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Modernization of the process of issuing uniforms and equipment for officer cadets

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Abstract

Objectives: The aim of the article is to present the modernization of the process of issuing uniforms and equipment for officer cadets. The research problem was defined: What factors have the greatest impact on the effectiveness of the process of issuing uniforms to cadets? The research hypothesis was also defined: The modernization of the uniform process through implementation of new technical solutions significantly improves the efficiency and effectiveness of distribution within military educational institutions.

Results: The analysis of the collected data made it possible to identify the main directions of modernization in the process of issuing uniforms for officer cadets. The study highlights the introduction of digital tools, improved inventory management systems, standardized procedures, and enhanced coordination between logistics units and training institutions. These changes contributed to reduced processing time.

Conclusions: The modernization of the uniform process significantly improves the functioning of the military logistics subsystem within officer training institutions. Efficient and well-organized logistic support ensures timely and adequate equipping of officer cadets, which directly affects the quality of training and readiness for service. Continuous improvement of procedures and the use of modern logistics solutions are essential to meet the evolving needs of the armed forces.and a marked reduction of dependence on Russian energy resources. Long-term energy security remains conditional.

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1. Introduction

The process of issuing uniforms and equipment to officer cadets at military academies in Poland, although fundamental to the functioning of the Polish Armed Forces, has for years raised numerous concerns. The complexity of procedures, prolonged waiting times, limited system transparency, and insufficient adaptation to the individual needs of soldiers make the collection of essential equipment a challenge rather than a routine and efficient operation. The inefficiency of this process affects not only the comfort and satisfaction of cadets but also the organization and logistics of military academies, leading to unnecessary delays and errors.

The modernization of the process of issuing clothing and equipment items is not merely a logistical matter—it also reflects the image and professionalism of the Polish Armed Forces. Quality plays a crucial role in this regard. From an economic perspective, quality is currently considered a fundamental strategic objective of both manufacturers and service providers (Gromek, 2018, p. 145). The issue under discussion concerns the functioning of the material subsystem of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland. Within this framework, the clothing service constitutes a particularly important component, as its primary task is to ensure the provision of uniforms and equipment for soldiers and subunits of the Land Forces (D-4 (B), Version 2).

The effectiveness of this service is based on a regulated system for supplying the armed forces with the appropriate assortment of items, as well as on specialized equipment held within logistical subunits across the branches of the Armed Forces, including the Land Forces (Mitkow, 2024, p. 104). Properly fitted and efficiently issued uniforms constitute an integral element of a soldier's daily functioning, and their quality and availability directly affect the comfort and effectiveness of service. For this reason, it is essential to identify effective solutions that will eliminate existing barriers and support the development of a system tailored to the contemporary needs of the armed forces.

The need for change in the field of military uniforms concerns not only the process of issuing them from storage but also the entire product life cycle. As noted in studies conducted in Romania, effective management of defence resources, including uniforms and soldiers' equipment, is crucial for the proper functioning of military logistics (Hrab, 2024, pp. 236–237). The experience of Polish soldiers serving abroad has further demonstrated the importance of properly designed and supplied uniforms and equipment. This is particularly significant given that the Polish Armed Forces operate in conditions of peace, crisis, and war, where logistical efficiency plays a critical role (Piękoś, 2023, pp. 63–64).

In an era of rapidly developing technologies and modern logistics systems, the implementation of solutions that make the process of issuing uniforms more intuitive and better aligned with users' needs has become essential. Automation, digitalization, and the optimization of inventory management are measures that can significantly enhance the functioning of the entire system by reducing delays and inefficiencies. This study not only diagnoses existing problems but also proposes specific improvements that may contribute to enhancing the organization of the process and, consequently, increasing the satisfaction of future officers of the Polish Armed Forces.

The objective of this study is to analyze existing problems related to the issuance of entitlements, defined as standardized sets of clothing and equipment items (DD/4.21.1), and to develop an improved procedure that minimizes inefficiencies and enhances overall system performance. To this end, a survey was conducted among officer cadets from four military academies in Poland. The results made it possible to identify key shortcomings of the current system. Analytical tools such as the Ishikawa diagram and process mapping were used to identify the principal areas requiring modernization and to propose solutions aimed at improving inventory management, access to information, and the organization of the issuance process itself, in accordance with applicable regulations (Journal of Laws 2022, item 1237).

However, improving the process requires a more comprehensive assessment. Such an assessment depends on the appropriate selection and integration of indicator groups. Incorrect selection may lead to imprecise and ineffective evaluations, thereby generating significant risk (Piękoś et al., 2024, p. 6).

The necessity of undertaking corrective actions is further emphasized by the Head of the Logistics Directorate – P4 of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces, who noted that one of the priorities of the Ministry of National Defence is to improve the level of individual equipment of soldiers. In this context, a dedicated task force has been established to develop recommendations for optimizing individual equipment under the 'SZPEJ' project. It is expected that this initiative will not only enhance combat capabilities but also increase the attractiveness of military service (Mitkow, 2024, p. 7).

Individuals receiving uniforms play a key role in the entire distribution process. To better understand this issue, a survey was conducted to examine how officer cadets perceive and evaluate the current system of issuing uniforms and equipment. The survey consisted of seven questions concerning the functioning of this process within military academies. The study was carried out on a randomly selected group of 15 cadets from each of four military institutions: the Military University of Technology, the Land Forces Academy, the Naval Academy, and the Air Force Academy. The results were analyzed and are presented in the form of charts below

2. Assessment of the process of issuing uniforms and equipment for cadets and calculation of the average time of issuance

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The study was conducted on a randomly selected group of 15 cadets from each of four military institutions: the Military University of Technology, the Land Forces Academy, the Naval Academy, and the Air Force Academy. The collected responses were analyzed and are presented in the form of charts below.

