SPECIAL TACTICAL TRAINING OF FUTURE BORDER GUARD OFFICERS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

INTRODUCTION

In the context of increasing threats to the security of a citizen, society and a state, the problem of strengthening professional training of the personnel of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGSU) requires modernization. The great role in these processes is played by professional readiness of border guards for the specifics of border protection missions. Mastering the skills of tactical and special training is an integral part of both physical and psychological training of cadets of the National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (NASBGSU). It also actualizes the task of a more detailed analysis of special tactical training as one of the means of strengthening the level of professional training of border guards in general.

Performing official duties by border guard officers involves their participation in a confrontation with border violators, criminals, often in extreme conditions, when the outcome of a mission depends on the level of physical and psychological training of the officer, his ability to apply self-defense and attack techniques, quickly and effectively neutralize the violator. Today we have to acknowledge the existence of facts when border guards were injured and even died directly because of inept actions when confronting armed criminals. Therefore, a good command of tactical techniques for disarming and neutralizing violators is simultaneously a guarantee of personal safety, professional duty and a component of the professional competence of a border guard officer (MIROSHNICHENKO et al., 2018).

Nowadays modern military education is designed to create such a comprehensive system of training future border guard officers, which, based on the theoretical and practical achievements of pedagogical science, will provide training of officers who will be able to act professionally in any situation. The problem of ensuring the personal safety of border guards is of vital importance nowadays. The solution to this problem largely depends on the border guards themselves: their physical and theoretical unpreparedness, indifference to themselves and their colleagues, careless attitude to possible danger, inability to make the right decision in a difficult situation, and inability to counteract the enemy in difficult situations leads to undesirable consequences (SYCH, 2016). However, the use of modern interactive teaching aids in close combination with modern teaching methods in higher military educational institutions provides opportunities to significantly improve the quality of professional training and their level of special tactical training, in particular. The close combination of modern teaching technologies, modeling of tactical tasks by instructors and cadets, joint search for ways to solve them and practical implementation of simulated tasks makes it possible to form high-quality special tactics competencies of future border guards (MISHENYUK et al., 2020).
The purpose of the article is to reveal the particularities of the special tactical training of future officers of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine in the departmental institutions of higher education.

LITERATURE REVIEW
The importance of the problem of tactical and special training of military personnel is discussed in the works of Voloshin (2015), Kitsai, Lopatkin (2012) and others. Vasiliev, Bortnichuk, Miroshko, Palval (2009) studied the training of cadets of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to act in extreme situations. Mishenyuk, Ganaba (2021) investigated the use of laser technologies in the study of tactical disciplines at the National Academy of the State Border Service of Ukraine. Moiseenko, Shkvir (2021) investigated the features of fire training of military personnel of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine. Balendr et al. (2019a) studied implementation of European border guards’ common educational standards in Ukraine and Ukrainian border guard’s interoperability assessment in the framework of common European border guard standards implementation. Peculiarities of the operational and service activity and professional training of the personnel of the SBGSU was in the focus of attention of Didenko et al. (2020), Balendr et al. (2021, 2019b), Komarnytska et al. (2019).

At the same time, it has been established that scientific research of forming the readiness of cadets to own weapons is not enough, in particular, the program of special tactical training of military personnel of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine requires additional research. We agree with Chudyk (2015), who, studying the training of future border guard officers to use special means and measures of physical influence in the process of operational and service activities, mentions that “... taking into account the fact that the process of studying is long, the training of appropriate techniques and actions requires coordinated practical training”, and suggests organizing work in several stages, which correspond to the appropriate organizational forms of training: educational, sports, tactical. Phasing, according to the researcher, also applies to the use of appropriate forms of training (CHUDYK, 2015). The prospects and relevance of this study, as well as the lack of scientific research and methodological literature on special tactical training of future officers, gives grounds to study this issue in detail.

