



MODERN MILITARY EDUCATION AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 10 th May 2021 Accepted: 28 th May 2021 Published: 30 th June 2021	Human progress has gone hand in hand with wars. The history of mankind is not only a history of creation, creativity and goodness, but also a period of wars and losses. Written records show that there have been more than 15,000 wars on Earth in the last 6,000 years. During this period, only 300 years passed without war. In a sense, one of the main and key factors in the achievement of this power by states that have left an indelible mark on history is its successful wars or self-defense capabilities. There is no doubt that the military achievements of the states have played a significant role in maintaining their independence for a long time and achieving world-renowned status.
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Military construction, like any complex, multifaceted process, encompasses many aspects of public life and is associated with the solution of many tasks by state and military authorities. Therefore, in the framework of the Action Strategy implemented in the country, the defense bloc plays an important role among the five priorities of the country's development. The large-scale work carried out in recent years under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Shavkat Mirziyoyev, large-scale work to strengthen the country's defense capacity, increase combat power and modernize the Armed Forces. affected all areas of the army. A new Defense Doctrine was adopted, which clearly and unambiguously defined the main provisions of the military policy of Uzbekistan, formed the tasks, objectives, conditions and bases of their application, as well as defined promising areas of development and future construction. The role of local state authorities in strengthening the country's defense capabilities, educating young people in the spirit of patriotism, ensuring the unity of the army and the people has significantly increased.¹

The country's defense system has been completely revised and improved. The planned troops are being equipped with modern weapons and military equipment. The level of combat readiness has improved, as evidenced by the achievements of our servicemen in international army games, military and sports competitions. Comprehensive measures are being taken to create all the necessary conditions for servicemen to serve and live and provide them with social protection.

Very important and significant work has been done on the formation of the national defense-industrial complex. The State Committee for Defense Industry has started to work in full force, uniting all the specialized enterprises of the country in the field of production of military and disposable products. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening the country's defense capabilities and building its own military-scientific school, which will be supported by well-thought-out and well-founded proposals to reform the state's efforts to build a national army. .

The recently adopted laws "On Science and Scientific Activity", "On Innovative Activity", as well as the "Concept of Science Development until 2030" were the main basis for this work. Thanks to these and other organizational and practical measures taken at the state level, a harmonious system of continuous military education, training of military scientific and pedagogical personnel has been established in Uzbekistan. At the top of this pyramid is the Academy of the Armed Forces, which today has become the central link and locomotive of military science in Uzbekistan. A research institute has been established and is successfully operating within the Academy, and the training of military scientists has been organized in the department of postgraduate education.²

The study of methods of scientific research and training of military personnel, as well as in cooperation with 30 military educational institutions and research centers of foreign countries.

Practice shows that close cooperation with foreign experts greatly contributes to the more effective training of cadets and officers, applicants and teachers, the development of their military-professional thinking and knowledge in scientific research. As a result, the scientific potential of the Armed Forces Academy has grown significantly over the

past few years. Almost half of the teachers have an academic degree or academic title. At the end of 2020 alone, 15 teachers were awarded the academic title of "associate professor".

Today, at a new stage in the development of military science, the relevant directions of military research and training of highly qualified military scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel have been identified. The scope and scale of research development has been expanded, coordinated planning, methodological guidance and an effective mechanism for the practical implementation of research results have been developed.

Internships for professors and teachers in educational institutions of the United States, Germany, France and China have been established. Several officers are trained in the full-time supplement of the General Staff Academy of the Russian Armed Forces, as well as part-time in Belarus. This will allow the world powers to gain the most advanced experience and knowledge in the field of military science achievements.

Taking into account the great need for military-scientific personnel, the number of students studying in the basic doctoral programs of the Armed Forces Academy has reached 15 people. The independent applicants are 72 servicemen, including representatives of the National Guard, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Thus, a solid reserve of scientific personnel is being created to intensify research work on current issues of modern military science.

It is gratifying that the results of their research have been regularly published in various international and national scientific journals of the Uzbek military. Last year alone, 114 scientific articles were published, including 14 in journals registered in the Scopus bibliographic database. During the year, more than 200 articles were published in national scientific journals. International military scientific events play an important role in the system of military scientific activity. In the context of the pandemic in 2020, 27 conferences were held, including 8 international, 21 roundtables, as well as 11 scientific seminars. Effective implementation of the tasks set by the President will ensure targeted work on training highly qualified military scientists, scientifically based support for the ongoing reforms in the Armed Forces and, in general, the effective achievement of strategic development goals of Uzbekistan.

