

8. Lopaeva O. M. Psychological training of cadets to perform shooting exercises with firearms in fire training classes at the Academy of Customs Service of Ukraine. News from the good science-2009: between. born Scientific-practical Conf. Bulgaria, Sofia. May 17-25, 2009. Vol. 15. Pp. 45-50.

9. Bohatyrova O., Bohatyrov A. Legal basis for preventing deformation of personnel of custodial settings. Scientific journal Philosophy, Economics and Law Review. Vol. 1 (1), 2021. Pp.117-124.

Submitted: 21.11.2021

**Віталій ПОКАЙЧУК, Євген ГІДЕНКО, Кіра ЩЕРБИНА
ПРОБЛЕМИ ВИКОРИСТАННЯ СПЕЦЗАХОДІВ
ПІД ЧАС АДМІНІСТРАТИВНОГО АРЕШТУ**

Анотація. Розглянуто адміністративно-правове забезпечення застосування спеціальних засобів при адміністративному затриманні, виокремлено наявні проблеми та окреслено шляхи їх вирішення. З іншого боку, велика кількість країн вдається до адміністративного затримання нелегальних мігрантів у зв'язку з порушеннями імміграційного законодавства та правил, у тому числі перебування після закінчення терміну дії дозволу, відсутність посвідчення особи, документи, використання чужих проїзних документів, невіїзд за межі країни після закінчення встановленого терміну тощо. Метою адміністративного затримання є гарантувати можливість застосування іншого заходу, такого як депортація чи видворення. Іноді адміністративне затримання допускається також з мотивів громадської безпеки та громадського порядку, зокрема.

Метою цієї статті є детально розглянути правову базу, з якою має відповідати позбавлення волі мігрантів, зокрема, що стосується фундаментального принципу міжнародного права, що ніхто не повинен бути підданий свавільному затриманню. Міжнародні норми, принципи та стандарти прав людини визначають зміст цього принципу. Такі норми, принципи та стандарти застосовуються до всіх осіб, включаючи мігрантів та шукачів притулку, а також до кримінальних та адміністративних процесів.

Ключові слова: адміністративне затримання, спеціальні засоби, засоби обмеження рухомості, протокол про адміністративне затримання.

UDC 796.052

DOI 10.31733/2078-3566-2021-5-81-85



**Oleksandr
ZHURAVEL[©]**

Senior Lecturer
(Dnipropetrovsk State
University of Internal
Affairs, Dnipro,
Ukraine)



**Vlada
GLUSHACHENKO[©]**

Cadet
(Dnipropetrovsk
State University of
Internal Affairs,
Dnipro, Ukraine)

**SOME ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE METHODS OF TEACHING SPECIAL
PHYSICAL TRAINING IN THE ASPECT OF REFORMING THE LAW
ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM IN UKRAINE**

Abstract. The article attempts to discuss the problems of reforming the law enforcement system of Ukraine as a prerequisite for professional training of future police officers. The relevance of interactive methods of teaching the discipline "Special Physical Training". Updating knowledge about practical policing in the training process. In the context of reforming the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, great importance is attached to various aspects of training future police officers. As an organizational and legal, socio-economic and regulatory framework for regulating the police training system. Scientists do not overlook such issues as the problems of professional training of future police

© O. Zhuravel, 2021

ORCID iD: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6830-150X>

k_sfp@dduvs.in.ua

© V. Glushachenko, 2021

vladaglusacegko@gmail.com

officers. Today there are quite high requirements for the training of future employees of the National Police. The purpose of this article is: to explore methods for improving special physical training, taking into account the reform of the law enforcement system in Ukraine.

Keywords: *reform, law enforcement system, professional training, interactive methods, search, special physical training.*

Relevance of the study. In the context of reforming the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, great importance is attached to various aspects of training future police officers. As an organizational and legal, socio-economic and regulatory framework for regulating the police training system. Scientists do not overlook such issues as the problems of professional training of future police officers. Today there are quite high requirements for the training of future employees of the National Police.

Recent publications review. In the scientific activity of the civil process, problematic issues and gaps in the field of physical training of police officers are effectively investigated. The theoretical basis of this study were – educational literature and scientific works: O. Koristina, O. Pometun, A. Pirozhenko, others [1-8].

The article's objective is to explore methods for improving special physical training, taking into account the reform of the law enforcement system in Ukraine.

