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Abstract

The article deals with the problem of improving of methodological work with teachers of higher education institutions with specific educational conditions, experience of pedagogical activity of which does not exceed three years. The experience of organizing of methodological work with young teachers in the Donetsk Law Institute of the Ministry of internal affairs of Ukraine in the School for improving pedagogical skills is highlighted. In particular, it is noted that training at the School is carried out by organizing, practical and seminar classes with a total volume of 120 hours. The standard plan consists of three content modules: «Theory and practice of teaching and upbringing in higher education school», «Information and communication technologies in education», «Psychological aspects of teaching».

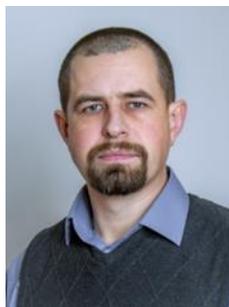
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**Andrii
KRASNOSHCHOK**[©]
Assistant Professor



**Dmytro
DIKHTIAR**[©]
Teacher

*(Donetsk Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine,
Kryvyi Rih, Ukraine)*

PECULIARITIES OF TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS FOR PERFORMANCE OF OFFICIAL DUTIES IN EXTREME CONDITIONS

Андрій Краснощок, Дмитро Діхтяр. ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПІДГОТОВКИ ПОЛІЦЕЙСЬКИХ ДО ВИКОНАННЯ СЛУЖБОВИХ ОБОВ'ЯЗКІВ В ЕКСТРЕМАЛЬНИХ УМОВАХ. Професійна діяльність поліцейських відбувається у напружених, конфліктних ситуаціях, загрозових для життя обставинах. Це вимагає від правоохоронців відповідальної підготовки до дій у нестандартних ситуаціях, володіння навичками швидкої орієнтації та прийняття оптимального тактичного рішення щодо вибору алгоритму дій у різних обставинах.

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ORCID iD: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8254-2898>
krasnoshchok2017@gmail.com

© Dikhtiar D. Yu., 2021

ORCID iD: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5952-6563>
dmytro18wp@gmail.com

Стаття присвячена проблематиці професійної підготовки майбутніх поліцейських взагалі, та підготовки до виконання професійних обов'язків в екстремальних умовах зокрема.

Розкрито особливості підготовки майбутніх поліцейських в сучасних умовах. Е статті досліджується вплив екстремальних ситуацій на здатність працівників поліції виконувати свої професійні обов'язки.

За даними наукових джерел, висновків, зроблених на підставі аналізу практичного досвіду фахівців правоохоронних органів, лише 12–15 % особового складу зберігає здатність розумно діяти в екстремальних умовах, 75 % – тимчасово втрачає її, 10–12 % – втрачає на тривалий час.

Професійну активність у службовій діяльності зазвичай виявляє не більше ніж 20 % працівників, ще 20 % – приречені на професійні психологічні травми.

Під час здійснення правоохоронної діяльності в тривалих екстремальних умовах у близько 30 % особового складу тією чи іншою мірою спостерігаються такі негативні явища, як ослаблення самодисципліни та зниження психологічного й морального контролю за своєю поведінкою, що виявляється у розв'язності, вульгарності, зневажанні нормами службової етики, субординації, а також озлобленості, немотивованій грубості та надмірному пияцтві.

Екстремальність у правоохоронній діяльності вимагає від майбутніх працівників поліції відповідної підготовленості до дій у нестандартних ситуаціях.

Ключові слова: *правова держава, професійна діяльність, алгоритм дій, екстремальна ситуація, професійна підготовка.*

Relevance of the study. The nature of the tasks that national police officers have to solve in the context of socio-economic reforms and the transformation of Ukraine as a state governed by the rule of law places high demands on the professional training of future police officers.

The professional activity of police officers takes place in intense, conflict situations, life-threatening circumstances. This requires law enforcement officers to responsibly prepare for actions in unusual situations, to have the skills of quick orientation, and to make the optimal tactical decision on the choice of the algorithm of actions in different circumstances. Lack of such training is often the reason for the reduced efficiency of operational tasks, injuries to police officers, and even their deaths. The negative consequences for police officers are usually the result of their inability to assess the situation correctly and to act effectively in situations where criminals threaten their lives or health; ignorance of the grounds and conditions for the use of service weapons and, as a result, fear of using them for destruction in cases permitted by the law of Ukraine «On the National Police» [8]; weak physical training and lack of skills in mastering the techniques of hand-to-hand combat.

