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MILITARY REFORMS AND MILITARY TRAINING IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

In article it is examined many-sided activity of country for reform of armed forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, corresponding modern demands and processes of becoming mobile, scanty, good armed modern army, and also problems of formation of the system of highly qualified national officer specialists and development of higher military education on the base of practical learning of achievements and experience of foreign countries.

KEYWORDS: *Armed Force Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan, Modern Army, Reforms In Military Sphere, National Military Specialists, The Higher Military Institutions, And Military Education.*

INTRODUCTION

From the first days of independence, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov - Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, has always paid great attention to the reform of the Armed Forces and its modernization in line with modern requirements [1]. It is known that the main goal of military reforms is to create an army that is modern, small, mobile, well-armed, able to effectively address strategic and tactical tasks and protect the country's sovereignty, security and territorial integrity, as well as peace and stability from any aggression. To this end, a long-term program of building and organizing the Armed Forces on a completely new basis, taking into account the rapidly changing socio-political situation in the world, based on the "Concept of National Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on August 29, 1997 by the Decree of the First President Islam Karimov. developed. [2]. At the initial stage of the formation of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the main focus was on organizational and structural issues, primarily the creation of military districts, border and military units in key areas. Also, the composition of the Armed Forces was optimized by

combining the Military Air Force and air defense troops into a single center. At a later stage, in order to improve the military system, the United States was newly formed-the Armed Forces, capable of solving operational and strategic tasks, embodying the defense force of the country, which is subordinated to a single center, which unites the important joints of all Armed Forces on the basis of the General Staff.

The main results and findings

In order to ensure the potential of the military personnel of the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan at the modern level, schools of training of sergeants in all military districts began their activity. On a planned basis, the composition of the Armed Forces was replenished on a contractual basis. In recent years, the combat readiness of military units of the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan has been steadily increasing. As a result of the reforms, the transition to a professional army on a contract basis is almost complete. Over the past period, the material and technical and educational base of military schools and sergeant training schools have been strengthened and modernized, as well as equipped with modern computers, the introduction of information and communication technologies in the educational process. As a result, it is possible to train and educate a new generation of highly qualified national military personnel.

At the same time, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan pays constant attention to the provision of the Armed Forces with modern weapons and military equipment. At the same time, close military-technical cooperation with leading countries, including the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China and others. established.

In military construction, special attention was paid to the social protection of servicemen of the Armed Forces and their families, and the issues of providing them with housing and medical care were implemented on the basis of targeted programs. Today, Uzbekistan has a small modern army and plays an important role in maintaining peace and stability in Central Asia.

It should be noted that in a short historical period, as a result of gradual reforms, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan has acquired the most potential, well-trained army in the region, equipped with modern equipment.

Today, great attention is paid to increasing the combat readiness of the Armed Forces, strengthening its organizational structure and further improving the joint action of all military districts and types of troops. The increase in the share of sergeants and contract servicemen in the army, the reduction of military service by one year has led to a radical change in the morale of the Armed Forces and the morale of the military.

As a result of gradual reforms and modernization based on the adopted Military Doctrine and a comprehensive long-term program, modern standards of command and control of the Armed Forces, and possibly a theater of military action, take into account the peculiarities of the rapidly changing world situation. , a new system based on the practical mastery of the experience and achievements of foreign countries has been formed.

An entirely new organizational structure of the Armed Forces and its main combat units were introduced. As a result, the speed, mobility and combat readiness of military units have been increased. Most importantly, the independence and responsibility of commanders at all levels has been increased. Operational special units of the Armed Forces have also been established in key

strategic areas. Much attention was paid to the preparation of special units, their provision with modern weapons.

The fact that special forces played a key role in the suppression of international terrorist groups that invaded the mountainous areas of Surkhandarya and Tashkent regions proved the correctness of the chosen path. One of the most pressing issues in the process of formation of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan - the training of military personnel and the improvement of military education is one of the main directions of the system of the Ministry of Defense. Theoretical foundations of the formation of the military management system and training of military personnel in Uzbekistan were presented by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov. developed in his works entitled.

Indeed, in order to form a system of training national military personnel, in accordance with the Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On military units and military educational institutions located in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan" on January 14, 1992. The existing military schools were also taken over by the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Abduganievich Karimov addressed the problems in the field of military construction in the early years of independence in his work “our National Army is a strong guarantee of our independence, peaceful and peaceful life”: “the most difficult problem we faced in this regard was the issue of personnel in the army. At that time, there were very few local personnel in the ranks of the military. In 1990, local officers insisted that only 0.6% of the migrants in our country were in the military presence in the country, and 4% were in the military presence in the country.

