

IMPROVING WORLDWIDE AIRPORT SECURITY TRAINING FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL

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Abstract

This article discusses the improvement of the system of training military personnel in the field of security of international airports, the directions, mechanisms of formation of professional competence of military personnel, the effective use of conditions and opportunities for development, as well as solutions to some problems in this field. shown together.

Key words

educational process, military personnel, airport, pedagogical personnel, competence, competence, development, formation.

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются совершенствование системы подготовки военнослужащих в сфере безопасности международных аэропортов, направления, механизмы формирования профессиональной компетентности военнослужащих, эффективное использование условий и возможностей для развития, а также пути решения. некоторые проблемы в этой области показаны вместе.

Ключевые слова

образовательный процесс, военнослужащие, аэропорт, педагогические кадры, компетентность, компетентность, развитие, формирование.

INTRODUCTION

From the first years of the formation of our Armed Forces, great attention was paid to the issue of training professional military personnel and improving the knowledge and skills of military personnel. This priority issue has not lost its relevance even today. In order to form the professional competence of military personnel in the educational process, it is desirable to retrain the staff of professors and teachers of higher military educational institutions, who will have the ability to apply their basic competence in real life and professional practice. A competent

approach to the training process is aimed at the formation of professional and other personal qualities of military personnel, which allows to increase their intellectual potential and combat abilities. The goal of the competent approach is to ensure the quality of education. The analysis of published documents on the problems of improving the educational system shows that competence and competency are considered as the main units in updating the content of education.

Therefore, it is necessary to expand the possibilities of conducting the training in an interesting way with the effective use of modern pedagogic technologies in order to achieve the content of the training in the military education system. In the era of the development of science and technology in educational institutions, the correct use of the system of professional skills and qualifications in the delivery of specialized information, as well as the continuous delivery of new information to the listeners and cadets, the professional competence of the listeners and cadets is formed at a high level. the teacher of military education should have all-round knowledge and skills in training. Also, in order to become a master of his field, a skilled educator, passionate and selfless, every military education teacher should constantly search for himself, approach his work creatively, and be able to make students interested in science. . In order to achieve this, teachers of special subjects and professional teachers should be able to plan the content of their work correctly, be able to correctly apply teaching technologies to the educational process, know information technologies and should be able to effectively use modern pedagogical technologies during training.

MAIN PART

From this point of view, if we take into account the fact that in our country no special scientific research has been conducted on the development of the professional competence of military personnel during the training process, the existing problems related to military education and training in the Armed Forces system, that is, issues such as the formation of professional competence of military personnel, from a scientific point of view requires clarification. For this purpose, the shortcomings and problems arising in the process of developing the professional competence of military personnel during the training of professors and teachers of higher military educational institutions can be expressed as follows:

to develop the level of ability of students and trainees to effectively use modern pedagogical technologies in teaching their subject;

to activate the educational process and achieve a high level of assimilation of educational materials, to teach listeners and trainees to think independently and express their opinion freely;

timely organization and effectiveness of consultations with personnel and the work of members of the military-scientific society;

to take measures to further improve the quality of the educational process, to strictly control the independent preparatory classes of students and cadets;

to develop the skills of independent thinking and free expression of the listeners and cadets during training;

it is necessary to pay special attention to the development of the ability to connect and improve the professional knowledge, abilities and skills of military servicemen based on the competences that are placed in the training process.

From the point of view of the military sector, taking into account the level of development of science and technology, the characteristics of modern wars, the formation of professional competence of military personnel in the educational process and the thoroughness and depth of their knowledge, skills and qualifications based on modern educational technologies. requires. The more thorough and solid the professional training of military personnel, their theoretical and practical knowledge, skills and qualifications in the field, the more conscious, deep and thorough they learn new educational materials. The rational use of modern pedagogic teaching technologies is important in the development of professional competence of a military serviceman during the training process. The task of pedagogues of higher military educational institutions is to form and develop the self-improvement ability of military personnel.

It is known that production is developing very rapidly in the conditions of the current globalization. Military combat equipment and weapons, technological processes are continuously improving. This should be reflected in military education to some extent. Therefore, it is necessary for pedagogues-teachers to continuously monitor the progress in the field of science and technology, to keep the students informed about them in an understandable form, and to conduct continuous research on their skills. For this, the following proposals and opinions are made for the officer-pedagogues of higher military educational institutions to fulfill the responsible and urgent tasks set before them, to develop new views on the educational process, and to form the qualities of professional competence of military personnel. we want to bring Including:

striving to acquire new knowledge that encourages the effective organization of one's professional activity;

education of high moral-spiritual and fighting qualities in military personnel;

to achieve the educational goals of training in one's subject, to strive for innovation, new results, to increase the importance of one's activity, to develop the general culture of listeners and trainees;

increasing the responsibility and role of unit commanders in strengthening the training process.