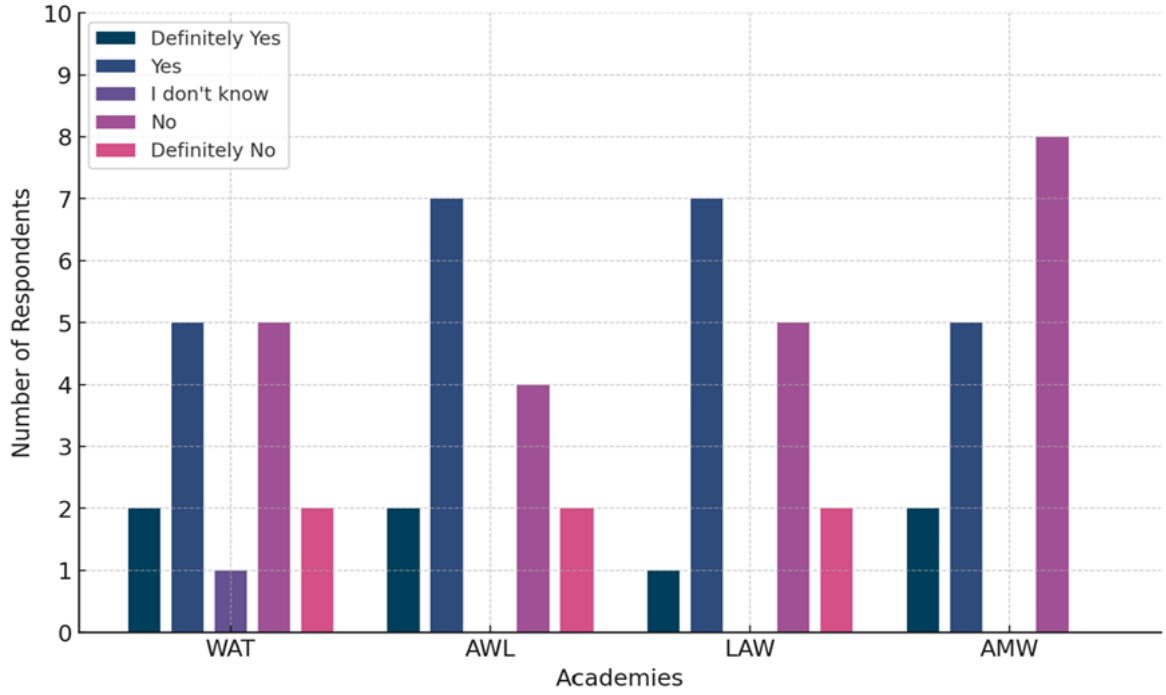

Figure 1: Survey question no. 1: Were the uniform and equipment items you received at the beginning of your service appropriately sized?

Source: Own processing.

The process of issuing uniforms and equipment is an integral element of the service of every soldier in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland. It begins with a daily order (decision) issued by the commander (head or commandant) of the military unit in which the soldier serves (Dz.U.2022.1200). Subsequently, further actions are undertaken to supply the relevant elements and logistical bodies in order to prepare and organize the issuance of uniforms and specialized equipment. This process is of particular importance at the beginning of a military career, as the uniform—including, for example, the service dress, beret, and footwear—constitutes a key element of a soldier's professional image and represents a legal requirement for the performance of military service (Brzostowski, 2017, p. 419).

Throughout their service, every soldier will repeatedly receive the equipment entitled to them, making it essential that this process is as optimized and efficient as possible. Figure 1 presents the results of a survey regarding the fit of individual uniform items to the needs of users, which officer cadets at military academies received at the beginning of their service. The situation is most favorable at the Land Forces Academy, where the majority of survey participants received properly fitted sizes, whereas the least satisfactory results were observed at the Naval Academy, where the sizes provided were not adequately matched to the users.

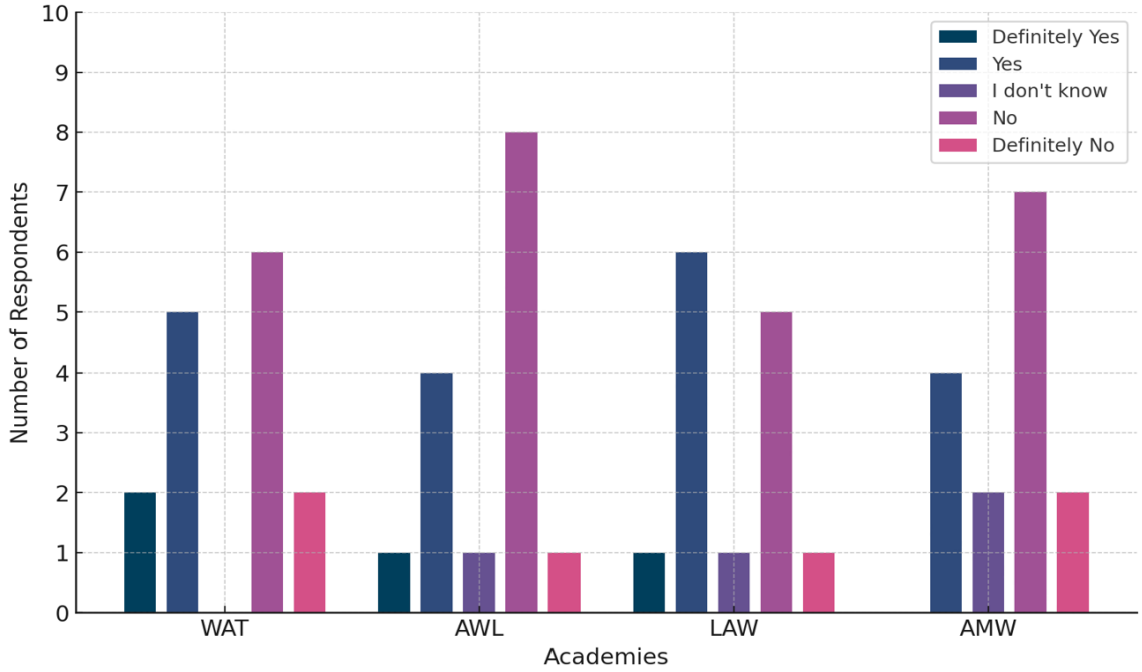

Figure 2: Survey question no. 2: Did you have enough time to try on and adjust the uniform and equipment to fit your body while trying them on?

