Optimization of Police Law Enforcement Training Models under Practical Combat Background

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Abstract: With the increasingly complex and changing social security situation, public security organs, as an important force in maintaining social stability and ensuring people's peace, their law enforcement ability and level are directly related to the construction of the national rule of law and social harmony and stability. Under the background of practical combat, the traditional police law enforcement training model can no longer meet the current complex and changing law enforcement needs. This paper, through the analysis of the existing law enforcement training model and the urgent needs of practical combat training, proposes methods and strategies to optimize practical combat law enforcement training, in order to improve the law enforcement ability, emergency response ability, and legal use level of the police, and contribute to the construction of a safe China.

Keywords: Police Training; Law Enforcement Training; Practical Combat; Training Modes

1. Introduction

In recent years, with the rapid development of the social economy and the widespread application of information technology, social security issues have shown new characteristics and trends, such as the frequent occurrence of cybercrime, transnational crime, and mass incidents, which have put higher demands on the law enforcement work of public security organs. At the same time, the people's expectations for fairness and justice are growing, and the attention to the law enforcement behavior of the police is continuously increasing, requiring the police to strictly follow the law in the law enforcement process and pay attention to humanistic care, achieving the unity of legal effects and social effects. Exploring the police law enforcement training model under the background of practical combat is of great significance for improving the overall combat effectiveness of public security organs, enhancing the professional quality of the police, and promoting the harmony of police-civilian relations. On the one hand, it helps the police to quickly adapt to the complex and changing law enforcement environment and improve the ability to deal with emergencies and complex cases, dive deeper into the relationship between law enforcement officers and those criminals to seek the root cause of the disconnect, as well as what can be done to bridge the gap [1]; on the other hand, it can standardize the law enforcement behavior of the police, reduce law enforcement disputes, and enhance the credibility of law enforcement, further consolidating the ruling foundation.

2. Analysis of the Current Status of Police Law Enforcement Training

2.1 Current Status of Police Law Enforcement Training

The current status of police law enforcement training mainly shows the following five characteristics:

2.1.1 In terms of training content.

First, some training content is not updated in time, which is difficult to keep up with the rapid changes in laws and regulations and the emergence of new types of crimes, leading to knowledge blind spots for the police in actual law enforcement. For example, in the fields of cybercrime and financial crime, the relevant law enforcement training content has not been able to cover the latest criminal methods and investigation methods in time. Second, there is more theoretical knowledge teaching, and the training for practical law enforcement scenarios, such as operational skills, adaptability, and communication skills, is

relatively insufficient. For example, training in how to quickly make the correct judgment and take effective measures in handling emergencies, and how to use appropriate language and methods to resolve contradictions when communicating with the public is not deep enough.

2.1.2 In terms of training methods.

First, the traditional centralized lecture model still dominates, still staying in the traditional "classroom teaching + final exam" model [2]. lacking interactivity and participation, and the police passively accept knowledge, which is difficult to truly internalize and apply. This method is often a one-way knowledge infusion, and the police lack opportunities to ask questions, discuss, and share experiences, which is difficult to remember, and there is often a phenomenon of "in one ear and out the other". Second, there are limited opportunities for simulation drills and practical training, which cannot fully exercise the law enforcement ability of the police in a situation close to reality. Although there are some simulation drills, the scene settings are not complex and diverse enough, and there is still a gap with the real law enforcement environment. Third, online training resources are not fully utilized, and the advantages of network platforms are not fully utilized to provide a rich and diverse range of online training courses that can be learned at any time. Fourth, there are fewer cross-regional and cross-departmental exchanges and discussions, and the police have difficulty learning and drawing on the advanced law enforcement experience and innovative practices of other regions and departments.

2.1.3 In terms of training teachers.

First, some training teachers themselves lack rich front-line law enforcement experience, and when teaching practical combat skills and strategies to deal with complex situations, there may be a disconnect or lag with reality. Second, the professional structure of the teacher team is not diversified enough to meet the training requirements of different law enforcement fields and business needs.

2.1.4 In terms of training effect evaluation.

The main problem is the lack of long-term tracking and feedback mechanism for training effects, which makes it difficult to accurately understand the situation of the police using the knowledge and skills learned in training in law enforcement work, and make improvements based on this.

2.1.5 In terms of the police themselves.

First, due to being too busy with work, some police participate in training with the attitude of taking the opportunity to "take a break" and "slow down", with low enthusiasm for learning and a phenomenon of perfunctory. Second, after the training, some police lack the awareness of continuously applying and consolidating the knowledge and skills learned, leading to a gradual weakening of the training effect.

