

Special Military Training of Reconnaissance Officers

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Abstract:

Enhancement of the professional training of military personnel has always been a primary goal of military specialists training. The increased attention to the problems of the professional and physical training of the military personnel for combat missions is considered due to the need to practice combat actions of the well-trained soldiers, capable of solving military tasks, as well as insufficient developed technology, which are forming a certain level of readiness. The objective of the factual research is to find ways of increasing the special physical preparation of military intelligence using unconventional means of training. The results of scientific researches as well as the military training experience indicate the most important and effective means of solving problems of special physical training of the military personnel, is the application of exercise and sports, the closest in structure and motions to professional activities of the servicemen. Military Pentathlon differs not only in the content of the exercises, but the organization and the conducting of the training and competitive process. Analysis of the literature resources has identified some shortcomings in the physical preparation of military intelligence, such as insufficient use of the potential tools and techniques to enhance military pentathlon for physical fitness of the soldiers. Author program of special physical training improvement of military intelligence using military pentathlon exercises was applied in the research. The experimental research has shown the benefits of including the military pentathlon exercises in the training programs. The achievements of the pedagogical experiment demonstrate the high efficiency of the developed technology of professional and physical training of the military personnel for effective actions in terms of local armed conflicts. Objective indicators of high efficiency of the developed technology of professional and physical training is proved by an accomplishment of the comprehensive professional simulation tasks in a variety of combat situations during special operations.

Key words:

military intelligence, physical training, military pentathlon.

Introduction. Successful combat missions in terms of local conflicts depend on the physical fitness and professional level of soldiers. The success of the counter-terrorist operation in the «ATO» areas largely determined by the level of preparedness of the intelligence services.

The modern battle has high maneuverability, speed and sudden changes of scenery. The spatial scope of combat increased significantly. The number of important objects of intelligence and their mobility also increased dramatically. Because of the increase of the amount of intelligence tasks and the time needed to perform those tasks, continuous improvement of the army scouts is needed [10].

The army scout must meet the requirements defined by the features of modern warfare in terms of local conflicts. There are some distinctive features: physical endurance, strength, speed, accuracy, reliability action in terms of time shortage and lack of supporting information. However, the study of military practice in the performance of combat missions in local conflicts found insufficient level of physical and professional training of army scouts [11].

The increased attention to the problems of improving the level of professional and physical training of soldiers for combat missions is connected with the need to resolve some contradictions. That is need of battle practice in well-trained soldiers, capable of solving military tasks, and insufficient level of technology development that forms a level of preparedness.

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Issues related to the study and development of modern methods of formation of professional readiness of army scouts for effective combat missions in armed conflicts and study tools needed to improve their professional and physical fitness, those issues are not sufficiently covered yet [5; 6; 8].

In the course of the research have been singled out a number of conceptual positions, which are considered as a set of teaching fundamentals that increase the efficiency of professional military and physical training level for combat missions in armed conflicts. The most important of these include the following:

- solving combat missions by army scouts in the process of carrying out long marches;
- Conducting reconnaissance operations, mainly at night;
- Combat missions with the high physical activity on the background;
- The capacity for rapid response to extreme conditions;
- The development of motor skills, professional work motivation in army intelligence;
- Consideration of climatic and geographical conditions (chopped hard terrain, the possibility of sudden and abrupt changes in weather and water regime of rivers, the formation of mountain snow and debris avalanches, and flooding that reinforces negative impact on the work of army scouts) and others.

The experience of combat training and research results indicate that an important and most effective means of solving problems of special physical training of military personnel is the use of exercises and sports, the closest in structure movements and the nature of physical activity to military-professional work of soldiers [1; 2; 3].

These sports include military-applied all-round. Military pentathlon is very popular among the troops of the Armed Forces and universities. Because that can adequately develop the necessary physical and special qualities, form important military applications skills, improve professional techniques and actions to educate moral and mental qualities of soldiers.

