

CONCEPT AND PURPOSE OF TRAINING LAW-ENFORCEMENT FORCES' PERSONNEL FOR PERFORMING SERVICE AND COMBAT MISSIONS

Oleksandr Serhiiovych Prokudin,

PhD student of Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs, Dnipro, Ukraine

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1094-0904>

e-mail: P_ Oleksandr_@ukr.net

Abstract. *The analysis of the provisions of the current legislation, which establishes the legal status of units of law enforcement forces, has been conducted. The relevant subjects have been systematized. Service and combat missions, executed by law-enforcement forces have been reviewed. Scientific opinions on the essence of the concept of "training of personnel" have been summarized. Methodology. A number of up-to-date methods of scientific cognition, in particular: analytical, structural and logical, systemic-functional, and method of documentary analysis have been used in the article. Results. It has been noted that the execution of service and combat missions by units of the law enforcement forces regarding the provision of internal security of Ukraine from unlawful infringements requires the performance of a number of professional actions by personnel, involving a special instrumentarium, thus the special approach to the training of relevant personnel should be taken. It has been suggested to understand the training of personnel in the context of the presented issue as the process of formation of professional theoretical knowledge and practical skills among people, which together contribute to the proper performance of duties by the employee (civil servant), in particular, the execution of service and combat missions regarding the provision of internal security of Ukraine from unlawful infringements. It has been noted that the importance and significance of training of law-enforcement forces personnel for execution of service and combat missions regarding the provision of internal security of Ukraine from unlawful infringements can not be overestimated, as the ultimate aim of the relevant training is not simply to provide the appropriate units with professional personnel, but also to enable them to carry out their tasks properly.*

Keywords: *training, personnel, law-enforcement forces, service and combat missions, legal status.*

1. Introduction.

Efficiency and effectiveness of law-enforcement forces in the context of execution of service and combat missions regarding the provision of internal security of Ukraine from unlawful infringements depends on many factors, among which staffing is the key. After all, namely the professionalism of the personnel directly influences the manner how the appropriate body of public authority will carry out the duties assigned to it in the studied area, as well as solve the tasks assigned to it by the current statutory provisions. Meanwhile, the professionalism of the employees (civil servant) of any law-enforcement unit directly depends on the level of their training, which is paid considerable attention by both legislators and specialized institutions of higher education. Confirmation of this thesis was "Concept of development of the security and defense sector of Ukraine" No. 92/2016 dated March 14, 2016 (expired), according to which to achieve effective development of the security and defense sector under current conditions it is necessary: to improve conceptual and doctrinal frameworks for the training and application of troops (forces) and security and defense sector assets; to introduce integrated educational system, combat and specialized training of personnel in the security and defense sector, with the participation of instructors, trainers from NATO and the EU countries, devel-

opment of a new culture of security, maintaining the specialization and individualization of the training system where necessary; to improve the budgetary policy in the security and defense sector through rational allocation of costs for development, combat training and operational activities according to best practices of NATO-countries; to provide the development of the system of military training and patriotic upbringing, to introduce military training curriculum and civil protection programs in comprehensive and vocational schools[1]. Therefore, the legislator has in fact recognized that training is an important aspect of the effective functioning of the national security sector. This issue is particularly relevant in the context of ensuring the proper work of law-enforcement units in execution of official and combat missions to ensure regarding the provision of internal security of Ukraine from unlawful infringements.

2. Research methodology.

A number of up-to-date methods of scientific cognition have been used in the process of preparation of scientific research. Thus, the method of documental analysis as well as the analytical method has been used to identify the subjects involved in the training of law-enforcement forces personnel. Structural and logical and systemic-functional methods have been used to systematize the range of service and combat

missions executed by law-enforcement units. The logical-semantic method has been used to define the concept of training law-enforcement personnel for execution of service and combat missions.

