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ФОРМУВАННЯ МОВНОЇ КОМПЕТЕНЦІЇ
ЗДОБУВАЧІВ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ В КОНТЕКСТІ ЄВРОІНТЕГРАЦІЇ

FORMATION OF LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE
OF THE APPLICANTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
IN THE EUROINTEGRATION CONTEXT

GESTALTUNG DER SPRACHKOMPETENZ
VON ERWERBER DER HOCHSCHULBILDUNG
IM ZUSAMMENHANG DER EUROINTEGRATION

LA FORMATION DE COMPETENCE LINGUISTIQUE
DES CANDIDATS À L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR
AU CONTEXTE DE L'INTÉGRATION EUROPÉENNE

Матеріали науково-практичної конференції
здобувачів вищої освіти
(українською та іноземними мовами)

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Рецензенти:

Т. П. Дяк, кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов Національного лісотехнічного університету України

О. М. Балинська, доктор юридичних наук, професор, проректор Львівського державного університету внутрішніх справ

Формування мовної компетенції здобувачів вищої освіти в контексті євроінтеграції. Formation of linguistic competence of the applicants of higher education in the eurointegration context. Gestaltung der Sprachkompetenz von Erwerber der Hochschulbildung im Zusammenhang der Eurointegration. La formation de competence linguistique des candidats à l'enseignement supérieur au contexte de l'intégration européenne: матеріали науково-практичної конференції здобувачів вищої освіти (українською та іноземними мовами) / за заг. ред. канд. філол. наук, доц. І. Ю. Сковронської. Львів: ЛьвДУВС, 2018. 272 с.

Матеріали збірника стануть у нагоді всім, хто прагне вдосконалення рівня володіння іноземними мовами, а також дбає про зростання особистої мовної культури загалом.

The materials of the conference will be a good opportunity to all those who seeks to improve the level of knowledge of foreign languages, and also cares about the growth of personal linguistic culture in general.

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СЕКЦІЯ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Abbasli Nahid Samaddin

5th year cadet

the Academy of Police

of the Ministry of Internal Affairs

of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Scientific Adviser Rustamov Rasul Islam

PIRATES OF COMPUTER GAMES

The development of scientific and technological progress does not stand still. Society, improving its past achievements in the field of information, scientific, telecommunication and other technologies every year comes to a new level. The impact of technology is so powerful that it covers virtually all spheres of human life, including work, leisure, education, privacy. The emergence of new types of technology and the improvement of old ones is becoming an important condition for the development of the world economy and the social life of society and individuals, since it helps with effective solution of different issues in various spheres of the life and in all parts of the world.

Today computer games are an integral part of human existence. Their diversity allows a person to escape from everyday life, have fun and enjoy the game that she/he likes. Without games, modern life would not be complete; the instinct of rivalry is inherent in a person from the genus and requires self-affirmation in everything that surrounds it. Games are the definite alternative substitute for reality. But at the present stage of the development of society there is a certain problem of piracy in the use and distribution of computer games. That is why there is a violation of the copyright of creators and legitimate distributors of computer games.

Computer game is a computer program that serves to organize the game process (gameplay), connections with partners on the game, or acts as a partner itself [1].

At the international level, copyright protection issues are regulated by the European Community Council Directive «On the Legal Protection of Computer Programs» dated May 14, 1991, as well as the Directive 96/9 / EC of the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union «On Legal Protection of Databases» dated March 11, 1996. The main principle enshrined in these normative legal acts is that the computer program should be considered as an object of copyright in accordance with the Berne Convention. In this case, the object of protection is a computer program, expressed in any form, including its preparatory and project materials. However, copyright does not protect the ideas and principles that underlie any element of the computer program, including those that form the basis of its interface [2]. However, Art. 165 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan considers such types of crimes as a type of violation of copyright and related rights, namely: the illegal use of objects of copyright or related rights, for example, publication under its own name or other attribution of authorship to someone else's scientific, literary, artistic or other work, its illegal re-publication or distribution, as well as coercion to co-authorship, if these acts caused significant damage. For instance, even a cursory glance at the normative fixing of the relevant offense on the criminal legislation of both states shows that they are not identical due to the lack of detail among the objects of copyright under the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan namely computer programs, and, respectively, computer games. Perhaps this is due to the general presumption of the extension of legal protection to computer programs by analogy with literary works, which is reflected in Art. 6 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan «On Copyright and Related Rights», but such an attitude is obviously less rational given the imperative requirements of the criminal law.