Military Pentathlon is comparatively young sport for our Armed Forces, which differs not only in the content of the exercises included in it, but also in the organization and the supplement of the training and competitive process [1; 4; 12].

The needs of a modern system of professional and physical training of army require improved methods for the integrated development of their professional and motor abilities. However, there are a lot of issues that need to be singled out in the theory of the current problem. There is one more problem that need to be studied. That is problem of the training process with elements of the military pentathlon in terms of the military, its features and links with the educational process, army intelligence unit's profession, as well as its impact on quality of educational assimilation program of discipline «Physical training».

An important distinguishing feature of military-applied-around is that competitions are held in military uniform on a variety of terrain and under different conditions, which promotes good field training and improvement of military-professional skills of soldiers in terms of huge physical exertion and mental stress [1; 6; 7].

The professional activity of soldiers and the intensity of muscle tension as mastery of military skill and accumulation of experience, to some extent stabilized at a certain level, providing the required efficiency and quality of work. But in the process of physical training that did not happen. Competitive nature of military-applied all-round makes soldiers to the manifestation of intense muscular stress, achieving a new higher level in mastering of professional skill.

The features of the training process with elements of the military pentathlon is the development of general and special endurance, forming military-applied motor skills, based on a high level of special physical qualities.

Thus, the urgency of the problem is due to:

1. Insufficient capacity of using tools and methods of Military Pentathlon to improve physical fitness of soldiers;
2. Lack of modern scientifically based guidance on organization and provision of training process with elements of the military pentathlon in terms of the military unit;
3. The need to use means of special physical training rationally in order to improve the training process of army scouts.

Taking into account all mentioned above we have developed a special program of physical preparation of army scouts, including specific exercises of military pentathlon.

The purpose of research is to find ways of improving special physical training of military intelligence using unconventional means of training.

Material and methods of research. The effectiveness of the elaborated pedagogical technology of professional and physical training of military intelligence for caring out combat missions, was tested during the pedagogical experiment, which was attended by 28 soldiers between the ages of 20 and 25 from the experimental group (EG). These soldiers were engaged in the program developed by us.

The control group (CG) consisted of 27 soldiers who had usual combat training classes. Age and experience were identical with the experimental group (EG). The pedagogical experiment was being conducted at the HF A0284 base for one year.

The experiment results assessment was made on a set of physical training tests (Interim Guidelines on Physical Training in the Armed Forces of Ukraine 2014), as well as the implementation of special military and professional scouts' tasks (control exercises).

Research results. Discussion. Military professional preparedness characterizes the degree of the soldier's mastery of his profession, shows the presence of his abilities to solve combat missions, the ability to adapt quickly to constantly changing conditions of the combat situation, confidence in his actions.

The bases of the professional military training of a military specialist are being taught during the training classes. They are provided with purposeful relationship of physical, psychological, vocational and general technical soldiers training, strengthening of military-professional orientation, improved methods of learning, connected with the preparation for the effective performance of combat missions [4; 9].

Development of soldiers' knowledge and skills that are necessary for combat tasks performing is expected as a result of their professional and physical training. The elaborated technology of soldiers' professional and physical training was aimed on the solving of such tasks (Fig. 1)

The main peculiarity of the elaborated program was including of military pentathlon into physical training classes as a separate mean of special physical quality enhancing of military intelligence.

Indeed, all kinds of military pentathlon contribute to the development of scouts' competencies and skills. Thus, the cross-country on 8 km develops the necessary stamina and ability to withstand prolonged exercise during raids behind enemy lines. Overcoming obstacles and swimming promote elaboration of necessary skills of spy moving around terrain with various artificial and natural barriers. Two kinds of military pentathlon, shooting and grenade throwing help to shoot wittily and to throw grenades skillfully.

