

Problems of Certain Aspects of Military Education in the Course of Combat Training Development

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Annotation: The article reveals the problematic issues that exist at the present stage of development of combat training based on the experience of foreign experts in this field, based on the practical experience of modern armed conflicts.

Key words: combat training, tactics, foreign experience, terrorist organizations, training practice, information and psychological impact, psychological readiness, combat activity.

In the global system of military-political relations, countering the challenges stimulated by the processes of globalization becomes the most relevant. Among these challenges are the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, international terrorism, information and psychological threats, and demographic problems. and ethnic instability, activities of radical religious communities and groups, drug trafficking, organized crime. The nature of the challenges is such that it is impossible to deal effectively with them within the framework of individual states. In this regard, the importance of international cooperation between law enforcement agencies, including special services and the armed forces, in exchange of experience in the military sphere, is sharply increasing. namely, improving the system of combat training and psychological readiness of the Armed Forces as a whole.

In the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, one of the key directions for the development of the state in the military sphere is defined in VII. Section. Strengthening the security and defense potential of our country, the implementation of an open, pragmatic and active foreign policy. Goal 84. Further strengthening the defense capability of the state, strengthening the combat readiness, capabilities and potential of the Armed Forces [1].

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev at a meeting of the Security Council dated 01.13.2022 noted the following: “In the current situation of increasing threats in the global information space, the urgency of ensuring information security, protecting young people from alien ideas, psychological training of military personnel and strengthening morale is increasing” [2].

In order to implement the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 and based on the requirements of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to review as a whole approach to the organization of combat training in the Armed Forces.

Combat training is an organized process of military training aimed at providing the troops with the most effective use of the totality of all the information, techniques and skills necessary for the armed forces to carry out combat service in wartime. [5].

Tactics is the most dynamic area of operational and combat activity. Moreover, changes in tactics are happening faster and faster, based on a change in the nature and methods of action of a potential adversary, for the Republic of Uzbekistan this is terrorism, in any of its manifestations, also technical progress has a very significant impact on changes in tactics of actions, as well as

improvement of means armed struggle and means, as well as methods of information and psychological influence on the troops and the population.

Combat training is as close as possible to the practical activities of the troops, according to the experience of their involvement in modern armed conflicts; special attention in this matter is paid to the combat training of Special Forces units.

Colossal combat - practical experience, equipping and arming members of bandit formations and terrorist groups with modern means of communication and conducting information and psychological impact and armed struggle, radically changed the nature of special operations, and consequently the requirements to the programs of combat and moral-psychological training of the power structures of the state, based on the peculiarities of the assigned tasks.

Combat training at the present stage is a combination of theory and practice of preparing and conducting forceful measures, both within the framework of hostilities and during individual operational and operational-practical activities. Fulfillment of the tasks of psychological preparation and active implementation in the practice of teaching and the training of military personnel of elements of tension, surprise, danger and risk in combat training classes require a clear organization and strict adherence to established rules and security measures [3].

Based on the experience of organizing and planning combat training of foreign states, in order to provide combat training classes to conditions as close as possible to a real combat situation, it is advisable to introduce the widespread use of imitation equipment, equipment for hardball and airsoft during training. This experience allows us to conclude that the use of simulation tools and various training and simulation shooting equipment in combat training will allow:

- to saturate classes in tactical and tactical-special training to the maximum with elements of classes in firearms and military engineering training;

- will undoubtedly prove useful in the study of topics related to with the actions of various types of squads under emergency circumstances, tactical methods of their actions in the elimination of terrorists in various terrain conditions, and other topics provided for by the academic discipline;

- will facilitate the development of practical skills in individual training, and will allow you to realistically assess the procedure and coherence when working as part of a group, contributes to the formation of professionally significant qualities - responsibility, teamwork, mutual assistance, will allow in practice to identify characteristic errors that in a real combat situation can lead to unjustified losses;

- provides the necessary level of visualization of the implementation of educational and tactical tasks when modeling various conditions in the educational process of units and institutions;

- instills in trainees a culture of handling weapons, consolidates the skills acquired by trainees in fire and physical training classes [4].

The moral and psychological stability of the servicemen of the subunits depends to a large extent on the quality with which, in what terms, the upcoming service and combat tasks will be completed.

The experience of special units in the liquidation of illegal armed formations shows that extreme situations can induce a person to do such deeds and actions that he would not dare to do under normal conditions.

Unexpected occurrence of danger, ignorance of nature and the possible consequences of the upcoming mission, lack of combat experience and skills, poor moral and psychological preparation - all these are the reasons for the extraordinary behavior of individual servicemen at critical moments in the situation.

What to do, what to do to avoid such a depressed state of personnel?

To reduce the negative impact of critical situations on military personnel, constant preparations for action are needed in extreme conditions, the formation of mental stability, education of the will. That is why the main content of psychological preparation is the development and consolidation of the necessary psychological qualities. The main thing here is the maximum approximation of training to, the real conditions that may arise in a specific situation. It is especially important to cultivate self-control, composure, the ability to think soberly in a difficult and

dangerous environment. To develop these qualities only through verbal acquaintance, without practical action - impossible. Only practice and more practice will help to acquire emotional and volitional experience, the necessary skills and psychological stability. The basis of the development of any skill is the repeated conscious repetition of specific actions, the implementation of the necessary exercises.