A special danger is the high probability of inaccuracies, tactical miscalculations, and mistakes made by psychologically untrained police officers in the most responsible psychologically stressful moments of performance of the official task when the quality of actions should be the best.

Recent publications review. The study of aspects of professional training of future police officers is devoted to the work of various scholars and practitioners. Accumulated considerable teaching experience, which should take into account time training future police officers. Substantial is the scientific achievements of M. I. Anufriev, O. M. Bandurka, A. E. Korystin, V. M. Synyov, V. V. Sokurenko, V. I. Plisko, H.H. Yavorskyi and others [1-3; 9].

The article's objective is to analyze the peculiarities of training a future police officer in modern conditions.

Discussion. In the process of professional training of future police officers, first of all, the ability to make important decisions is formed using an algorithmic approach to the imposition of a model of the event, facts with procedural law, which can be used to consistently solve the following tasks :

- 1) procedural possibility to perform actions;
- 2) the necessary conditions for the implementation of actions;
- 3) resolving the issue of the means necessary to perform the actions.

The concept of «algorithm» is associated with the definition of the strategy of solving tasks facing the police officer in the performance of his professional duties, the strategy is the dominant trend in the intellectual behavior of the subject solving the problem. The strategy envisages the ability to set and analyze a new task, to search for the most accurate solution hypothesis and the solution itself [10, p. 35].

Properly constructed, preparation for action in extreme conditions will allow future police officers to master the necessary theoretical knowledge, gain new experience in action in extreme conditions, psychologically prepare for complex professional tasks and confidently

tune in to their successful implementation. In our opinion, such methods of professional training as theoretical and practical classes, role-playing games with modeling of the most common situations of official responsibility taking into account the effective solution of problems of professional and psychological training, formation (improvement) of skills and abilities of tactics of actions of future policemen. The specifics of concrete units of the national police and the already gained practical experience of being in extreme situations, as well as the use of the latest psychological technologies and training programs to prepare future police officers to perform professional duties.

Training of future police officers in modern conditions requires the need to create an effective system for the formation of special professional skills and abilities.

In modern conditions, the task of developing practical skills that allow you to effectively solve problems, quickly navigate, and make optimal tactical decisions in difficult situations comes to the fore. At the same time, in no case should the theoretical training of future police officers be underestimated.

The creation of the rule of law in Ukraine, first of all, requires the formation of highly professional employees of the national police, able to effectively, at a high level to solve problems in the field of law enforcement.

Modern society requires from the national police clear and professional actions to ensure law and order in the country, successful steps to combat crime, the ability to properly interact both in the professional environment and among the general population under any circumstances.

In such circumstances, it is urgent to prepare future police officers for action in emergencies (extreme) situations.

Extremely psychologically saturated situations that arise during the service of police officers and differ from normal (optimal, favorable).

The most common sources of such situations are:

- 1) committing group crimes, mass offenses, and riots;
- 2) direct struggle of workers with offenders, criminals;
- 3) introduction of a state of emergency in the region or country;
- 4) illegal use by citizens of sources of increased danger;
- 5) performance of official duties in the conditions of conducting special operations (detention of an armed criminal, cessation of mass riots, anti-terrorist special operations, etc.);
- 6) the action of natural, natural forces, man-made events, etc.[5, p.77].

Such situations, conditions, circumstances can have a significant psychological impact on police officers, creating great difficulties in solving professional problems.

The main feature of extreme situations (regardless of their nature) – the load that affects both the human psyche and the physiological systems of his body. The main components of such a load are:

- a sharp violation of the usual life stereotype;
- various changes in living conditions (work), which can very quickly disable the body and nervous system;
- fear, anxiety – further indispensable companions of emergencies;
- load on the nervous system – most clearly manifested in conditions of high human stress, when he more often than usual, has to restrain himself, hide various reactions;
- physical activity, etc.