Source: Own processing.

Question 2 concerned the amount of time respondents had to properly try on and adjustuniforms and equipment to their body size. The results clearly indicate that most respondents did not have sufficient time, which may have led to errors in size fitting. Ultimately, this translates to23 officer cadets being satisfied with the time allocated for collecting their equipment, while as many as 37 considered that they would have needed significantly more time. The situation is most favorable at the Land Forces Academy, where half of the students expressed satisfaction, while the remainder did not. In the other academies, the majority of cadets were dissatisfied with the amountof time provided to try on the received

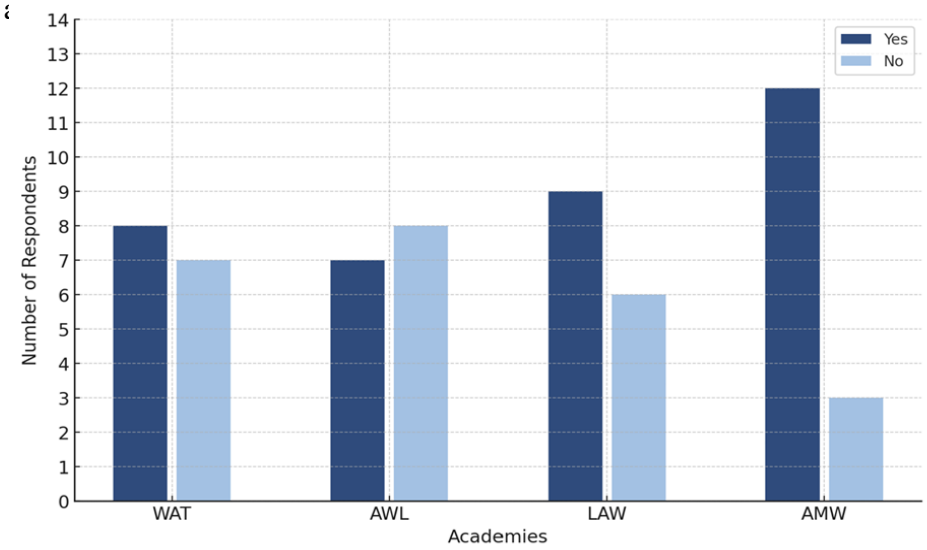

Figure 3: Survey question no. 3: Has it ever happened that you received an item of uniform or equipment that did not fit you at all?
Source: Own processing.

Question 3 addressed the issue of officer cadets receiving uniforms and equipment items that did not fit their body shape at all. The majority of respondents indicated that, in the entitlements they received, there were instances in which certain items were poorly matched to their physique. The highest level of dissatisfaction was reported at the Naval Academy.

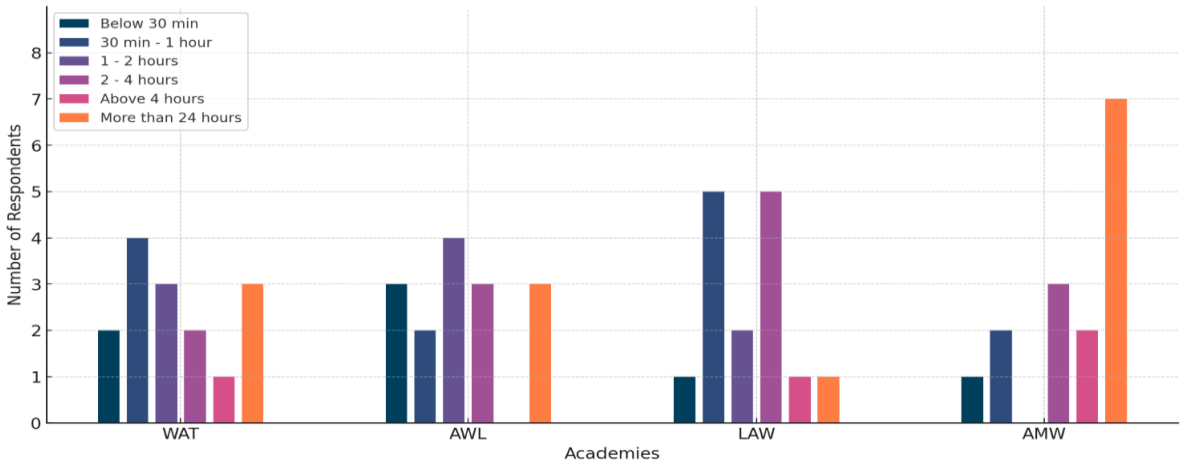

Figure 4: Survey question no. 4 How long did it take you to collect all the uniform items and equipment?
Source: Own processing.

In Question 4, students were asked how long it takes them to collect their entire entitled assortment of items. Officer cadets at the Naval Academy require the most time to receive their uniforms and equipment, which in most cases takes several days, whereas at the other academies the process averages around 10 hours. However, it should be noted that even this is unsatisfactory, as calculations indicate that the collection of all entitlements should take no more than 30 minutes.

For the purpose of evaluation (regarding Question 4), the average time required for officer cadets to collect uniforms and equipment was calculated based on a survey conducted among 15 respondents from each of four military academies in Poland: the Military University of Technology, the Naval Academy, the Land Forces Academy, and the Air Force Academy. The results allow for a comparison of each academy in terms of the time required to issue a full set of entitlements to a single cadet. This serves as a foundation for this study, as all proposed improvements and modernizations aim to reduce this duration, which, as can be observed, is surprisingly long.