RESEARCH RESULTS
Since In recent years, special tactical training in the units of the State Border Guard Service has undergone significant changes, influenced by the latest approaches to professional training of military personnel and possibility to adopt the best practice of such training in other countries. Also today, a new Manual of Fire Arms Training in the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine has been approved, which allows training of the SBGSU personnel in a new format adapted to modern requirements; using new methods developed with the view of changes in the illegal activities of offenders on the western and other borders of the State. All this actualizes the problem of enhancing the special tactical training of military personnel of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine.

It should be noted that the Bohdan Khmelnytsky National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine uses visual, didactic and technical materials in tactical and special training classes. In addition, to improve the quality of training, attention is paid to the skillful use of firearms when performing operational and service duties by border guards, the Academy’s shooting range is equipped with a multimedia interactive shooting range, the use of which during practical training on fire training allows cadets to make a responsible, legal decision on the use of firearms in a short time and conduct targeted shooting from laser simulation and combat weapons.

Officers training at the National Academy of SBGSU to fill senior positions of primary level of border service departments is aimed at meeting the requirements of the SBGSU management to increase the level of combat capability of SBGSU units and their ability to perform tasks to protect the state border; ensuring the readiness of SBGSU to protect temporarily uncontrolled sections of the state border after restoring control over them; forming and ensuring the development of rapid response units, in accordance with the strategy of Integrated Border Management, bringing their capabilities and level of training to European standards, ensuring
the ability to counteract existing and potential threats at the state border under different conditions.

Therefore, the Special tactical training (STT) is understood as training of the officers of the State Border Service of Ukraine to act with weapons in various situations of operational and service activity and lawful termination of illegal actions as part of a unit, group and independently. It is a special section of the final stage of the personnel training, both independently and also as part of a unit. It allows to perform comprehensive assessment of their readiness to carry out operational and service activity and special tasks for the protection of the state border, including the specifics of mobile units, which are designed to perform tasks for the protection of the state border of Ukraine, performing border control, search and detain offenders, localize non-standard (crisis) situations, identify and stop offenses, which according to the legislation of Ukraine refer to the competence of SBGSU.

Tasks of the academic discipline “Special Tactical Training”:

- development of cadets’ professional skills and abilities necessary to perform tasks in difficult conditions of operational and service activity;
- in addition to the main tasks of Border Guard Service Departments the STT program focuses on preparing for tasks, which encompass:
  - preventing armed conflicts and other provocations on the state border of Ukraine, participation in repelling an invasion or attack on the territory of Ukraine by the Armed Forces of another state or groups of states in cooperation with units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the National Guard of Ukraine, and other military formations;
  - participation in the fight against terrorism independently and in cooperation with units of the Security Service of Ukraine, the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and law enforcement agencies;
  - participation in conducting Border Guard (Joint) Operations, performing special actions to search for violators of the legislation of Ukraine on border issues;
  - protection, escort and detention of detained persons in special premises;
  - prevention of border conflicts and incidents on the state border of Ukraine;
  - organization and implementation of measures aimed at maintaining personnel, weapons and equipment in constant readiness to perform sudden tasks;
  - use of weapons, special means of physical influence in cases defined by the legislation of Ukraine;
  - formation of high moral and professional qualities of cadets;
  - forming self-confidence, ability to overcome long-term physical and moral-psychological tension, forming readiness for actions with weapons and special means in various situations of operational and service activity and lawful termination of illegal actions as part of structural units of border guard service departments.

In order to implement the assigned tasks, the training of NASBGSU cadets is organized and conducted in accordance with the training and thematic plan, training program and requirements for the necessary category of military personnel, imposed by the SBGSU management. Content of the academic discipline “Special Tactical Training”:

- Topic 1. “Safety and survival in a combat”.
- Topic 2. “Tactics of forceful detention”.
- Topic 3. “Special individual skills”.
- Topic 4. “Leadership competencies”.
- Topic 5. “Tactics of group actions”.

