
Main aspects of military and economic science in Ukraine

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Abstract

The article reveals the authors' views on the definition of the functions, structure of the military-economic science, its potential and development prospects in modern conditions of the relationship between war and economy. Military science and the military economy are linked by a common object of research, which is - war. The military economy makes recommendations on the most expedient economic policy within the military development of the country's armed forces, in order to address the issues of comprehensive provision of military (defense) needs of the state. The development of their own Armed Forces requires the creation of certain optimal conditions for their livelihoods. Creating and substantiating these conditions is one of the main tasks of military-economic science. Today, the main objective that it faces in the development of the Armed Forces should be to help the Government and the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, based on military groups located on the territory of Ukraine, to create their own Armed Forces that must meet the necessary (definite) level of military hazards, and also be economically feasible for Ukraine. Military-economic science studies economic processes and relationships that arise in connection with the preparation, conduct of the war by its localization and easiveness. Military-economic science has its own laws, for example, the economic development of the country depend: the course and consequences of the war; defense capability of the state; moral spirit of personnel; development of armament and military equipment; the combat capability of the Armed Forces, etc. The main results of the article are the definition of: the main directions of the development of military-economic science; the basic principles of satisfaction of material and military-economic needs of the state; ways to meet military and economic needs, as well as the main issues of satisfaction of military and economic needs. In modern conditions, the relationship between war, politics and the economy has become more durable. The economy began to directly participate in the preparation and conduct of the war. Therefore, the national economy must be well prepared for the war and for the economic provision of its own Armed Forces.

Key words: military, economy, war, science.

Introduction

Strengthening the interrelationship of the economic and military factors, the country's economy and the development strategy of its Armed Forces, necessitate a constant growth of military-economic knowledge, a more thorough study of the economic side of modern warfare and its economic consequences for the country. The subject of the military economy, as one of the sections of military science, is becoming a wider range of problems. The need to meet the

military needs of the state in products (goods and services) of material and spiritual production determines the problems of research of the military economy, which is becoming more and more ramified. As a result, the theory and practice of the economic provision of the military needs of the state [1-5] is the subject of research for the military economy. Military science and military economics are interconnected by a common

object of research, which is war [1-3, 6]. The military economy develops recommendations on the most appropriate economic policy in the framework of military construction and

development of the country's armed forces, with the aim of resolving issues of comprehensive provision of the military (defense) needs of the state.

Material and methods

Analysis of recent studies, publications showed that there are two approaches to the definition of the subject of the military economy [1-6]. One approach is broader, based on the fact that military-economic science considers the entire system of interconnections and interaction between war and economy, taking into account issues of economic management in war conditions, identifying the causes and nature of war because they are associated with the influence of economic factors. The other narrows the scope within the interests of the military economy. According to his supporters, the military economy is primarily called upon to study the issues of ensuring and technical

organization of logistics, distribution and use of material resources in the interests of the Armed Forces and the conduct of war.

The presence of extreme positions is to a certain extent explained by the nature of the military economy, intersects interests with military science, political science, social and legal disciplines, and is closely connected with other branches of knowledge.

Statement of the problem and its solutions.

The purpose of the article is to determine the functions, structure of the military-economic science, its potential and prospects for development in Ukraine in modern conditions of the relationship between war and economy.

Results and discussion

The development of our own Armed Forces requires the creation of certain optimal conditions for their livelihoods. Creating and justifying these conditions is one of the main tasks of the military-economic science. Today, the main goal set for it in the development of the Armed Forces should be to help the Government and the Ministry of Defense create their own Armed Forces on the basis of military groups located on the territory of Ukraine, which should meet the required degree of military danger. as well as being economically possible for Ukraine [7, 8].

Military economics is a system of knowledge about the economic foundations of military development, strengthening defense capabilities and warfare [3, 5]. Military-economic science, like other science, has its own subject – it is a system of economic relations about the use of limited economic resources in the interests of strengthening the country's defense capability.

The system of military-economic research in the Armed Forces of Ukraine as a whole provides the needs of the scientific support of measures

for the maintenance, preparation and use of troops (forces).

The main functions of the military-economic science include: cognitive (research) and practical (military-economic activity).

Military-economic science studies economic processes and interrelations, yaks arise in connection with the preparation, conduct of the war, its localization and distraction. Military-economic science has its own laws, for example, depend on the economic development of a country: the course and consequences of war; state defense; personnel morale; the development of weapons and military equipment; combat capability of the Armed Forces and the like.

