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IMPROVEMENT OF FIRE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING OF POLICE

Віталій Покайчук, Едуард Голобок, Ріпсіме Сароян. УДОСКОНАЛЕННЯ ВОГНЕВОЇ ТА ПСИХОЛОГІЧНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ ПОЛІЦЕЙСЬКИХ. У статті на основі аналізу чинного законодавства та підзаконних нормативно-правових актів, що регламентують організацію професійного навчання поліцейських розглянуті проблемні питання вогневої підготовки поліцейських та їх психологічної готовності до застосування (використання) табельної вогнепальної зброї та запропоновані шляхи вдосконалення нормативно-правового забезпечення підготовки поліцейських.

Зважаючи, що на сьогодні основний вектор розвитку країни направлений на вдосконалення та демократизацію суспільства, європейську інтеграцію, боротьбу антагоністичними проявами Російської федерації та внутрішніми проявами сепаратизму, одним із найважливіших напрямків діяльності держави є форсоване реформування сил сектору безпеки та оборони України. Одним із наріжних каменів реформування якого є професійне навчання поліцейських, як складової сектору безпеки. Формування професіоналізму поліцейського повинно базуватись на вивчені практично-орієнтованих дисциплін, таких як: вогнева підготовка; тактична підготовка; загальнопрофільна підготовка (безпека життєдіяльності, домедична та психологічна підготовки); фізична підготовка, які повинні підготувати майбутніх правоохоронців до виконання ними своїх службових обов'язків.

Резюмовано, що існує необхідність поєднання технічного навчання стрільби, спрямованого на формування впевненості у своїх діях при веденні вогню в обмежений час, створення ситуативних сценаріїв з метою моделювання стресових (нестандартних) ситуацій, та стандартних завдань, що дозволяють не тільки практично вдосконалити навички стрільби, але й допомагають працівникам психологічно підготуватися до законного використання зброї у службовій діяльності.

Ігнорування психологічної складової професійного навчання може призвести до того, що вся технічна підготовка залишатиметься неефективною, оскільки стресова ситуація зводить нанівець всі навички працівника, якщо він не може впоратися із собою та своїми тривогами.

Ключові слова: Національна поліція України; професійна підготовка працівників поліції; професійне навчання; вогнева підготовка; психологічний тренінг.

Relevance of the study. Use of forced decisions during critical incidents for the safety of public is an ongoing source of concern for both public as well as police department. Prior research in the area of police performance revealed that the psychological and physiological stress responses during critical incidents could shape the outcome of the incident, either positively or negatively.

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Even today, whenever there is a movement to improve and democratize society, European integration or the fight against internal and external aggressors, one of the most important responsibility of the state is to reform it by the internal affairs system. It must include the issue of professional training of police officers for their official activities. It must include complexes in fire, physical, psychological, tactical-special training and a number of other disciplines, which would prepare future officers to perform their duties.

Police must be trained for law enforcement practices so that they can easily encounter unusual situations during service. It can include activities related to cope up with stress etc because they are directly related to our health.

Working in law enforcement requires a great personal courage, ingenuity, figurative memory, a high level of organization, perseverance and emotional stability, the ability to make quick and cold-blooded decisions.

They must be able to:

- think logically and organize their activities;
- carry out urgent actions provided by special tactics of operative and investigative divisions;
- work effectively with people, establish psychological contact;
- to reduce the negative influence on the participants during an inquiry process;
- quickly navigate the changing conditions;
- apply different approaches to assess the situation without difficulties and stereotypes of thinking.

Recent publications review. Increasing the level of psychological, physical readiness while performing their official duties and by increasing the stress endurance of police officers to act in extreme situations has been studied by a lot of scientists. Some of them are Babenko I.V., Klimenko V.O., Kryvolapchuk L.A., Kirienko Y.V., Kotlyar V.O., and many others.

The main legal acts regulating the training and education of law enforcement officers are:

- The Law of Ukraine «On the National Police of Ukraine» [1],
- The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On Approval of The Regulations on the National Police» [2],
- The Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine «Official training of employees of the National Police of Ukraine» [3].