The calculations were performed using the formula for the overall average of all times reported by respondents in Question 4 of the survey. The general formula is as follows:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$

where:
n – numer of respondents (15),

xi- average time reported by cadets.

For the purposes of the calculations, the time intervals provided were averaged as follows:
Table 1. Average time of issuing uniform items

Time intervals	Average time (x_i)
$x < 0{,}5h$	0,5h
$0{,}5h < x < 1h$	0,8h
$1h < x < 2h$	1,5h
$2h < x < 4h$	3h
$x > 4h$	6h
$x > 24h$	48h

Source: Own processing.

a) Average time of receiving Uniform and Equipment Items by cadets of the Military University of Technology in Warsaw:

$$X = \frac{1}{15} X\ (0{,}5 + 0{,}5 + 0{,}8 + 0{,}8 + 0{,}8 + 0{,}8 + 1{,}5 + 1{,}5 + 1{,}5 + 3 + 3 + 6 + 48 + 48 + 48) = 10,98h$$

b) Average time of receiving Uniform and Equipment Items by cadets of the Military Universityof Land Forces in Wrocław:

$$X = \frac{1}{15} X\ (0{,}5 + 0{,}5 + 0{,}5 + 0{,}8 + 0{,}8 + 1{,}5 + 1{,}5 + 1{,}5 + 1{,}5 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 48 + 48 + 48) = 10{,}81h$$

c) Average time of receiving Uniform and Equipment Items by cadets of the Air Force Academy in Dęblin:

$$X = \frac{1}{15} X\ (0{,}5 + 0{,}8 + 0{,}8 + 0{,}8 + 0{,}8 + 0{,}8 + 1{,}5 + 1{,}5 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 6 + 48) = 5{,}1h$$

d) Average time of receiving Uniform and Equipment Items by cadets of the Naval Academy in Gdynia:

$$X = \frac{1}{15} X\ (0{,}5 + 0{,}8 + 0{,}8 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 6 + 6 + 48 + 48 + 48 + 48 + 48 + 48 + 48) = 23{,}94\ h$$

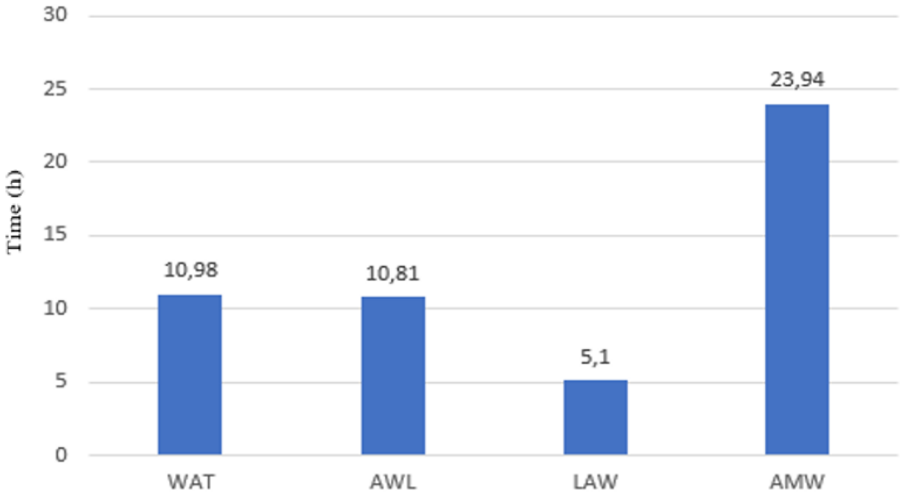

Figure 5. Average time to collect all the uniform items and equipment – chart Source: Own processing.

The bar chart presented illustrates the disparities in the time required to collect Clothing and Equipment Items across the various military academies in Poland. The shortest average time, 5.1 hours, was recorded at the Air Force Academy, while the longest, 23.94 hours, was observed at theNaval Academy. In the case of the Military University of Technology and the Land Forces Academy, the average collection times were 10.98 hours and 10.81 hours, respectively. The observed differences may be attributed to several factors. The extended time required at the Naval Academy may result from the specific nature of the uniforms used there, which differ from the patterns employed at the other academies. Conversely, the shorter collection time at the Air Force Academy may be due to a smaller number of cadets compared to the Military University of Technology and the Land Forces Academy, thereby streamlining the entire process.

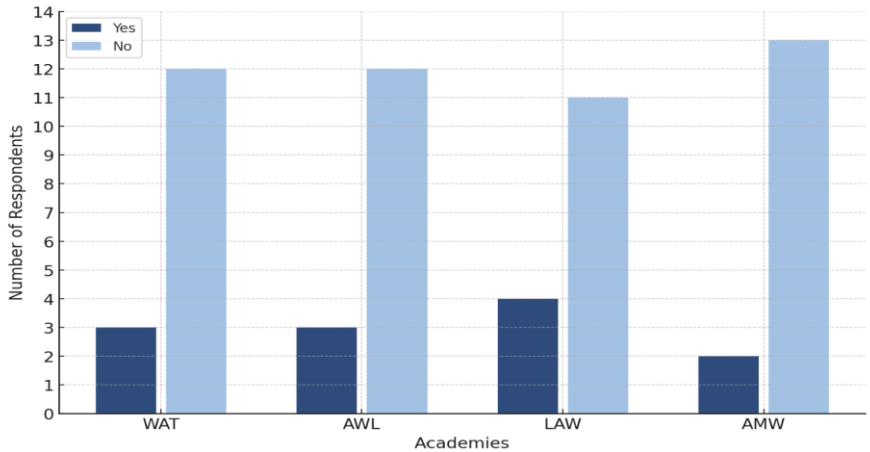

Figure 6. Survey question no. 5. Before receiving your uniform and equipment items, were you aware of the typical sizes used in the military so that you could determine which size would probably be suitable for you?