3. Results.

Starting the research, it should be noted that, pursuant to the current statutory provisions, key internal security players are [2, p.69-70]: 1) The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, which, within the limits of the powers specified by the Constitution of Ukraine, defines the principles of internal and foreign policy, the basis of national security, the component of which is internal security, it forms the legislative base in this area, approves the decisions on introduction of a state of emergency and martial law, mobilization, definition of the general structure, number, functions of military units and law-enforcement authorities established in accordance with the laws of Ukraine; 2) The President of Ukraine, as Head of State and guarantor of State sovereignty, territorial integrity of Ukraine, observance of the Constitution of Ukraine, human and civil rights and freedoms, The Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the National Security Council Chairman of Ukraine shall exercise general leadership in the sphere of internal security; 3) The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine as the supreme authority in the system of executive authorities, ensuring the State sovereignty and economic independence of Ukraine, shall take measures concerning human and civil rights and freedoms, the national security of Ukraine, public order and crime prevention; 4) The National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, which coordinates and controls the activities of the executive authorities in the areas of national security and defense; 5) Ministries and other central government agencies, formulating and implementing National policy on internal security in areas under their jurisdiction; 6) National Bank of Ukraine, implementing monetary policy in the interests of the security of Ukraine; 7) courts of general jurisdiction, conducting court proceedings in cases of offences prejudicial to the internal security of Ukraine [2, p.69-70]; 8) The Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine, which makes general supervision over observance of correct application of law, performs other functions provided for in the Constitution for the protection and defense of internal security facilities; 9) law-enforcement authorities (with the exception of those that provide security from external threats, for example: the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the State Border Service of Ukraine, customs authorities) performing their tasks and functions to prevent and suppress offences, dangerous for internal security, and bring to the responsibility, etc.; 10) local State administrations and local self-government agencies that ensure the resolution of issues in the national security sphere, attributed to the competence by the legislation; 11) Citizens of Ukraine, citizens groups, who draw the attention of public and State institu-

tions to dangerous phenomena and processes in various spheres of the country's life; rightfully and legally protect their rights and interests, as well as their own security [2, p.69-70].

However, not every one of the above-mentioned entities has the competence to execute service and combat missions to ensure the internal security of Ukraine from unlawful infringements. Such entities are law-enforcement authorities, in particular: the National Police of Ukraine; the National Guard, Security Service of Ukraine; NABU; procuracy authorities; the Military Law Enforcement Service of the Armed Forces, etc. It should be noted that service and combat activities consist of special, preventive, protective, guarding, security, containment and restrictive measures and actions, conducted under supervision of the central executive authority to ensure public safety and public order during special operations and emergency situations of a socio-political, emergency and technology-related nature [3, p.11; 4]. According to Yu.V. Dubno and S.A. Butkevych, service and combat activity of the law-enforcement authorities is the complex of intelligence, preventive, containment and restrictive measures and actions and special operations, carried out in cooperation with other agencies, units or independently for the purpose of ensuring the personal security of citizens, protecting their rights and freedoms, their legitimate interests, preventing and halting offences, maintaining public safety, detecting and uncovering crimes and searching for person, committed the crimes on a regular basis and under special circumstances, emergency response or special periods, using law enforcement, military and other methods [3, p.11; 4]. The other scientist, - O.O. Hrynkiv, understands service and combat activity of the State Border Service of Ukraine is a system of forms and methods of protection of the State border of Ukraine and border territory with a view to preventing all types of border damage to border security by available forces and means, including military methods and means [5].

