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EXPERIENCE OF THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES IN POLICE TRAINING

Police education in EU countries and police training in the United States have three-level structure, thanks to which interaction and integration are carried out with non-specific national educational systems.

Initial training of entrants for police service in educational centers, academies and other special educational institutions, as a rule, carried out by territorial police agencies. This level corresponds to full secondary education or secondary vocational education.

Multidisciplinary training of police officers of various specialties, Middle police management in departmental educational institutions or training centers under the leadership of central (territorial) Police departments. This level usually corresponds to the degree Bachelor's degree.

Training of management personnel of the police, senior and senior officers in police academies, training centers or other departmental educational institutions, as well as in general universities under special programs, which belong to police, legal, managerial, etc. specialization. The

minimum here is of course a bachelor's degree, and the maximum is a diploma Master's degree.

The three-level system of professional departmental education provides for gradual deepening knowledge, skills, skills in the promotion process and the need to immediately respond to changes in official activities. In parallel with the main levels of professional education, there is a wide multidisciplinary network of additional education or postgraduate education – advanced training, improvement and retraining of police officers personnel, which operates both on the basis of educational institutions and in the form of service training directly at the place of service. In addition to the possibility get a departmental education, more and more police officers are being sent or independently enter universities, institutes, colleges. Cases of hiring people who already have in the police have become more frequent one or even two higher educations [1].

In a number of EU countries, functioning under patronage is practiced law enforcement agencies of professionally oriented lyceums, colleges, courses, schools for young people who plan to serve in the police. In addition, they are held international and national conferences, seminars, short-term courses with various scientific and practical problems of police activity, at the end of which certificates are issued to the participants training [1].

Separate attention should be paid to theoretical training and tactical training training of police officers, which is the most extensive.

Theoretical preparation involves the study of a wide range of subjects range of subjects, including the basics of jurisprudence, forensic sciences, methods investigation of crimes and intelligence activities, technology conducting surveys and interrogations, criminology, forensic medicine, basics office management, etc. The theoretical part of training also includes study various types of crime, including organized and "white-collar" crime, investigation of drug crimes, as well as ethics, psychology, pedagogy and other social and behavioral sciences.

Tactical training of a police officer is aimed at quality performance his functional duties: self-defense tactics and tactics detention; special physical training; management tactics and tactics shooting Listeners receive

thorough training in conducting tactics and planning of special operations, agent work, engagement tactics to cooperation, covert and electronic surveillance, intelligence tactics, search tactics, personal inspection, etc. They go through a safety and survival program and program tactical actions in critical situations on motor vehicles [2].

Of course, the positive practice of police training cannot to implement recklessly and chaotically. Must be applied here a comprehensive approach that would take into account international standards, positive experience of foreign countries and domestic assets in this field. Under such an approach, the very principles on which the importance is acquired will be based on the police training system.

Based on the research of specialists and scientists, it is possible to formulate a proposal for the introduction and approval of domestic specific educational institutions a number of principles of law enforcement training, namely:

- patriotic upbringing of cadets, which will permeate the whole pedagogical process of departmental police training institutions;
- clear regulation of all actions of subjects of the pedagogical process (administration, teachers, instructors, cadets, etc.);
- powerful methodical support (primarily instructions, monuments, teaching aids, methodical materials);
- pragmatism, rationality, concreteness in education, which implies a clear understanding by both teachers and students of the necessary circle knowledge and skills that should be mastered in the shortest possible time. Everyone the graduate must know the place of his future service and position, and local authorities and police authorities to take direct part in recruitment and selection of candidates for training, in the management of the educational institution, its financing, drawing up training programs, determining the content of training;
- openness, transparency for the population of departmental activities police training institutions;
- professional orientation of education, which will reach a wide audience using practical exercises (role-playing games, practical classes, discussions, simulation, joint problem solving, use of "Alley Hogan");

- psychological comfort of learning ("feeling of security in the group"), which represents the benevolence of learning, strengthening self-belief, their capabilities;
- high intensity of classes with the simultaneous creation of appropriate one conditions for study and recreation;
- trust in cadets combined with a strict system of control acquired knowledge, skills and abilities;
- application of effective pedagogical technologies in educational and practical activities (remote, computer, open teaching).

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PROBLEM ASPECTS OF ENSURING THE RIGHTS, FREEDOMS AND LEGAL INTERESTS OF PERSONS DURING THE EXHUMITATION OF THE CORPSE

Such an investigative (search) action as exhumation of a corpse is carried out quite rarely today, because a modern category of cases, where the object of criminal proceedings is a human corpse is quite limited. However, sometimes the exhumation of a corpse is the most important stage, because without it it is impossible to investigate the entire criminal proceedings. It should be remembered that this investigative (search) action, in turn, differs from others by the presence of a special mechanism for combining the interests of the state with the interests of relatives and