3. Challenges in Law Enforcement Training Work under Practical Combat Background

3.1 The gap between Training Content and Actual Needs

3.1.1 The diversity and complexity of actual combat scenarios are difficult to fully cover.

In real law enforcement, Policeman must fulfill their legal duties with swift response in law enforcement activities, to prevent or stop certain behaviors [3]. Situations change rapidly and may involve the interweaving of multiple fields and factors. However, the current training content can only select some common and typical scenarios for simulation, and for those rare but possible extreme situations, such as large-scale mass incidents and terrorist attacks, it is difficult to fully cover in training.

3.1.2 The rapid update of laws and regulations and the lag of training content.

Laws and regulations are continuously revised and improved, and new judicial interpretations and policies are also introduced. However, the update speed of law enforcement training content often cannot keep up with the changes in the law, leading to the police possibly relying on outdated knowledge when enforcing the law, resulting in law enforcement errors.

3.1.3 Insufficient response to new technologies and methods in crime.

With the rapid development of technology, criminals are increasingly using high-tech means for illegal activities, such as cybercrime and fraud using artificial intelligence. However, the current law enforcement training lacks knowledge and skills in these emerging areas, and the police's understanding and response ability to new technology crimes are limited.

3.2 The Limitations of Training Methods

3.2.1 The authenticity of simulated actual combat training is limited.

Although simulated actual combat drills can restore law enforcement scenarios to a certain extent, there is still a gap compared with the real law enforcement environment. For example, the pressure, danger level, and uncertainty in the training are difficult to fully equivalent to the actual law enforcement situation, which may lead to the police being psychologically and behaviorally unadapted when facing actual combat.

3.2.2 Lack of collaborative training with other law enforcement departments.

In many actual law enforcement situations, it is necessary to cooperate with other law enforcement departments, such as fire control and urban management departments. However, the current training is mostly limited to the public security system and lacks cross-departmental collaborative training, leading to a lack of tacit cooperation between departments in actual work, affecting law enforcement effectiveness.

3.2.3 Over-reliance on traditional teaching methods.

Traditional classroom lectures and demonstrations have a certain role in imparting theoretical knowledge, but they are limited in cultivating the actual operation ability, adaptability, and decision-making ability of the police. This teaching method can easily lead the police to rely too much on fixed procedures and patterns in law enforcement, lacking the ability to innovate and flexibly respond.

3.3 Insufficient Resource Support

3.3.1 Lack of training venues and facilities.

High-quality practical combat training requires well-equipped venues and facilities, such as simulated streets, shooting ranges, and tactical training rooms. However, due to funding and venue restrictions, the law enforcement training venues and facilities in many areas are simple and cannot meet the needs of diversified training.

3.3.2 Insufficient investment in advanced training equipment and technology.

For example, the application of advanced technologies such as virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) in law enforcement training can greatly improve training effectiveness, but the introduction of these equipment and technologies requires a large amount of funding and technical support, which is difficult to widely apply in many areas at present.

3.3.3 Tense training funds.

Law enforcement training requires a lot of manpower, material resources, and financial resources, including hiring professional coaches, purchasing training equipment, and organizing actual combat drills. However, due to tight funding in some areas, the scale of training is reduced, the frequency is lowered, and the quality is reduced.

3.4 Individual Differences among Police Officers

3.4.1 Differences in age and physical fitness.

Police officers of different ages have differences in physical fitness, reaction speed, and learning ability. Young police officers may have advantages in physical fitness and accepting new knowledge, while older police officers may be more calm in dealing with complex situations based on rich experience. However, the current training methods often cannot fully take into account these differences, leading to some police officers not being able to give full play to their advantages in training, or feeling overwhelmed.

3.4.2 Differences in work experience and law enforcement background.

Some police officers have been working at the grassroots level for a long time and have accumulated rich practical experience; while some police officers mainly engage in logistics or management work and have relatively less law enforcement experience. This difference makes their starting point and needs in receiving law enforcement training different, but the training program often lacks enough personalized customization, affecting the training effect.

3.4.3 Differences in psychological endurance and stress response.

When facing pressure and danger, the psychological endurance and stress response of police officers are different. Some police officers may become nervous and anxious in high-intensity practical combat training, affecting the training effect and future law enforcement performance. At present, the training pays relatively little attention and guidance to the psychological aspects of the police.