For example, the main types of service and combat activities of the National Guard, which differ in purpose, tasks, space and time, methods of execution of tasks, include the following: 1) service and combat activities of the Guard: Protection of public order and public safety during public events; protection of important State properties and special cargoes, nuclear installations and other dangerous facilities; protection of diplomatic missions and consular posts of foreign States in Ukraine; protection, escort of defendants sentenced to imprisonment, extradition; 2) Prompt (service and combat) actions of the Guard: defense; attack (counter-attack); fight against cessation of activities of reconnaissance and other enemy groups; territorial defense; anti-aircraft missile-artillery convoy of military objects; air defense; electronic warfare; information warfare [6]. The general tasks of these entities should be included [7, c.28]: protection of the territorial integrity of the State, defense of

the constitutional order and the State power against attempts to change or capture them by violence; the protection of public order and public security; maintenance of the personal security of citizens, protection of their rights and freedoms, life and property from unlawful and criminal encroachments; protection of nationwide scale objects, military objects, special and military cargoes, diplomatic missions and consular offices of foreign States within the territory of the country; escorting of people, placed under detention, defendants, persons sentenced to imprisonment and their guard during court proceedings, as well as during their extradition outside the country; implementation of measures related to the cessation of acts of organized crime, terrorism, sabotage, in cases of threats to civilian life, capture of hostages, transport and settlements, and relating to disarmament and liquidation of illegal armed groups; provision of security of State authorities and courts; prosecution and detention of persons taken into custody, defendants and persons sentenced to imprisonment or arrested, who escaped from custody; maintenance of public order in the territory of an emergency situation of technology-related, natural and military character; elimination of group disobedience, disorders in custodial facilities and pretrial detention; participation in the cessation of armed clashes and other illegal activities on the State border; maintenance of the legal regime of the state of emergency in the country; etc [7, c.28].

Thus, the activity of law-enforcement forces to execute service and combat missions for the internal security of Ukraine from unlawful encroachments constitutes the implementation of organizational, preventive, protective measures, etc., aimed at protection of the public interest in various areas of public life in order to ensure the normal functioning of the State and society. Service and combat missions, executed by law-enforcement forces regarding maintenance of internal security of Ukraine from unlawful encroachments require the execution of a number of professional actions involving special tools. Consequently, a specific approach to training should be taken.

Generally according to L. Drahomanova, training is a system of organizational, tactical, technical, psychological methods, modes of action to provide the fullest achievement of the objectives of certain activities [8, p.175]. O. Pavlyk interprets the definition of the concept "professional training" as a complex psychological and pedagogical system with specific content, availability of structural elements, forms of communication, peculiarities of the training process, specific to a particular specialty, knowledge and skills, [9, p.20; 10]. O.M. Lushnikov and M.V. Lushnikova prove that professional training is the acquisition of professional knowledge and practical experience necessary for the performance of a certain job, group of work in a certain profession, specialty, qualification. Professional training is aimed at accelerated

acquisition of the skills necessary to perform certain functions by trainees. At the same time, it is obvious that professional training is possible in connection with a professional education of the appropriate level (primary, secondary, etc.) in educational institutions, as well as in educational subdivisions of licensed organizations, and in accordance with individual training by appropriately qualified individuals [11, p.681].

V.V. Shtuchnyi notes that personnel training is the process of providing people with the necessary professional knowledge and skills to enable them to perform their professional duties properly. That is, the training of personnel, including personnel in the National Police of Ukraine is education. By definition training is the process of interaction between the subject and the object of the training, during which the latter acquires the relevant system of knowledge, skills and other competencies mentioned above [12, p. 81-82]. In turn, H.V. Trotsko interprets training as a system characterized by interconnection and interaction of structural and functional components, the combination of which determines the peculiarity, providing the formation of the student's personality in accordance with the desired goal - to reach a qualitatively new level of readiness of students to professional activities [13, c.54; 10].

It is necessary to agree with the scientific position of V.S. Venediktov, M.I. Inshyna and M.M. Klemparskyi. Scholars have concluded that personnel training must meet a number of requirements: first, the substantial characteristics of initial police training programs should include the development of such knowledge, skills and competencies that enable horizontal, without additional training, and vertical staff turnover in a given area of activity; secondly, the structure and content of professional programs should include the development of such knowledge, skills and competencies that will ensure the effective job performance by employees; thirdly, measuring instruments of the quality of initial training should be independent and impartial testing, and examinations, the results of which must be taken into account when recruiting, promoting and certifying police personnel [14, c. 33].