The article's objective is to analyze the current legislation and bylaws governing the organization of professional training of police officers and the development of proposals to improve the regulatory and legal support of fire training and psychological readiness of police officers to use firearms.

Discussion. With the growing requirements of possession for service weapons, the issue of improving the fire training of cadets (students) of educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine is relevant.

The quality of the tasks performed by an employee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs directly depends on the level of mastering the initial training, so when recruiting, special attention must be paid to the initial training of employees.

In order to develop scientific and applied recommendations to improve the effectiveness of fire training of cadets and students of educational institutions of the police of Ukraine, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

1. To analyze the state of problems of fire training of cadets and students of educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, to study the domestic experience of training students (cadets) of educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in the field of firearms;
2. To study foreign experience of fire training for law enforcement officers in training students (cadets);
3. To investigate the development and state of the process of training cadets and students of educational institutions, while using the firearms as well as its criteria and effectiveness;
4. To develop recommendations for improving the process of training cadets (students) of educational institutions in while using the firearms.

The readiness of cadets (students) of educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine to use firearms has a special structure, which consists of several basic elements, such as:

- Safety measures while handling weapons and ammunition;
- Knowledge about the history of weapons like new models of domestic and foreign weapons;
- Stability skills according to fire training standards;
- Excellent skills for preparatory exercises;
- Training for target shooting;
- Legal preparedness;
- Individual and tactical preparedness;
- Professional and psychological training which includes having a strong will power;
- Basic knowledge of science.

This is especially important for female cadets, whose number have been increasing significantly past these years both in the police and in educational organizations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Fire training is a purposeful process that develops cadets (students) of educational institutions with skills for the use of firearms.

Due to the methodical organization of fire training classes with the use of modern material and technical base. It aims to increase the theoretical and practical level of knowledge while using the firearms; we can affirm that these activities form a high level of theoretical knowledge and practical skills in cadets (students) educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

For better training of cadets during fire training classes we must use the device made of new technology which includes laser target and helps to master the techniques of target shooting, adjust the fire, choose and practice a comfortable rack for shooting.

The advantage of this device is that it allows you to detect gross errors and eliminate them at the initial stage of training. The use of the device allows cadets to independently control the training process, detect mistakes and eliminate them.

The disadvantage of this technique is that students quickly adapt to the device, and begin to aim not at the sighting device, but at the laser beam, which can lead to low performance during the shooting.

When repeating the same exercise, but only without a laser pointer, the mistakes significantly reduced.

However, the main problem is that none of the normative documents that directly regulate the activities of law enforcement officers pays enough attention to their psychological preparedness. This manifested the need to explain to trainees during their initial training how to improve interaction with individuals during communication, to resist internal and external stressors, the possibility of improving the conditions of adaptation to the sociopsychological climate in the terms of practical units, opportunities to resist corruption, etc.

The use of weapons is also a very important factor influencing the psychological and emotional state of police officers.

It is always stressful, especially when it comes to a person's life and health. Because of it, we must introduce a psychological training program on the use of firearms.

In such classes, law enforcement officers must be trained to speak and deal with situations of confronting with ordinary citizens, because with weapons in their hands, it threatens the lives and health of not only the police but also ordinary citizens.

Nowadays the classical techniques in fire training are not effective enough for the development of applied thinking, since most parts of training are aimed at mastering the correct handling of weapons and the accuracy of a shot at ordinary targets. Professional training must be aimed at preparing for situations requiring a high level of proficiency in firearms during conditions of high psychological stress.

Firepower training allows you to solve these problems, resulting in an active approach for the formation of professional competencies in employees. According to a number of researchers, shooting from firearms is not much associated with physical strength but with mental process along with their development and it has a positive effect on all aspects of trained employees, contributing to the effectiveness of their performance during official duties.

It is important to remember that while comforting with an armed criminal, it is always accompanied with a threat to the life and health of a police officer, in that case he needs to be capable so that he can navigate quickly in the worse situations and successfully use firearms, extinguishing negative psychological effects.

