

ефективне навчання курсантів є запорукою виховання кваліфікованих та досвідчених спеціалістів у правоохоронній структурі.

Список використаних джерел:

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**THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INVESTIGATOR'S PSYCHOLOGICAL
READYNESS TO INVESTIGATE**

The high responsibility and social significance of the investigator's activity necessitates psychological readiness to carry out appropriate procedural actions within the framework of the current legislation of our country. After all, finding out the truth about each criminal offense depends entirely on the effective work of a law enforcement officer.

During his direct work, the investigator has to deal with a variety of information provided to him by citizens, by stating or reporting whether the illegal action leaves behind certain factors, or the specialist himself finds the information in the public domain. Due to all these factors, obtaining the information about the committed criminal offenses in the future will completely depend on the results of procedural actions in a separate proceeding. [1]

Based on the above, we can assume that for the effective work of law enforcement officers it is necessary to have the appropriate psychological abilities and the ability to reproduce them in life. These abilities can manifest

themselves in the ability to reproduce precisely the diverse, counter-substantiated versions of the event under study. This will ensure the formation of a more holistic picture of the circumstances of the criminal offense and minimize the possibility of omission from consideration of some, at first glance, not important circumstances.

This is related to the psychological state of the person affected by the corresponding lack of time, as the law determines the framework (deadline) within which it is necessary to carry out certain procedural actions, which constitute the stage of pre-trial investigation. This skill does not arise immediately, but only with relevant experience, it depends not only on the ability to perform their duties, but also on certain qualities possessed by the investigator, namely: responsibility, relevant professional interest in prompt and effective criminal investigation, ability to use any measures and means necessary for a direct investigation.

All this entails the corresponding stress and therefore the main factor of psychological readiness of the investigator to this field of work is resistance to stressful situations.

It should be noted that an investigator who directly investigates criminal offenses must be fully prepared to oppose the participants in an effective investigation, because not all persons can facilitate the investigation and in any way may interfere with or delay certain procedural actions. [2]

No less attention in readiness can be the fact that, for example, during the interrogation he can get information that covers people in immoral, cynical, defiant behavior and so on. During the interrogations, in modern conditions, repeated changes of testimony by the relevant participants, accusations of the investigator of improper behavior, prejudice, etc. have become widespread. This necessitates rapid adaptation to changes in the situation, which determines the success of a separate investigative (search) action and investigation [3].

All this allows us to conclude that the professional activity of the investigator requires a significant amount of knowledge, skills, abilities, the success of which is often due to the psychological readiness to carry out appropriate procedural actions and interaction with participants in criminal offenses. The psychological knowledge of the investigator influences the formation of the readiness of the participants in the investigation to cooperate with the investigative bodies. This will minimize the time, effort and resources to conduct a pre-trial investigation.

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FEATURES OF THE VICTIM AS AN ELEMENT FORENSIC CHARACTERISTICS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Violence in the family is an urgent problem of the present and a negative manifestation of social life that threatens the security of both family and society as a whole. All this is associated with such phenomena as an increase in the number of divorces, neglect and homelessness of children, the formation of a violent mentality of the nation, begging, to lower universal values and mutual understanding.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Counteraction of Domestic Violence", adopted in 2017, an article Article was introduced into the Criminal Code of Ukraine. 126-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine on domestic violence. This article establishes criminal liability for deliberate systematic commission of physical, psychological or economic violence [1; p.58].

The victim of domestic violence is a family member who suffered from physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence by another family member. The victim of violence is any member of the family, whom the actions of another member of this family are caused by material or intangible harm, that is, its constitutional rights and freedoms are violated. According to the statistics of internal affairs bodies, about 90% of victims of domestic violence are women.

There are many examples of why women who suffer from married violence do not break marriage with the offender:

- lack (or confidence in the absence) of alternatives in the field of employment and sources of finance receipt (often all cash receipts controls the man). This problem is especially meaningful for women with children;
- lack of housing or other apartment, where the woman could move and pick up their children;