

громадянами його положень. За умови дотримання цих умов є можливість встати на шлях розв'язання мовного питання та укріпити національну безпеку.

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**PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF POLICE ACTIVITY: EXPERIENCE  
LEADING FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

The work of police officers has traditionally been complex types of professional activity, it is accompanied by significant psychophysiological and physical stress, many risk factors for their life and health, characterized by a high

level of stress, the need to counter the criminalized environment, to take measures physical impact, weapons, special means, etc. Studies by foreign authors suggest that being exposed to stress thousands of police officers seek help from psychologists. INworldwide problems of psychological support of operational and service policing is an important area of efficiency functioning of this law enforcement body.

Ukraine is no exception, after all The National Police of Ukraine is a new law enforcement body that has to gain own experience of psychological support, therefore useful experience of our foreign colleagues, is more relevant today than ever. In most foreign countries, including the United States, Canada, Germany, France, Spain, the system of psychological support of police activities is a complex organizational-psychological and psychological-legal measures aimed at creation of optimal conditions for operational and service activities of employees, satisfaction of the population with the work of the police and the police themselves – their own activities.

The main tasks facing the psychological services ensuring the policing of the above countries are: implementation professional and psychological selection of candidates for police service and determination their psychological readiness for law enforcement activities; psychological training police officers to perform their duties; creating favorable conditions for operational and service activities of police officers, which would neutralize the impact negative occupational factors, comprehensive mental health care workers, solving the problem of emotional burnout, ability development successfully counteract stress, conflict and other occupational risk factors, which includes psychoprophylactic work with staff, psychological support of professional activity and provision of psychological assistance to police officers.

At the same time, attention is paid not only to the personal qualities that were identified at the initial stage of selection and during training, but also accumulated during police career professional qualities and habits, which avoids professional deformation and reduce suicide rates among police officers. Therefore, there is a need constantly provide psychological assistance to police, not only during being at work, in the premises of police stations, but also for them outside. Operational teams work day and night; psychologists help police officers to overcome post-traumatic situations caused by aggression the offender, conflict with the leader, or death or suicide colleagues. If a psychologist feels that a person is suicidal, he warns about it is the management and the doctor who take it under their control. Very important and delicate, in this situation, is the question of its disarmament, because they take away as if part of his profession.

Specialists compile a psychological portrait of each police officer and identify their weaknesses to maintain a stable emotional state; control is carried out throughout the service constantly. But with help psychologists are asked not only about professional activities, but also when complicating the situation in the family or in the service team. Psychological services policing is not just about mental

health the policeman himself, but also the atmosphere in his family. Psychological service it is assumed that a person is hiding behind the form, certificate, and token number with its life story, problems, troubles and joys, plans, recurrent injuries.

Often psychologists themselves take the initiative, go on contacts, including informal ones, especially with department heads, are checked sites that conduct conversations. If their appeals are rejected, they leave their telephones. Psychological training of police officers is carried out throughout services, at different levels. At the initial stage it is characterized by: development in police professionally significant qualities – attention, observation, memory; training to communicate with the population, colleagues (including other services), with mass media; learning the ability to relieve stress that is negative affects well-being and health. Management counseling includes psychological training management of the police, the development of the ability to manage and solve more complex problems with understanding socio-psychological dependencies and influences, coordinate the actions of employees, organize the population to resolve legal issues problems and crime detection.

To improve relationships with citizens, psychological training is aimed at acquiring skills that should help the police officer Avoid Conflicts in Communication or Behave Properly conflict situations. Police officers are taught to establish contacts with various people population groups, children, women, and representatives of different nationalities. Psychological support of operational and service activities includes: direct participation and assistance in resolving operational and service tasks; psychological support and negotiation in the situation hostage-taking and the threat of terrorist acts; development of psychological portraits from a wide range of professional tasks; implementation of investigative hypnosis under time of investigation of crimes; conducting psychological examinations related to suicide, prognosis of family homicides, study of the reasons for use drugs; study and evaluation of the effectiveness of psychological testing in selection personnel in the police, analysis of the effectiveness of training programs in the preparation and advanced training of police officers.

Summing up, we can emphasize that the experience of psychologists is developed foreign countries indicates an increasing attention to the study of psychological factors of efficiency of work of police, creation of conditions for preservation of physical and psychological health of staff, psychological support of work police, and Ukraine is no exception. In order to increase efficiency activities of units of the National Police of Ukraine, in accordance with the above order, special professional and psychological support will be provided professional activity of police officers, aimed at effective professional psychological selection of candidates for police service, determination of their psychological readiness for law enforcement, psychological training of police officers performing their duties, conducting psychoprophylactic work, providing police psychological assistance and implementation of police activities modern psychological technologies.

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### JOURNALISM AND PUBLIC ORDER: SERVING DEMOCRACY

Obstacles to fostering freedom of expression include tensions and sometimes confrontational interactions between security forces and journalists. One of the major sources of tension occurs when journalists are trying to access information. For instance, the police can doubt the legitimacy of journalists' sources, whereas journalists often find the information from the police limited or not delivered in time for their deadline. There is a discrepancy between journalists' need for information and the ability of security forces to provide them with the necessary kind of information and authorisation.

Any measures the State takes, which limit freedom of expression, either directly or indirectly, are prima facie interferences with this right. In some cases, it is legitimate for States to prohibit certain acts as inciting others to crime or exposing others' private lives, which are founded on a strict test established in international law. This threepart test indicates that restricting freedom of expression must: be provided by law; pursue a legitimate aim; and be necessary and proportionate.

It is important for security forces to know the international norms on freedom of expression, because it defines the ways in which they must treat journalists and citizens' right to freedom of expression. In effect, security forces may act in ways which limit freedom of expression – for example by refusing to let journalists enter premises where a crime is being investigated – but they may only do so where they act in accordance with a clear law that permits them to do so.

During the UNESCO programmes where security forces and journalists exchange their experiences, they often find their jobs have many aspects in common. They both work long hours, have little time to spend with their partners and families and experience high levels of psychological pressure. They also often work in high-risk situations, where mistakes are at the expense of the public, and both professions are regularly subjected to criticism by the public. These shared working circumstances cultivate empathy and can serve as a foundation for establishing a good working relationship.