Laplage em Revista (International), vol.7, n. Extra E, Aug. 2021, p.245-253  ISSN: 2446-6220
• Topic 6. “Tactics of protection and defending objects, escort of convoys, SBGSU cargo in high-risk areas”.

Planned educational activities include: comprehensive practical exercises - 36 hours., final control - 4 hours., individual work - 40 hours.; independent work - 40 hours.; total - 120 hours.

The teaching methods used are: theoretical training of cadets carried out during complex practical classes, individual and independent work. These classes use such teaching methods as showing, discussion, practical solution of cases according to scenarios of realistic situations of operational and service activities of structural divisions of border guard service departments of various types.

Practical training of cadets is carried out during complex practical classes, training sessions (Basic Training, Simulation Training, Situational training), and has a common goal of forming cadets’ stable knowledge, skills and abilities regarding the use of special tactics with weapons and special means during accomplishment of individual and group tasks related to the specifics of the use of structural divisions (group of border guard inspectors) of border service departments of various types. Practical work during training is special tactics and tactical firearms training oriented. In turn, situational trainings are conducted in the form of a professional role-playing game with the use of simulation tools and live shooting, while cadets are appointed to specific positions of structural divisions of various types. To create real-life conditions, airsoft equipment (gas and electromechanical drives based on a pistol and submachine gun) and interactive shooting complexes of the “Laser Tag” type, multimedia shooting complexes, etc. are widely used.

In the course of combined practical classes with “Tactical Firearms Training” discipline, the service-applied exercises (SAE) are carried out using combat weapons, strike ball equipment (training weapons for shooting non-lethal training cartridges) with appropriate protective equipment (protective helmet, torso protection, neck protection, protective gloves, “shell” for genital protection), interactive shooting tactical complexes of the type (“Miles”, “Symphair”, “LaserTag”, “Barelief-SV”) and other similar complexes that use the technology of laser simulators of shooting. To increase the psychological tension of the tactical situations, blank cartridges, simulated explosive packages, and smokes are widely used with appropriate compliance with safety measures.

Training in the discipline is carried out during the 4th year at the cadet’s choice in a comprehensive manner with tactical and fire training during the semester consisting of 3 modules for each discipline. For more effective assimilation of educational material and ensuring appropriate safety, classes are integrated into one training day.

In order to strengthen practical orientation of the disciplines “Tactical Firearms Training” and “Special Tactical Training”, complex practical classes are conducted using the binary method (from Latin binarius – double, consisting of two parts, components, etc.). In accordance with this, teachers of two disciplines take part in classes that are built in a comprehensive manner with the corresponding dominance (complement each other) of those knowledge and skills that are professional for a particular teacher, learning activity, etc.

It is known that the peculiarity of any weapon is its moral and physical aging, which limits the possibility of its further use. Traditional weapons, which principle of operation is based on chemical energy sources (gunpowder, rocket engines), have almost reached the limit of their maximum effectiveness. They objectively do not have reserves for further development and improvement. At the same time, the realities of today require finding ways to counter new threats and military dangers. It is obvious that the achievements of modern scientific thought focus on the search and development of alternatives. It means using fundamentally new types of weapons, in particular combat lasers. Scientists nowadays see huge opportunities in the use of combat laser technologies (MISHENYUK et al., 2020)

The National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine has practical experience in conducting training using a laser simulator of two-way fire contact of the LaserTag type. In recent years, the Department of Combined-Arms Disciplines of the Faculty of State Border Security has conducted a number of classes where the cadets’ skills in special tactics were improved using the laser simulator. Given that, according to Zelenskyi (2019), tactical and fire
training is aimed at mastering the theoretical knowledge and practical skills necessary to ensure high combat readiness of units, it is important to find and develop optimal methods for conducting training sessions (ZELENSKYI, 2019).

