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The System Of Training Foreign Personnel At The Academy Of The Ministry Of Internal Affairs Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the role and importance of training foreign personnel within the educational system of internal affairs bodies, its main directions, and the specific characteristics of this process, using the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a case study. The article examines the legal and regulatory framework for international cooperation, current educational programs, their effectiveness, and existing shortcomings. Furthermore, it provides practical recommendations for the further improvement of this field.

Keywords:

Internal affairs bodies, personnel training, foreign, MIA Academy, specialist, cadet, professional development, international cooperation

Introduction

"Law enforcement officers must not only be strong but also educated, modern-thinking, and possess high moral character."

Shavkat Mirziyoyev, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Ensuring peace and order in society, effectively combating crime, and protecting the rights and freedoms of the population are the primary responsibilities of internal affairs bodies. Fulfilling these duties requires the training of highly qualified, professional personnel with a broad worldview and modern knowledge. Particularly in the context of globalization, the rise of transnational and cross-border crime, and the increase in threats such as cybercrime, terrorism, and extremism, it is imperative for law enforcement officers to have knowledge and experience at both the national and international levels.

The solution to this challenge is largely achieved by adapting the internal affairs education system to international standards and through the training of foreign personnel. Training

specialists for other countries and collaborating with foreign educational institutions not only enhances the Academy's prestige but also creates a foundation for exchanging modern experiences in personnel training.

In this context, under the conditions of New Uzbekistan, the training of foreign personnel within the internal affairs education system has become a priority area of state policy. The consistent efforts in this direction are reflected in relevant presidential decrees, legislative acts, the practical experience of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and its achievements in the international arena. This article will analyze the essence, legal foundations, practical outcomes, and future prospects of this process.

Literature Review

The issue of training personnel for internal affairs bodies has been examined by numerous local and international researchers. Specifically, matters of international integration within the police education system are reflected in the works of Uzbek scholars such as F. Turayev, B.

Mirzayev, and D. Rashidova. They have extensively covered the necessity of reforming the personnel training system, improving the quality of national cadres, and modernizing educational content.

In foreign literature, particularly by scholars from Russia, Kazakhstan, and Belarus, experiences in cooperation between police academies within the CIS, mutual exchange programs for cadets, and the standardization of educational quality have been studied. The research papers and analytical reports published by the International Association of Police Academies (INTERPA) also serve as a vital source of information in this field.

Nevertheless, a review of the literature reveals that there are still few dedicated scholarly works on the comprehensive study of the foreign personnel training system at the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This article aims to fill this gap and systematically analyzes the topical aspects of the subject.

Research Methodology

The study employed the following methods: analysis of legislation and the regulatory framework; documentary analysis (official reports, orders, and memorandums related to the Academy's activities); comparative legal analysis (comparison with the experience of other CIS countries); a systems approach (evaluating the process of training foreign personnel as a holistic system); and inductive-deductive logic.

The empirical basis of the research is formed by the resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 2017 and 2023, the Law "On Internal Affairs Bodies" adopted in 2016, internal orders and official data of the MIA Academy, as well as documents within the framework of INTERPA and the CIS.

Research Results and Discussion

The regulatory and legal framework for training foreign personnel in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Article 45 of the Law "On Internal Affairs Bodies," adopted on September 16, 2016, clearly defined the powers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan in cooperating with law enforcement agencies of other states and international organizations [1].

This article officially established international cooperation as an integral part of the activities of internal affairs bodies.

In August 2017, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically improve the system of training, retraining, and professional development of internal affairs officers" was signed [2]. The eighth priority area of this resolution set the task of developing international cooperation, envisaging the exchange of experience in personnel training with foreign educational institutions, the introduction of joint educational programs, and the professional development of faculty. This resolution enabled the MIA Academy to plan its international educational activities on a strategic basis.

A more significant legal turning point occurred in August 2023 with the signing of the Presidential Resolution "On the introduction of a system for the training, retraining, and professional development of personnel for internal affairs bodies (police) of foreign states at the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [4]. This resolution officially launched a system for training foreign personnel at the MIA Academy, starting from the 2024/2025 academic year. It stipulated the establishment of a "Faculty for Work with Foreign Personnel" within the Academy's structure. In October 2023, this faculty officially commenced its activities based on a corresponding order from the Ministry of Internal Affairs [5].