Taking into account the above, the training of personnel in the context of the presented problematics should be most appropriately understood as the process of formation of professional theoretical knowledge and practical skills of people, which, taken together, contribute to the proper performance of the duties by the employee (civil servant) assigned to them, in particular in the execution of service and combat missions to ensure the internal security of Ukraine from unlawful infringement.

4. Conclusion.

Summing up the results of the scientific study, it should be noted that the importance and significance of training of law-enforcement forces personnel for execution service and combat missions con-

cerning provision of internal security of Ukraine from unlawful infringements is difficult to overestimate. As the ultimate goal of the relevant training is not

only to provide the units with professional personnel, but also to enable them to execute their service and combat missions.

List of references

1. On the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine dated March 4, 2016 "On the Concept of Development of the Security and Defense Sector of Ukraine" Decree of the President of Ukraine; Concept, Distribution No. 92/2016 dated March 14, 2016 (expired) URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/92/2016#n12>
1. H.O. Ponomarenko Provision of internal security of the state as type of administrative and political activity / H.O. Ponomarenko // Bulletin of Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs 2006. Ed. 33. P. 66-72.
2. Yu.V. Dubno Service and combat activity of Internal Affairs Agencies: contemporary state and development prospects / Yu.V. Dubno, S.A. Butkevych // Scientific Bulletin of Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs. Dnipropetrovsk: DSUIA, 2010, No. 2 (48). P.9-18.
3. I.M. Pasternak Service and combat activity of State Border Service of Ukraine: Semantic Analysis of the Concept. Scientific and Practical Journal Pravo.ua No. 3, 2016, P.164-167
4. O.O. Hrynkov Concept of service and combat activity of State Border Service of Ukraine through related definitions. Scientific Notes of V.I. Vernadsky Taurida National University. Series: Judicial Science. 2019. V. 30 (69), No. 4. P. 198–203.
5. M.O. Yermoshyn. Main types and forms of service and combat activity and actions of the National Guard of Ukraine / M.O. Yermoshyn, T.A. Sutiushhev // Honor and Law No. 4 (75) /2020 P.18-24
6. O.M. Shmakov Law enforcement forces in the service and combat activities of the security forces / O.M. Shmakov // Honor and Law. 2013. No. 2. P. 27-30
7. L.H. Drahanova Dependence of the efficiency of the results of the investigative activity on its preparation. M.: Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine USSR 1976. P. 175
8. O.B. Pavlyk Professional-pedagogical training of future translators for the application of official-business broadcasting: author's abstract of the Candidate of the Pedagogic Sciences: 13.00.04. Khmelnytskyi, 2004. 20 p.
9. O. Tsianiuk. Professional training of future masters of primary education to innovative activity as a scientific problem. Collection of research papers. Edition 26 (1–2019) Part 1 P. 206-211
10. Course in Labor Law: Textbook: In 2 Vol. Vol. 2. Collective labor law. Individual labor law. Procedural labor law. M.: Statute, 2009. 1151 p.
11. V.V. Shtuchnyi Administrative and legal frameworks of training of personnel of the State Protection Department of Ukraine / Viacheslav Vasylovych Shtushnyi, National Academy of Internal Affairs, Kyiv. [b.v.], 2015 18 p.
12. H.V. Trotsko Theoretical and methodical bases of students training for educational activity in higher pedagogical educational institutions [Text]: Thesis of the Doctor of Education: 13.00.04; 13.00.01 / Hanna Volodymyrivna Trotsko; H.S. Skovoroda Kharkiv National Pedagogical University. Kh., 1996. 421 p.
13. Organizational and legal basis of professional training of personnel of internal affairs authorities of Ukraine: Scientific and Practical Handbook. /V.S. Venedyktov, M.I. Inshyn, M.M. Klemparskyi et al. Endorsed by. Prof. V.S. Venedyktova. Kh.: Publisher: National University of Internal Affairs: / 2003. 212 p.