

MILITARY EDUCATION SYSTEM: FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL MILITARY PERSONNEL

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Abstract: The article examines the issues of the origin of military education, the development of its system, the challenges facing the military education system and areas for improvement.

Keywords: military education, system, development, efficiency, training, challenges, improvement.

In today's dynamic environment, when the military-political situation in the world is becoming increasingly complex and unpredictable, the role of professional training of military personnel is becoming especially relevant. The military education system is the most important component of national security and defense, and its improvement is a necessary condition for maintaining a high level of combat readiness and effectiveness of the Armed Forces.

The military education system is a complex and multi-level structure designed to provide the Armed Forces with highly qualified specialists capable of effectively performing assigned tasks in the conditions of a modern combat situation. Its effectiveness directly affects the combat capability of the army, its readiness to repel external threats and perform tasks to ensure national security.

The development of military education is closely linked to the history of mankind, reflecting the evolution of armed forces, military strategy and technology. From the ancient Spartan agons to modern cyber warfare, the training of warriors has undergone enormous changes, but the need for trained, disciplined and professional personnel remains unchanged.

The first rudiments of military training can be traced back to the era of ancient civilizations. The Spartan system, based on strict discipline and physical training from an early age, is a striking example of early military education. The Roman legions were also distinguished by a high degree of organization and training of their soldiers, whose training was carried out in special camps and included not only martial arts, but also engineering skills, strategy and tactics. In the Middle Ages, military art was passed down by inheritance, and knightly orders had their own training systems based on tradition and personal experience.

With the development of firearms and the emergence of standing armies, the need for a systematized military education became even more obvious. Military academies and schools began to appear in Europe, where future officers studied military history, tactics, strategy, fortification, and other disciplines. In Russia, for example, the St. Petersburg Military Academy, founded by Peter the Great, played a huge role in the modernization of the Russian army.

The development of the military education system is a constant process of adaptation to changing geopolitical realities, technological progress in the field of weapons and combat tactics. The next stage is military education itself, covering various types of educational institutions, from military schools and academies to specialized courses and retraining centers.

Military schools provide training for mid-level officers, and academies provide training for senior command staff. The training programs at these institutions include not only theoretical

training in various military disciplines (strategy, operational art, tactics, military history, military engineering, etc.), but also intensive practical training, including field exercises, shooting, tactical games, and military-sports events.

Specialized courses and retraining centers allow military specialists to constantly improve their knowledge and skills, adapting to new types of weapons, technologies and methods of warfare. Particular attention is paid to information technology, cybersecurity and the use of unmanned vehicles.

The effectiveness of the military education system directly depends on the quality of training of the teaching staff. Lecturers and instructors must have not only deep theoretical knowledge, but also practical service experience, the ability to adapt the educational process to the specific needs of the army and take into account the individual characteristics of students. Continuous professional development of teachers, exchange of experience with foreign colleagues, the use of modern teaching methods - all this is an integral component of increasing the effectiveness of the system.

One of the key indicators of the effectiveness of the military education system is the level of training of graduates. It is determined through a certification system that includes both theoretical exams and practical tests. The results of the certification allow us to assess the quality of training and make the necessary adjustments to the curricula and teaching methods. In addition, the effectiveness of the system is assessed by how quickly graduates adapt to the conditions of service, how effectively they perform the assigned tasks and what contribution they make to strengthening the country's defense capability.

It should be noted that the military education system must be flexible and adaptive, capable of promptly responding to changes in the foreign policy situation and technological breakthroughs. This requires constant monitoring of global trends in the military sphere, analysis of the experience of military conflicts and interaction with the world's leading military educational institutions.

Therefore, improving the military education system is a pressing issue that requires attention from both the state and educational institutions. Modern security threats such as terrorism, cyber attacks and new generation conflicts require highly trained personnel from the armed forces. The key challenges facing the military education system are:

Adaptation to new technologies: Rapid changes in technology, especially in cybersecurity and unmanned systems, require updating curricula and teaching methods;

international standards. Globalization requires military education to comply with international standards, which implies the integration of best practices and the development of joint programs with allied states;

improving the quality of training. An important aspect is the need to improve the quality of training, including practical training, which implies more active use of simulators and training equipment.

To effectively address the challenges described above, it is necessary:

Modernization of curricula. Curricula should be reviewed and adapted to modern requirements, including the introduction of new disciplines such as cybersecurity, robotics and peacekeeping operations;

development of the teaching staff. Improving the qualifications of teachers and instructors, attracting practitioners from the active armed forces, and cooperation with international educational institutions will help improve the quality of education;

Integration with scientific research. It is necessary to develop cooperation between military educational institutions and scientific research institutes to introduce the latest achievements of science and technology into the educational process.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that the military education system is one of the most important elements of ensuring national security; it is a dynamically developing area that adapts to changes in the geopolitical situation and military technology. Its goal is to train highly qualified and morally stable specialists who are capable of ensuring state security and protecting its interests. The combat readiness of the army, its ability to protect the interests of the state and ensure peace and stability directly depend on its effectiveness. Continuous improvement of the system, investment in its development, advanced training of the teaching staff and the introduction of modern teaching methods - all this is the key to its successful operation and the training of highly professional military personnel.

The modern military education system must take into account not only traditional military disciplines, but also new challenges such as cyber warfare, information technology and non-linear methods of warfare. Only a comprehensive approach that takes all these factors into account will create a truly effective system for training military personnel. In the future, the system will continue to evolve, integrating new technologies and training methods to prepare military specialists for the challenges of the 21st century.