Pirate distribution and the use of computer games every year comes to a new level. Free access to the Internet by the population contributes to the fact that a person, even without realizing the negative consequences of their actions, does not cease to use the content illegally that is laid out on free file sharing.

The fight against piracy matters both from the political point of view and from the economic point of view. Concerning the first, the positive results of such law enforcement activities within the state contribute to its formation on the global arena, rapid integration into the European and international community, and the second affects the well-being of its citizens through the possibility of carrying out export-import operations and increasing per capita GDP.

Piracy in the field of computer games is still in certain features of this computer program. The specifics of the games are special types of protection with the binding of a copy of the game to the medium (CD or DVD-disk). To overcome such limitations, pirates use corrupted versions of files as special emulators for CD or DVD scanners. Often the pirates carry out the localization of the game (without scoring), while the official localization has not yet appeared, or has not yet entered the territory of a particular country. There is a practice of releasing pirate collections, which are recording one carrier of several games. In these cases, separate parts of the game are frequently cut out, for example, voicing characters.

The effectiveness of the fight against copyright infringement in the international web can be quite high only if a register of such objects is created, which mediates legalization both of the primary subjects (authors) and their successors.

Thus, the above normative acts establish general and special provisions on the forms and methods of protecting copyrights for a computer program in the form of computer games. Since computer games are specific objects of copyright, it was concluded that it is necessary to carry out both legal and socio-economic measures to prevent offenses in this area.

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Baranov Nikita

3rd year cadet

*Odessa State University
of Internal Affairs*

Scientific Adviser Mitina Olena

HISTORY AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION IN UKRAINE

Nowadays the question of migration in Ukraine has assumed very critical shape. During the process of globalization in developed countries, the demand for cheap labor is growing, and because of this, the international labor market has become relevant. This is a qualitatively new occurrence characterized by a steady increase in demand and supply of foreign labor. Due to the situation in the East of our country and the economic downturn, people began to look for the ways to alleviate their existence, first of all, a lot of them go abroad in search of earnings and living in more auspicious environment and existence conditions. According to the UN Office in Ukraine, one of five Ukrainians is a potential migrant and would like to leave the place where they live.

It is impossible to take into account authentic statistics of migration in Ukraine, because big part of migrants prefers illegal migration instead of going through legal migration process. But nevertheless according to the statistics, only 60% of migrants consider possibility of returning home like thinkable option, the rest prefer to continue working and living in a foreign state [1, p. 117]. If we speak about gender and age of migrants,

we can define that average age of male-migrants is from 18 to 44 years old, and female are used to migrate from 45 years old and older.

Problematic issues of migration were studied in the researches on International Law by scientists E. Ametystov, V. Batyuk; topical developments in this direction T. Hnatyuk, V. Captain, O. Malinovskaya, M. Prize, I. Maydanik, N. Syrochuk. Despite the important aspects of labor migration have already been highlighted in scientists' works, the particular problems of the migration processes in Ukraine in the context of European integration still require theoretical and practical coverage [1, p. 127].

Recently the departure of citizens in search of work abroad has become not only the most numerous, but also the most significant migration flow for society, which has numerous psychological, ideological, cultural, political, economic and other consequences. The demographic development of Ukraine is going through very devastating and serious consequences, from the migration of Ukraine's population. This is due to the fact that a part of migrants who have already left Ukraine does not plan to return to their homeland, moreover, most of them are women [3, p. 310]. But even if people return home, demographic losses will be inevitable, because as a result of the long absence of a spouse, family relationships are significantly affected, which in turn will affect the question of the propagation. It should also be noted that migrants do not always return voluntarily, today, unfortunately, we have many cases of human trafficking during migration.

But, despite all of the above, the «brain drain» causes the greatest losses. Because nowadays, most of the intellectually «gifted» youth, due to the fact that they are not able to realize their knowledge in Ukraine successfully (especially in the field of computer technologies), quickly find jobs in foreign organizations abroad. This significantly influences the process of educating of strong and competitive generation [4, p. 37].

