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FORMATION OF POLICE OFFICERS PRACTICAL SKILLS OF LAWFUL USE OF FIGHTING TECHNIQUES AT PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASSES

Abstract. The article considers the issues of training of police officers to skill to determine the nature of the conflict, the degree of resistance on the part of the offender and the substantiation of the legality of measures of physical influence. The formation of professional skills of legitimate use by the police of combat wrestling techniques when performing professional duties, shall take place in conditions as close as possible to real.

Keywords: *fighting techniques fight, physical strength, legitimacy, confrontation.*

Relevance of the study. The operational and service activities of police officers are under the constant influence of a whole range of factors that do not occur in everyday life. They often find themselves in life-threatening situations, both for themselves and others. The emergence of various conflict situations requires the use of combat techniques, special means and firearms. Legislatively justified use of force against violators of law and order in some cases is a component of law enforcement activities.

For police officers with public order responsibilities, the application of measures to apprehend the offender constitutes a duty that they must perform, despite a certain risk. Of particular importance are the system of training and tactics of using combat techniques by police officers in the performance of their duties.

Recent publications review. Actual problems of forming the police officers practical skills for lawful use of fighting techniques are researched by such scientists, as: Plisko V., Nosko M., Balsevich V., Antonenko S., Anufiev M., Butov S., Verenga Y. and others.

The article's objective is to study the methods for improving the physical training of police officers, given the reform of the law enforcement system in Ukraine. Analyze the provisions of regulations governing this activity. Identify problems that arise during the interaction of police officers with criminals.

Discussion. The most difficult conditions in the service process are group and armed attacks on police officers during their work at the scene, detention and escort of detainees, serving on highways, checking suspects, etc. In such situations, there is a high probability of injury and damage to the employee of varying severity. Complicating the situation are the conditions of attack of criminals: the attackers in a state of alcohol or drug intoxication, mental disorder, a significant advantage of criminals in weapons, numbers, and often a higher level of physical fitness.

One of the main tasks of professional training of police officers is to form in them a constant psychological readiness for an unexpected encounter with an offender or wanted criminal, the ability to master firearms and correctly use combat techniques in the most difficult operational conditions.

Expectation of an attack by offenders is an integral part of the professional activities of law enforcement. Awareness of the threat, the ability to properly assess the situation and take

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appropriate action is determined not only by accumulated practical experience and the ability of the nervous system to transform emerging impulses in danger into smart decisions needed to achieve effective results, but also the need to combine their actions with the law.

As a result of the analysis of the deaths and injuries of police officers during operational tasks, it was found that a significant percentage of dead and wounded officers account for the share of violators who used improvised objects. The following items were most often used by criminals as improvised means: an ax, sticks of various lengths, a stone, a bottle, a chair, etc.

The analysis of criminal cases related to the deaths and injuries of employees revealed the following main reasons that led to these consequences:

- Insufficient possession of service weapons and incompetent use of regular weapons in hand-to-hand combat;
- untimely and tactically incorrect use of combat techniques (detention, deterrence);
- inability to use improvised objects during the detention of offenders;
- psychological unpreparedness for confrontation with criminals and offenders.

Practice convincingly shows that only workers who have high moral and psychological qualities, are fully physically developed, have perfect weapons, special means, and have high psychological resilience, formed by hand-to-hand combat techniques with much better trained people, successfully cope with the direct detention of armed criminals.

One of the leading components of physical training of police officers, aimed at training them in the use of combat techniques in the performance of their duties under the law, is technical and tactical training. The quality of this training is tested in practice. Therefore, on the one hand, you need to know exactly the circumstances and patterns of wrestling, the form of professional activity, which as a result of all physical training, on the other – be able to properly apply theoretical knowledge under the management of technical and tactical training.

The use of physical measures by police officers is characterized by the presence of encroachment and opposition by the persons to whom these measures are applied. Such encroachment may be evidenced, in particular [1-4]:

- causing damage to health that poses a real threat to the life of the defender or another person (for example, injury to vital organs);
- application of a method of encroachment that poses a real threat to the life of the person being defended or another person (use of weapons or objects used as weapons, strangulation, arson, etc.);
- the imminent threat of violence threatening the life of the defender or another person may be expressed, in particular, in statements of intent to immediately cause death or damage to life, endangering the life of a person, demonstration of weapons or objects used as weapons, explosive devices, if, given the specific situation, there were grounds to fear the implementation of this threat.

That is, it must be understood that the right to use physical force, including combat techniques, arises not only from the beginning of socially dangerous encroachment, but also in the presence of a real threat of the latter, i.e. from the moment when the assailant is ready to commit appropriate action. When deciding on the use of physical force, a police officer must take into account [1-4]:

- object of encroachment;
- the method chosen by the offender to achieve the result, the severity of the consequences that could occur if the encroachment is completed, the need to cause death to the offender, or serious harm to his health to prevent or stop the encroachment;
- place and time of the encroachment preceding the events, the unexpectedness of the encroachment, the number of persons who encroached and defended themselves, the presence of weapons or other objects used as weapons;
- the possibility and condition of the offender (his age and sex, physical and mental condition, etc.);
- other circumstances that may have affected the actual balance of power between the offender and the police officer.

Circumstances and nature of counteraction determine the content and structure of technical and tactical actions of the police. Systematic consideration of situations of confrontation allows to identify elements and stable relations between the opposing parties.