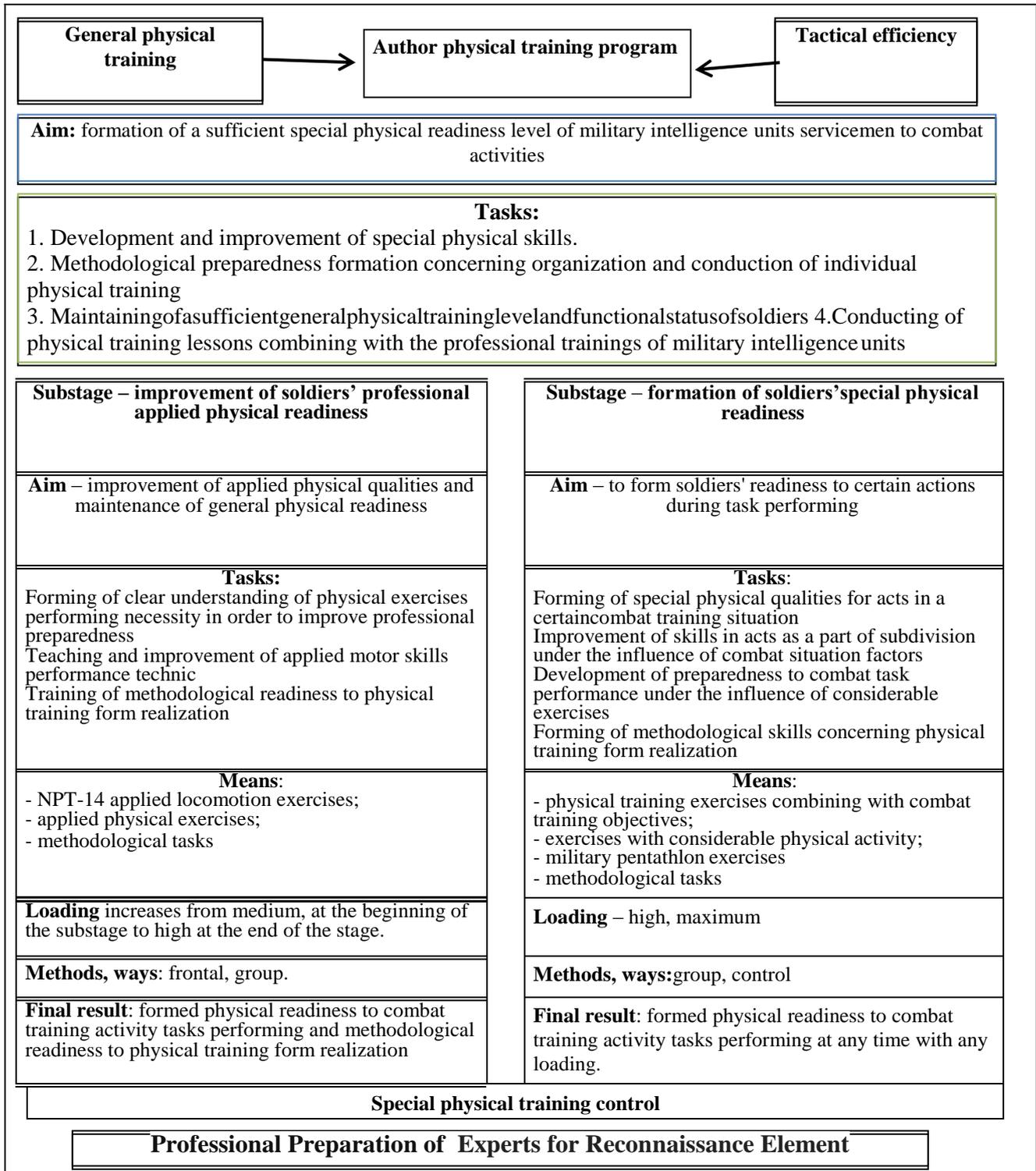


Fig. 1. Block scheme of the author program

Certain differences in the content of the ordinary and the author program, that were used at the physical training lessons during the experiment, are given in the Table 1.