In order to completely understand the essence of migration, I presume it is necessary to consider the historical aspect of migra-

tion in Ukraine. Labor migration began in 1877 when the first wave of Ukrainian settlers arrived from Transcarpathia to the United States, they joined the miners staff of Pennsylvania. Mostly, Ukrainian peasants sought to obtain a land plot for agricultural cultivation – Homestead (a land plot that was provided from state land funds on preferential terms in the US and Canada to those who wanted to farm) [5, p. 25].

At the end of XIX century, Ukrainian immigrant community of Canada was not much smaller than the community of US migrants. The vast majority were Halychyna and Bukovina Ukrainians. They settled in desert places in western Canada, where they received homesteads. Obtained their own households, neighbors built their homes, formed settlements with the churches, schools, post offices. That way Ukrainian villages made their appearance. Likewise the first Ukrainian settlers in the United States, their fellow countrymen from Canada have also given the name Ukraine to one of their first villages.

The mass emigration of the Western Ukrainian peasantry began in the end of XIX century, and reached the greatest sizes in the beginning of XX century. It found expression in the forms of permanent resettlement and temporary labor emigration. Permanent resettlement emigration took place mainly in Brazil, Argentina, the United States and Canada. For temporary seasonal work, Western Ukrainian peasants annually traveled to neighboring countries – Hungary, Western Austria, Germany, Romania, Russia, France and other countries.

Consequently, labor migration in Ukraine is a process that has taken a large step in the history of Ukraine, has a very large impact on the development of population, and despite the great attention focused on this issue, it should have even more regulation from the state and the international community, to avoid further decline in demographic, and other levels of the development of population.

In a context of globalization of society, actions of EU can not stop the massive movement of migrants, because the free movement of labor and capital requires investment and global

movements of labor markets. However, there is still no single policy and a single direction in the field of migration.

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Bayramov Edil Rizvan

4th year cadet

the Academy of Police

of the Ministry of Internal Affairs

of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Scientific Adviser Mammadov Rashad Yusif

MAIN FEATURES OF THE TEST WHEN APPLYING FOR A JOB

Modern legislation on the work of various states perceived the idea of the possibility of establishing a test when applying for a job. This manifests itself in fixing in the relevant regulatory le-

gal acts provisions that fix this right and determine the procedure, terms, as well as the consequences of completing the test when hiring. Despite the existing discrepancies in the design of the test when hiring in the national legislation (for example, determining the subjects who eligible to establish a test in the duration of the test and in its content), most states recognize its effectiveness, as well as the need for improving the quality of the relationship between the employee and the employer.

Despite the rather high importance of the test when hiring, it should be noted that at the international level there are no requirements for the design of this institution in the national legislation, which allows legislators of different states to independently develop an appropriate legal framework. Therefore, from our point of view, it is of interest to carry out a comparative analysis of the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation with the legislation of other countries on the issue of testing in employment.

According to Article 51 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, an employment contract can be concluded with the establishment of a probationary period in order to check the professional level of the employee, the ability to fulfill their respective labor functions¹. If you exclude some points, you can see a similar position in the relevant regulatory legal acts of Belarus (Article 28)², Russia (Article 70)³, Kazakhstan (Article 36)⁴, and Ukraine (Article 26)⁵. In a word, the countries of the post-Soviet

¹ The Labor Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan of 1 February 1999 No. 618-IQ // Collection of legislative acts of the Republic of Azerbaijan. 1999. № 4. Art. 213.

² The Labor Code of the Republic of Belarus of July 26, 1999 № 296-Z// Bulletin of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus. 1999. №26-27. Art. 432.

³ Labor Code of the Russian Federation of December 30, 2001 No. 197-FZ (as amended on June 18, 2017) // Collected Legislation of the Russian Federation. 2002. № 1 (part 1). Art. 3.

⁴ The Labor Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan of November 23, 2015 No. 414-V // Kazakhstanskaya Pravda. 2015. No. 226 (28102).

⁵ Labor Code of Ukraine. Approved by Law No. 322-VIII of December 10, 1992, WWR, 1971, appendix to No. 50, Art. 375. <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/322-08>

space in most cases define a unified approach to the issue of establishing a test when applying for a job. But there are also distinctive points that need to be addressed.