4. Optimization Strategies for Practical Police Law Enforcement Training

In order to further strengthen the practical combat law enforcement training of the police, the following optimization strategies are proposed:

4.1 Objective Favorable Factors for Carrying out Practical Combat Police Law Enforcement Training

4.1.1 Technological progress.

The development of technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data analysis, and virtual reality provides new tools and methods for law enforcement training, which can improve the efficiency and quality of training. For example, through virtual reality technology, various law enforcement scenarios can be simulated, allowing students to conduct practical drills in a safe environment.

4.1.2 Policy support.

The country's emphasis on the standardization and specialization of law enforcement provides policy support and resource security for law enforcement training work. For example, the Ministry of Public Security has revised the "Regulations on the Training of People's Police in Public Security Organs", emphasizing the importance of training and putting forward specific requirements.

4.1.3 Public expectations.

With the increasing requirements of society for the rule of law and fairness and justice, the public's expectations for law enforcement quality and the quality of law enforcement personnel are also increasing, which provides momentum and direction for law enforcement training work.

4.2 Explore and Optimize the Law Enforcement Training Model that Meets the Current Public Security Practical Combat Needs

4.2.1 Build a modular curriculum system.

According to practical combat needs, divide the training content into several modules such as laws and regulations, police skills, psychological quality, and communication coordination, each with several sub-modules, forming a systematic curriculum system. Through modular teaching, police officers can choose their own learning path according to their own job characteristics and actual needs, improving the specificity and effectiveness of training.

4.2.2 Introduce situational simulation teaching method.

The police profession inherently carries high risks, and protecting one's own safety is a crucial principle that every police officer must always keep in mind [4]. On the basis of adhering to the strengthening of ideal belief and professional quality education, make full use of modern teaching methods such as virtual reality technology and simulation training equipment, construct highly simulated law enforcement scenarios, and let the police receive training in an environment close to actual combat, personally experience various complex situations in the law enforcement process, and improve the ability of the police to deal with emergencies and complex cases, assisting police officers in addressing issues such as procedural violations, difficulties in verbal communication, and improper use of force during actual law enforcement [5]. First, use VR/AR technology to construct highly realistic law enforcement simulation environments, allowing police officers to practice dealing with complex situations in virtual scenarios. Through VR helmets and AR glasses, police officers can experience various law enforcement scenarios immersively, such as crowd control, hostage crises, robbery cases, shooting incidents, etc., which should be adapted from real cases and have high authenticity. On the other hand, the simulation scenario should be dynamically changing. The simulated situation is not fixed but changes in real-time according to the reactions of the trained police officers. For example, in the simulated hostage rescue process, the suspect may suddenly change tactics, requiring the police to make rapid and accurate judgments; the second is decision-making training in the simulated environment. In the simulated scenario, the police need to quickly analyze the situation and make the right decisions, which requires a large amount of immediate decision-making ability training. The teaching teachers give corresponding feedback based on the decisions of the trained police officers, helping them understand the consequences of decisions; the third is skill training in the simulated environment. The issue of police officers generally lacking strong self-defense abilities and weak capabilities in the use of weapons during combat is prevalent [6]. On the one

hand, weapon use training, the trained police officers need to skillfully use various police equipment in the simulated scenario, such as pistols, batons, pepper spray, etc. Through training, clarify the timing, method, and force control of the use of police equipment to avoid unnecessary harm to suspects or innocents, while quickly controlling the suspect, and also protecting the police from being attacked and other injuries. Simulate real shooting environments and reaction speed requirements to improve the police's shooting accuracy and response ability. On the other hand, tactical cooperation, in team training, you can simulate multi-person cooperation scenarios, such as joint pursuit, hostage rescue, etc. The police need to learn to cooperate tacitly with teammates to complete tasks together in the simulation; the fourth is psychological training in the simulated environment, on the one hand, stress testing, can simulate high-pressure environments, such as time urgency, incomplete information, life threats, etc., to test the police's psychological quality and response ability under pressure. On the other hand, emotion management training, in the simulated scenario, can set up various sudden situations such as deliberate anger and pushing, to train the police to remain calm and rational. Through simulation training, help the police learn to manage emotions in tense situations and maintain calm judgment; the fifth is the simulated training of legal language, The ability of public security police officers to enforce the law on-site is a core competency that they should possess [7], legal language is the professional, standardized, and accurate language used by the police in the law enforcement process. It is not only the carrier of legal knowledge but also the embodiment of the police's professional quality. Law enforcement language, as an important medium for communication between public security police officers and the subjects of enforcement [8]. By strengthening the training of legal language, the police can more accurately convey legal information and communicate more effectively with the public, thereby maintaining the fairness and authority of law enforcement. Being able to observe, listen, and speak effectively can double the results with half the effort in law enforcement [9]. For example, in the simulated police scene, students need to operate according to the standardized law enforcement procedures, such as receiving police, going out on police, and inquiring. During the inquiry process, students need to use standardized law enforcement language for inquiry and recording, such as "What is your name?" "Please describe the situation at the time." etc. Through simulation drills, students can master these standardized law enforcement languages proficiently and flexibly apply them in actual law enforcement. In the case analysis of legal language training, for example, select a law enforcement case involving domestic violence for analysis. Students analyze whether the law enforcement language used by the police during the law enforcement process is standardized and accurate through listening to real law enforcement recordings or watching law enforcement videos. For example, whether the police used appropriate language to soothe the victim's emotions when inquiring about the victim; whether the rights and obligations of the suspect were clearly informed when summoning the suspect, etc. Through case analysis, students can more deeply understand the importance of legal language in the law enforcement process and learn how to use law enforcement language accurately and standardized in actual situations.

