

ILM FAN XABARNOMASI

Ilmiy elektron jurnali

THE ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign languages

Philology and teaching languages

Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com

Student of group 403-22:

Marufjonova Muborak Laziz qiz marufjonovamuborak00@gmail.com

Abstract: This article provides a comprehensive overview of the Army of the Republic of Uzbekistan, highlighting its strengths, challenges, and future prospects. It delves into the historical context of the Uzbekistani military, tracing its evolution since independence in 1991. The article examines the structure, organization, and capabilities of the army, emphasizing its role in national defense and regional security. Furthermore, it analyzes the challenges faced by the Uzbekistani military, including modernization efforts, geopolitical tensions, and internal security concerns. The article concludes by discussing potential avenues for the army's development and the importance of international cooperation in enhancing Uzbekistan's defense capabilities.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, Army, Military, Defense, Security, Modernization, Regional Cooperation

The Army of the Republic of Uzbekistan stands as a crucial pillar of national defense and security within Central Asia. Since gaining independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, Uzbekistan has made significant strides in shaping its military to meet the challenges of the modern era while also addressing regional security dynamics. The Uzbekistani military is structured into several branches, including ground forces, air and air defense forces, and special forces. Over the years, it has undergone reforms aimed at modernizing its equipment, enhancing training standards, and improving interoperability with international partners. Notably, Uzbekistan has participated in various peacekeeping missions and military exercises, showcasing its commitment to regional stability. However, the army also faces several challenges. Internal security threats, such as terrorism and extremism, remain persistent concerns, necessitating ongoing counterterrorism efforts. Moreover, geopolitical tensions in the region, particularly regarding water resources and border disputes, pose additional challenges to Uzbekistan's security landscape.

Despite these challenges, Uzbekistan has embarked on ambitious modernization initiatives to strengthen its military capabilities. Investments in defense technology, cybersecurity, and strategic partnerships reflect Uzbekistan's commitment to enhancing its defense posture. Furthermore, the country's participation in regional security frameworks, such as the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), underscores its efforts to foster cooperation and stability in Central Asia.

¹The Ministry of Emergency Situations , the militarized units of the National Security Service , and the Border Troops . Uzbekistan is the strongest army in the world The Uzbek Army edit source By 2023, the Uzbek army will occupy the 54th place in the ranking of world armies, which includes the armed forces of 106 countries. This is stated in the updated Global Firepower Rating to the Global Fire Power (GFP) (as of March 2022), Uzbekistan currently has 420 tanks ,1,210 armored personnel carriers , 109 missile systems, 70 fighter jets, 65 helicopters , in particular , Has 25 attack helicopters and many other weapons , and the number of people who can carry weapons and serve in the army exceeds 15.7 million. TheGFP compiles information about Uzbekistan based on the CIA's website, the MRB's World Factbook , Wikipedia , and other open sources . Among Central Asian countries, except Uzbekistan Kazakhstan is also in the ranking , with the GFP placing it in the 80th place. ² Afghanistan ranks 76th among the countries closest to Uzbekistan . Tajikistan , Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan are not included in the ranking. Uzbekistan is among the CIS countries , the Baltic States and Georgia Russia (2nd place) and Occupied the 3rd place after Ukraine (21st place) . Azerbaijan (50s) , Belarus (52), Georgia (64), Kazakhstan (80), Estonia (96) and Lithuania (103) . Countries such as Armenia, Moldova and Latvia are not included in the ranking. According to the rating , If the U.S. military is considered the most powerful , The Russian and Chinese armies are in the top three . The armies of India, Britain, France, Germany, Turkey, South Korea and Japan are in the top ten . It should be noted that in the GFP ranking in 2014, Uzbekistan was ranked 48th . [6] History [edit | edit source]

The Declaration of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan of August 31, 1991 " On State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan " The Ministry of Defense and the National Guard will be formed. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the former USSR, the State Security Committee of the USSR and the Internal Troops located on the territory of the Republic will be under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Uzbekistan . This was enshrined in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan " On the Foundations of State Independence " of August 31, 1991, which states that " the Republic of Uzbekistan has the right to establish the Ministry of Defense, the National Guard and alternative service . " In practice, this gave the young republic the right to pursue a military policy. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan By a decree of September 6, 1991 , the Ministry of Defense was established, defining its staffing system and powers. By decree of September 10, 1991, the Minister of Defense was appointed Commander of the National Guard. The Republic of Uzbekistan According to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of October 25, 1991, the legal status, structure and regulations of the Ministry of Defense were approved. ³The General Staff and departments of the Ministry of Defense have been established on the basis of the Turkestan military district administration . Legal basis Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Foundations of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan " and December 30, 1991 On the Armed Forces and Border Troops of the Commonwealth of Independent States Taking into account the suspension of funding of the troops of the former Soviet Union from February 1, 1992 on the basis of the Minsk resolution, the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 10, 1992 On January 14, it adopted resolutions — On the acquisition of military units and educational institutions located in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan || . It stipulates that units, associations , affiliates, universities, and

military units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Defense of the former Soviet Union located in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be legally under the control of the country. The decision provided social and legal protection to servicemen, their families, military personnel and retirees who had served in the former Soviet Union. Military units and educational institutions, institutions and organizations were provided with material, technical and financial support by the state.