The activities of police officers take place intensely, conflict situations, life-threatening circumstances. Extreme conditions create difficulties in solving professional tasks, affect the success of activities, require employees to have tactical, special physical training, psychological stability, motivation to succeed despite the difficult circumstances of the action. Extreme conditions objectively contain characteristic features of activity that have a psychological impact on police officers, namely:

- variety and complexity of professional tasks;
- the presence of operational situations, the implementation of which is associated with risk and danger to life;
- high level of mental stress;
- strict time constraints in achieving the required professional level;
- increased social responsibility for professional mistakes;
- high probability of causing professional harm to other people, etc.

According to scientific sources, conclusions are drawn from the analysis of a practical

experience of law enforcement officers from more than 30 countries, only 12-15% of personnel retain the ability to act intelligently in extreme conditions, 75% – temporarily loses it, 10-12% – loses for a long time.

Professional activity in official activities is usually found by no more than 20% of employees, another 20% – doomed to professional psychological trauma.

During the implementation of law enforcement activities in prolonged extreme conditions in about 30% of the staff to some extent, there are such negative phenomena as weakening of self-discipline and reduced psychological and moral control over their behavior, which is manifested in recklessness, vulgarity, disregard for ethics, subordination, as well as resentment, unmotivated rudeness, and excessive drunkenness [4, p. 67].

The same extreme situations that arise in professional activities, given the differences caused by them in the mental state of the police officer, may, accordingly, be perceived differently by him, as stressful, frustrating, conflicting, or crisis. Therefore, it is very important that the employee and the police, perceiving extreme situations, have appropriate training, on the one hand, on the nature of the content of extremity that they can cause, and on the other – on the psychological mechanisms for solving certain types and factors of extreme situations.

Thus, extreme situations that arise in the activities of law enforcement officers have their specific meaning, are manifested in appropriate forms, and can be classified as follows:

- a situation that occurs suddenly;
- long lasting;
- situation with elements of uncertainty;
- a situation that requires readiness for extreme actions.
- a situation that combines surprise and lack of time.
- the situation with the receipt of erroneous information.
- critical situation [3, p. 123].

Depending on the specifics of peculiarity operational and service tasks and the conditions in which they are solved, the police officer is affected by various psychogenic factors that negatively affect the effectiveness of professional actions in extreme situations, namely:

1. Unpredictability of circumstances. Extreme situations of increased complexity do not occur every day, suddenly, they are unusual for employees and require them to be able to navigate properly in unforeseen circumstances, flexibility, ingenuity, prudence in action.

2. The speed of events. Most difficult situations develop quite quickly, sometimes in a flash. This requires the employee to be vigilant, the ability not to get lost in a shortage of time, to respond adequately to changes in the situation and the course of events, readiness for any complications, including the likelihood of a threat to their safety.

3. Significant mental and physiological loads. Under unusual circumstances, employees may be exposed to complex mental, emotional, volitional, physical exertion, changes in eating habits, deteriorating conditions for personal hygiene, rest and sleep, adverse climatic and man-made factors, and so on.

4. Uncertainty. Almost always, police officers have to act based on information uncertainty: uncertainty about the course of events, lack of information, various, sometimes contradictory data.

5. The level of personal endurance. Professional activity is carried out in conditions of constant haste, the need to solve complex tasks, violation of plans for other urgent tasks, without breaks, in tightness, sometimes without proper lighting, ventilation, heating, in the field, and more. This requires from police officers high self-control, restraint, the ability to mobilize themselves to continue quality work and prevent possible risks.

6. Ability to make decisions. In extreme conditions, each employee undergoes significant, and sometimes even excessive, loads, watching what is happening and performing the necessary professional actions. He thinks a lot and intensely, evaluates, compares, draws conclusions, makes the necessary decisions, thinks of different ways of behaving, mobilizes his strengths and opportunities to achieve a certain goal.

7. Risk. There is a risk in any profession and any business. However, it is almost always present in the law enforcement activities of police officers, and the degree of risk, the probability of making a mistake, and the responsibility for their actions are too high. Mistaken actions of the police, their untimely response to current events can lead to serious consequences, including:

- loss of one's life or serious injury, which can further lead to serious physical or mental defects;

- threats to life and health of the environment;
- destruction of one's social status, prestige (dismissal or criminal prosecution due to unprofessional actions);

- avoidance of criminal liability by criminals;
- the emergence of revenge by crime, the likelihood of physical violence, etc.

