

Features of Pedagogical Technology of Teaching and Training of Police Officers in National Academy of Internal Affairs

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Abstract

The article shows some aspects of pedagogical technologies for training police cadets. Analyzed the Peculiarities of professional pedagogical activity in institution of higher education of Ukraine with special conditions of studying. In the process of writing the article (research) was analyzed the similar world experience of pedagogical activity of colleagues from similar educational institutions of other countries. Have been used different types of research, methods and current empirical data. In order to update the research, all explorative groups of cadets were differentiated by age, gender and educational characteristics (previous service in the Ministry of Internal Affairs or the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, availability of special education, etc.)

Keywords: training of police officers, occupations-trainings; forensic knowledge; methodology of weapons handling; infantry exercises; vocational training; pedagogical conditions.

Introduction Purpose: on the basis of the conducted research to characterize each of the investigated methods as a perspective model for use in the preparation of future police officers; formulate proposals for improving the professional training of future arrowheads by introducing IDPA in the methodology of the principles, means and methods of training the police officers.

One can not overlook the fact that in 2021, in Ukraine, the liberalized regulatory framework for the operation of sports rifle clubs (Instructions on the procedure for the acquisition, storage, recording, protection, transportation and use of sporting firearms and ammunition by the subjects of the sphere of physical culture and sports) was established, the All-Ukrainian Federation of Applied Infantry Sports was set up, sports competitions were held regularly for shooters of various directions. Thus, in recent years the field has been expanded several times for a scientific experiment, as a result of which it is possible to review the basic approaches to the professional training of future arrows. After all, it is impossible to admit situations where the fire training of students will stay away from the processes taking place in the state in this area [1, 2].

For carrying out of our pedagogical experiment there is a significant theoretical and methodological basis, consisting of scientific works of specialists in the field and personal experience of work in a specialized educational institution: techniques for the preparation of shooters in ball shooting (Pyatkova, 2002; Korha, 1975, 1985; Weinstein, 1956, 1960, 1969, 1977, 1981, 1987, 2005).

The theoretical significance of the pedagogical experiment consists in systematic analysis of the existing theoretical and methodological basis for the formation of professional skills in different professional environments - law enforcement officers, military specialists, classical ballistic athletes and international infantry federations of practical, tactical and applied (defensive) firing [3].

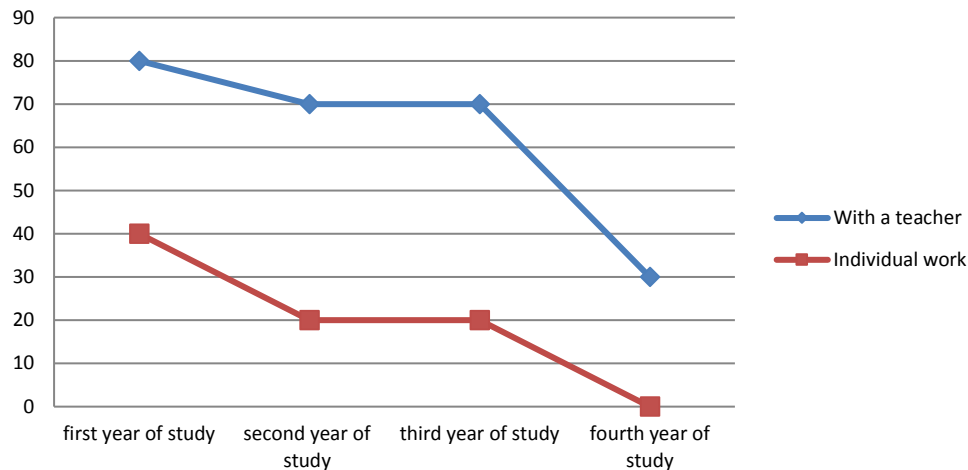
Material & methods

Participants. 299 applicants for higher education (cadets) I-IV courses, in the 2021-2022 academic year.

The cadets were divided into groups according to the age and gender: (48,5% young men i 51,5% young girls), 16-17-year-old (n = 49) - 21 young men and 28 young girls, 18-year-old (n = 58) - 21 young men and 37 young girls, 19-year-old (n = 97) - 46 young men and 51 young girls, 20-21-year-old (n = 95) - 57 young men and 38 young girls.

Table 1. Information about people who participated in the experiment

	N	%		N	%
young men	145	48	16-17 years	49	16
young girls	154	52	18 years	58	19
			19 years	97	32
			20-21 years	95	31



Results. Consequently, on the basis of the results of the research, we formulated and formulated the unified basics of teaching methods [4] of infantry training, organizational forms and occupation structure. (Table 1.)

Independent training in infantry training is carried out in accordance with the task of the teacher (coach) or in the process of preparation for the next group training session. They repeat information on the theoretical sections of infantry training. At the same time, independent classes may include simulation exercises aimed at securing certain elements of a rigorous training: the adoption of various pillars for shooting, working out movements, reversals, and the like. To this end, use dummies or mass-dimensional layouts (MDL) weapons.