Source: Own processing.

Question 5 concerned candidates' familiarity with the sizing systems used in the military. The vast majority of respondents acknowledged that they lacked knowledge regarding the dimensional parameters of uniforms and equipment, which appears to result from limited accessibility of such information. This situation may significantly affect the time required to collect the allocated Clothing and Individual Equipment items. Observations of the distribution process indicate that individuals who are aware of their correct sizes are able to complete the issuance procedure considerably faster than those who lack familiarity with the applicable measurement standards and must select individual items through a trial-and-error approach.

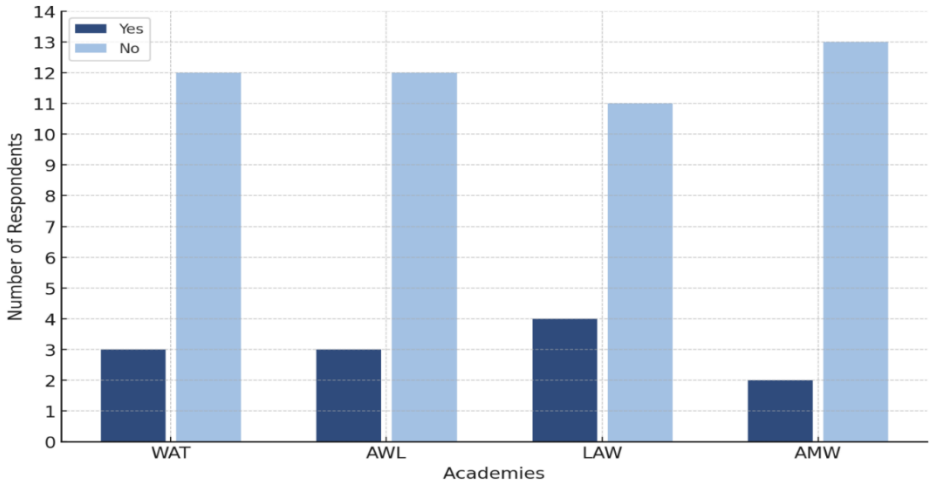

Figure 7. Survey question no. 6: Did you know which uniform and equipment items would be issued to you as an officer cadet ?

Source: Own processing.

Question 6 addressed the respondents' awareness of which Clothing and Individual Equipment items they would be issued. In the survey, a substantial majority of participants indicated that they were not familiar with the assortment to be provided. This circumstance may likewise result from limited accessibility of the relevant information. The scope of entitled items is defined by the regulation indicated in subsection b, published in Dziennik Ustaw z 2022 r., poz.1131(Dz.U.2022.1131).

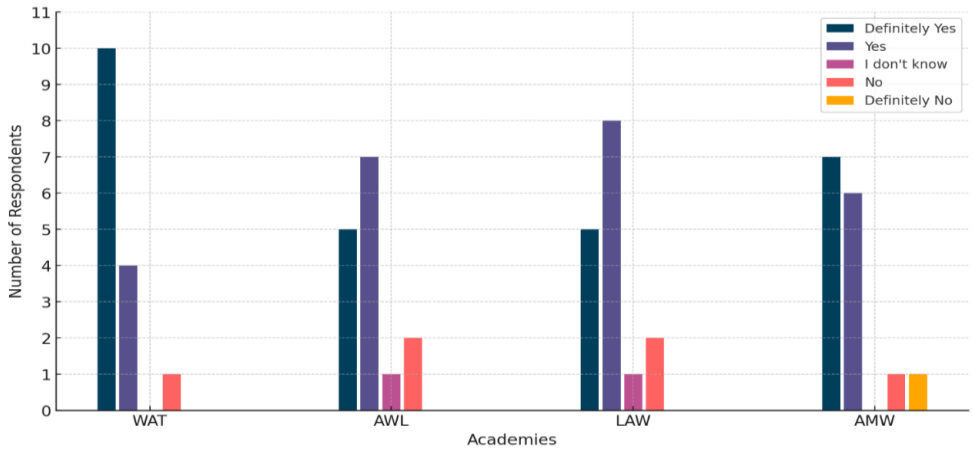

Figure 8. Survey question no. 7: Do you think that the process of issuing uniform and equipment items is slow and needs modernization?

Source: Own processing.

In the final question, respondents were asked to evaluate the process of issuing Clothing and Individual Equipment by the military clothing warehouse. Nearly all participants assessed the procedure as time-consuming and in need of modernization. Referring to the respondents' answers, the majority of students perceive significant shortcomings in the system of issuing uniforms and equipment to soldiers. The complexity and duration of the process, insufficient preparedness for non-standard sizes, and inadequate inventory management may constitute key factors directly contributing to the negative results observed in the conducted survey.