These factors can put a police officer in a phase of subjective extreme experience inherent in a frustrating situation.

In a situation of real threat to health and life, police officers often have negative psychological states and emotions: psycho-emotional tension, stress, anxiety, fear, confusion, and others that negatively affect their psyche and health and interfere with the performance of official duties.

To ensure effective action, preservation of life and health in psychologically difficult conditions, today much attention is paid to the formation of a state of high professional and psychological readiness of police officers for immediate and highly effective action in extreme situations. This condition is characterized by:

- a clear understanding of future actions, the conditions in which they will be performed, the difficulties, the means of overcoming them, the compilation of the algorithm of actions;

- high observation, fast and clear thinking, balanced and justified by the real threat of vigilance;

- the optimal level of mental stress, reasonable self-confidence, a serious attitude to possible resistance from offenders (criminals);

- full mobilization, concentration, self-control, willingness to show initiative and independence;

- high efficiency, sufficient power reserve, etc. [5, p. 87].

The considered notions of extremity, its manifestation in law enforcement, and special requirements for professional training of police officers are part of a single system that underlies the training of police officers to act in extreme conditions associated with their professional activities.

The behavior of police officers in emerging extreme situations has universal and specific features. The correctness of such behavior is determined by the level of formation not only of tactical and psychological readiness but also, to a large extent, professional knowledge, skills, and abilities that allow independently and often in a very short time to assess the situation, predict possible scenarios, consequences of various actions (offenders) and make the most optimal decision, based on the principle of causing the least harm to protect law and order, preserve life, health, ensure the safety of all persons involved in the situation.

With the emergence of an extreme situation and the entry into combat martial arts, the actions of a police officer will be determined by the level of his professional training and ability to manage their mental state under stress. His tactical and psychological readiness to make a decision will be determined by several factors:

- knowledge of laws and regulations governing operational and service and combat activities of police officers ;

- attitude to service and desire to perform their duties;

- ability to quickly assess the situation;

- ability to constructively resolve conflict situations;

- the ability to take responsibility;

- work experience, professional experience, and intuition;

- the instinct of self-preservation [11, p. 85].

Taking into account these factors, the police officer will decide to perform actions that can be characterized as active or passive.

In the first case, with sufficient professional training, the police officer will actively influence the situation, in the second case, under insufficient training, he will take a wait-and-see attitude, which will be the result of the dominance of negative qualities. The formation of psychological readiness of police officers should take into account the impact of anxiety not only on motor manifestations, but also on thinking and perception, namely on the ability to adequately perceive, evaluate, analyze the situation and, consequently, make optimal decisions.

Optimal can be called solutions that in one way or another are better than others.

The key point in decision-making is the ability to calmly, reasonably, and objectively set a goal, the implementation and outcome of which will be optimal [5, p. 98].

Thinking over the plan, a person imagines the course of future action, builds a model,

makes decisions.

The main point of management of conscious human activity is the organization of actions.

Decision-making on the organization of actions is reduced to answering the following consistent questions:

- 1) what actions should be performed?
- 2) who must perform each action?
- 3) in what order and in what terms they should be performed?
- 4) how should each action be performed?

The decision-maker must always choose the «key» to understanding a situation. It is the situation, tasks, and operational goals that set the system of actions and determine the logic of decision-making [10, p. 67].

The decision-making process is largely related to the individual's personality, his information weapons, needs, interests, ie with the inner world of man (and in this sense the inner world of man is a source of means of developing tactics of decision-making).

Making a decision is the process of choosing one of the possible alternative courses of action by a police officer to perform the task.

The development of a decision to perform actions by a police officer subconsciously occurs according to the following algorithm:

- assessment of the situation;
- analysis of their possible actions and the actions of the enemy;
- preliminary elaboration of the ultimate goal of martial arts;
- choice of method of counteracting the offender.