For example, the difference is manifested in the definition of the subject, on the initiative of which the test is set when applying for a job. Thus, the labor legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan (Article 51), Kazakhstan (Article 36) and Moldova (Article 60)¹ determines that the probationary period is established by the employer in order to verify the employee's compliance with the work assigned. In our opinion, the use of such a legislative design seems not entirely successful.

The fact is that with this approach, the employer assigns the right independently, without agreement with the employee, to make a decision on addressing the test when applying for a job. Granting to the employer such a right puts him in a deliberately advantageous position in relation to the employee, who thus falls into a certain degree of dependence on the employer's arbitrariness. Consequently, such a norm not only does not meet the interests of the employee, but can be regarded as a derogation of his right to free and decent work. The approach of those legislators, which fixes the possibility of establishing a test when applying for a job with the agreement of the parties to a labor relationship, seems to be more successful. In particular, we are talking about such countries as Belarus, Georgia², Kyrgyzstan³, Russia, Tajikistan⁴, Turkmenistan⁵, Ukraine. For example, Article 26 of the Labor Code of Ukraine stipulates that at the conclusion of a labor contract, a test may be required to

¹ Labor Code of the Republic of Moldova dated March 28, 2003 No. 154-XV // Official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova. 2003. № 159–162.

² The Labor Code of Georgia of December 17, 2010, №4113. URL http://pravfond.ge/?page_id=874

³ The Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of August 4, 2004 No. 106 (as amended on January 25, 2017). URL <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/1505>

⁴ The Labor Code of the Republic of Tajikistan of July 23, 2016 No. 1329. URL http://base.spinform.ru/show_doc.fwx?rgn=87595

⁵ The Labor Code of the Republic of Turkmenistan of April 18, 2009. No. 30-IV URL <http://zakony-turkmenistana.narod.ru/kzot.htm>

verify the employee's compliance with the work that is assigned to him / her.

It is also characteristic for the legal regulation of issues of establishing a test when applying for an employment in various states and determining individual cases where, in order to protect the rights and legitimate interests of workers, the labor contract is concluded with the employer without first passing the test. Such cases are directly fixed in the articles of relevant normative legal acts, and their lists are limited. Thus, the legislator solves the problem of balancing the interests of both sides of labor relationships. On the one hand, it is about the state fulfilling its social functions. For example, this can be seen in the ban on the establishment of a test when hiring for pregnant women, persons under the age of eighteen years, and persons entering for the first time in the profession (profession) after obtaining a professional education at the appropriate level. On the other hand, the legislator also guarantees the interests of the employer, since it allows the possibility of hiring a worker without preliminary testing only in cases directly provided for by law or with the consent of the employer himself. For example, in the Labor Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan (hereinafter referred to as the Labor Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan), cases in which the test is not established are given in a separate article 52, which fixes six specific situations, and contains a clause allowing the parties to labor relationships to independently determine cases of entering into a labor contract without testing.

Thus, the labor legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan allows the conclusion of labor contracts without conditions for testing with persons under the age of 18 with pregnant women, with persons entering into a labor contract for up to 2 months, with persons elected to the appropriate posts on a competitive basis, with persons elected to a paid elective office. The choice of these categories of workers is conditioned by the desire of the state to ensure the protection of the right to work and create the necessary conditions for the realization of such a right for people who are considered to be in need of obtaining means of subsistence in the first order and support from the state, as well as the

desire of the state not to complicate employment those persons who have already shown their qualities in the process of passing the competition or the procedure for election to the post.

At the same time, it should be noted that the legislator of the Republic of Azerbaijan prohibits the establishment of a probationary period when concluding a labor contract with men who independently raise children under the age of 3 years. Thus, it can be concluded that in this paragraph of Article 52 of the LC of the AR, which takes into account the greater variety of situations that may arise in the real life, a more effective legal basis for realizing the social function of the state is laid.

As another example, we can state that the test for hiring is not established for persons who first enter the workforce after receiving a professional education in the relevant specialty.

Based on the analysis of the provisions of the legislation on the labor of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the following proposals can be made aimed at improving the legal regulation of the issue of identifying those persons who do not have a test when applying for a job. The list of cases in which the test for recruitment, provided for in the AP TC, is not established, can be expanded by including in it the situation with the transfer of an employee from one employer to another as agreed between them.

Article 51 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan should be renamed, «Testing for employment».

