



SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COMMANDER

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 22 th May 2021 Accepted: 6 th June 2021 Published: 7 th July 2021	A commander-in-chief or supreme commander is the person who exercises supreme command and control over an armed forces or a military branch. As a technical term, it refers to military competencies that reside in a country's executive leadership, a head of state or a head of government. An Army commander is a senior officer who has supervisory and decision-making responsibilities. The title of commander refers to duties and does not correspond to any one pay grade. Only the Navy and Coast Guard use "commander" as an official rank. All branches of the military group personnel according to ranks within the categories of enlisted, warrant officers and officers. Each corresponds to a pay grade that is standard across all the services. Enlisted ranks are designated E-1 through E-9, warrant officers are W-1 through W-5 and officers are O-1 through O-10.
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The names of the ranks can vary depending on the branch of service. For example, an O-5 is called a lieutenant colonel (Lt. Col.) in the Army, Air Force and Marine Corps. The Navy commander rank is equivalent. Navy rank abbreviations also use Lt. Cmdr. to designate a lieutenant commander (O-4), equivalent to a major in the Army, Air Force and Marine Corps. The Army is organized into commands under Headquarters, Department of the Army. Within each of the three main areas of command (abbreviated as FORSCOM, TRADOC and AMC), there are many smaller, regional commands of various sizes and occupational focus. These range from battalion-level commands to brigade, division, corps and field army commands. A colonel (O-6) can serve as commander of a hospital on an Army post. On the same post, a major general (O-8) can serve as commander of a division, such as an infantry or artillery division, which is comprised of 10,000 to 20,000 soldiers. A battalion commander rank is typically that of lieutenant colonel (O-5), who is responsible for a unit of approximately 1,000 personnel. The duties of a commander depend on the officer's pay grade and area of expertise. Think of a commander as senior management. He or she is responsible for the personnel and operations of the organization, reporting to the commander at the next-highest level.

There are four paths to becoming an Army officer. The premier path is graduation from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Admission to the academy is by appointment, usually from a member of Congress, and highly competitive. Most officers are commissioned after graduating from a college or university with an Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or ROTC, program. Enlisted personnel, warrant officers and individuals with a college degree may be eligible to become officers by attending Officer Candidate School, or OCS, a 14-week training program. Finally, individuals with specialized degrees in medicine, law, ministry and certain technical fields may become officers through direct appointment. Army commanders can find themselves in a variety of settings, depending on their military occupational specialty and the needs of the service. Commanders often work from an office, but can also be outdoors. Because of the level of responsibility, a commander's workweek usually exceeds 40 hours.

The commander is the one-man, in peacetime and in wartime he is responsible: for the constant combat and mobilization readiness of the military unit (subdivision) entrusted to him; for the successful completion of combat missions; for combat training, education, military discipline, law and order, moral, political and psychological state of subordinate personnel, security of military service; for the internal order, condition and safety of weapons, military equipment and other military property; for material, technical, financial, medical and household support. The commander is obliged to consistently implement the state policy in the field of defense and security, constantly improve personal professional training and management methods of a military unit (subunit), strictly observe the procedure for military service by subordinate military personnel, and direct scientific, inventive and rationalization work.

The commander (chief) is obliged to maintain the combat and mobilization readiness of the entrusted military unit (subdivision): to develop plans of measures to maintain and improve combat and mobilization readiness and to achieve their implementation, to timely introduce the necessary changes and clarifications to the plans; to achieve full provision with weapons, military equipment and other military equipment, to organize their correct operation; to

increase field training, conduct classes and trainings in actions to bring units to various degrees of combat readiness, to achieve knowledge and performance by personnel of their duties; know the actual state of the military unit (subunit), constantly have accurate information about its staff, payroll and available composition, as well as about the presence and condition of weapons, military equipment and other military property; take measures to ensure the preservation of state secrets.

The commander (chief) is obliged to directly supervise the combat training of subordinate military personnel: plan and timely set tasks for organizing combat training; constantly improve the professional knowledge, methodological skills and pedagogical culture of subordinate commanders; personally conduct classes and exercises, achieving full coverage of personnel in combat training; organize and control the training of class specialists; exercise control and provide subordinate military personnel with the necessary assistance during combat training; to introduce the principle of competition into combat training, everything new, advanced, contributing to an increase in the effectiveness of training and education of military personnel; to carry out measures to create training conditions as close as possible to a combat situation; improve the educational and material base.