The preparatory part is designed to organize and set up cadets to address the main training tasks of the class. It lasts 10-15 minutes. and includes [5]: 1) group stitching, greetings and presence checking; 2) announcing the topic of the lesson, goals and educational issues; 3) actualization of the subject; 4) bringing the basic safety measures at the lesson; 5) selective questioning of several persons or frontal testing in relation to the theoretical section of fire training with the mandatory inclusion of issues related to safety measures when handling firearms.

The principle of scientific teaching requires that the content of the teaching material be based on generally accepted theoretical positions, the reliability and effectiveness of which is proved by practical experience. The teacher (coach) must be able to substantiate each thesis, the requirement, the algorithm of actions in the process of solving a certain motor task, referring to the corresponding provisions of related sciences (pedagogy, biomechanics, ballistics, etc.). In the educational process, it is important to adhere only to the generally accepted terminology in the relevant field, avoiding outdated and slang terms. The complexity of the implementation of this didactic principle is that the content of training is updated with the emergence of new types of weapons that are introduced in the list of types of weapons used in the conduct of applied sports shooting, correction of legal rules on the use of weapons and its use, as well as the change of regulatory documents, which regulate the organization of the organization of infantry training and weapons handling. Such innovations lead to the need for changes in the methods and rules of arms handling and care, form new tendencies in the technique of shooting. In view of this, the teacher (coach) should take into account during the planning and conducting of classes as the basic theoretical positions of the training of the infantry, as well as the dynamics of modern infantry [6].

The principle of the unity of education and upbringing requires that, during the classroom, not only educational (educational) tasks be solved, but also educational, which are aimed at forming a personality. In conditions of training in fire training, the formation of cadets of discipline, the ability to focus attention, confidence and autonomy in actions, as well as in the decision-making process when handling weapons, etc. is important [7].

That is, certain methods and rules for the use and safe handling of firearms must be fixed at the level of the subconscious and made the standard of conduct in competitions or examinations. Skill reliability suggests that they have signs of stability and variability. Stability of skills means that a certain action is performed with the same dynamic, tempo, rhythmic and spatial characteristics in any number of attempts, but even with considerable time intervals between repetitions, this property ensures the stability of attacks during the execution of shooting exercises (especially high-speed), and also the correct and fast performance of sports standards. Variance in skills involves the ability of a person to adjust his or her own actions and effectively perform a motor task in non-standard conditions or in the presence of distracting factors. This property of skills makes it possible to conduct effective fire in exercises with complicated conditions, and most importantly - in real situations that arise during the competition [8].

Table 1. Contents of shooting exercises

The aforementioned approach to the formation and conduct of classes was tested and implemented during the training of "Sport Exercises for Applied Shooting". The content and conditions for performing shooting exercises are indicated below. exercise index	Distance (m)	Number of shots and time taken						Target	Note
		Trial series		Scoring series					
		Number of shots	Execution time	Number of the series	Position for shooting	Number of shots in a series	The time of the series		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sniper rifle caliber 7,62 mm									
SR-1	300	5	5 min	1	lying without emphasis	10	8 sec	Target number 4 - a chest figure with circles	Exercise is performed without an optical sight
				2	from the knee	10	10 sec		
				3	standing up	10	12 sec		
SR-2	300	5	5 min	1-2	lying without emphasis	10	15 min	--/--/--	
SR-3	100, 200, 300	5	5 min	1-3	lying with emphasis	10	12 min	Target № 5 - the main figure with circles	Trial shots are performed at 100 m
SR-5	200	5	5 min	1	lying with emphasis	10	3 sec to the shot. If targets on shields that do not move, the total time - 40 sec.	Target № 5 - the main figure with circles	Trial shots are performed at a distance of 100 m in the target № 4 - a chest figure with circles

Uniform conditions for performing shooting exercises [5]

Sniper rifle-1 – shooting from a sniper rifle without an optical sight at a distance of 300 m on the target number 4 (a chest figure with circles) from three positions (lying, kneeling, standing) without stop, 3 test shots before the first position and 10 scoring shots from each position.

Sniper rifle-2 – shooting from a sniper rifle with an optical sight at a distance of 300 m on the target number 4 (a chest figure with circles) from a position lying without stop, 5 test shots and two series for 10 shot shots. **Sniper rifle-3** – shooting from a sniper rifle with an optical sight at a distance of 100 m, 200 m, 300 m on the target number 5-a (main figure with circles) from the

position of lying from the stop, 5 test and 30 shot shots (10 shots for each distance).

Sniper rifle-5 – speed shooting from a sniper rifle with an optical sight at a distance of 200 m on target No. 5-a (main figure with circles), appearing, from the position lying from the stop, 5 test and 10 counting shots [5].

Conclusions The scientific novelty of the results of this pedagogical experiment was the first comprehensive study of pedagogical conditions for the use of the police officers training technique of applied in Ukraine.

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