Structural and functional analysis of situations of confrontation, characteristic of the service activities of police officers, shows that one of the important structural components of the activity is its external conditions. These are, first of all, the most important aspects of the

conditions for this activity. For service and combat confrontation, such conditions may be, for example, the height and weight of the detainee, the presence of a weapon, the nature of the resistance, and so on. Giving conditions the status of an independent structural moment of activity is justified by the fact that they coexist with its internal conditions and along with them are the factors that determine it. Not everything, however, in external conditions concerns the maintenance of the existence of its subject. Very specific requirements for external conditions can come from the subject and from the activity. Thus, although the objects that constitute the external conditions of activity exist at the same time as objects that represent its internal conditions, logically they precede them, because they support their existence in the qualities necessary for this activity. Therefore, the typology of practical situations is based on the most significant circumstances that determine the beginning of the confrontation between a police officer and an offender. All the variety of conditions and circumstances of the use of force by police officers, in essence, can be described by a rather small number of features.

Each of these signs in practical situations manifests itself in the form of many states. The specific combinatory of manifestations, in fact, forms the nomenclature of situations. Speaking of the readiness of the attacked party to counter and repel the attack. It is important to note that readiness consists of several factors. However, the most important of them are only two: the ability to see the beginning of the attack and the ability to prepare for its reflection by accepting the rack, which provides the most effective start of defensive and offensive actions – i.e. combat rack. Unlike martial arts, in practical confrontations for one of the parties the moment of the attack can be very, very unobvious. Masking (facial expressions, gestures, relaxed – “natural” posture, even voice and breathing) the moment of the attacker deprives the attacking side, the opportunity to somehow prepare for counteraction and its elimination. Which is one of the important factors in the advantage of the attacking party, and ultimately largely determines the outcome of the attack in its favor.

The training of police officers aims to teach them to confidently determine the nature of the conflict, identify the degree of resistance by the offender and justify the legality of physical action. Sanctions must be fully consistent with the specific actions of offenders to express dissatisfaction; images; threatening gestures; clenched fists; refusal to comply with the requirements; physical resistance; strike task; repulsion; behavior that poses a danger to life or health of others; attempts to use cold steel or firearms. Response tactics, of course, may be the same, but a combined precautionary measure should be recommended to control the situation. In particular, it is necessary to know and be able to apply the best options for action: just being present at the scene; verbal influence; call for reinforcements; measures of physical coercion with the use of blows with hands, feet, blocks, grips, pain techniques that cause minimal injuries, etc. It should be remembered that the less serious the measures of physical influence to stop the crime (provided that the goal is achieved), the higher the professionalism of the police officer. Law enforcement officers must have sound theoretical training that will allow them to correctly identify the situation and apply appropriate tactics. The use of acquired knowledge in practice is much easier if they are mastered in circumstances as close as possible to the real thing. The presence of constantly changing distractions during training contributes to the development of skills to make the right decisions at the time of the inclusion of instinctive protective mechanisms of the human psyche. The employee acquires the ability to control their own behavior in emergency situations, analyze mistakes, concerned with the awareness of confidence in their abilities.

The following preparedness factors are of special importance during these classes [5-6]:

1. Firm knowledge of the features and difficulties that affect the solution of operational and service tasks. In addition, in the process of physical training classes it is necessary to take into account and use specific situations of professional activity. These include not only acquainting students with all the real difficulties encountered in the performance of official duties, but also important psychogenic factors, such as weapons in the hands of the offender: a gun, knife, stick, broken bottle, ax, and so on. Significant role is played by mentally disturbing factors: women's or children's cries, headlights of oncoming cars, lack of lighting, shots from various weapons, lack of time to make a decision and its implementation, lack of time to rest, etc.;

2. Training in hand-to-hand combat techniques in psychologically stressful conditions.

It is formed by means of modeling the real conditions of operational and service activities in improving the techniques and actions of hand-to-hand combat. They can be the following means of vocational training:

- performance of appropriate actions in case of simultaneous attack of one or more

offenders;

- performance of appropriate actions when the violator uses weapons or improvised objects;
- performance of combat techniques at night, with sound and light obstacles, in various forms of clothing (winter; summer);
- unexpectedly attacking actions of the offender after performing distracting actions.

In this regard, it is worth noting the development of organizational and methodological forms of conducting comprehensive training sessions, including the use of various model situations of hand-to-hand combat in conditions as close as possible to the actual implementation of operational and service tasks.

Conclusion. Thus, the use of physical training in the method of modeling conditions and situations of professional activity, will form reliable professional and applied motor skills in combination with high moral and psychological readiness to use them in everyday law enforcement helps to develop in students a certain automatism of behavior in critical situations, which allows to some extent to avoid unjustified losses of personnel and making illegal decisions when using physical force, special means and firearms.

Conflict of Interest and other Ethics Statements

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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**Микола ПОЖИДАЄВ, Владислав ФІЛІМОНОВ
ФОРМУВАННЯ В ОФІЦЕРІВ ПОЛІЦІЇ ПРАКТИЧНИХ НАВИЧОК
ПРАВОВОЧНОГО ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ТЕХНІК БОРОТЬБИ
У КЛАСАХ ФІЗИЧНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ**

Анотація. У статті розглядаються питання навчання співробітників поліції вмінню визначати характер конфлікту, ступінь протидії з боку порушника та обґрунтування правомірності заходів фізичної дії. Формування професійних навичок правомірного застосування працівниками поліції бойових прийомів боротьби під час виконання професійних обов'язків має відбуватися за умов, максимально наближених до реальних.

Метою даної статті є дослідження методів, щодо вдосконалення фізичної підготовки поліцейських, враховуючи реформування правоохоронної системи в Україні. Проаналізувати положення нормативно-правових актів, що регулюють цей вид діяльності. Виявити проблеми, які виникають під час проведення взаємодії поліцейських зі злочинцями.

Ключові слова: бойові прийоми боротьби, фізична сила, правомірність, протиборство.