The international standing of the MIA Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. On April 2-4, 2018, during the 7th International Conference on "New Directions in the Fight Against Terrorism and Extremism" in Doha, Qatar, a presentation on the Academy's activities and potential was conducted, and the Academy was admitted as a member of the international organization [3]. This marked the Academy's first official recognition within the global police education system.

From September 11-15, 2022, during the conference of the International Association of Police Academies (INTERPA) in the Republic of Bangladesh, the head of the Academy, representing Uzbekistan, was admitted to the

Executive Board for the first time among the 80 member educational institutions [3]. This result was regarded as a major achievement in enhancing the Academy's international prestige. On May 25, 2023, at the 14th meeting of the Association of Educational Organizations of the CIS, held at the MIA Academy of the Republic of Tajikistan, the MIA Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan was admitted as a permanent member of the Association [3]. This international membership creates opportunities to exchange information with other academies in the region, coordinate curricula, and conduct joint educational activities.

Current Status of Foreign Personnel Training. Currently, a total of 16 foreign cadets are studying at the Faculty for Work with Foreign Personnel at the MIA Academy. Of these, 12 are from the Republic of Tajikistan (5 in Crime Prevention Activities, 6 in Forensic Expertise, and 1 in Educational and Psychological Support for Service Activities), and 4 are from the Kyrgyz Republic (2 in Crime Prevention and 2 in Forensic Expertise).

This data leads to the conclusion that the system for training foreign personnel at the MIA Academy is yielding promising results in its initial stage. The cooperation established with neighboring CIS countries such as Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan can serve as a model for establishing a similar system with other nations in the future.

It should be emphasized that for the effective implementation of foreign personnel training, it is necessary to align educational programs with international standards, determine the language of instruction (with the option of Russian or learning Uzbek), develop cultural adaptation programs, and create the necessary infrastructure for cadets (living conditions, library, sports facilities).

Existing Problems and Under-Researched Aspects. The research process identified a number of problematic aspects. Firstly, the educational and methodological support specifically developed for foreign cadets is not yet sufficiently established. Secondly, language barriers may create difficulties in the educational process, as the proficiency of cadets

from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan for studying in the Uzbek language varies. Thirdly, efforts to expand the base of new agreements and memorandums, which are necessary for the Academy's foreign cooperation to proceed on the basis of official accords, must continue.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The results of the conducted research show that the system for training foreign personnel at the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan has achieved significant results in a relatively short period. A regulatory and legal framework has been created, the Faculty for Work with Foreign Personnel has been established, recognition has been gained within INTERPA and the CIS Association of Educational Institutions, and the training of foreign cadets has commenced.

Nevertheless, the following recommendations are proposed to further improve the system and increase its effectiveness:

First, it is necessary to expand academic exchange programs. Opportunities for internships and advanced training at foreign higher education institutions should be expanded not only for cadets but also for faculty members, and mutual instructor exchange programs should be introduced. This will ensure a bilateral exchange of experience and enhance the quality of teaching.

Second, involving foreign specialists in the educational process is of great importance. The educational content can be enriched and modernized by inviting experienced law enforcement practitioners and academic specialists from foreign countries to conduct lectures and seminars at the Academy.

Third, it is necessary to develop digital cooperation platforms. It is advisable to ensure continuous international relations through online education, remote seminars, and video conferences, enrich the Academy's digital content base, and facilitate the effective exchange of experience with foreign partners.

Fourth, the adaptation program for foreign cadets should be strengthened. Developing special programs that ensure the cultural and linguistic adaptation of foreign cadets, organizing necessary Uzbek language courses,

and establishing a dedicated mentoring service for them would be an effective measure.

Fifth, expanding the scope of cooperation with new countries is a promising direction. In addition to CIS countries, establishing cooperation in personnel training with countries in the near region, such as Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, and Azerbaijan, as well as with states within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), will further strengthen the Academy's international prestige.

Overall, the development of foreign personnel training within the internal affairs education system not only enhances the Academy's potential but also serves to strengthen regional security, increase trust between states in the law enforcement sphere, and improve the effectiveness of the joint fight against international crime. The work carried out by the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan in this direction makes a worthy contribution to enhancing our country's international standing in the region.

References:

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4. Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan of October 30, 2023.
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6. Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 30, 2023.