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EDUCATIONAL WORK DURING THE POLICE TRAINING IN UKRAINE

For several years now, a new law enforcement body has been operating on the territory of Ukraine - the National Police - whose tasks are to provide police services in the areas of ensuring public safety and order; protection of human rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state; combating crime; provision of services and assistance to persons who need it for personal, economic, social reasons or as a result of emergency situations. The activities of the employees of the National Police are always carried out in typical and extreme conditions related to the detention of criminals, the use of weapons, ensuring public safety and order during natural disasters and emergency situations, which places high demands on the professional training of police officers, their official and psychological readiness [1].

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, by Order No. 50 dated January 26, 2016, approved the Regulation on the organization of official training of the National Police of Ukraine, which determined the procedure for planning, conducting and recording classes, and monitoring the knowledge, skills and abilities of junior, middle and senior members of the National Police of Ukraine.

In the Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education" dated July 1, 2014, one of the main tasks of a higher educational institution defines the formation of personality through patriotic, legal, ecological education, the establishment of moral values, social activity, civic position and responsibility, healthy lifestyle in the participants of the educational process, the ability to think freely and self-organize in modern conditions [2].

Today, a large, diverse and multifaceted experience of training personnel for police services has been accumulated outside the borders of Ukraine. The organization of activities to ensure law and order, public safety, fight against crime in all its manifestations in each country has its own specifics and features. In accordance with the structure, tasks, and legal regulation of internal affairs bodies, national personnel training systems are being built in different countries.

It is clear that a comprehensive and comprehensive coverage of the problems of the organization and training of police officers in different countries requires a special comprehensive study, the use of large amounts of information of a general legal, departmental normative, organizational, factual (operational service, statistical, methodological, etc.) nature.

The principles of building personnel training systems in developed democratic foreign countries in their essence correspond to their typological features common to all these states, analyzed by the authors on the basis of the authors' personal acquaintance with the experience of the police of a number of foreign countries.

It is clear that the positive practice of training police officers cannot be implemented thoughtlessly and haphazardly. A comprehensive approach should be applied here, which would take into account international standards, positive experience of foreign countries and domestic assets in this field. With such an approach, the very principles on which the police training system will be based become important.

One should agree with the correct opinion of L.O. Belova about the fact that education excludes spiritual and moral component and focuses only on the transfer of the maximum amount of knowledge and mastering of technologies, does not ensure the professional success of a specialist and inevitably causes a crisis of socio-cultural and personal identity. Education is more effective only to the extent that it manages to awaken the human in a person (his spirituality, will to self-building, self-construction, interest in self-knowledge and self-determination [3 p. 2].

As rightly pointed out by V.M. Dzyuba, studies of the activities of university graduates testify "about a significant aggravation of the contradiction between the objective requirements of society for the officer's personality, which should be focused on improving professional skills, spiritual and moral, patriotic self-improvement, and the real direction of value orientations of cadets and young officers" [4 p. 1].

And it should also be added that the process of improving the professional training and service training of police officers is not instantaneous and requires further scientific and expert research and discussion, regulatory refinement.

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FEATURES OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S POLICE ORGANIZATIONS IN UKRAINE

At the current stage of society's development, gender equality discrimination, which primarily concerns the distribution of responsibilities between men and women, is not relevant. It is outdated to think that women's roles are only housekeeper, teacher, cleaner, and men's - protector, manager, military serviceman, etc.

Gender stereotypes do not always correspond to the aspirations and capabilities of real men and women, acting in contradiction with them.

Beginning with the end of the 19th century, the history of women's careers in internal affairs bodies becomes an indicative chronicle of changes in the attitude of the pen. society to the professional opportunities of women and spheres of realization of their creative potential [1, p. 7].

At the same time, it is impossible not to emphasize the main problems that appear with the increase in the number of women in the Armed Forces of Ukraine: lack of proper awareness by society of the importance of the issue of gender equality, even in the presence of adequate international and national legal support; ineffectiveness of the state policy of gender equality implementation, lack of sufficient political will; lack of a sufficient number of specialists familiar with gender issues, etc.