3. Possibilities for improving the issuance of uniforms and equipment for officer cadets at military schools

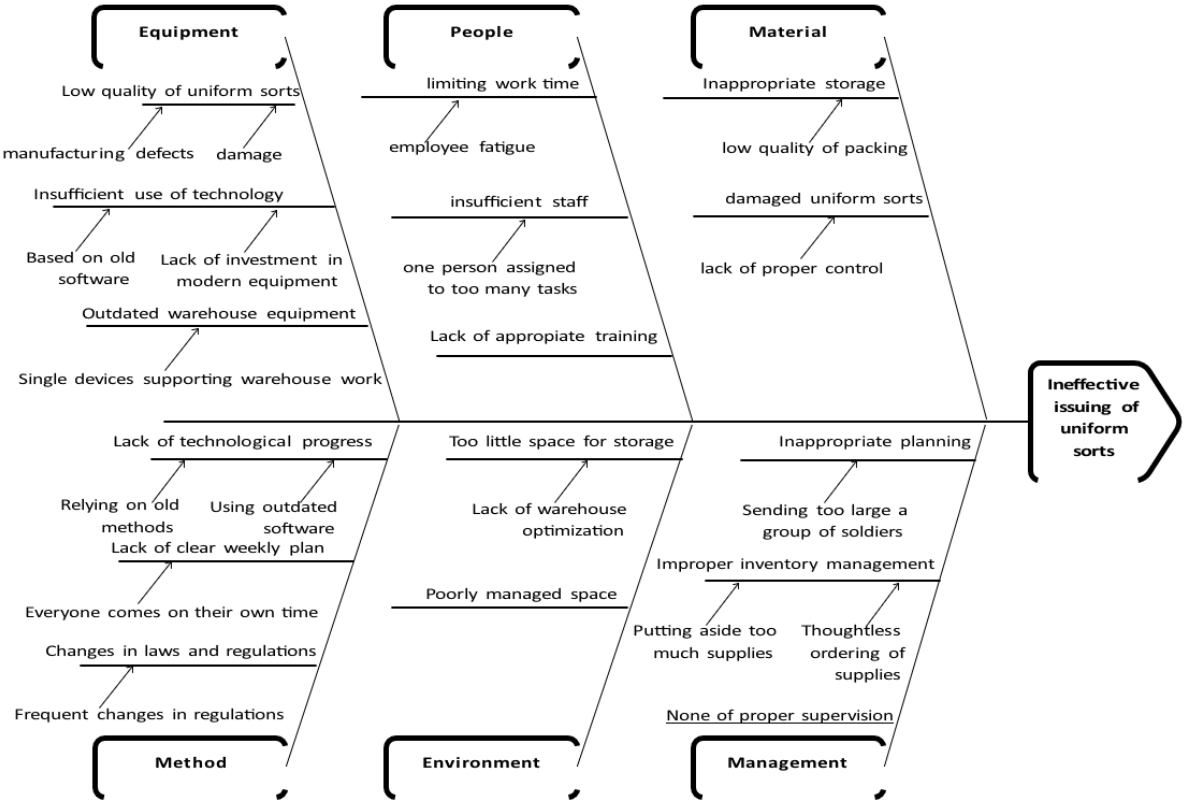

Figure 9. Ishikawa diagram of inefficient uniform issuance

Source: Own processing.

Figure 9 presents the Ishikawa diagram, also referred to as the Fishbone diagram, developed to identify the factors that may contribute to the selection of incorrect sizes and to minimize waiting time. The starting point is a horizontally oriented axis directed to the right, which defines the formulated problem and integrates the identified causes in the form of diagonal arrows leading toward the analyzed phenomenon. The causes of inefficient issuance of uniform items include factors related to equipment, personnel, materials, methods, management, and the environment. Warehouse equipment is outdated, with only a limited number of devices supporting storage operations currently in use. The low quality of uniform items results from manufacturing defects as well as mechanical damage. The absence of investment in modern equipment and reliance on obsolete software may be characterized as insufficient utilization of contemporary technologies, which directly affects the inefficiency of the uniform issuance process.

With regard to the inadequate use of technological capabilities, it is worth noting the existing and operational Integrated Multi-Level Information System of the Ministry of National Defence, which could potentially revolutionize the entire process of issuing Clothing and Individual Equipment at military universities. However, its effective

implementation requires appropriate operational knowledge, which entails the need for personnel training as well as the reorganization of the currently functioning system.

The lack of appropriate training, insufficient staffing levels, limited working hours resulting in employee fatigue, and the assignment of an excessive number of tasks to a single individual constitute further human-related factors contributing to the problem. Additionally, inadequate supervision, improper storage practices, and low-quality packaging lead to the occurrence of damage.

The issuance method represents another significant issue within this context. The current procedures applied by personnel working in military clothing warehouses generate numerous complications. A cadet reporting to the warehouse is frequently unaware of the exact items to be issued, their quantities, or the appropriate sizes. This uncertainty exposes the individual to stress and increases the likelihood of incorrect decision-making. An additional factor that may intensify this pressure is the fact that, due to the malfunctioning system, warehouse personnel often attempt to accelerate the issuance process by urging or pressuring cadets to accept the first available size of uniform, which is not necessarily the correct one.

Frequent amendments to legal provisions and regulations likewise do not contribute positively to the simplicity and transparency of the process, thereby generating errors on the part of both recipients and issuing personnel responsible for the distribution of Clothing and Individual Equipment items. These changes most often concern doctrinal documents, that is, the fundamental principles upon which the armed forces base their activities in pursuit of assigned objectives. Although such documents are authoritative in nature, they require appropriate interpretation and evaluation in practical application (Kurasiński, 2014, p.15).

Another contributing factor is an inadequate and poorly organized inventory management system. In this context, inventories are understood as supply resources intended to secure the current training and administrative needs of the armed forces, to support the mobilization-based expansion of military units, to enable training following such mobilization, and to ensure continued functioning after the completion of that training during a prolonged crisis period (Kurasiński, 2014,p.38). The inventories maintained therein are not structured with due consideration for the demand for non-standard sizes, as a result of which individuals requiring such sizes are subjected to prolonged waiting periods before receiving properly fitting items. Consequently, warehouse space management is likewise unsatisfactory. Owing to ineffective oversight, storage areas become repositories of uniform batches that remain unused for years, thereby occupying space that could otherwise be allocated more efficiently.