The first part of Article 51 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan should be stated as follows: «A labor contract can be concluded with the establishment of a test for a period of not more than three months by agreement between the employee and the employer».

Article 9 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan should be supplemented with the following paragraph: «x) establish a test when applying for a job».

Paragraph «and» of Article 11 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan should be stated in the following word: «i) establish a test when applying for a job».

In addition, it is possible to propose the following definition of the term «test in hiring»: – this is an additional condition estab-

lished by agreement between the employee and the employer at the stage of concluding a labor contract in order to determine the suitability of the employee for the work performed and the suitability of the proposed work for the employee, parties express the will to continue or terminate the employment relationship.

Berkiy Tetiana

postgraduate of

Lviv State University of

Internal Affairs of Ukraine

Scientific Adviser Skovronska Iryna

THE CONCEPT AND TYPES OF SEPARATISM

Like modern marriages, half of which end in divorce, there is a new and global threat: the break-up of previously stable political entities through separatism [5].

In a society, certain people may have ideas that are noticeably different from those of the majority. These people are sometimes called separatists, and their movement is called separatism. Very often, separatists demand that the majority (for example, the state or a religious group) recognises that their ideas are different. People may support separatism because they are of a different culture, ethnicity, religion, race or gender than the majority. It may also be because they have different ideas about governing, laws or religion [4].

There are several regions seeking an independent sovereign status in many parts of the world and they continue to fight for their cause politically, economically and some, militarily. In many cases, the reasons are deep rooted and go back in history and the struggle for sovereignty is borne out of a need to maintain ethnic and cultural identity which they believe is at threat within the current political system that they belong.

When the people of a region feel alienated from central government, they often seek to gain more political control. Such

groups may have a different language or culture or religion from the rest of the state and are often geographically peripheral. They feel remote from centralised government and feel that they do not receive adequate support, particularly with economic development.

We can distinguish the following types of separatism:

- Ethnic separatism is based more on differences in culture and language than religious or racial differences, for example South Ossetia and Abkhazia separated from Georgia;

- Religious separatist groups and sects want to withdraw from some larger religious groups. For example in the 16th and 17th century, certain people in Great Britain wanted to become independent of the Church of England;

- Race separatism - racial separatists are against their members marrying with other races. They want separate schools, businesses, churches and other institutions or even separate societies, territories and governments. Black separatism is the idea to create separate institutions for black people in the United States etc.

A common definition of separatism is that it is the advocacy of a state of cultural, ethnic, tribal, religious, racial, governmental or gender separation from the larger group [3].

What is the reason for separatism? Reasons for separatism pressure in a region include:

- An area which is economically depressed compared to a wealthier one;

- A minority language or culture with a different history;

- A minority religious grouping;

- Peripheral location to the economic/political core;

- Collapse of the state, weakening the political power that held the regions together (e.g. the USSR, Yugoslavia) [2].

Separatism is a dynamic process. We can understand separatism as an umbrella term for various phenomena:

- Secessionism (split of one territory and/or racial, national, ethnic or religion community from one state and creating a new state or states);

– Separatism in strict sense (split of two or more territories and/or racial, ethnic or religion community/ies from the existing states and creating a new state);

– Irredentism (split of one or more territories and/or or racial, ethnic or religion community/ies with minority statute from one or more existing states and its annexation to the existing state, where this community occupies majority position) [1].

Governments may respond in a number of ways for separatism, some of which are mutually exclusive. Some include:

– accede to separatist demands;

– adopt «asymmetric federalism» where different states have different relations to the central government depending on separatist demands or considerations;

– allow minorities to win in political disputes about which they feel strongly, through parliamentary voting, referendum, etc.

Like any other phenomenon, separatism has certain consequences. The consequences of separatist may be peaceful or non-peaceful:

– The establishment and maintenance of societies and norms with clear separate cultural identities within a country:

– The protection of a language through the media and education;

– The growth of separate political parties and devolved power;

– Terrorist violence;

– Civil war [2].

So, given determination of separatism as a socio – political phenomenon made it necessary to identify the characteristics and forms of separatism, their quantitative and qualitative indicators. Moreover, the intensity of expression of separatism allows us to talk about the gravity of this phenomenon for the state.

