

Список використаних джерел

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TRAINING THE POLICE OFFICERS IN UKRAINE

The Constitution of Ukraine determines that a person, his life and health, honor and dignity, integrity and safety are recognized in Ukraine as the highest social value. Human rights and freedoms and their guarantees determine the content and orientation of the state. The state is responsible to the person for its activities. The assertion and protection of human rights and freedoms is the main duty of the state (Article 3) [1]. In order to protect human rights and freedoms, there is a police force.

It should be noted that the training of police officers is a system of measures aimed at acquiring candidates for the rank of police officer with the skills and knowledge necessary for the performance of their official duties, as well as the acquisition of practical skills to improve the effectiveness of protecting and protecting the population against illegal encroachment[2].

In order for the police to perform their duties effectively in relation to the protection of the public, it must be well trained. According to Part 3 of Art. 13 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the police have such units as 1) criminal police; 2) patrol police; 3) pre-trial investigation bodies; 4) police protection; 5) special police; 6) special purpose police. Each sector has its own rights, responsibilities and powers, as well as different levels of training that are focused on the issues that these units will deal with. The current system for police education and training can be divided into 2 types: 1) full-time higher education on a public order at higher education institutions with specific training conditions that provide police training; 2) admission to the police for the first time, followed by the initial professional training. There are also types of police professional training, such as postgraduate education and job training, but they are different in that they apply to police officers who have initial training.

Initial training for patrol officers lasts from 6 months to a year where they acquire basic skills and knowledge of policing. The same training is also provided for those who have a law degree and want to become a police officer [3].

It should be said that effective police training should consist of several components: 1) physical, tactical and fire training; 2) knowledge of the legal framework of police activity; 3) psychological training.

Speaking of physical training, for those who intend to study in institutions of higher education, with specific training conditions for police training, there are a number of entrance physical tests, as well as throughout the training they train and make standards. At the same time, police officers are trained in the skills of owning weapons and in the tactics of acting in the exercise of their official authority. Currently, the police officer's physical capabilities are tested in four ways: 1) flexing and extending the arms in the resting position; 2) complex strength training for men; 3) running 100 meters; 4) run 1000 meters. This is governed by the decree of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine "On approval of the Regulation on the organization of checking the level of physical fitness of candidates for entry into the service of the National Police of Ukraine" of February 9, 2016 No. 90 [4]. Tactical training trains police officers on optimal, effective and, as far as possible, safe actions in the performance of their powers, in particular when applying police measures. Fire training provides practical and theoretical skills for owning and using weapons in extreme and non-extreme situations.

Another part of police training is knowledge of the legal framework, which is related to the performance of police powers. Higher education institutions with specific training conditions that prepare police officers create curricula that help cadets gain knowledge, better assimilate them, and model their application situations, taking into account specific legal rules governing certain situations.

The last part of police training is psychological training. It can be divided into two areas: 1) the development of the personality of the police officer, assistance in overcoming personal psychological problems, and 2) the provision of psychological competence (in order for the police to know psychologically the characteristics of different categories of persons). According to O. M. Tsilmak, "psychological competence is very important in the system of types of competencies, because it provides socially adequate, professionally important forms and strategies of police behavior" [5, 126 p.].

Therefore, it can be concluded that the training of a police officer in Ukraine on the basis of higher education constitutes a structure of activities aimed at providing theoretical and practical skills for the effective implementation of the powers conferred on the police. Both traditional

teaching methods and those used in more developed countries are involved in the preparation.

Список використаних джерел

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THE UK EXPERIENCE IN THE PREVENTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME

Some conclusions can be drawn from the UK's crime prevention policy, given the current analysis of the state of crime in this country. The UK Police can be called the main subject of crime prevention. It is not just a repressive function related to the detention of criminals, crime detection, but also implementation of social services and information activities aimed the increasing public confidence to law enforcement and expansion of participation of the first in crime prevention activities. It calls for a continuous improvement in the work of the police through reform. The purpose of modern reform of the UK police is consistent and inclusive changes locally and nationally, reducing crime, increasing professionalism