Alternatively, using laser technologies allows: significantly increase the level of tactical and personal fire training of cadets, conduct part of classes without using live ammunition, save ammunition and reduce the cost of the training process, etc. In tactical training, laser technologies make it possible to achieve the practical realism of modern combat with the effect of defeating the enemy. This approach significantly improves the quality of training, fire control of units, and other special knowledge, and contributes to achieving tactical coherence of the unit. At the same time, the implementation of various training models requires comprehensive solution and combining laser technology products with computer networks, interactive software and other technologies into a single complex. Interactivity of such devices is realized by indicating laser radiation and reverse reaction, as in a real battle, in the form of the result of fire: defeat or reverse fire of the enemy (MISHENYUK et al., 2020)

Also, during the applied stage of STT, an additional situational tactics and fire training session using airsoft equipment is conducted. Service applied training is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the “Manual on shooting from small arms, combat vehicles, boats of the maritime guard in the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine”. Situational Tactical and Fire Training is conducted using airsoft weapons, marker ammunition and training simulators, and in the absence of such interactive training tools, training is conducted using dry fire from standard weapons. In the course of the session, the actions of individual cadets regarding accomplishment of Situational Training tasks are comprehensively corrected. In case there are assistants/instructors during the training, the Situational Training focuses on individual work with cadets or working on specific training tasks. Situational Tactical and Fire Training is performed using devices for simulating firing non-lethal charges (Laser Tag, Paintball, Airsoft, etc.) with appropriate eye and body protection equipment. In the absence of such training tools or the inability to use them for any valid reasons (restrictions, if they are not effective in certain climatic conditions (winter), etc.), the Situational Tactical and Fire Training is carried out without the use of the above-mentioned shooting simulators, but allows the use of simulation tools such as smoke, light and noise, etc.

Before starting practical classes, cadets are briefed regarding: instructions to the scenario; instructions on safety and equipment; training weapons, how they work and how to handle them; safety during presentation; commands given by the team leader; possible complex issues during scenario performing. After successful accomplishment of the STT, the future border guard officers obtain the following learning outcomes:

1. Organize professional training of personnel of the units and divisions to perform tasks for their intended purpose in various conditions (determine modern methods of personnel training, develop educational and methodological documentation. Know the guidance documents on the organization of professional training of personnel; organize and conduct fire training classes, training border guards and units to perform tasks under various conditions; develop proposals for a comprehensive organization of managerial activity, taking into account the available forces and equipment; manage personnel of the units in everyday conditions.

2. Demonstrate responsible and positive attitude to their role at the state border (ensure readiness of the subordinate unit to perform tasks as intended; combine experience in solving atypical tasks, combine and calculate indicators and criteria that affect the result of operational and service activities, evaluate and analyze their professional activities, evaluate and analyze enemy forces and assets, plan and organize a system of state border protection in the area of responsibility of the unit, perform border control procedures, and use standard weapons.

3. Confidently use standard weapons of the unit (know the structure of small arms, combat capabilities of weapons samples, main provisions of the course of shooting from small arms, rules for the operation, safety of weapons and ammunition; classify and identify various types of weapons and methods of their use; prepare and maintain...
various types of weapons; perform shooting exercises with different types of small arms; apply security measures when handling weapons and ammunition; assess the level of danger of the situation, respond to it and make the right decisions about the use of weapons, use different techniques and methods.

4. Confidently perform techniques with weapons and fire tasks (reproduce in the conditions of performing service duties obtained competencies regarding tactical and technical characteristics of standard weapons of the unit and the procedure for its use. Know security measures when handling weapons and ammunition, the structure of small arms, combat capabilities of weapons samples. Perform shooting exercises with various types of small arms (pistol, submachine gun, sniper rifle, light machine gun). Use weapons in various situations of operational and service activity. Evaluate and analyze actions of the unit during small arms shooting exercises.