The optimality of decisions and their further implementation will be determined by the presence of strong professional skills that allow you to independently and often in the shortest possible time to assess the situation, to predict possible scenarios of its development or consequences [5, p. 145].

The ability to make decisions involves the following skills:

- turn complex tasks into simple ones;
- highlight the main, analyze, systematize and summarize the available information;
- use the opportunities of science, professional experience of specialists and at the same time act independently.

The made decision should be seen not as a single act, but as a sequential process. The following scheme of decision-making by the police officer is offered:

- 1) determine the purpose of the decision;
- 2) to make an assessment, calculations of all possible decisions leading to the goal;
- 3) compare the assessment and choose the best solution;
- 4) make decisions and actions to achieve the goal.

The decision-making process consists of the following stages:

- problem statement and collection of necessary operational information;
- processing and systematization of material;
- solving the task and summarizing.

Setting the task and collecting the necessary operational information is the main stage on the way to decision-making.

Every police officer, regardless of profession, needs to be able to gather operational information and assess the situation.

The situation is understood as a set of all factors that to varying degrees, directly or indirectly, can affect the training, course, and results of the actions of a police officer.

The assessment of the situation consists of the sequential study and analysis by the police officer of the available information on all elements of the situation, in the identification of conditions that complicate or facilitate the task and the reasons that prevent the effective use of favorable conditions.

At this stage, you need to learn to filter out unnecessary, redundant information; it is necessary to operate with the facts, to use the normative documents defining the professional activity of employees of law-enforcement bodies.

We receive all the required information about the situation with the help of the relevant senses and the brain. From the organs of sight, hearing, smell, and touch, it is transmitted to the cerebral cortex, to random access memory, and then to the permanent memory of the brain, and a person can remember this information and reproduce it in action.

The ability to process and systematize information ensures the unity of analysis and

synthesis of mental activity, which is necessary for decision-making.

The main purpose of this stage is to master the ability of police officers to structure their thoughts and feelings. This is necessary for the mental process to take place smoothly and calmly, which will significantly increase the efficiency of mental activity.

It is requisite to learn, systematize, and analyze the available information.

An analysis is a division of the whole into components, a step-by-step consideration of the problem. Generalization allows us to look at the situation in general, to combine everything related to the issue we have been solving [7, p. 52].

Making the final decision – the most important moment of analytical human activity. The simpler and more defined the action plan, the better. The simplicity of thinking is the basis of the right decision. Before making any decision, every police officer must know what the alternatives are and what the consequences will be.

One of the effective methods to help make the right choice and make the best decision is the so-called brainstorming.

The method of brainstorming is the ability to process and systematize information, to set tasks correctly in a very short period. The most important thing in brainstorming is that developing one version leads to dozens of others. It is possible to consider the problem from different points of view. After each such action, the employee has a large number of original versions. With this method, you can find a way out of quite difficult situations.

Conclusions. Thus, extremity in law enforcement requires future police officers to be properly prepared to act in unusual situations, to have the skills of quick orientation in difficult circumstances; the presence of high moral and volitional qualities (courage, determination, ability to quickly recognize the danger and react instantly, without losing self-control); the ability to make the only right decision, using the methods of psychological influence on the offender.

This necessitates an increase in the level of training of police officers to act in typical and extreme situations.

Thus, the process of making an optimal and practical decision by a police officer in a given situation is one of the important prerequisites for achieving a successful result of his professional activity. The search for these solutions often takes place within the algorithmic approach.

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Abstract

The article deals with issue of professional training of future police officers in general, and preparation for professional duties in extreme conditions in particular. The peculiarities of training future police officers in modern conditions are revealed. The article examines the impact of extreme situations on the ability of police officers to perform their professional duties.

During the implementation of law enforcement activities in prolonged extreme conditions in about 30% of the staff to some extent there are such negative phenomena as weakening of self-discipline and reduced psychological and moral control over their behavior, which is manifested in recklessness, vulgarity, disregard for ethics, subordination, as well as resentment, unmotivated rudeness, and excessive drunkenness. Extremes in law enforcement require future police officers to be prepared to act in unusual situations.

Keywords: *constitutional state, professional activity, the algorithm of actions, extreme situation, professional training.*