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REFORMS IMPLEMENTED IN THE SYSTEM OF THE ARMED FORCES OF OUR COUNTRY AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

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Abstract. This article is dedicated to the reforms being carried out in the system of the armed forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The article discusses the reforms being carried out in the armies of developed countries.

Keywords: armed forces, reform, global, development, structure, conditions, improvement, system.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola o‘zbekiston respublikasi qurolli kuchlar tizimida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarga bag‘ishlangan. Maqolada rivojlangan mamlakatlar armiyalarida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar to‘g‘risida so‘z yuritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: qurolli kuchlar, islohot, global, rivojlantirish, tuzilma, shart-sharoit, takomillash, tizim.

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена реформам, проводимым в системе вооруженных сил Республики Узбекистан. В статье говорится о реформах, проводимых в армиях развитых стран.

Ключевые слова: вооруженные силы, реформа, глобальный, развитие, структура, условия, совершенствование, система.

The stage of development of world development creates an escalation of local and global conflicts, unpredictable crisis situations, threats and contradictions between states, and such threats and crisis situations impose additional extremely responsible tasks on the Armed Forces and security structures of countries.

Every independent state possesses its own Armed Forces to protect its territorial integrity and sovereignty, its security, and the peaceful life of its population, as well as to improve them through combat-technical and force-based means.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is also among the countries with its own armed forces and defense industry. Specifically, Chapter XXVII of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is the fundamental law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, addresses issues of defense and security; Article 152 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan are formed to protect the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the peaceful life and security of the population, and the structure and organization of the Armed Forces are determined by law; Article 153 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that the Republic of Uzbekistan possesses sufficient Armed Forces to ensure its own security.

Today, major reforms are being implemented to further strengthen the country's defense potential and develop the Armed Forces. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev noted, "Over the past short period, a new defense doctrine has been adopted, the structure and tasks of military formations have been deeply revised, the troop command system has been improved, and very important projects have been implemented to provide the national army with modern weapons and technical means.".[1]

Indeed, the Defense Doctrine adopted in accordance with the Action Strategy program, which encompasses the main directions and modern approaches to military construction and the development of the country's Armed Forces, and similar reforms in the military sphere have allowed for a fundamental change in the image and combat capabilities of the national army, as well as the spiritual and moral atmosphere within military collectives.

According to the Defense Doctrine, Uzbekistan's defense policy is based on the following principles:

– non-use of military force against other states, except in cases of suppression and elimination of military aggression;

– indivisibility of security, the inadmissibility of strengthening one's own security at the expense of the security of other states;

– non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and the peaceful resolution of potential conflicts;

– non-participation in military-political blocs, retaining the right to withdraw from any interstate organization upon its transformation into a military-political bloc;

– adequacy of defense;

– compliance of military construction with the nature of modern military conflicts;

– refusal to produce, acquire, store, distribute, and place nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction;

– Commitment to the principles of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia;

– prevent the deployment of foreign military bases and facilities on its territory;

– Non-participation of the Armed Forces in peacekeeping operations and military conflicts abroad;

– relying on spiritual and moral values and the cultural and civilizational identity of the people.[2]

Along with the reforms being implemented in our country, it is advisable to have information on reforms implemented or ongoing in developed countries around the world.

The experience of military reforms and the selection of military personnel carried out in France, Great Britain, and other developed countries is of particular importance.

Specifically, regarding the reforms in the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom, he emphasizes that they are being carried out mainly in two directions. The first involves the reduction of units and the creation of unified staffing structures, while the second involves equipping the army with modern weapons and military equipment. The success of the military reform carried out in the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom lies in the fact that it has increased the professional potential, speed, and power of the army, achieving high management efficiency.

Voluntary service in the French army does not serve as an important tool in the

formation of professional military personnel, but negatively affects the reforms being carried out in the Armed Forces. This is because the termination of a contract by a military personnel at any time indicates an inability to maintain a high level of interest and aspiration in their profession. Unlike in France, special attention is paid to this issue in the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan, focusing on the formation of military service as one of the main professions in our society, and in every field of military service, a serviceman is required to achieve perfection, deep knowledge of their specialty, broad thinking and dedication.

When selecting professional military personnel, attention is paid to their education, and the sergeant corps is formed based on soldiers with a general education degree. In this case, the qualitative and quantitative indicators have a specific character.

In the 90s of the 20th century, the Armed Forces of the Baltic states faced serious problems in the professional development and retraining of military personnel. At the same time, it was analyzed that in these countries, great attention is paid to social protection in attracting military personnel to the Armed Forces and increasing their interest, which is carried out by ensuring material interest.

Therefore, the governments of Latvia and Estonia adopted programs for the reorganization of the Armed Forces almost simultaneously. These programs provide for the expansion of the system of social guarantees for military personnel, the promotion of their ranks, and the improvement of the financial status of officers and enlisted personnel. In the reforms being carried out in the Armed Forces of developed Western European countries—Norway and France—attention is focused on streamlining military administration and, on this basis, acquiring high military potential and military command.

Attention is paid to the ongoing reforms in the training of officer personnel and improving the quality of military education in the Armed Forces of Taiwan, one of the Asian countries. In the Taiwanese Armed Forces, the (universal) comprehensive and specialized professional training of military personnel is conducted in the following areas. The study of military educational programs for training officer personnel in the Taiwanese Armed Forces

and the targeted use of their experience play an important role in the further development of our professional army, as well as in the selection and training of military personnel with high intellectual potential.

In our country, along with all other spheres, special attention is paid to the fundamental improvement of the activities of the Armed Forces and law enforcement agencies, which are capable of reliably protecting the peaceful life of our people and national interests.[4]

Today, an effective system of military management has been formed, the structure and tasks of military formations have been deeply revised, the troop management system has been improved, and very important projects have been implemented to equip the national army with modern weapons and equipment. Important measures have been implemented to ensure the coordinated and coordinated actions of various troops within the Armed Forces.[3]

In our view, it is necessary to carry out systematic work on the development of the country's Armed Forces and defense industry, as well as to develop new types of military combat and armored vehicles that meet international requirements, and to raise the defense industry to the level of an international brand.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the reforms being carried out in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan play an important role in preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country, ensuring a peaceful and harmonious life for the population, and preventing ills that negatively affect the world community in the current era of globalization.

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