It can be said that the military economy is the science of the methods, forms and methods of economic support of warfare and war in general, the methods and principles of the effective use of material, financial, human resources for solving problems of national security.

Consider the military economy as a specific part of the national economy and the problems of economic support of the Armed Forces.

Military doctrine - the official system of views on the main issues of preparation and conduct of war – is formed under the influence of economic conditions, contradictions and opportunities. The military doctrine determines the general directions, priorities, fundamental provisions of the construction and use of the Armed Forces, as well as their economic support in peacetime and wartime.

If the nature of the threats and the probabilistic nature of military conflicts change, then adjustments are made accordingly to the state's economic preparation for them and the economic support of its armed forces. Features of doctor's views are reflected in the structure of the military economy, mainly in the development of new types of weapons, new military technologies, the use of new forms of cooperation of power structures.

The main elements of the military-economic activity include:

- production for the production of military products;
- production of consumer goods for the personnel of the Armed Forces and persons engaged in military production;
- production of final products (military equipment and weapons).

The military economy, as a special, specific part of the national economy, has its own rather complex structure. There are the following types of structures of the modern military economy: functional, recovery, industry and territorial.

The main directions of development of military-economic science are:

- studies of economic laws operating in the military sphere in the conditions of market relations (dual-purpose equipment);
- studies of the effectiveness of the use of military-economic resources at the macro and micro levels (that is, the Armed Forces of Ukraine as a whole and individual military units)
- analysis of military-economic needs and ways to meet them in the market, the development of the main directions of improvement of military-economic management;

- studies of the interaction of the Armed Forces of Ukraine with the environment (environmental direction);

- studies of the influence of modern war on the human psyche and ensuring its safety;
- the importance of military-economic science to strengthen the country's defense and the like.

The military economy is a permanent share of social production to meet the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Its appearance is due to the action of the main contradiction of the economy: the interaction of unlimited and ever-growing needs, and limited resources. Military production satisfies the military needs not only immediate but also incidental – through intermediate military products (means of production for the military production of consumer goods for military workers).

The military economy is a specific sector of the national economy subject to the goals of economic support for the preparation and conduct of war, the interests of meeting the military and economic needs of the state and its armed forces. It is usually formed before the outbreak of war and is distributed, modified in relation to wartime conditions. The development of the military economy (military sector) is usually distributed and considered in accordance with the individual stages of the war [5, 6].

Economic needs are an integral part of social needs. Economic needs are divided into public and military.

At their core, the military-economic needs of a state are the totality of its economic needs, necessary for the material security of the state's military security with regard to the armed defense of its national interests [6].

Military-economic needs are divided into non-production (production of means of production) and production.

Non-production military-economic needs include: the need for ammunition, fuel, housing and medical care; food, clothing, shoes; housing, transportation, communications needs. Production military-economic needs – it needs labor, means of labor and the like.

In its internal structure, military-economic needs are a complex economic system, which differs from the public in its dynamism.

The main goal of the military-technical, military-economic provision of the state is the timely equipping of its armed forces with effective weapon systems, military, special equipment and property in the necessary and sufficient quantities to ensure the protection of the vital interests of society and the state.

The whole country with its social and political system, material and human resources, industry and agriculture, transport and communications, science and culture take part in the economic support of the armed forces. However, the immediate material basis of the state's military strength is the military economy [1, 3, 5].

The main principles for meeting the material and military-economic needs of the state include:

- achieving the appropriate level of aircraft technical equipment;
- accounting of scientific, technical and economic opportunities of the state;
- support of weapons systems, military and special equipment and property in combat readiness, the like.

The main ways to meet the military-economic needs are:

- creation of optimal weapons systems, military equipment and property, increase the combat effectiveness of the Armed Forces, taking into account the economic component;
- the use of the latest scientific and technological achievements and advanced technologies for the proactive development of new areas of weapons, military equipment and property;
- creating the necessary production capacities in industry and restoring them in various enterprises of the military-industrial complex (MIC).

Problems of the pleasure of military-economic needs can be:

- problems of meeting production needs;
- problems of meeting non-production needs;
- unbalanced pleasure of military-economic needs;
- the lack of a military-economic mechanism capable of satisfying military-economic needs in modern conditions of the development of the Armed Forces and the country as a whole, and the like.