- On March 24, 1992, by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On units of the Border Troops located on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the Border Troops Department was established under the National Security Service of the Republic and the Central Asian Border Troops units were transferred to his disposal.
- On May 18, 1992, by the Decree "On Airborne Troops, Military Transport Aviation, Intelligence Troops, Supply Troops located on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan", these troops were transferred to the republican control.

By the decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 12, 1992 "on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and on November 13 "On chemical military units located on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was taken over by the republic and improved in terms of quality. Thus ended the organizational period of building the Armed Forces of an independent country.

⁴The Republic of Uzbekistan in the formation of its Armed Forces in accordance with the legal norms of the United Nations (UN), security and cooperation in Europe The Helsinki Final Act complied with all the requirements of international instruments such as the CIS Collective Security Treaty. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan In accordance with the decree of July 3, 1992, the Ministry of Defense was transformed into the Ministry of Defense. The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Defense", "On General Conscription and Military Service" and "On Alternative Service" were adopted.

- On November 22, 1993, the Presidential Decree "On the Battle Flag of the Military Unit of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was signed, setting a single example of the Battle Flag of the Armed Forces. In accordance with the Law of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 1993 "On the celebration of the Day of Defenders of the Fatherland", January 14 was declared the Day of Defenders of the Fatherland.
- Uzbek Military Doctrine, adopted in August 1995, defined the country's military policy. In the case of the military-political situation in the region On February 3, 2000, the Defense Doctrine of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted. The Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan include military units of the Land Forces, Air Defense Forces and Air Forces, Special Forces, Border and Internal Troops, the Ministry of National Security, the Ministry of Emergency Situations and other ministries and agencies.

Tasks of the MXX, Border Troops and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Archived 2014-07-26 on the Wayback Machine website.

1. The Land Forces are one of the most numerous types of the Armed Forces, and in interaction with other types and types of troops, they are able to carry out the tasks of repelling the aggression against Uzbekistan, no matter where they come from designed. The Ground Forces include Motorized Rifle, Tank and Artillery Units, Air Defense Units, Rapid Reaction Forces, Supply Units and Units. Motorized artillery units are the basis of land forces, they are the basis of combat composition. The tanks have high combat properties, reliable armored protection and are able to cover long distances even in mountainous, uneven, off-road terrain. They are adapted to fight even in conditions where nuclear weapons are used.

⁴ Uzbekistan's Defense Modernization: Challenges and Opportunities," Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2022

Artillery units are the main (firing) force and an important operational-tactical tool in the performance of combat missions. They have in their arsenal modern cannons, jet devices, howitzers, mortars, artillery units' firing capabilities, which further increase the effectiveness of combat operations. The importance of fast moving (mobile) force units has now increased significantly. Equipped with combat vehicles, self-propelled artillery, tanks, armored vehicles, high-performance anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons, barrel and jet artillery, powerful automatic weapons, modern communication and control equipment, the Uzbek paratroopers are highly trained and is the fast (mobile) part. The Air Defense Forces and the Air Force carry out the tasks assigned to them in a mutually beneficial manner and are one of the highest maneuverability types. The Air Defense Forces is a type of army that is always ready to take immediate action to prevent any air attack on the Republic of Uzbekistan and provides radar intelligence of the country's air borders. The Air Defense Forces are designed to protect the administrative-political, industrial and economic centers and districts of the republic, troops, military and other important facilities from enemy air attacks. From the air, the air force inflicts damage on enemy aviation, ground forces, government and military command facilities, fronts and military-economic potential, transport communications, air reconnaissance, as well as aerial reconnaissance of the Land Forces. The Special Forces are designed to strengthen groups of troops in critical areas and to provide comprehensive combat operations, including the Intelligence Forces, Special Operations Forces, Technical Supply Units, Radio electronic Combat Units, Automotive, Road and Pipeline Troops, Security, Front Line Supply Units, Engineering Aerodrome and Aviation-Technical, Topogeo physiological and Geoid physical. Engineering and civilian forces are designed to support the development of the Armed Forces' infrastructure in peacetime and to implement the state's strategic economic program, as well as to build defense facilities, communications, and rescue operations during wartime. Military camps and barracks, officer corps, accommodation for overtime servicemen and their families, military clubs, kitchens and teahouses; Construction of schools, kindergartens, hospitals and medical centers, parks, warehouses and garages for military equipment and weapons for the children of servicemen -all these are the tasks of construction parts and units. Until 1999, the Border Troops were part of the National Security Service. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 13, 1999, the Committee for the Protection of State Borders was established. The Committee is one of the central organs of public administration, implementing border policy, ensuring the protection and guarding of state borders.

In conclusion, the Army of the Republic of Uzbekistan plays a vital role in safeguarding national sovereignty and promoting regional security. By addressing internal challenges, pursuing modernization efforts, and fostering international cooperation, Uzbekistan can further enhance its defense capabilities and contribute to peace and stability in Central Asia. The Army of the Republic of Uzbekistan stands at a critical juncture in its evolution, poised to navigate the complexities of the modern security landscape. While facing various challenges, including internal security threats and geopolitical tensions, Uzbekistan has demonstrated a commitment to strengthening its defense capabilities through modernization initiatives and international cooperation. By leveraging its strategic partnerships and pursuing reforms aimed at enhancing readiness and interoperability, Uzbekistan can effectively address emerging security challenges and contribute to regional stability in Central Asia.

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