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MAIN DIRECTIONS OF IMPROVING THE PROCESS OF CONTROLLING TROOPS

Ummatkulov Farrukh Murodjonovich
(PhD), Teacher at the Military University of Security and Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
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Abstract: This article discusses the problems of organizing the control of troops in local wars of recent years, their impact on combat operations, principles and a number of factors affecting the continuity of control.

Keywords: war, local war, principle, feature, factor, conditions, stability, control bodies, combat mission, levels of control, requirements.

During the local wars and armed conflicts of the second half of the 20th century - the beginning of the 21st century, the process of improving military control systems developed under the influence of changes in the means of armed struggle, the organizational and combat capabilities of troops (forces) and the methods of their combat use, the rapid development of technical means of control, automation and automated control systems. The scope expanded, and the nature of control tasks became more complex.

The conditions for its implementation changed in terms of *spatial characteristics, time, requirements for the number, efficiency* and *quality of controlled objects.*

In each local war, all military control bodies of the opposing sides to one degree or another, and to the greatest extent, directly participated in controlling the troops in the war zone.

Experience shows that the main principles of commanding troops were:

solo leadership;

centralization of control at all levels, providing subordinates with the opportunity to take the initiative in determining the ways of performing their tasks;

determination and perseverance in implementing the decisions made;

ensuring clear and uninterrupted communication between all troops and forces;

efficiency and flexibility in responding to changing situations;

personal responsibility of the command for the decisions made on the combat use of subordinate troops and the results of their tasks, organization and creativity in the work of command, staffs and other bodies of military management.

The following factors served as a prerequisite for the timely implementation of these principles:

high level of professional training and organizational work of the personnel of command and management bodies at all levels, their understanding of the essence and methods of modern warfare;

knowledge of the combat capabilities of their own troops and the enemy, as well as the basics of using various types of weapons and military equipment;

the ability to correctly assess the situation and anticipate its changes;

timely decision-making;

planning wars;

skillful use of communications and automation in the management process;

maintaining the secrecy of measures taken to control troops;

using radio-electronic control means with protective measures;

ensuring information security;

ensuring the viability of the command and control system as a whole and timely restoration of disruptions in the control of troops (forces).

The organizational and technical basis for the management of troops participating in local armed conflict is formed by control systems, which are a set of functionally interconnected command and control bodies, control elements and means (communication systems, automated control systems, as well as other special systems).

The control system of the armed forces of most developed countries of the world, as a rule, includes a number of the following levels:

strategic - the highest level of control of the command link;

operational-strategic - control systems of military commands in theaters of military operations;

operational - control systems of divisions;

operational-tactical - corps control systems and other control systems.

In peacetime, the main leading foreign states organize the management of their armies from permanent locations. General leadership is carried out through deputies and chiefs of staff. Headquarters operate in full formation or as part of the main units, which allows organizing the control of troops from prepared, protected command posts, creating reduced or full (staff) duty shifts within the existing organizational and staff structure without additional deployment and mobilization of operational personnel.

The control of one or more armed forces participating in a military conflict by their own forces is ensured through a network of developed stationary (protected) and mobile (land, air and ship) command posts, implemented using various communication subsystems, as well as data processing and transmission equipment.

The most important element of the military command system of most countries of the world is communications. At the same time, organizing uninterrupted communication of the existing armed forces in any situation is also one of the main issues. This process, in turn, includes a set of the following organizational and technical measures:

creation of a wide network of secure nodes and redundant and bypass communication channels;

development and introduction of the latest radio equipment;

combination of all types of communication and classification means;

increased protection against electronic interference and the effects of weapons;

transition to advanced data exchange systems;

introduction of automated and communication control systems, etc.

Today, the military-political leadership of leading foreign countries is striving to have a well-functioning management system, taking into account factors such as the globalization of strategy in any type of military conflicts and the specifics of the actions of troops in various theaters of military operations. At the same time, in order to improve the process of commanding troops in the process of participating in local wars and armed conflicts, one can observe a number of the following laws:

firstly, even for the control of a remote, insignificant group of troops, they try to control almost all the command bodies prepared for the control of the armed forces in a large-scale and even a world war;

secondly, to constantly improve the technical equipment of the troops at all levels in the control systems;

thirdly, to prepare for the constant complication of the structure of the control systems; This

concerns, first of all, an increase in the number of command posts in each type of armed forces, their division and the ability of subordinate formations and units to solve management tasks. In this case, the command posts are divided into parts (elements), most of which can, if necessary, control all subordinate troops;

fourth, increasing the mobility of control bodies, especially at the operational-tactical level, through the use of mobile vehicles such as cars, armored personnel carriers, tanks, helicopters, and airplanes. For example, in recent military operations, control points in armored bases (tanks, armored vehicles) have been widely used at the tactical level;

Fifth, if the principle of centralization of control is observed, then the tendency to give all commanders more independence in solving specific combat tasks is to build on it.

As is known, local wars have been and will remain a testing ground for the latest models of weapons and equipment. This rule also applies to communication technology.

Today, new types of communication tested in modern local wars include tropospheric and satellite communication lines. This fully meets the requirements for communication in controlling units in modern combat operations.

Historical experience shows that the organization of the command of troops is significantly influenced by the traditionally organized organizational-staff structure of the armed forces

and their management bodies, the size of the territory, the distance of the troops performing the combat mission, the directions of military operations, the spatial scale of the armed conflict, the economic and scientific and technical capabilities of the state, the presence of allies and their participation in the military conflict, military experience and its rational use, and a number of other factors. Therefore, the provision of scientifically based solutions, understanding these influencing factors, will integrally meet the requirements for the command of troops.

In conclusion, ensuring the integral command of troops in local wars of the last decade remains an important issue. After all, it should not be forgotten that the disruption of command leads to significant losses for the troops and the failure to successfully complete the combat mission.

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