Discussion. In recent years, the issue of training future police officers has been repeatedly discussed. And first of all, do they need a bachelor's degree or is it enough to get initial training for a few months. Regardless of the term of training of future police officers, one of the priority areas of training of future police officers is the formation of professional skills. In contrast to the first group of patrolmen, who underwent initial training for 2.5-3 months, admitted that this period was too short. So far, the process of initial training of a patrol officer lasts about 6 months. As a result, given the contribution of the Free Economic Zone with specific training conditions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in the training of patrols, given the shortage of police units that arose after certification, the attitude to higher education institutions with specific training conditions of the national education system. Ukraine is owned by the national law enforcement system on the basis of legal education curricula and a bachelor's degree and is not a disadvantage [1].

And it's hard to disagree with that. Thus, taking into account the shortcomings of professional training of police officers gave grounds to argue that the educational process in higher education institutions with specific training conditions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs needs to change. In November 2016, the Concept of Educational Reform was approved by the order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine № 1252 by the order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine № 1252. The purpose of this Concept is to create a scientifically sound methodological basis for innovative development of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, to improve the educational process, to ensure close connection between science and practice, to modernize the training of skilled workers with deep theoretical knowledge and practical skills. This, in turn, should enable police officers to fulfill their responsibilities for the protection of public safety and order, the fight against crime and respect for the rights, freedoms and interests of citizens [2].

Training in higher education institutions with special training conditions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs will be carried out according to the curricula of junior bachelors, which provides for a period of study – 1.5 years (minimum program size – 90 credits), candidates for higher education. education "bachelor". "provides a training period of 3-4 years (minimum program size – 180 credits) and a master's degree training period – 1-1.5 years (minimum program volume – 60-90 credits), as well as training of scientific and pedagogical workers scientific degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science with the appointment of scientific and scientific-pedagogical employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

At the same time, reforms in the police training system require changes in the approaches and standards of the educational process in higher education institutions with specific training conditions, in particular in special physical training. New standards of departmental education require emphasis on conducting classes using interactive teaching methods. Today, interactive teaching methods are the most effective and suitable for the introduction of knowledge and skills of research and teaching staff in the educational process in higher education institutions with specific training conditions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Their application in the educational process in the discipline of "Special physical training" embodies an effective combination of practical skills. The advantage of using

interactive teaching methods in the learning process is that they are based on the active interaction of participants in the practical lesson. The main attention in the implementation of the methodology is paid to the interaction of all applicants for higher education with each other. This approach allows you to interest and activate the maximum number of participants in the educational process. Also, one of the advantages is that more time allows you to keep your attention during the learning process. Also, interactive teaching methods allow you to turn from uninteresting and passive learning activities into a dynamic and lively practice of performing situational tasks. This technique allows not only to ensure the interaction of cadets with the teacher, but also to actively cooperate within the group, i.e. between the participants of the situational task. The main feature of interactive learning is the dialogue between the mentor and the listener [3; 4].

One form of interactive teaching method is search. In essence, this is a competition based on the consistent performance of teams or individual participants of pre-prepared tasks. During the game, teams solve logical problems, search the area, build optimal routes, look for appropriate solutions and advice. Only after solving the next task the team (participant) has the opportunity to move on to the next.

The police search helps to model different practical situations and create conditions for integrated use, improve general and professional qualities, increase the level of competence and encourage coordinated teamwork. The introduction of police quests also contributes to the practical component of higher education, the acquisition of skills to adapt to standard and non-standard tasks, the disclosure of their creative thinking and approach, which are prerequisites for successful practice. The effectiveness of the use of such pedagogical technologies is also based on the application of an individual approach to the formation of professional competencies of the future employee of the National Police of Ukraine.

The urgency of today is to conduct practical classes in the form of police search in higher educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which is an effective tool for consolidating theoretical knowledge and developing practical skills needed for cadets further professional activity [5].

One of the important areas of training future police officers is the acquisition of practical skills in the use of police coercive measures [6]. Special physical training as a discipline is multicomponent and requires constant improvement of teaching methods. To date, although high school graduates are selected to determine their level of physical fitness, this figure is generally not improving every year. Therefore, when teaching the discipline "Special Physical Training" attention should be paid to improving the level of physical fitness of higher education institutions. Therefore, in our opinion, the proportional use of different methods is part of the educational process of special physical training.

Also, one of the new approaches to the introduction of the practical component in the educational processes of higher education institutions is that every research and teaching staff with a special title must serve in the territorial police. Thus, in accordance with the order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated 01.12.2017 № 981 "For the practical component in the training of specialists for the National Police of Ukraine" researchers and teachers with special ranks are in professional positions in territorial police departments. This allows you to update practical skills and knowledge during the service. During the work in the position, knowledge is updated for the practical activities of the police in the main areas of work [7].