In the course of combat training, the commander (chief) is obliged to organize legal training (legal education) of subordinate military personnel, aimed at assimilating the established legal minimum and the norms of international humanitarian law. In the course of the performance of combat missions by a military unit (subunit), the commander (chief), guided by the requirements of combat regulations, must take measures to comply with the norms of international humanitarian law, and bring those guilty of violating them to disciplinary responsibility. In this case, in the event that signs of a crime are found in the actions (inaction) of subordinates who have violated these norms, the commander of the military unit immediately notifies the military prosecutor, the head of the military investigative body of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, the military police and takes measures.

The commander (chief), when considering issues related to the application of the norms of international humanitarian law, shall, if necessary, use the assistance of a legal adviser. The commander (chief), on the basis of the tasks solved in the state and the Armed Forces, is obliged to constantly educate subordinate military personnel: to form and maintain their moral, political and psychological readiness to defend the Russian Federation, pride and responsibility for belonging to the Armed Forces; develop in servicemen the qualities necessary for the fulfillment of military duty, the consciousness of the holiness and inviolability of the Military Oath (obligation), courage, endurance, resourcefulness, vigilance, a sense of military camaraderie and mutual assistance, actively use for these purposes a personal example of good breeding, zealous attitude to service, and also military rituals; to enhance the culture of interethnic communication; to take care of the rallying of the military collective and the strengthening of friendship between military personnel of different nationalities; take into account their national feelings, religion, traditions and customs; to show sensitivity and attentiveness to subordinates, not to allow tactlessness and rudeness in relation to them, to combine high exactingness and adherence to principles with respect for their personal dignity; take measures aimed at resolving everyday issues and ensuring legal and social protection of servicemen, citizens dismissed from military service, and their family members, if necessary, intercede for them before senior commanders; create conditions for cultural, physical and creative development, recreation and health promotion of servicemen.

The commander (chief) is obliged to constantly maintain military discipline, the moral, political and psychological state of personnel, guided by federal laws, general military regulations and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, immediately report all crimes and incidents in the subordinate military unit (subdivision) directly to the head, and the commander of the military unit, in addition, immediately notify the military prosecutor, the head of the military investigative body of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation and the military police.

The commander (chief) is obliged to ensure firm internal order in the subordinate military unit (subdivision): to direct the activities of the headquarters and subordinate commanders (chiefs) to the organization of in-depth study and strict fulfillment by all servicemen of the requirements of the general military regulations; organize the correct placement of units in a military camp and servicemen in premises, weapons, military equipment and other military property in parks and warehouses; provide for an expedient distribution of time in the daily activities of a military unit; conduct a comprehensive training of personnel to serve in daily duty; organize control over the performance of the internal service, personally participate in checking the guards, as well as develop recommendations for improving the daily service; establish the procedure for visiting military personnel, departure of military personnel undergoing military service under a contract, outside the garrison, dismissal from the location of a military unit of military personnel undergoing military service by conscription, departure of military personnel undergoing military service under contract, outside the territory of closed military camps, access control and require compliance with it; organize and maintain internal order in the field (camps) and in other places of temporary accommodation of a military unit (subunit).

The commander (chief) in order to ensure the safety of military service is obliged: give priority to preserving the life and health of subordinate servicemen in their official activities; being guided by the provisions of Chapter 7 of this Charter, take all possible measures to ensure the protection of servicemen from the impact on them of dangerous factors of military service in the performance of their duties, to prevent their death (death) and mutilation (injuries, injuries, contusions), as well as to take measures to prevention of harm to life, health, property of the local population and the environment in the course of the daily activities of a military unit (subdivision).

The measures taken by the commander (chief) to ensure the security of military service should not lead to the disruption of the combat mission. The commander (chief) is obliged to maintain in good condition and safety weapons, military equipment and other military property, to organize material, technical, financial, medical and household support: organize the reception and commissioning of weapons and military equipment entering the military unit (subunit), personally check the readiness of personnel to receive and operate them; organize the planning, operation of weapons and military equipment, monitor their technical condition, take measures to prevent incidents and accidents; organize accounting and storage of weapons and military equipment; promptly request and organize the receipt, storage and accounting of military property, its delivery and delivery to subordinates; to prevent the loss, shortage, damage and theft of military property; bring the perpetrators to justice; ensure that the personnel are informed of the prescribed monetary and other types of allowance, economically and expediently spend material and monetary resources, observe staff and financial discipline; know the provisions of the normative legal acts of the Russian Federation that define the rights, freedoms and obligations of servicemen and establish social guarantees and compensations for them, ensure, within the limits of their powers, the implementation of these provisions; organize annual medical examination of subordinate military personnel and regular (at least once a quarter) sanitary and epidemiological examination of military food facilities, accommodation and consumer services, take other measures to protect the health and medical support of military personnel; to take care of the improvement of trade and consumer services for subordinates, while observing the principles of social justice and publicity; organize the military economy and direct it personally, as well as through the headquarters, their deputies, chiefs of the combat arms and services; take measures for the targeted and rational use of land plots used by the military unit.

