-industrial complex of the country whose cooperation oriented to preparation for armed defense of the Russian Federation. This is the reality of the military institution in the updated Military Doctrine of the Russian Federation. The matter of relations in the military institution system of structures mainly responsible for "internal" and "external" aspects of society, state and personality security, i.e., the Armed Forces themselves, is immensely important and interesting both in theoretical and practical terms.

The modern world is characterized by a sharp rivalry between states for world leadership and access to vital resources. The subjects of international relations widely use the ideology of violence, terrorism and open interference in the internal affairs of other states as a means of achieving their goals, which often leads to the emergence of military conflicts. At the same time, the current situation in the world creates certain conditions and factors that create a direct and indirect

possibility of harming national interests and the ability to influence the state of national security. In the national security strategy of the Russian Federation in 2015, national security is defined as the state of protection of the individual, society and the state from internal and external threats, in which the implementation of the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens of the Russian Federation is ensured, decent quality and standard of living, sovereignty, independence, state and territorial integrity, sustainable socio-economic development of the Russian Federation.

Systemic nature of the challenges necessitates a systematic approach to ensuring the national and military security of the Russian society. This approach can be implemented within the framework of the construction of a renewed military organization in Russia on the basis of a public-private partnership under the auspices of a coordinating state body. The first correct steps in this direction have already been taken in Russia. The military and political leadership of the country has created a national center for managing the defense of the state but creation of this body does not automatically solve all the problems of improving the military organization of the state. The task is to create, test and effectively operate in real time the currently absent integrated system for managing the aggregate power of the state, combining the capabilities of the power and non-power potential of the Russian society.

Thus, mechanism of state administration of military security is a rather complex system, the functioning of which is based on the interaction and interrelation of all its elements, which are influenced by many factors of the external and internal environment.

So, in modern geopolitical conditions, open confrontation is carried out not only in the form of an armed struggle, but also by non-lethal, paramilitary and non-military methods of struggle and methods of managing this struggle. Accordingly, there is a need for the formation of a more modern control system in the field of military security, capable of significantly and comprehensively expanding the level of capabilities in conducting, comprehending and effectively resolving the tasks of formalizing and functional activities in the field of military and national security.

It should be emphasized that the function of military administration lies precisely in the implementation of a realistic assessment of the strategic, tactical and operational geopolitical general world situation, predicting possible trends in its development and limits of the place and role of the armed forces in this situation, considering all aspects of the state's domestic and foreign policy. It is also necessary to consider the tendencies of the development of military affairs in the world in order to adequately and fully measure response to the messages of actions in the military sphere of other countries, to effectively ensure their own military security.

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