Airport security determines the goals, tasks and main directions of optimization and improvement of information procedures in the field of passenger and aircraft service, baggage, cargo, mail and on-board cargo transportation. Also, the main principles of the organization of the airport's aviation security system, types of security threats and protected objects, as well as the main requirements for the aviation security system are defined.

Ensuring the safety of airports is a set of legal and organizational measures aimed at preventing and putting an end to illegal actions against air transport and airport infrastructure (airlines).

The main goal is to ensure the safety of life and health of passengers, crew members, aviation personnel, safety of aircraft and airport infrastructure (airlines).

Ensuring the safety of airports is carried out on the basis of the following basic principles:

creation, implementation and maintenance of a system of aviation and industrial security measures that ensure the protection of airport operations commensurate with the level of threats to civil aviation, the changing crime situation and the state of aviation security in the world;

compliance of the regulatory and legal framework of security with the tasks being solved depending on their complexity;

introduction of modern technical means of ensuring aviation safety;

taking into account international norms, rules and procedures in the field of aviation security and introducing them into the airport security system.

The main directions of ensuring the safety of airports:

improving existing security procedures;

improving the airport's aviation security program;

development and implementation of a system for monitoring compliance with requirements;

introduction of mandatory pre-flight inspection of aircraft;

introduction of 100% pre-flight inspection of baggage, baggage, mail and onboard baggage;

improvement of personnel training in aviation safety, improvement of the system of training aviation personnel in measures to ensure aviation safety;

equipping the airport with modern technical means for checking passengers, aircraft crew members, service personnel, hand luggage, luggage, baggage, mail and on-board items;

equipping the airport with modern equipment to detect explosives, including on the passenger's body (under clothes);

improvement of aviation security technologies.

The purpose of improving the security system is to strengthen aviation security measures, increase the level of security standards, identify and localize threats, modernize procedures and exchange information in order to ensure safe and efficient service to passengers and aircraft, storage and transportation of cargo.

In the organization of security, the security service of the airport cooperates with the structural units of the airport and airlines, as well as with law enforcement and other bodies operating at the airport.

The improvement of the airport security system implies the creation of an information-analytical security system that ensures the organization and maintenance of information and technical infrastructure and technologies for the collection, processing, storage and use of data provided by the participants of passenger service processes.

The Information and Analysis Center enables the use of automated search engines and databases to monitor and coordinate the activities of all airport services, law enforcement agencies and special services, as well as to identify wanted passengers using fake and lost passengers. The airport security management system includes four subsystems:

"passenger", "cargo", "aviation personnel", "air transport provision".

The organization and provision of aviation security measures at the airport (airline) is the responsibility of its administration, which is responsible for their implementation.

The airport (airline) administration shall take into account the specific characteristics of the basic conditions in its territory, the geography of aircraft flights, the types of aircraft used, the volume of passenger and cargo transportation, and security measures related to the aircraft. must have program. Aviation safety is ensured by organizing work in the following areas:

preventing unauthorized persons and vehicles from entering the airspace of the airport;

providing passengers and cargo with information;

ensuring the safety of aircraft in parking lots and other airport infrastructure facilities located in and outside the airfield area of the airport (airline company);

aircraft inspection; pre-flight check of passengers and their hand luggage;

check baggage accepted for transportation;

checking the personnel and crew members of civil aircraft, including the things that are with them;

Prevention of entry of unauthorized persons and vehicles into the airspace of the airport is ensured by the organization of security and access regimes.

General requirements for the reconstruction or planning of passenger or cargo terminals and other buildings with direct access to the aerodrome area of the airport:

security control of passengers, baggage, cargo, mail and onboard supplies;

protection and control of access to airside and other airport infrastructure facilities.

The perimeter of the controlled area of the airport is equipped with engineering and technical security equipment that provides timely notification and prevention of unauthorized access to the controlled area of the airport with the possibility of placing an access zone.

The controlled area, technical zones, and service areas of the airport are fenced, guarded, under the control of patrols, television surveillance systems and other means of control; access to these areas is carried out using permits for both personnel and vehicles.

The same security measures are applied to airport infrastructure facilities (systems that provide flight control, fuel supply, communication, fuel and lubricants, electrical substations, air navigation points, etc.).

CONCLUSION

In short, the rapid development and renewal of our modern society is distinguished by the rapidly changing military and political situation, and the ever-increasing risks and threats in the field of security. Therefore, training of professional military personnel plays an important role as a priority criterion for the development of their intellectual potential, professional competence, the creation of a national system of training of highly qualified professional military personnel that meets high moral and ethical requirements at the level of developed democracies in the world community.

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