The use of acquired practical experience in order to improve the quality of practical training of higher education institutions (police) is considered appropriate for the implementation of the following points:

- when compiling work programs for special physical training, it is proposed to take into account the specifics of training of future graduates.
- then, studying these disciplines, to focus on working out technical actions in a pair with the partner, questions of tactics of covering of the partner, etc.
- therefore, the emphasis should be on the acquisition of skills of individual action, assessment of the situation, use of improvised means, etc.
- conducting special physical training classes with the maximum proximity to real non-standard events, cases that may occur directly during the performance of police duties, namely: practical classes in the form of police investigation, taking into account the psychological stability of higher education.
- to pay more time and attention to conducting special outdoor physical education classes in order to model the behavior of future police officers in conditions as close as

possible to real events.

- to dwell in more detail on the study and practice of the technique of striking and protection against shocks of varying complexity.

- to practice the use of methods of keeping indoors

- pay special attention to the correct construction of the behavior of police officers when communicating with suspects indoors and on the street.

- in addition to paying attention to the actions of police officers regarding threats to offenders by improvised means, namely: protection from being hit with a stick, kitchen tools, stone, brick.

- to motivate cadets to work more actively to improve their own level of physical fitness, to cultivate a love of physical culture and sports, because in the future it will allow them to withstand mental and physical stress without reducing the effectiveness of professional activities, as well as master physical activity skills

- given that public order usually involves personnel from all units (especially young people), it is necessary to focus on the development of skills to perform such duties (especially communication skills, patrol tactics during mass events, choosing a continuum of force if necessary), detention the offender with a large crowd, etc.) [8, 9].

Conclusions. Based on the fact that the study of techniques, acquaintance with tactical actions and acquisition of practical skills of their application is carried out at the basic level during training in higher education institutions with specific training conditions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, these proposals can be implemented only with sufficient hours, at least 4 hours . per week in such a discipline as special physical training.

Conflict of Interest and other Ethics Statements

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Koristin O. E. Professional education of a police officer: in which direction to move. URL: <http://politrada.org/news/profes-yna-osv-ta-pol-tseyskogo-v-yakomunapryamku-rukhatis/>.

2. On approval of the Concept of education reform in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine: Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated 25.11.2016 № 1252 : URL: <http://consultant.parus.ua/?doc=0AMQ2E07D1>.

3. Pometun O. I., Pirozhenko A. V. Modern lesson. Interactive learning technologies: scientific method. way. Kyiv: ASK, 2004. 192 p.

4. Interactive methods in teaching the discipline "Tactical and special training": Lviv Department of Internal Affairs, 2018. 111 p.

5. On the use of methodological recommendations for conducting a police quest: order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated 12.10.2018 № 22 / 2-5178.

6. Fundamentals of professional training of police officers: Lviv Department of Internal Affairs, 2018. 297 p.

7. Training of police officers in the conditions of reforming the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine: coll. materials / Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Kharkiv. nat. University of Internal Affairs Affairs, Dept. special phys. training. Kharkiv: KhNUVS, 2017. 376 p.

8. Holovina O., Kamenova D. Critical and logical thinking formation as the educational competence in the modern training system for lawyers. Scientific journal Philosophy, Economics and Law Review. Vol. 1. No.2. 2021. Pp. 23-35.

Submitted: 25.11.2021

Олександр ЖУРАВЕЛЬ, Влада ГЛУШАЧЕНКО
ДЕЯКІ ПИТАННЯ УДОСКОНАЛЕННЯ МЕТОДИКИ НАВЧАННЯ
СПЕЦІАЛЬНОЇ ФІЗИЧНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ В АСПЕКТІ РЕФОРМУВАННЯ
ПРАВООХОРОНОЇ СИСТЕМИ В УКРАЇНІ

Анотація. У статті здійснено спробу обговорення проблем реформування правоохоронної системи України як передумови професійної підготовки майбутніх поліцейських. Актуальність інтерактивної методики викладання дисципліни «Спеціальна фізична підготовка». Актуалізація знань про практичну поліцейську діяльність у процесі навчання.

Метою даної статті є дослідження методів, щодо вдосконалення спеціальної фізичної підготовки, враховуючи реформування правоохоронної системи в Україні. У контексті реформування системи МВС України велике значення надається різним аспектам підготовки майбутніх поліцейських. Як організаційно-правова, соціально-економічна та нормативна база регулювання системи підготовки поліцейських. Не оминають науковці й такі питання, як проблеми професійної підготовки майбутніх поліцейських. Сьогодні є досить високі вимоги до підготовки майбутніх працівників Національної поліції.

Ключові слова: реформа, правоохоронна система, професійне навчання, інтерактивні методи, пошук, спеціальна фізична підготовка.