4.2.3 Strengthen the study of comprehensive quality and ability improvement knowledge.

First, study the knowledge of laws and regulations, accept systematic legal courses and the latest legal knowledge, ensure the legality and standardization of law enforcement behavior, and lay a solid foundation for law enforcement work; second, learn cultural sensitivity. Enhance the police's understanding and respect for people from different cultural backgrounds, reduce misunderstandings and conflicts caused by cultural differences. This includes learning the cultural customs, values, and communication methods of different ethnicities, religions, and other groups. Through lectures, group discussions, case analyses, and other methods, let the police understand and experience the characteristics of different cultures, and learn to adopt a more tolerant and understanding attitude in the law enforcement process; third, learn diversified communication skills. The police need to communicate effectively with people from various backgrounds during law enforcement, so they must master diversified

communication skills. This includes learning how to use appropriate language and attitudes to communicate with people from different cultural backgrounds, how to identify and deal with potential communication barriers, and how to establish trust and consensus.

4.3 Strengthen Cross-Departmental Practical Combat Drills

While emphasizing the improvement of individual abilities, it is necessary to focus on the combination of individual ability training and team ability training [10]. Regularly organize integrated, cross-police, and cross-regional joint practical combat training to simulate various emergencies and complex cases in real law enforcement scenarios, and test the team's law enforcement ability and collaboration level. Through practical combat drills, identify existing problems and deficiencies, summarize experiences and lessons in time, and continuously improve law enforcement processes and skill standards.

4.4 Establish a Diversified Training Platform

Make full use of modern information technology means such as the Internet and big data to establish a diversified training platform that combines online and offline. The online platform provides rich learning resources and tools, making it convenient for police officers to learn autonomously anytime and anywhere; the offline platform strengthens the interaction and practice operation between teachers and students through centralized teaching and practical drills. Through the construction of a diversified training platform, achieve the optimized allocation and sharing of training resources.

4.5 Improve the Training Effect Evaluation Mechanism

Establish a scientific and reasonable training effect evaluation mechanism, and use various methods such as questionnaire surveys, practical operation assessments, and case analyses to comprehensively evaluate the training effects of the police. Adjust the training content and methods in time according to the evaluation results to ensure that the training effects achieve the expected goals. At the same time, link the training effects with the performance assessment and promotion of the police, and stimulate the enthusiasm and initiative of the police to participate in training.

4.6 Broaden Horizons and Carry out Cross-Field Cooperation and Training

Cooperate with experts in the fields of military, security, and law to jointly develop law enforcement training courses and enhance the comprehensive response ability of the police. Promote exchanges and cooperation with international law enforcement agencies, learn and draw on advanced international law enforcement concepts and training methods, continuously improve and perfect law enforcement training work, adapt to the constantly changing practical combat needs, and enhance the level of law enforcement training in our country, to make greater contributions to the construction of a rule of law society and the safety of the people.

5. Conclusion

In summary, through the optimization of the police law enforcement training model mentioned above, the training has been further strengthened in terms of practicality, legality, skill development, and humanization. The aim is to enhance the overall law enforcement capabilities of the police through scientific and systematic training, ensuring the legality, rationality, and effectiveness of law enforcement activities. This approach also ensures the safety of both the police and the public, serves society and the public more effectively, and makes a significant contribution to building a harmonious society and improving the level of public security.

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