

Водяник Я.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник Л. М.**

NEW METHODS OF POLICE TRAINING AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN POLICE FORCE

A police officer is a government employee who protects lives and property, enforces law and order in communities and investigates crimes. Practically, is one of the most difficult profession, which require a thorough preparation and training.

Training is an essential and was always problematic, citing such factors as international terrorism, evolving technologies, rising immigration, changing laws, new appreciation of cultural mores and a growing mental health crisis. They are need always to develop their skill and knowledge ,getting a higher level of education, introducing extensive and ongoing training in specific disciplines to effectively deal with these issues.

New generation candidates are often linked to their phones and electronic devices for communication and access to applications that help them in everyday living. We have made strides over the years to blend gamification into training with training simulators, virtual reality and other technology-based systems [1].

The virtual reality simulator effectively allows officers to virtually train for thousands of potentially threatening situations in a safe and controlled environment that is not often provided to police agencies due to a lack of funding and unrealistic reenactment abilities. With the simulator, officers are able to encounter scenarios that convey differences in body language and non-verbal cues that are imperative in increasing officer's abilities to make rational decisions and progress through a disturbance without using deadly forces against suspects and civilians. The simulation also offers a 360 degree with peripheral vision to ensure that the training reflects real-life as much as possible without putting anyone in harm's way.

Another standard method of training is live instruction, which can take place in many forms. Often there is a classroom component, but it can also involve roleplay in an outdoor setting or on a shooting range to provide a first-hand learning experience.

Although there are many schools of thought on what method works best, it's clear that officers need to practice and test on their skills to make sure they are adequately prepared for the field.

It used to be that almost all classes were offsite and mileage and lunch had to be reimbursed, classes had to be paid for, and the street still had to be covered. The somewhat recent concept of online computer training allows officers to complete specific mandatory governmental requirements when there is downtime during a shift. However, many police

agencies find there is little true downtime, so particular assignments to the computer workstation may be necessary to complete the training.

Usually, these online classes are programmed for individual use and learning. It is impractical or impossible for several officers to watch them at the same time. One key advantage of these online seminars is that they can cover annual certifications and mandatory governmental programs (such as bloodborne pathogens, hazmat and domestic violence). Instead of teaching these requirements during live training days, the online training frees up more time for hands-on and more personalized training [2].

Many law enforcement agencies are now using next-generation robotic cameras to deliver visual and audio surveillance of potential crime scenes that may be too dangerous or too hard for officers to reach. Some of these devices are even “throwable” (up to 120 feet and capable of withstanding repeated 30-foot drops) — powered by an electric motor and equipped with high-tech wheels that enable them to move, climb and explore even the most challenging spaces while being operated wirelessly by a trained officer. Automaker Ford has filed a patent for a self-driving police car equipped with artificial intelligence. These high-tech cruisers are designed to catch violators of traffic laws or impaired drivers by transmitting information to human officers or carrying an optional passenger officer who could make arrests [3].

Machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI) play a direct role in helping law enforcement to organize, store and manage information in a way that helps them prevent crime. Law enforcement agencies often use databases filled with information about individuals, including background and criminal history. With artificial intelligence, law enforcement agencies can make strategic connections using these databases to improve investigations [4].

While house arrest has been around for decades, the technology used to monitor these systems has changed dramatically over time. When a criminal is prosecuted for a minor offense, the use of electronic monitoring systems allows them to receive a suitable punishment while remaining at home. Modern electronic monitoring systems subject these individuals to constant surveillance using GPS monitoring, visual and audio recording and other technologies.

Список використаних джерел

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Войтенко К.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Гіпська Т.П.**

AUTHORITIES GRANTED TO POLICE OFFICERS DURING THE EFFECT OF MARTIAL STATE

The introduction of martial law due to Russia's attack on Ukraine changed the life and activities of all sections of the country's population and institutions. The Armed Forces of Ukraine, as well as law enforcement agencies of Ukraine, received new powers. Thus, amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" entered into force, which provide for the expansion of the powers of police officers [3].

Upon written request, the police receives free of charge information from state bodies, local self-government bodies, state-owned legal entities, necessary for the performance of police tasks and powers, including regarding prisoners of war. Responses to requests must be received within three days. Also, the police get the right to escort those detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment; and - the right to detain persons detained for criminal or administrative offenses in isolation cells. A preventive measure in the form of detention will be applied to them.

During martial law, a police officer performing official duties in civilian clothes is allowed to act in the absence of a badge, when its presence prevents the implementation of operative-search activities, covert investigative (search) actions, the performance of tasks under the conditions of the secrecy regime, or the implementation measures to ensure the safety of persons participating in criminal proceedings, as well as special measures to ensure the safety of court and law enforcement officials and their close relatives, or during the exercise of police powers during martial law.

The police are allowed to use the following technical devices during wartime:

- 1) unmanned aerial vehicles and special technical means of countering their use.
- 2) technical devices and technical means for detecting radiation, chemical, biological and nuclear threats.
- 3) photo and video equipment, including equipment that works in automatic mode, technical devices and technical means for detecting or recording offenses. The police are