Table 1

Differences of the author's and ordinary program of military intelligence unit soldiers' special physical training

| | Valid PT program | Author PT program |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Amount of hours | 6 hours per week | 6 hours per week |
| Aim of PT | To provide soldiers' physical readiness to combat training activity | Formation of the sufficient level of soldiers' special physical readiness to combat training and combat activity |
| Focus of PT | Development of general and special physical qualities | Development of special physical qualities, taking into account peculiarities of military intelligence units professional activity |
| Content of PT | Improvement: endurance – 40 %; speed and other physical qualities – 25 %; strength – 20 %; Hand-to-hand fighting – 15 % | Improvement: – endurance – 30 %; – speed and agility – 15 %; – strength – 10%; – diving and swimming – 20 %; – shooting after running – 10 %; – Hand-to-handfighting – 15 % |
| Means of PT | Exercises that belong to NPT-2014 | Exercises that belong to NPT–2014; Special complexes and exercises: – a complex of special exercises with grenade throwing for distance and accuracy; – running through decussate territory – 8 km; – overcoming of a general military obstacle course; – jumping in water with outfit and weapon; – swimming in outfit for distance 50 m, 100 m; – preparatory exercises for shooting |

During the year the number of conducted lessons in both groups (EG and CG) was the same and no conduction of lessons depended exclusively on organization of certain event in the whole military unit.

The results of the pedagogical experiment point high effectiveness of the elaborated technology of soldiers' professional and physical training or effective acts in terms of located armed conflicts (table 2).

Table 2

Development level of qualities and skills, that characterize the level professional and physical preparedness of controlled and experimental group members during the pedagogical experiment (5 point system) $M \pm m$

| Indicators | At the beginning | | R = | At the end | | R = |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| | CG | EG | | CG | EG | |
| Pulling-up on a horizontal bar | 3,47±0,14 | 3,45±0,17 | >0,05 | 4,01±0,16 | 4,28±0,15 | >0,05 |
| Cross-country on the territory, 8 km | 3,08±0,17 | 3,07±0,19 | >0,05 | 3,32±0,16 | 4,51±0,17 | <0,05 |
| Shooting AKM after a long-distance march, 10 shots | 3,23±0,14 | 3,21±0,15 | >0,05 | 3,37±0,15 | 4,18±0,14 | <0,05 |
| Overcoming obstacles | 3,37±0,11 | 3,33±0,14 | >0,05 | 4,05±0,12 | 4,70±0,10 | <0,05 |
| Grenade throwing for accuracy | 3,89±0,21 | 3,81±0,19 | >0,05 | 4,12±0,17 | 4,43±0,18 | >0,05 |
| Swimming in the uniform 50 m | 3,27±0,11 | 3,31±0,10 | >0,05 | 4,01±0,12 | 4,68±0,11 | <0,05 |
| Territory orientation (professional test) | 3,03±0,09 | 2,93±0,12 | >0,05 | 3,71±0,14 | 4,44±0,18 | <0,05 |
| Long-distance march on 10 km | 3,04±0,11 | 3,02±0,12 | >0,05 | 3,81±0,14 | 4,57±0,12 | <0,05 |

Level in crease dynamics of professional and physical preparedness of soldiers from the experimental group was more positive in comparison with the control group. By the end of the pedagogical experiment the number of soldiers, that achieved a high level of professional and physical qualities development, was bigger in the EG, than in the CG, in 25–28 %. The number of soldiers that had a low development level of that skills, was smaller in 45–48 % in the EG, in comparison with the CG.

The results of complex professional tasks performance, that model activity in any combat situation during special operations, served as an objective indicator of high effectiveness of the elaborated technology. In the EG that results were higher in average in 18–21 %, than in the CG.

Conclusion. Therefore, the results of the pedagogical experiment indicate the effectiveness of the elaborated special physical training program to achieve the maximum applied influence of physical training means and methods in purpose of the best combat tasks performing. The next investigation stage will be to investigate the influence of preparedness level of pentathletes on their professional scout preparedness.

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