



MODERN APPROACHES TO RESOURCE PLANNING AND DISTRIBUTION IN DAILY TROOP MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

The article addresses issues of continuous logistical support, rational use of resources, and their effective allocation in the daily management of troops. It analyzes the possibilities of improving daily management based on Western and Russian experiences, as well as the Japanese Lean approach. Additionally, general conclusions are provided regarding the comfort of military uniforms and their impact on combat effectiveness.

Keywords: *daily management, logistics, resource utilization, "Multicam" camouflage, Western and Russian experience, Lean approach, Uzbekistan's army.*

MODERN APPROACHES TO PLANNING AND DISTRIBUTING RESOURCES IN THE DAILY MANAGEMENT OF TROOPS

Abstract

The article examines the issues of ensuring continuity in material and technical supply, rational use of resources, and their effective distribution in the daily management of troops. It analyzes the possibilities of improving management based on Western and Russian experiences, as well as the Japanese Lean approach. Furthermore, general conclusions about the influence of military uniform comfort on combat effectiveness are presented.

Keywords: *daily management, logistical support, resource utilization, "Multicam" camouflage, Western and Russian experience, Lean approach, Armed Forces of Uzbekistan.*

MODERN APPROACHES TO RESOURCE PLANNING AND ALLOCATION IN THE DAILY MANAGEMENT OF TROOPS

Summary

The article highlights the issues of ensuring continuous logistical support, rational use of resources, and their effective allocation in the daily management of troops. It analyzes the possibilities of improving management based on Western and Russian experiences, as well as the Japanese Lean approach. In addition, general conclusions are presented regarding the impact of military uniform comfort on combat effectiveness.

Keywords: *daily management, logistical support, resource utilization, "Multicam" camouflage, Western and Russian experience, Lean approach, Armed Forces of Uzbekistan.*

Introduction

In the current extremely complex global situation, ensuring the security and interests of our country is becoming an increasingly urgent task. Under these circumstances, developing all components of our national army, its management system, and combat readiness in accordance with modern requirements is of particular importance. Harmony, precision, and discipline among military structures are the main guarantees of an effective response to any threats.

In such conditions, the daily management of troops forms the solid foundation of the military system. This process determines not only the organizational aspect of the army but also its inner spirit and moral strength. Each serviceman's full understanding of their duty and striving towards a single goal further enhances the effectiveness of daily management. Indeed, our ancestor Amir Temur said, "The fate of victory is primarily decided by the army's fighting spirit and readiness, moral power, and strong will" [1].

Today, the Armed Forces of New Uzbekistan are in full combat readiness. The military-technical preparedness of the army is being improved year by year. The "Uzbekistan - 2030" Strategy also includes several important tasks aimed at further enhancing the power of the Armed Forces, the country's defense capability, and military potential. These include achieving goals such as increasing the digital capabilities of the Armed Forces, improving the knowledge and skills of military personnel in using modern information and communication technologies, and systematically enhancing the training system for highly qualified military personnel [2].

In modern times, the daily management of troops is an integral part of the military system and serves as the primary mechanism ensuring its stable operation during both war and peacetime. It harmonizes factors such as discipline in the ranks, the psychological and moral readiness of military personnel, and the continuous enhancement of combat potential. Daily management is not merely a set of orders and regulations, but rather the coordinated actions of each soldier and officer towards a unified goal, representing a collective will and determination. Therefore, it is regarded as one of the most crucial management pillars in the life of a modern army.

Methodology and literature analysis

In the creation of this scientific article, qualitative and quantitative analysis methods were employed in combination. Military units and their daily management system were selected as the object of the scientific article, while the subject encompassed modern approaches to resource planning and allocation. During the data collection process, regulatory legal documents, internal regulations and instructions, as well as international experience (armies of the USA, Great Britain, and Japan) were studied. Additionally, the observational method was utilized to gather data relevant to the scientific article.

In modern military management, precise planning and rational allocation of resources are crucial factors in maintaining the combat readiness of troops and strengthening their physical and psychological state. Indeed, the head of our state, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, has also addressed this issue, stating: "I want to draw attention to several problems related to the physical and psychological preparation of our military personnel. Physical training should be one of the decisive factors for military personnel in their service, military career, and overall lifestyle. Speaking of the psychological resilience of military personnel, I would like to highlight a situation that has become apparent in recent armed conflicts in various regions of the world: the majority of personnel losses during combat operations are associated with severe psychological impact and trauma. Treating such psychological wounds is an extremely complex task, even in peaceful conditions" [3]. He further emphasized, "Therefore, fostering a fighting spirit in the hearts of our fearless and courageous soldiers, who determine the true strength of our national army, and educating them to be resilient and steadfast in the face of any difficulty or trial will continue to be at the center of our attention" [4].

Indeed, the continuity of logistical support in the daily management of troops, its regular optimization, and accurate forecasting of needs reduce excessive strain on personnel activities and increase overall effectiveness. In modern military administration, proper planning and distribution of resources is critically important. This work plays a significant role not only in combat situations but also in everyday military activities.