Of particular importance is the training of units in general - to increase resistance, to psychological stress, the development of endurance, self-control, a steady desire to fulfill the tasks set, the development of mutual assistance and interaction. Such training should be carried out in a differentiated manner, taking into account the specifics of each unit and the situation that a particular team may encounter based on its intended purpose. And you have to do it in training and exercises. The experience of combat actions, in which colossal psychological, spiritual and intellectual resources of military personnel, should be widely used in the classes for combat training of units for action in various environments.

There are the following forms of psychological training of personnel of special units:

An analysis of literary sources and the daily practice of troops allows us to distinguish the following forms of psychological preparation of military personnel for combat operations:

psychological education;
psychological training;
stress vaccination.

Psychological education as a form of psychological work is a systematic and organized dissemination of psychological information among military personnel in order to form their understanding of the patterns of functioning of the human psyche and people's behavior in extreme conditions of a combat situation, knowledge of ways and means of controlling the capabilities of their own psyche and providing psychological assistance to colleagues.

Practice shows that, often, simple knowledge of those psychological phenomena that a serviceman may encounter in difficult conditions, allows you to prepare psychologically for the meeting with adverse events. Familiarizing people with the types of possible reactions to combat stress factors performs the function of a kind of "vaccination" that operates on the principle of "forewarned - protected." Considering the effect of the psychological regularity expressed in the formula "what I don't know, I'm afraid of," it is necessary to fully provide military personnel with the necessary information about the psychological characteristics of combat activity.

Practice shows that psychological information can be conveyed orally (lectures, reports, conversations, speeches of participants and eyewitnesses of events), in printed form (memos, leaflets, combat leaflets, military press) forms, as well as by watching and discussing films, etc.

Psychological training is carried out in the form of training sessions in the subjects of combat and special training, focused on the development of military personnel necessary for combat mental qualities and states.

The methods of psychological training are based on the principle of introducing elements of danger and tension into the process of combat training, and surprise, danger and risk inherent in a real combat situation, and repeated training of personnel in the implementation of the studied techniques and actions in these conditions. In other words, in the process of training in fire, tactical, technical and other types of combat training, complicated conditions should be simulated, corresponding in psychological content to the factors affecting the psyche of soldiers in a combat situation.

1. **Hazard modeling methods** in the process of combat training include:

"shelling" of military personnel; through attacks with live fire;
throwing live grenades, including in attack, on the move;
landing and dismounting from vehicles on the move;
carrying out firing for fire training at night;
overcoming difficult obstacles with an immediate danger to life, with strict observance of security measures;
installation and clearance of mines;

creation of a realistic, multidimensional, polymodal picture of modern combat on the training field (psychological obstacle course);

demonstration of the consequences of violence;

sports activities that form aggressiveness, courage.

2. **Methods for creating mental and physical tension** in the process of combat training include:

conducting classes and training in the performance of functional duties in difficult natural-geographical, weather-climatic conditions of the region of upcoming actions (low and high air temperature, low oxygen content in it, heavy rainfall, blizzard, etc.), in a complicated ergonomic environment (intense noise, vibration of structures, poor illumination, flickering of light, sharp, unpleasant odors, prolonged action without rest in protective equipment etc.);

forced marches;

creation of a system of obstacles, barriers, contamination zones, fires.

3. **Methods for modeling factors of uncertainty, suddenness, novelty** include:

management of information necessary for decision making and combat (blocking, dosing, distortion, persistent demand for detailed information from subordinates);

imitation of active, non-standard actions of the enemy, using new tactics, acting suddenly;

long delays of units in place, waiting, unexpected commands to move, etc.

4. **"Inoculation with stress"** Just like an athlete who hasn't been exercising for a long time becomes short of breath and experiences a strong heartbeat. in the event of an unforeseen load, a soldier with an untrained stress apparatus may be unable to meet the requirements of a combat situation. The adaptive mechanisms of a soldier must be able to strain as much as possible, without oversteering [6].

Therefore, the modeling of hazards and tensions in the course of classes should not be an end in itself. The main thing is to accustom soldiers to active and proactive actions under conditions of increased mental stress, to ensure the acquisition by them the necessary experience of overcoming difficulties and negative mental states, to form in them a complex of such volitional qualities, as determination, fortitude, self-control, courage. An important condition for psychological preparation is that it must be carried out in natural-geographical, weather-climatic, socio-political and ergonomic conditions similar to the conditions of the forthcoming activity.

At present, developed systems of psychological training of personnel have developed, including various methods that can be classified according to various grounds:

a) by the object of influence (cognitive, perceptive, affective, operational, complex methods);

b) by the ways used to influence one's mental state (respiratory, figurative, ideomotor, verbal, reflex);

c) according to the methods used (autogenic, heterogeneous, narrative, adaptive-preventive, game, digital, interactive) methods of psychological preparation.

Thus, in the process of combat training, a serviceman must learn and, if possible, feel the whole range of influences characteristic of a combat situation on his body and psyche (visual, auditory, kinesthetic, olfactory, tactile, gustatory, vestibular), learn how to respond to them correctly and act actively in the face of their escalation. The social, combat and ergonomic environment of the forthcoming combat activity should become familiar, comfortable, and conducive to the effective solution of specific combat missions.

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