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Bobyk Maryna

3rd year cadet

Dnipropetrovsk State University

of Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser Dekusar Ganna

MODERN WAYS OF IMPROVING LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Human rights organizations in Ukraine are formed to carry out activities for the protection of individuals and legal entities from violations and abuses of the right of society, state, local self-government, non-state associations of people and individuals. The notion of «law enforcement» and «human rights» activities are not equally interpreted in legal sources. Law enforcement activities are seen as a broader concept than human rights activities. Other views on this issue: human rights considerations are wider than law enforcement [3].

Law enforcement agencies are state and non-state bodies that carry out law enforcement and law enforcement activities, the main task of which is to fight crime and other offenses in all spheres of public life, to ensure the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities, as well as the state as a whole from unlawful encroachments [2].

According to Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine, people, their lives and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized in Ukraine as the highest social value.

Human rights and freedoms and their guarantees determine the content and direction of the state's activities. The state is re-

sponsible to a person for his activities. The assertion and protection of human rights and freedoms is the main duty of the state [1].

Today it is relevant to search and introduce new approaches in the field of law enforcement management, building their qualitatively new model in accordance with the standards, principles and norms developed by the world community. An important theoretical and practical significance in this way is the experience of law enforcement agencies from other countries of the world.

It will be appropriate to dwell on the specifics of the French police. After all, the French police system belongs to one of the oldest systems in Europe. In addition, France is a country belonging to a continental legal family, as well as our state. France has historically formed a centralized police system. The modern French police system is a complex apparatus with its own structure, designed to protect the interests of the administration [4].

One of the state human rights institutions in Ukraine is the Ombudsman of the Verkhovna Rada (Ombudsman). For the first time, the Ombudsman Institute was founded in Sweden in 1809. In the most developed democracies, it was introduced as an organ that was important in the system of bodies that controlled the activities of the state apparatus. Acting to oversee compliance with legislative acts of the Parliament by state and local authorities, a special parliamentary commissioner (ombudsman) defended human rights and citizens from arbitrary administration. Starting in 1919, such bodies began to be introduced in other countries. In 1959, the UN Conference was invited to distribute the ombudsman institution in all countries of the world.

In Ukraine, the institution of the ombudsman was introduced by the 1996 Constitution of Ukraine in the form of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. In order to detail the provisions of the Constitution on December 23, 1997, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine «On the Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Human Rights». This Law defined the purpose of the Commissioner's activities, his legal status, the procedure for appointment to office, dismissal from office and the termination of his powers, and regulated the

organization of his activities, consolidating his rights, duties and guarantees of activities [3].

Therefore, in our opinion, in order to improve law enforcement and human rights organizations, it is necessary to develop and use the experience of other countries.

For example, studying the experience of developing police units in Europe, in particular France, may be useful for Ukraine as a state that seeks to have a European-style police force. However, one should not forget that each of the police systems has its own history of development and its specificity. Therefore, one of the main tasks to be addressed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine is the improvement of the internal affairs bodies, taking into account the positive experience of policing in leading European countries [4].

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**Bodnar Yaryna,
Baranska Mariia**

*2st year cadets
Lviv State University of
Internal Affairs
Scientific Adviser Kuzo Liubov*

A FEW THOUGHTS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOWING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

International foreign language communication has become an essential component of professional activity of specialists.

Therefore, foreign language training should be profession-oriented. Being an indispensable component of general education, foreign language is an integral part of a qualitative vocational education. Profession-oriented approach in teaching foreign languages allows obviating the entire set of psychological, linguistic and social difficulties related to the formation of the personality of a student as an independent thinker, a manager of their own learning process capable of creativity and innovations. Hence, there is a need to form a personality of a student through the closest connection between the foreign language and specialized disciplines and understanding by the learners the applied purpose of foreign language.

Today foreign language as a subject is increasingly becoming a language for the profession and is intended to ensure the readiness of future specialists for adaptation and self-determination in the world of new information technologies, for long-life education and personal development. Foreign language is an organic component of such training. The knowledge of it broadens the professional context of specialists, makes their professional field wider due to availability of foreign information. Social order is expressed in the prestige of the knowledge of a foreign language, in the students' priorities, thereby activating the pragmatic aspects of foreign language learning.