In Western sources, the issue of daily military management is primarily addressed through the psychological preparation of military personnel, the development of leadership qualities, and the integration of discipline with modern technologies. Within NATO, special attention is given to features such as transparency in troop command, rapid decision-making, and increasing autonomy at the small unit level. Notably, the principle of "force conservation" is considered crucial in Western military theory. Regarding this principle, the Prussian general Carl von Clausewitz stated, "Any unnecessary expenditure of time or unnecessary retreat is a waste of strength" [5]. From this, we can infer that resources should be allocated only to the most critical tasks and not squandered. The judicious use of forces and resources significantly contributes to enhancing the effectiveness of daily troop management. Furthermore, logistics expert James Huston asserted, "Logistics resources are limited, so they should be employed where they yield the best results" [6]. In other words, the resources available for daily troop management - food, fuel, equipment, and manpower - are quantitatively limited. Therefore, when distributing them, it is essential to identify priority tasks and allocate resources to areas that bring the greatest benefit. This approach enables the most efficient use of resources and maintains stable combat readiness of troops.

In the daily command of troops, the Russian experience is approached from a slightly different perspective, namely through a more centralized system, strict adherence to regulations, reinforcement of military traditions, and maintenance of the disciplinary foundations in commander-subordinate relationships.

The Gerasimov Doctrine plays a crucial role in the Russian experience, with the Chief of the Russian General Staff, Valery Gerasimov, stating: "The rules of war have changed. The role of non-military means in achieving political and strategic goals has increased." [7] This implies that Russia aims to manage resources not only through weaponry but also through diplomatic, informational, and social means.

The comfort factor of military uniforms directly influences the effectiveness of daily troop management. A comfortable, adaptable, and practical uniform increases the freedom of movement for military personnel, reduces fatigue, meets hygiene requirements, and directs their attention to performing official duties rather than dealing with clothing discomfort. For instance, the breathability and lightness of "multicam" fabric do not cause discomfort even when worn for extended periods, which helps maintain good physical condition during guard duty, patrols, or long marches. Conversely, uncomfortable or ill-fitting uniforms reduce the productivity of military personnel, can lead to quick fatigue, and even cause health problems. Therefore, modern armies select uniforms not only based on appearance but also on their practical properties and suitability for service conditions.

Currently, some special units of the Ukrainian army are transitioning from "pixel" camouflage to "multicam" camouflage. This decision was made by the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense because military personnel prefer "multicam" uniforms and have been purchasing them independently. To ordinary people, "pixel," "multicam," and other patterns may appear

similar. However, they are adapted to various combat conditions. For example, the "multicam" used by the US and British armies employs a seven-color camouflage pattern. It not only helps to "blend in" with the terrain in forest and desert areas but also "fades" into the landscape at medium and long distances during urban battles. The "dubok" (oak) pattern of the USSR (Russia) is three-colored and predominantly effective in landscapes such as forests and swamps. Of course, there are different patterns for other types of terrain. The "Multicam" fabric is breathable, lightweight, and elastic. It doesn't produce odor even after being worn on the body for 48 hours. In other words, the army uniform should not be attractive and stylish, but practical and suitable for field use [8].

Uzbekistan, like other post-Soviet states, used Soviet-style "dubok" uniforms in the first years of independence. In 2018, the Ministry of Defense presented new uniforms. According to this, camouflage patterns in the "Multicam" style were also introduced for contract servicemen. However, camouflage patterns in the "oak" version were also retained. Furthermore, looking at international experience in daily troop management, Japan's "Lean philosophy" aims to eliminate excessive time, resource, and effort expenditure in work processes, where unnecessary meetings are also viewed as "waste" (muda). According to Lean principles, each meeting should serve a specific purpose, be as short as possible, and ultimately determine the "next steps" that need to be taken [9]. For example, at Slack, which applied Lean principles, the number of meetings decreased by 45% [10].

Results

Based on the information presented, certain problems are observed in the planning and allocation of resources in the daily management of the Uzbek army troops. In particular, we can highlight issues such as insufficient prompt and accurate analysis of information when making decisions in the process of troop command, as well as the inability to maximize the use of available resources (technology, human factor, logistics). We also do not exclude the fact that our army's military personnel pay attention to clothing issues at a basic level, meaning there are organizational shortcomings in providing military personnel with modern uniforms.

Failure to establish a quality and effective time distribution in military service leads to a decrease in combat morale. Currently, in our national army, there are instances of military personnel being lined up in addition to morning roll calls, daily duty assignments, and evening check-ups. In some cases, even when unnecessary, the formation of military personnel is used as a means of punishment. This, in turn, leads to a decrease in efficiency. The elimination of these existing problems in the national army is likely to have a positive impact on the daily management of the troops.

Discussion

Based on the aforementioned problems, we propose the following suggestions for planning and allocating resources in the daily management of troops:

1. According to the "force-saving" model used in NATO practice, the material and technical supply for military units (food, fuel, spare parts, and human resources) is distributed across three levels:

First level (primary priority): resources directly ensuring combat readiness (fuel, ammunition, spare parts for combat equipment).

Second level: resources that sustain the daily life activities of the troops (food, clothing, vehicles).



Third level: additional, secondary resources (administrative needs, various non-essential services).

If this model is implemented in the Uzbekistan army, resources will be directed only to the most crucial tasks, their wastage will be reduced, and the speed and efficiency of daily troop management will significantly increase.

2. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to provide "multicam" camouflage uniforms, suitable for combat operations, not only for certain units of the Ministry of Defense but for all units of the Armed Forces engaged in combat in both field conditions and urban environments.

To increase the effectiveness of interaction between command and units in the Uzbek army, it is advisable to implement Japan's Lean approach. In global practice, effective meetings usually do not exceed 12 minutes, focus on a single topic, and redundant meetings are replaced by written orders, rapid communication methods, and brief briefings. If this approach is also applied in the daily management of troops, decisions will be made faster, personnel will be freed from unnecessary burdens and hassles, the entire management system will be simplified, and combat effectiveness will increase.

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