5. Apply psychomotor skills and the sequence of group actions as part of border guard details and units, determine optimal algorithms for actions in various conditions and bringing them to automatism; demonstrate the coherence of group forms of activity in the course of conducting combat operations.

Forms of assessment of learning outcomes: the current assessment of cadets' knowledge in the academic discipline is carried out at each control lesson performing practical actions in accordance with certain roles of the situational task; based on the results of modular controls; during the final control in the form of a complex exam by the method of special tactical competition in joint tactical groups.

Only those cadets who have mastered the knowledge and skills that were provided for in all classes under the training program are allowed to participate in all intermediate and final tests. Assessment of the academic discipline is carried out in accordance with the Regulation on the system of current and final assessment of knowledge of cadets of the National Academy of State Border Guard Service of Ukraine. The score and number of points are determined in accordance with the table of individual assessment of the cadet’s knowledge and entered in the training log. Individual assessment is displayed in accordance with the requirements of the relevant guidelines, instructions, shooting courses, methodological developments and standards approved by the Fire and Tactical-Special Training Department. The criteria for evaluating cadets are determined by the Department according to the specifics of training and are fixed in the protocols of the meeting of the Department.

Intermediate assessment is carried out at each practical lesson (during the practical performing of tasks according to certain roles of the situational task. The final control is carried out during a complex exam by the method of special tactical competition in joint tactical groups. A comprehensive exam involves assessment of cadets at 12 stages of the competition, which consists of grades at the certain stages (Table 1).

Table 1. Organization of a comprehensive competition in STT (stages of competition as part of joint tactical groups)

| Stage 1 | Solving a theoretical test problem in special tactics; |
| Stage 2 | Military CrossFit - accelerated movement - 100 m with push-ups 20 times (10 - for women) (right to receive equipment: bulletproof vest, helmet, knee pads, glasses); |
| Stage 3 | Accomplishing fire training standards No. 7 and 8 (incomplete disassembly of weapons and their assembly after incomplete disassembly); |
| Stage 4 | Military CrossFit - carrying boxes with ammunition – 50 m (25 - for women); |
| Stage 5 | Practical implementation of control shooting exercises (individual shooting); |
| Stage 6 | Military CrossFit - rolling tires of the lorry - 50 m (25 - for women); |
| Stage 7 | Practical implementation of control shooting exercises (individual shooting) with AK; |
| Stage 8 | Military CrossFit - lifting/somersault on the shoulders of a log 4m (weight 180-200kg) - 10 times (5 - for women); |
| Stage 9 | Practical implementation of the service-applied exercise of shooting with AK as part of small groups with reinforcement. |
| Stage 10 | Bringing the weapon to the state of "readiness" - accelerated movement - 50 m; |
| Stage 11 | Throwing a training grenade for accuracy. |
| Stage 12 | Accelerated movement towards the finish line - 50 m. |

Source: Search data.
In the process of giving grades, the level of theoretical training of the cadet is taken into account (1st stage), the ability to creatively apply theoretical knowledge when performing practical tasks in difficult (extreme) conditions of physical and psychological stress, (2,4,6,8,12 stages), clarity and consistency in actions with weapons in various situations of operational and service activity and lawful termination of illegal actions as part of a unit (9th stage), the ability to confidently comply with the standards for basic fire training (3,10 stages), the ability to conduct effective fire by performing control exercises of shooting and control exercises for throwing hand grenades (5,7,11 stages), the cadet’s ability to defend his opinion in tactful language for the results obtained in practice.

CONCLUSION
Mastering the skills of tactical and special training is an integral part of both physical and psychological training of the personnel of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine. It also puts forward the task of a more detailed analysis of special tactical training as one of the means of strengthening the level of professional training of border guards. The Special Tactical Training is understood as training of the officers of the State Border Service of Ukraine to act with weapons in various situations of operational and service activity. The discipline allows to perform comprehensive assessment of cadets’ readiness to carry out service duties for the protection of the state border, including the specifics of mobile units’ missions, which refer to the competence of the State Border Guard Service.