Communicative needs of the profession in turn necessitate the mastering of the communicative competence. Communicative competence as a pedagogical category is characterized by such features as: deep professional knowledge of the individual for successful professional activity, awareness of the personal meanings and values of professional knowledge for the practical and professional activities; awareness of the algorithm for the solution of professional problems, creative approach to any sort of activity, manifestation of tolerance in situations of professional communication [5]. It is obvious that the professional level of communicative competence makes an individual a highly developed personality, improves their social mobility and economic freedom, and allows them to enter an open information space [2]. Good communication skills are needed to breach cultural

barriers and bridge gaps between people. Learning a foreign language is directly related to the student immersion in the culture of its people. In modern conditions a foreign language is seen as a means of communication and as a means of attracting students to the culture of a people. It is gradually becoming the dominant strategy of foreign language teaching in high school and causes the necessity in formation of students' socio-cultural and lingual competence. Learning a foreign language introduces trainees to basic communication skills that will aid them during their daily duties to establish and maintain effective contacts with people. Trainees will learn to improve communication skills, build trust and rapport through language. They will learn the types, elements, process and purposes of communication and practice communication with different personality/temperament types. Further, they will learn communication skills that take into account the gender and age of the other person. Trainees will also learn about effective listening, barriers and blockages to communication, how communication transaction takes place and how to respond to verbal abuse.

As a police officer you have one of the most important jobs in the world: to serve and protect the people. While you are fighting crime and handling emergencies you probably come across many English speakers. Some may commit crimes, while others may be victims of crime. In both cases, you need to ask and answer questions in English. Your job may also require you to speak to English witnesses. Time can be a key factor in solving a crime or saving a life. You cannot always wait for an interpreter. Effective communication is the lifeblood of a police service, whether written, spoken, informal or formal, internal or external. Understanding others, sending and receiving verbal and non-verbal messages, and embracing different cultures require an open mind and a willingness to learn. Often while performing their duties and delivering their services, the uniformed police operate in local communities with national minorities and, thus, in a multi-lingual environment. The police therefore need to allow for the use of the languages of national minorities. Having a reasonable competence in such languages may allow uniformed police to bridge cultural and

communication barriers in their dealings with representatives of national minorities. This may in turn ensure better police service to local communities with national minority groups as well as more effective crime prevention and investigation. Also, with the changing realities of immigration, globalization and political, economic, cultural and sports cooperation among countries, the number of foreigners visiting and residing in any country is growing tremendously. A basic knowledge of foreign languages is therefore becoming increasingly important in the police profession in general and for uniformed police personnel in particular. As a visible representative of governing structures, the uniformed police member is expected to be able to provide at least a minimum police service to foreign visitors. In many OSCE countries, basic knowledge of foreign languages is provided at secondary school or higher levels. In such cases, professional foreign language skills might need to be taught during a basic police training course. But in those countries where secondary school education does not provide a sufficient level of knowledge of foreign languages, this should be considered an important topic. Since English is, in general, the most common language of international communication, it may be the preferred language for this purpose. Some proficiency would allow police officers to communicate with representatives of local national minorities and foreigners on simple public-related or personal matters and concerns to help them to solve problems and direct them to relevant resources of information, services, agencies and officials.

Police cadets have positive attitudes towards learning English. They are aware that they could benefit from mingling with people who speak English and that the process of communicating in English would be simplified if learners get to know those who speak English as their first language. They believe that the experiences of those who speak English have contributed to the awareness of the importance of teaching English through its culture.

It is very important to take the students' input into consideration. In any educational setting, student attitudes towards learning, good or bad, affect their outlook toward learning throughout life. Once educators uncover student attitudes on

learning, the challenge is how to use this information to shape positive attitudes. The cadets are adult students who can see the future results of their learning, such as seeking promotion or finding a better job. Therefore, participants' suggestions should be considered to create several changes to improve the situation of teaching English for police purposes and to enhance the correlation between the participants' motivation and successful foreign language acquisition.

Considering the fact that the learning process is a long-life process university is to prepare future specialists to work independently, motivate them for further self-promotion in the professional space using for this purpose an effective tool – the knowledge of foreign languages.

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Chabak Anastasiya

2nd year student

Lviv State University

of Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser Smolikeych Nadiya

FORMING COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

The article examines the formation of foreign language communicative competence of students in non-language facul-

ties. Concepts and components of communicative foreign language competence, which are necessary in the professional career, are characterized.