The complex of military-economic needs is complex, multi-level and dynamic. Military-economic relations are the area that requires strict discipline. The organization of the army – transport, security, control must be flawless: the slightest mistake costs the lives of people and is directly measured through defeat or victory. Important for the development of the national economy is its ability to protect its interests, territory and resources.

The military-economic potential is a part of the economic potential of the state, reflects the military-economic capabilities of the state, which can be aimed at meeting the material needs and at recruiting the Armed Forces for waging war:

$$MEP = K_u \cdot EP, \quad (1)$$

where: MEP – military economic potential;

K_u – utilization of economic potential
($0 < K_u < 1$);

EP – economic potential.

MEP is a set of economic resources of the state (Fig. 1), which can be isolated and used to build up the economic foundations of the military strength of the state. The state of MEP depends on a number of factors: the development of productive forces; nature of industrial relations; political and economic system of the state; on which coalition the state belongs to, etc.

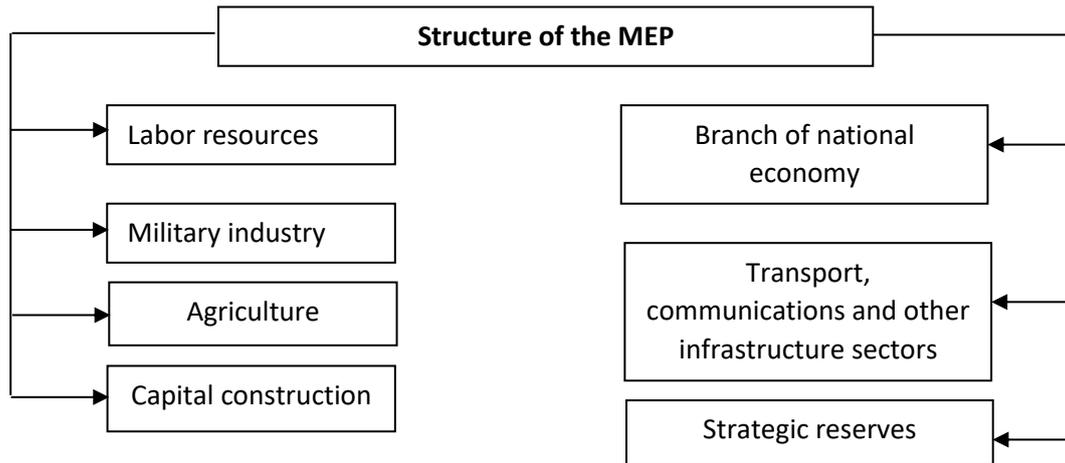


Figure 1 – Structure of the military-economic potential

The main directions of the use of science and technology in the military economy are aimed at ensuring the priority development of those branches of science and technology, allowing for a short time and most effectively to meet both the civil and defense needs of the state.

These include: automation and electronic production; biotechnology development; the introduction of flexible technologies to quickly restructure production; the use of atomic and thermonuclear energy; obtain materials with desired properties and so on.

As part of the defense capability, it is equipping the Armed Forces with the latest weapons and military equipment, using advanced technologies and materials.

Conclusions

In modern conditions, the relationship of war, politics and economics has become more durable. The economy became directly involved in the preparation and conduct of the war. Therefore, the national economy must be comprehensively prepared for war and for the economic support of its own Armed Forces.

A deeper knowledge of the laws inherent in the military economy, the true use of the mechanism of their action, the consideration of the laws that affect the military economy, to a large extent contributes to the optimal development of this particular part of the economy.

The essence of economic mobility is that when moving from peace to martial law, in order to meet the needs for weapons and military equipment, as well as other materiel in the interests of building the Armed Forces and waging hostilities, it is provided for:

- the organization of production according to the plan of war;
- restructuring of works of transport, communications, capital construction;
- deployment of R & D with the calculation of new defense tasks;
- taking measures to improve the sustainability of the military economy and the national economy as a whole.

Prospects for further research. Knowledge of the basic principles of military-economic activity with consistent management, can effectively meet the defense needs of the state, reliably and economically ensure the armed defense of the state. From the point of view of the promising production in Ukraine of new types of weapons and military equipment, it is important to direct budget funds to the creation of scientific and technical potential in the field of critical technologies. Priority areas for research and development should be the modernization of existing weapons systems, the creation of advanced weapons models, the development of

combat control systems and equipment, communications and intelligence, electronic warfare, and the comprehensive development of dual-use technologies (military and civilian).

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