During the article, we tried to study and compare the National Guard with foreign experience, as well as a number of positive and negative aspects. The National Guard is a backup of the U.S. Army. The National Guard, which consists of military personnel and National Guard units from each state, the District of Columbia, and the territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands, may be deployed or mobilized to perform federal and domestic duties. The National Guard is a unique element of the U.S. Army that serves both the community and the country. Security responds to domestic emergencies, overseas combat missions, drug control, rescue missions, and more. Any state governor or president of the United States can call the security service at any time. Guardsmen hold civilian positions or continue part-time military training in college. The main focus of the activities of the military guards is their condition. Guards can be mobilized to protect America in battle at home or abroad.³

Aviation, infantry, military police (NP), drivers, air defense, medicine and public relations - these are just a few of the many areas, as well as opportunities in intelligence, technology, engineering, aviation and many other fields. Depending on the MOS you choose, the duration of training will vary for each specialty. Some types of training last only 4-9 weeks, while others last up to 64 weeks of specialized or more complex. Preparation for special forces takes longer.

When you join the active army, your military service becomes your permanent job and you are probably relocated to live at a military base. When you join the Guards, you will be required to attend paid training once a month and annual paid training for two weeks each summer. If necessary, you can call the regular Active-Duty service. The rest of the time, you live in the local community and have more flexibility for a career or education. In addition, the Active Duty Army serves a federal mission, while the National Guard performs a unique dual mission. Or the President of the United States or the governor of your state may call in a guard if necessary, which means you can call for help after a natural disaster or protest riots in your city or state.

Guards and soldiers in the army reserve take a day off every summer for a month and two weeks. Guard soldiers and soldiers in the army reserve may be called up for permanent service to support the army's combat missions. The main difference is that the guards perform a dual function. They can be summoned by the state governor or the federal government. Reserve soldiers have no state duty and cannot be called up, for example, to respond to floods, riots and storms.

The National Guard has a special place in the U.S. military system. It consists of two components: the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard. On the one hand, these are state armies (land and air forces) that report to governors and are used by them to maintain public order, ensure the normal functioning of government agencies, deal with the consequences of natural disasters, and solve other problems. Direct supervision of units and subdivisions in the states (combat training planning, recruitment of volunteers, promotion) is carried out by the state adjutant generals and their subordinate headquarters. In some states, governors are the commander-in-chief of the National Guard.

On the other hand, the National Guard is the most important component of the armed forces, their combat reserve, which unites several units, divisions and subdivisions of the land forces. By presidential decree, security structures may be transferred to the Land Forces or Air Force Command and used in the interests of the Joint Command of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Liaison between state and federal agencies is provided by the National Guard Bureau, which is an integral part of the Army Headquarters. The National Guard Bureau performs coordinating functions on construction issues, combat training and logistics. The head of the Bureau is appointed by the President of the United States with the consent of the Senate and may serve two terms (eight years).⁵

Today, about 450,000 people serve in the National Guard. The number of guards for each state is determined by federal and local law in proportion to the population. Funding for the maintenance of these structures is provided in two directions: from the federal budget and from the states. With the transfer of the National Guard troops to the Ministry of Defense, the transfer to a permanent army is effected by order of the President or Congress when the mobilization is announced.

In this case, the state of operational and combat readiness, the overall leadership and control over the development of its programs will be entrusted to the Pentagon. Registration with the National Guard is voluntary. Each guard must undergo a training course lasting at least six months, after which he or she will be included in the list of assigned staff. Combat and special training sessions are conducted with the personnel of the National Guard (48 hours of training each year and monthly camp fees). In addition, in peacetime, once every five years, guards may participate in permanent force-specific tasks for 12 months. The officer corps of the Guard is filled with former officers of the regular army, graduates of non-military training courses for reserve officers, as well as graduates of officer candidate schools. Each guard can receive \$ 1,200 per month when in reserve, and \$ 2,813 during active service, as well as additional pay with various benefits.

The President of Uzbekistan always emphasizes the crucial role of the younger generation in the development of any society, and the creation of broad opportunities for young people is a priority of state policy. This message became a starting point for the creation and organization of effective service activities of the scientific platoon of the Armed Forces Academy. Talented young men who have passed a special competition during their military service are making a worthy contribution to the development of the Armed Forces. Appropriately trained military personnel, under the guidance of experienced officers, develop interactive electronic textbooks and manuals, create software products to automate various processes, and conduct independent research in some areas. The issues of further development of military science are in the constant focus of the country's leadership and the Armed Forces. In this regard, the meeting of the Security Council in January 2021 identified specific organizational and practical measures to raise research activities to a new level and ensure its high efficiency.

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