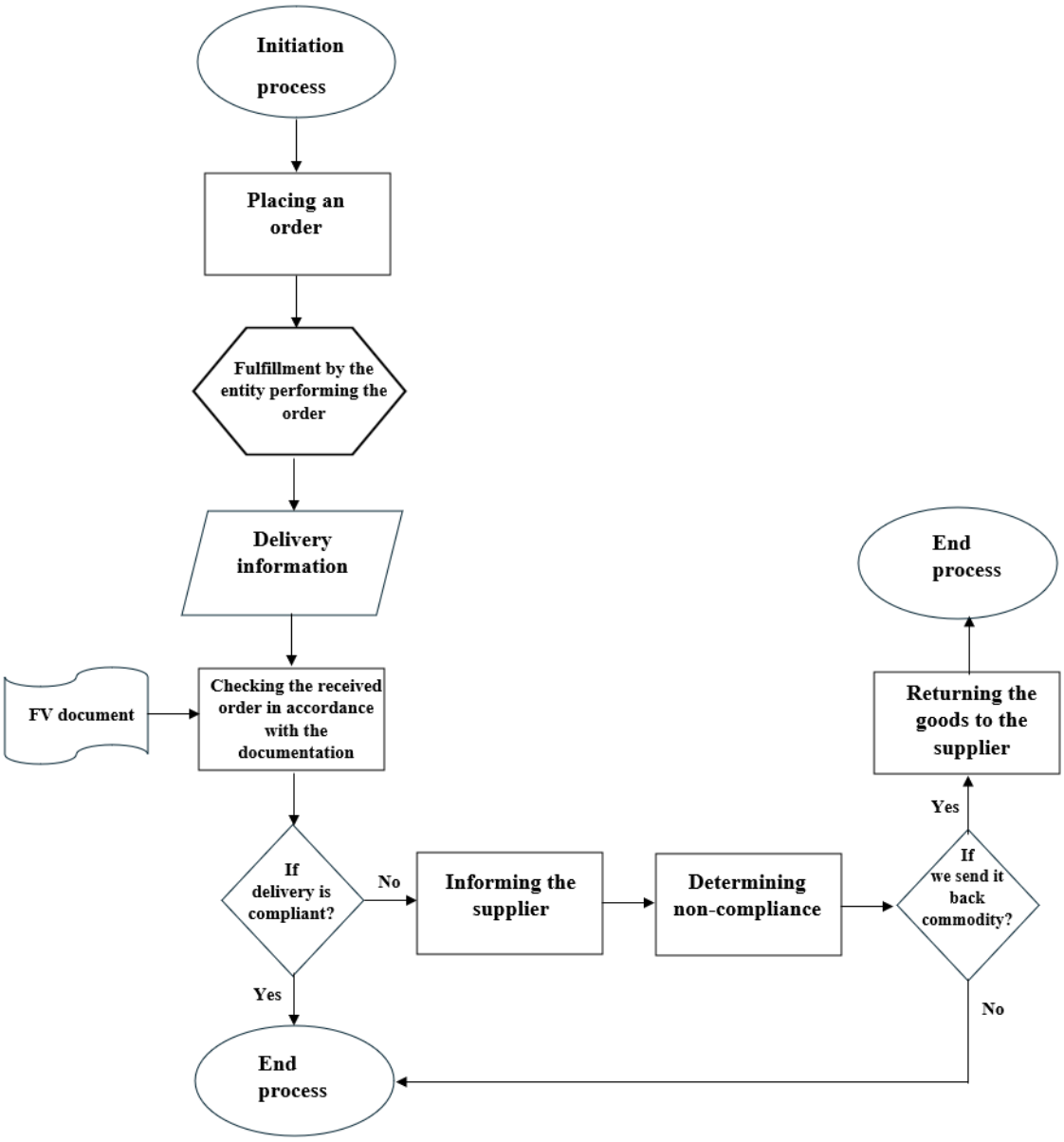

Figure 10. Goods flow process map

Source: Own processing.

Figure 10 presents a process map of goods circulation, visualizing the path an order follows from its placement to the finalization stage. This circulation, also referred to as the distribution channel, represents the route that a product or service travels from the producer to the end customer. It encompasses various stages, including production, storage, transportation, and wholesale or retail distribution, ultimately ensuring delivery to the recipient. The relationship between the producer and the recipient may occur through direct interaction or via specialized intermediaries facilitating the distribution process (Sobczyk, 2024, p. 97).

The process under consideration comprises multiple components, such as order placement, execution by the responsible entity, and delivery notification. The stage that determines the complexity of the process is identified as the point at which the first decision is made, framed by the question: “Is the delivery compliant?” This particular stage represents a potential

conclusion of the process or, alternatively, its continuation in the form of corrective actions to address a defective order.

Integrated Multi-Level Information System of the Ministry of National Defense (ZWSI RON)

The Integrated Multi-Level Information System of the Ministry of National Defence (ZWSI RON) is an accounting information system that entered into operation on September 2, 2019, in accordance with Decision No. 8/MON of the Minister of National Defence dated January 20, 2012, concerning the authorization for the deployment of the Integrated Multi-Level Information System of the Ministry of National Defence in budgetary units of the Ministry of National Defence.

The ZWSI RON is primarily designed to support the management of logistical resources across financial, logistical, and personnel domains. It serves as a fundamental source of information for planning and conducting operations of one's own armed forces, utilizing automated command and control systems (Byłeń, 2020, p. 150). The implementation of the Integrated Multi-Level Information System of the Ministry of National Defence enables the organization of supply chain processes based on an information system, simultaneously generating accounting records. (Borucka, 2013, p. 52).

The structure, developed to manage the resources of the Ministry of National Defence, integrates multiple domains - logistics, personnel, and finance - allowing for rapid access to up-todate data while eliminating manual operations and, consequently, reducing the potential for errors. This system can significantly streamline the issuance of uniforms and equipment for students and staff of military universities by supporting the management of material resources, including the distribution of uniforms and equipment necessary for military students. A key feature of the Integrated Multi-Level Information System of the Ministry of National Defence) is the "commander's dashboard" function-a tool that provides real-time insight into a unit's logistical and financial resources, including information on the availability and status of possessed items (Wojsko Polskie, 2021). In the context of the project, such a function could enable real-time monitoring of uniform and equipment inventories, as well as improved planning of orders and deliveries. Consequently, the information system could proactively signal potential shortages or the need for additional resource procurement, thereby preventing delays in the issuance of equipment to new students.