In order to solve this problem, the military education system has been radically reformed. A number of higher military educational institutions have been set up to train military personnel with sufficient military service potential. Currently, the Tashkent Higher Military Command, Chirchik Higher Tank Command-Engineering, Jizzakh Higher Military Aviation Schools, Tashkent University of Information Technologies are preparing highly qualified personnel in various military fields.

In 1995, on the initiative of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, the Academy of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the only one in Central Asia, was established. This institution is tasked with training and retraining of qualified officers, as well as coordinating modern, innovative scientific and practical research and development in the military sphere, the development of military education in our country. In 2012, the Faculty of Military Medicine was established at the Tashkent Medical Academy. Training of highly qualified medical officers, reserve and reserve officers with high intellectual potential, regular increase and retraining of military and professional training of medical personnel of the Armed Forces, deepening of special knowledge and skills, conducting research in the field of military medicine. defined as the direction of activity.

Today, the higher military educational institutions of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan are training highly qualified officers for our Armed Forces in about 30 areas. An effective system of training, retraining and advanced training of officers and sergeants has been created in the country. Higher courses and the Academy of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan. These educational institutions provide servicemen with the opportunity to improve

their professional, theoretical and practical knowledge, experience and skills in military activities.

In accordance with the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov dated April 19, 2005 "On additional measures to improve the system of military education in the Republic of Uzbekistan" □5□, large-scale reforms were carried out in all military educational institutions. This allowed young military specialists to improve their professional skills and improve their training process. All conditions have been created for future officers to receive a thorough knowledge of martial arts and academic sciences on the basis of modern training programs. In this regard, it is necessary to dwell on the activities of the Tashkent Higher Military Command School. Indeed, the Tashkent Higher Military Command School, the first of the modern military educational institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan, has a rich history and now plays an important role in the training of highly qualified officers with higher special military education. Today, this educational institution is one of the leading institutions of higher military education, which trains highly qualified officers to fill the command and tactical units of the general and border units of the Armed Forces. Since 1992, more than 6,000 officers have graduated from this higher military education institution. 500 of them graduated with honors. Due to its rich material and technical base and high intellectual potential of cadets, Tashkent Higher Military Command School won the competition "The most advanced higher military educational institution" of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the fifth time [6].

The Military Doctrine of the Republic of Uzbekistan pays special attention to improving special military education, taking into account global threats and the threat of religious extremism and terrorism in the world. For this purpose, the faculty of training specialists in counter-terrorism and special operations was opened at the Chirchik Higher Military School of Command and Engineering [7].

To date, the military academy has trained tank and airborne units, as well as commanders of anti-aircraft missile units and engineers of tank units.

Thus, as the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov said in the festive greeting to The Defenders of Vatan on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the establishment of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan “the development of a new co-operation in the field of military construction in the organization of the modern Armed Forces of It should be noted that this conciliation is based on the comprehensive consideration of the peculiarities of the old,the passing of its life , the complete rejection of decisions in one mould , perhaps the theater of military actions under arrest , as well as the rapidly changing situation around us ,near and far, as well as on the practical assimilation of the experiences and achievements. In short , as a result of the reforms carried out in the military sphere in the Republic of Uzbekistan , the Army was restored ,capable of protecting the country's security and peace League from any aggression , modern, well-armed, fast-paced and highly qualified officers, meeting the requirements of the globalisation period.

CONCLUSION

It is known that the Law on Defense Doctrine of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on December 18, 2017, defines the principles and approaches to ensuring the national security of the

Republic of Uzbekistan in the military sphere, which confirms the doctrinal nature of the doctrine 9 . This, of course, is a sign that Uzbekistan is committed to a peaceloving policy. In 2021, the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan took 51st place in the Global Firepower Index, one of the most prestigious rankings in the world. Of the neighboring Central Asian states, the Republic of Kazakhstan ranks 62nd. In total, the list includes 138 countries, whose military strength is assessed on the basis of more than fifty factors. The Uzbek army is recognized by the authoritative publication as the strongest in Central Asia and one of the strongest in the CIS [10]. Of course, this recognition is a high assessment of the reforms carried out in the military sphere in recent years under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

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