The commander (chief) is obliged to improve personal professional training and management methods of a military unit (subdivision): improve their military, pedagogical, legal knowledge and improve methodological skills; know weapons and military equipment, the procedure for their combat employment (use), maintenance, repair, storage and evacuation; know the normative legal acts of the Russian Federation within the established legal minimum, the norms of international humanitarian law and act in strict accordance with them, as well as require subordinates to comply with them; to develop in themselves and their subordinates a systematic approach to solving the assigned tasks, efficiency, a critical attitude to the results of their official activities; take into account the proposals of subordinates in the work; skillfully distribute work and responsibilities between subordinates, monitor the execution of orders; to strengthen the unity of command in every possible way, to develop purposefulness, responsibility, prudence, to take measures to rally the military collective; act within the limits of the rights granted to him independently, in close relationship with state authorities and local self-government bodies, public associations that do not pursue political goals, collectives of enterprises, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, veterans of military operations on the territory of the USSR, on the territory of the Russian Federation and the territories of other states, veterans of military service, supporting and enhancing the traditions of the military unit (unit); hold meetings, military rituals, sports festivals and other events with the invitation to them of representatives of the public, members of the families of military personnel; to organize competitions among personnel and subordinate units, to lead them in order to mobilize servicemen for the successful fulfillment of tasks solved by the military unit (subdivision); systematically summarize with subordinates the results of combat training, the state of military discipline, maintenance of internal order and determine measures to improve the results obtained; regularly consider these and other issues of life and everyday life at general meetings of servicemen, take into account the proposals developed at them when solving the corresponding tasks in the military unit (subunit). A commander (chief), in order to comply with the established procedure for the passage of military service by subordinate military personnel, is obliged: to comprehensively study the business, moral, political and psychological qualities of subordinates through personal communication with them, to daily engage in their upbringing; carry out the selection, placement and certification of officers, warrant officers and warrant officers, involving their deputies, chiefs of combat arms and services, taking into account the conclusions of the certification commission; supervise the selection of candidates for admission to military service under contract and for admission to military professional educational organizations, military educational organizations of higher education; ensure the transparency of the planned movements of servicemen, create a personnel reserve and conditions for the continuity of leadership by combining experienced and young personnel; timely implement (submit in the order of subordination the relevant documents) appointment to military positions, assignment of military ranks, dismissal from military service, as well as make decisions on other issues related to military service; personally conduct conversations with their subordinates; to encourage subordinates for special personal merits and shown reasonable initiative, diligence and distinction in the service and strictly, but justly, to exact from the negligent.

The commander (chief) is obliged to direct scientific, inventive and rationalization work: define tasks, organize and control the implementation of plans for scientific, inventive and rationalization work, ensure their implementation in material and technical terms; to direct the creativity of military personnel to solve problems arising in the performance of tasks facing a military unit (subunit); take personal part in scientific, inventive and rationalization work, study, generalize and disseminate best practices, organize conferences, meetings, reviews and exhibitions and participate in their work; to reward military personnel who have achieved the best creative results.

A commander (chief), when solving issues related to the labor activity of civilian personnel of the Armed Forces, must be guided by labor legislation and legislation on the state civil service of the Russian Federation, the relevant regulatory legal acts of the Minister of Defense of the Russian Federation. He is responsible for the correct organization of labor of civilian personnel, creating conditions for the growth of labor productivity, ensuring labor and

production discipline, observing labor protection rules, improving working and living condition. In case of temporary departure, the commander (chief) leaves the deputy to perform his duties. If the deputy was not indicated by the commander (chief), the command is assumed by the senior in position, and in case of equal positions - by the senior in military rank. The one who entered the command reports this to the senior commander (chief).

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