Trusting your abilities which arise on a subconscious level is possible only with an

increase in performance and achievements associated with the development of sustainable shooting skills, and, ultimately, achieving the automatism of all actions with weapons. In this case, the best simulator is the weapon itself.

During the preparation process, the employee's confidence grows, which reflects during the shooting performance. If an employee do not have confidence in himself and his weapon, then high results and accuracy cannot be expected from him during extreme situations.

In addition, it should be remembered that a person do not have to shoot every time in order to kill, as this is a serious burden on the psyche. To overcome this barrier, there is a technique, which can be achieved by attaching a personal photograph of the trainee over the head of the target, which he must have to hit from a distance of 5-7 m.

As you can see in practice, not everyone can do this for the first time, because you have to shoot at a photograph of yourself. However, after doing this psychological exercise, most employees will become more confident in shooting to kill.

Today, specialists distinguish three levels of psychological training of an employee

1. The ability to focus only on your actions, to exclude everything else;
2. The ability to think positively, controlling each stage of the shot production process;
3. The employee's confidence that he would be able to accurately repeat the same actions repeatedly, confidence in his ability to make shots that are correct from a technical point of view.

In our opinion, only when the second level of psychological preparation is achieved, the effectiveness of the service is possible, which implies the control of all processes and emotions associated with shooting. However, based on practice, it is obvious that it is very difficult to reach the second level of psychological preparation.

It should be noted that many young employees have a weapon in their hands and this is already stress to a certain extent. When performing a shot, hand tremors often occur due to internal psychological stress and poor technical readiness. For experienced employees, this is due to negative attitudes towards the result, especially during long breaks in fire training classes. To solve this problem of sleep, trainers must tune employees in order to cope with anxiety, give themselves a positive attitude, and build confidence in the correctness of the actions performed by them. Training of shooting with the help of new technologies certainly helps in this case. When an employee has stable results in the classroom while shooting, then their self-confidence builds up.

In addition, it is necessary to learn the psychology of offenders who try to misuse arms. Training law enforcement officer about how to control when he finds himself in such a situation like this and how to take adequate actions to prevent and neutralize such situations is very necessary.

As practice shows us, there are many cases not only in Ukraine but also abroad when law enforcement officers could not control themselves in those situations and this led to sad consequences. Therefore, such training is necessary while training police officers.

In addition, I would like to highlight the fact that such trainings must be added to the training system and enshrined in the lists at the legislative level.

Conclusions. Taking into account the above, it should be noted that there is a need to combine technical shooting training aimed at building confidence in their actions when shooting shots in a limited time, and training to create a stressful situation, simulate an unusual situation and non-standard tasks that allow not only practically improve shooting skills, but also help employees to psychologically prepare for the lawful use of weapons in official activities.

Ignoring the psychological component of vocational training can lead to the fact that all technical training will remain ineffective, as a stressful situation will nullify all the skills of the employee if he cannot cope with himself and his anxiety.

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Abstract

Based on the analysis of current legislation and bylaws regulating the organization of professional training of police officers, the article considers the problematic issues of fire training of police officers and psychological readiness to use firearms and suggests ways to improve the legal support of police training.

Keywords: *National Police of Ukraine; professional training of police officers; job training; fire training; psychological training.*

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SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE PROBLEMS OF CRIME VICTIM PERSONALITY

Інна Шинкаренко, Наталія Давидова. ПРОБЛЕМИ СОЦІАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГІЧНОЇ СТРУКТУРИ ОСОБИСТОСТІ ЖЕРТВИ ЗЛОЧИНУ. Проблеми злочинності у сучасному суспільстві є одними з найбільш актуальних на сьогоднішній день. Стаття присвячена висвітленню ролі жертви злочинну і соціально-психологічній структурі особистості жертви. Встановлено, що віктимологія, яка виникла на перетині юридичної і соціальної психології, визначила якісні і кількісні характеристики та інші питання, пов'язані з особистістю і поведінкою постраждалих від фізичної, моральної або майнової шкоди.

У процесі дослідження проаналізовано наявні у науковій літературі визначення віктимності, виділено декілька основних підходів до цього явища. В результаті узагальнення існуючих думок

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