Practical training of cadets is carried out during complex practical classes, basic training, simulation training, situational training. To create real-life conditions, airsoft equipment (gas and electromechanical drives based on a pistol and submachine gun) and interactive shooting complexes of the "Laser Tag" type, multimedia shooting complexes, etc. are widely used. To increase the psychological tension of the tactical situations, blank cartridges, simulated explosive packages, and smokes are used following safety measures. The National Academy has organized a number of classes where the cadets’ skills in special tactics are improved using the laser simulator. The final control is carried out during a complex exam by the method of special tactical competition in joint tactical groups. A comprehensive exam involves assessment of cadets at 12 stages of the service competition.

Implementation of the program of training of cadets of the State Border Guard Service in Special Tactical Training directly affects the level of professional readiness of border guard officers and their competitiveness. Conditions for conducting such training in the border guard units should be brought closer to the real situation, taking into account the specifics of operational and service activity at the border. Methodically correct conducting of special tactical training classes is the key to maintaining and developing professional knowledge and skills of personnel and will ensure the ability of cadets to perform their duties according to their appointment at the border guard units. Further scientific research requires developing train-the-trainer programs in special tactical training and updating training programs for missions with weapons as part of various border guard units.

REFERENCES
BALENDR, A. V.; KOROLOV, V. O.; ADAMCHUK, O. V.; IAKYMCHUK, A. V.; SINKEVYCH, S. V.; BLOSHCHYNSKYI, I. H. Border guards’ distance learning development in the European Union countries. Information Technologies and Learning Tools, 2019 (71) No 3, p. 305-319. Available at: https://doi.org/10.33407/itt.v71i3.2749. Access: 1 July 2021.

BALENDR, A.; BILETSKYI, V.; IAKYMCHUK, A.; SINKEVYCH, S.; KOROLOV, V.; BLOSHCHYNSKYI, I. Implementation of European Border Guards’ Common Educational Standards in Ukraine: Comparative Analysis. Romanian Journal for Multidimensional Education/Revista Romaneasca pentru Educatie Multidimensional, 2019, 11 (2). Available at: http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4610-2830. Access: March 21, 2021.

BALENDR, A.; KOMARNYTSKA, O.; BLOSHCHYNSKYI, I. Ukrainian border guards interoperability assessment in the framework of common European border guard standards
BALENDR, A.; KOMARNYTSKA, O.; ISLAMOVA, O.; KHAMAZIUK, O.; LUSAN, P.; BILIAVETS, A. Online learning facilitation in foreign language training for border guards. *Laplage Em Revista*, 2021, 202, 17 (2), p. 336-345. Available at: https://doi.org/10.24115/S2446-6220202172743. Access: April 29, 2021.

CHUDYK, A. V. *Training of future Border Guard officers for the use of special means and measures of physical influence in the course of operational and official activities*. PhD dissertation abstract, Khmelnytski, NADPSU Publ. 2015, 20p. Available at: http://irbis- nbuv.gov.ua/cgibin/irbis_nbuv/cgiirbis_64.exe?C21COM=2&I21DBN=UJRN&P21DBN=UJRN &IMAGE_FILE_DOWNLOAD=1&image_file_name=PDF/Nzvdpu_pp_2014_41_70.pdf?se

DIDENKO O. V.; ANDROSHCHUK, O. S.; MASLII, O. M.; BALENDR, A. V.; BILIAVETS, S. Y. Electronic educational resources for training future officers of border guard units. *Information Technologies and Learning Tools*, 2020, 80 (6), p. 39-57. Available at: https://doi.org/10.33407 /ilt.v80i6.3816. Access: March 21, 2021.

KOMARNYTSKA, O. I.; BALENDR, A. V.; BLOSHCHYNSKYI, I. H. *ESP Teaching Strategies Of Ukrainian Border Guards Training On The Experience Of European Union Countries*. *Journal of Teaching English for Specific and Academic Purposes*, 2019, p. 455-465. Available at: https://doi.org/10.22190/JTESAP1803455K. Access: April 1, 2021.