Considering the earlier conclusions of this study, granting universities access to the precise measurements of incoming cadets through the Online Candidate Recruitment system would allow for a more accurate determination of the demand for specific uniform items in particular sizes. Another advantage is the centralized database, which stores information regarding inventory levels and the history of issued items. This enables the relevant university departments to access up-todate information and documentation concerning available resources. It is also worth noting that an additional benefit of the Integrated Multi-Level Information System of the Ministry of National Defence is its capability to automate warehouse processes, thereby significantly enhancing resource management efficiency. The use

of Automatic Data Capture (ADC) systems allows data to be entered into the system without manual input, for example through barcode scanning. This substantially accelerates warehouse operations, reduces operational costs, and minimizes the risk of errors that often occur during the manual labeling of uniforms and equipment. Furthermore, the integration of this technology with GS1 standards (Global System One) not only improves the identification of stored resources but also facilitates faster and more accurate communication with manufacturers and suppliers (Kosmacz-Chodorowska, 2018).

This capability allows for the easy identification of specific product batches, which isinvaluable in cases requiring the recall of defective items or the rapid procurement of missing equipment. Such solutions are currently employed successfully in the civilian sector and can beadapted for implementation within the military domain.

In summary, considering all the advantages of the Integrated Multi-Level Information System of the Ministry of National Defence outlined above, the system has the potential to significantly improve the operation of military clothing warehouses within the context of military universities. It represents an ideal example of technological advancement, ensuring the minimization of both labor time and the likelihood of errors-key aspects that this study aims to address.

4. Proposals for improving the issuance of uniforms and equipment for officer cadets

Analyzing the aforementioned problems and shortcomings of the existing process, a solution in the form of a web-based application has been proposed, to be integrated with the Online Candidate Recruitment platform. The purpose of this application would be to provide essential information regarding the anthropometric data of candidates admitted to military studies.

This information would be made available to the personnel responsible for preparing the requirements for Clothing and Individual Equipment for newly arriving candidates at the moment their admission to the university is confirmed. As a result of this process, the step currently performed in the military warehouse - fitting and adjusting uniforms - could be omitted. Once the anthropometric data are entered, the application would automatically indicate the appropriate sizes of each uniform and equipment item to be issued upon arrival at the unit and subsequently transmit this information to the supply department responsible for Clothing and Individual Equipment.

To ensure accuracy and control over the implementation of anthropometric data for cadet candidates, a dual verification system should be applied. Initially, the measurements would be entered by the physician during the preliminary recruitment examination, followed by confirmation of the entered data by the candidate. This procedure would eliminate potential errors originating from the physician as well as the possibility of incorrect information being provided by the candidate.The parameters to be verified depend on the type of uniforms and equipment issued at the university. The key anthropometric data include:

- height
- weight
- chest circumference
- arm length
- leg length
- neck circumference
- thigh circumference
- foot length
- head circumference (for proper headgear fitting)
- waist circumference
- hip circumference.

Additionally, it would be beneficial to provide candidates with a graphical guide illustrating and specifying the correct measurement techniques-for example, indicating that thigh circumference should be measured at its widest point.

Organizational changes have also been proposed to streamline and introduce clarity and transparency into the process of issuing and receiving Clothing and Individual Equipment (CIE).These changes concern both the actions of the company commander and the personnel working in the military clothing warehouse.

Starting with adjustments in the warehouse, particular attention was given to the following:

1. Preparation of complete sets assigned to specific personnel units scheduled to collect CIE on a given day.
2. Submission of a nominal list to the company commander to specify the exact number of individuals to be issued a complete set of CIE.
3. Verification of the prepared package by the recipient, limited to checking quantitative and size accuracy only.
4. Submission of a signed receipt by the recipient to confirm collection, with a copy provided for potential future exchanges.

Regarding the role of the company commander in the overall process, the following responsibilities were highlighted:

1. Communicating information received from the warehouse regarding the nominal list of personnel scheduled to collect CIE on a given day.
2. Supervising task execution, ensuring cadets proceed to the warehouse as required.
3. Recording and documenting any irregularities observed by cadets at their permanent station.
4. Forwarding a list to the supply department containing all defects, damages, or irregularities identified after cadets have thoroughly inspected the issued CIE sets, to facilitate correction or repair of any deficiencies.

Conclusions

In conclusion, it must be acknowledged that the current process of issuing Clothing and Individual Equipment (CIE) requires significant reform. Data collected through research surveys reveal shortcomings that support the assertion that the system is slow and in need of modernization. Reform should begin with the introduction of training programs focused on the use of new technologies, such as the implementation of the Integrated Multi-Level Information System of the Ministry of National Defence. The current system should be reorganized to align with the requirements and advantages offered by this program, with the aim of streamlining and modernizing the issuance process. A lack of knowledge regarding the sizes of uniform and equipment items currently has a negative impact, extending the overall process duration and increasing cadet dissatisfaction due to improperly fitted uniforms. A critical problem for the entire procedure is the absence of clarity and limited familiarity with issuance protocols. At present, military academies struggle with inadequate data collection conditions. Gaps arising from the absence of a comprehensive database contribute to the frequent repetition of errors and delays. Newly arrived cadets often must return to the warehouse multiple times, which generates unnecessary stress and frustration.

The proposed, original solution involves the creation of a dedicated application for Clothing and Individual Equipment (CIE) and their corresponding standards, or alternatively, the expansion of existing programs such as the Online Candidate Recruitment system to include information on the anthropometric data of recruited cadets and the projected sizes required for specific personnel units.

Additionally, the implementation of the presented plan for the entire process at a military unit-beginning with the arrival of the recruit for fitness tests, through preliminary medical examinations, and culminating in the visit to the military clothing warehouse where the individual, now officially a cadet, receives the entitled uniform and equipment - would provide a comprehensive approach. Such a system would significantly reduce the time required for equipment issuance and increase cadet satisfaction.

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