LOPATKIN, I.; KITSAI, Y. Methods of conducting comprehensive practical classes with fourth-year cadets at the Department of Fire and Special Tactical Training. Collection of scientific papers of the National Academy of the state border service of Ukraine. *Series: Pedagogical Sciences*, 2021, 22 (3), p. 113-123. Available at: https://doi.org/10.32453/pedzbirnyk.v22i3.516 Access: March 21, 2021.

MIROSHNICHENKO, V.; SYCH R. Methodology for forming personal safety skills of future Border Guard officers in the process of teaching “fire training”. Collection of scientific papers of the National Academy of the state border service of Ukraine. Series: Pedagogical Sciences, 2018, 1, p. 212-223. Available at: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/znpnadpcpn_2018_1_20 Access: May 11, 2021.

MISHENYUK, R.; GANABA, V. The use of laser technologies in the study of tactical disciplines at the National Academy of the state border service of Ukraine. Collection of scientific papers of the National Academy of the state border service of Ukraine. *Series: Pedagogical Sciences*, 2021, 23 (4), p. 264-275. Available at: https://doi.org/10.32453/pedzbirnyk.v23i4.599 Access: March 21, 2021.

MOISEENKO, Y.; SHKVIR, O. Features of fire training of military personnel of the State Border Service of Ukraine. *Collection of scientific papers of the National Academy of the state border service of Ukraine*. *Series: Pedagogical Sciences*, 2021, 24 (1), p. 254-270. Available at: https://doi.org/10.32453/pedzbirnyk.v24i1.642 Access: March 21, 2021.

VASILIEV, V. T.; BORTNICHUK, P. M.; MIROSHKO, O. P.; PALVAL E. A. *Training cadets of the Ministry of internal affairs to act in extreme situations*. Actual problems of modern psychology and pedagogy of higher educational institutions of the Ministry of internal affairs of Ukraine: materials of scientific and practical conf. Kharkiv: KHNUVS, 2009, p. 38-42. Available at: http://dspace.univd.edu.ua/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/1826/Aktualni%20problemy%20suchasnoi%20psykholohii%20ta%20pedahohiky%20VNZ%20MVS%20Ukraine_2009.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y Access: March 21, 2021.

VOLOSHIN, V. D. A system for monitoring the level of formation of skills to use special means and weapons by future Border Guard officers. *Scientific Bulletin of Chernivtsi University. sat. scientific works. Chernivtsi: Chernivtsi National Center*. UN-T, 2015, issue 735, p. 38-42.
Formación táctica especial de los futuros oficiales de la guardia de fronteras en las instituciones de educación superior

Resumen
El propósito del artículo es revelar las particularidades de la formación táctica especial de los futuros oficiales de la Guardia de Fronteras de Ucrania en las instituciones departamentales de educación superior. El entrenamiento táctico especial se entiende como la capacitación de los oficiales del Servicio Estatal de Guardia de Fronteras de Ucrania para actuar con armas en diversas situaciones de actividad operacional y de servicio. La disciplina permite realizar una evaluación exhaustiva para la protección de la frontera estatal, incluidos los detalles de las misiones de las unidades móviles. Para crear condiciones de vida real, los equipos de airsoft y los complejos de disparo interactivos del tipo “Laser Tag”, los complejos de disparo multimedia, etc. son ampliamente utilizados. Los resultados del estudio confirman que las condiciones para llevar a cabo dicha formación en las instituciones de educación superior de la guardia de fronteras deben acercarse a las situaciones reales, teniendo en cuenta las características específicas de la actividad operativa y de servicios en la frontera.

Palabras-clave: Idioma extranjero. Enseñanza innovadora. Educación Superior. Enseñanza de la tecnología.