The purpose of education is interconnected communicative and socio-cultural development of students by means of a foreign language to prepare them for intercultural and multicultural communication in various spheres of activity. And the main tasks of the teacher as a facilitator are the creation of an enabling learning and motivational environment for students.

N. Khomsky explained the term «competence» as knowledge of the language system in contrast to its possession in real communication situations, and «communicative competence» began to be understood as the ability to communicate through the language. In his concept of language learning we encounter such notions as: «grammatical competence», «linguistic competence», «language use», «linguistic performance» [3].

Scientist S. Savignon defines communicative competence as the ability to function in real communication conditions, that is, in a dynamic exchange of information, where linguistic competence must adapt to the adoption of extensive information, both linguistic and paralinguistic [4].

According to O. Kovalenko, the formation of students' skills in foreign language communication requires that they achieve such a level of communicative competence that would be sufficient to communicate in certain communicative spheres, that is, the formation of ability and readiness to communicate in its four types: listening, reading, speaking, and writing. To achieve this goal, teachers should be able to use effective interactive teaching methods [1, c. 21–22].

Students' communicative competence is very important nowadays that provides the ability to use a foreign language as a means of communication in various spheres of life, and especially – in the professional field, because the today's main challenge is to develop professional skills together with the ability to communicate in a foreign language.

Regarding the organizational forms of work, it should be emphasized that in addition to the traditionally popular individ-

ual and frontal ones, it is necessary to use wider group and part-time work that requires organizational skills from the teacher and encourage students to self-fulfillment and improve their motivation to study the subject in a communicatively oriented learning.

The purpose of the teacher should be to create a motivational environment for students in the process of learning a foreign language, where it is important to apply the following principles [1, c. 20–21]:

1. The principle of a functional approach to learning a foreign language.

2. The principle of continuity and consistency in the selection of material.

3. Principle of accessibility in the presentation of the program material for the effective assimilation of its contents, taking into account problem-based learning, pedagogical approach and evaluation.

4. The principle of spiral-like progressiveness, which is closely linked to the principle of appropriateness.

5. The principle of a person-oriented approach to teaching foreign languages with an objective consideration of the peculiarities of mastering the material by each student.

6. The principle of interactivity and integration for the improvement of receptive types of speech competence is also communicative.

Since the basis of interactive learning methods is communication, they contribute to the intensification and optimization of the educational process, during which the students can analyze educational information and develop creative approach to learning, express their own opinions properly, acquire own social experience through the participation in various imagine situations; develop skills in design work, self-studying process, and so on.

Formation of communicative competence in a foreign language can be achieved only in the very efficient training process, in which modern information technologies are used for development of students 'communicative and cognitive abilities

develop their creative capacities and abilities and favorable conditions are created for self-education. Various training activities also enrich the students' real experience of intercultural communication in a foreign language in the virtual space at practical classes [2].

The development of foreign language communicative competence of the student needs to use the communicative approach to learning, including interactive teaching methods. The principle of learner-oriented teaching of a foreign language continues to be important and actual with the consideration of the each student's learning capacity for creating favorable learning environment in the group.

The teacher' goal is to create motivational environment for students in the process of learning a foreign language, which is important in application of such principles as: the principle of functional approach to learning a foreign language, the principle of continuity and consistency in the selection of material, the principle of adequacy of the program material, the principle of spiral-form progress, principle of learner-centered approach in teaching foreign languages, the principle of interactivity and integration.

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Chmyr Solomiia
*holder of
the Master's degree
Lviv State University
of Internal Affairs
Scientific Adviser Verbytska Khrystyna*

CONCEPT AND CRITERIA FOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LEGAL COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

Definition of any concept is the disclosure of its content by disclosing essential features and properties that distinguishes this class of objects or phenomena.

This property of law is its normativity, related to the regulation of social relations and the direction of human behavior according to their generalized ideas. Thus, normativity becomes a part of communication, which logically follows from the mentioned peculiarity of law and its interrelation with communicative processes in society.

Communication is an important basis for the organization of law. Therefore, its effectiveness is measured not only by the ability to achieve the goal, but also beyond the usual information exchange and reaches deeper and more important processes of the impact of legal communications on legal phenomena such as law-making, law enforcement, legal regulation.

Among the researchers of this subject, one should mention such scientists as: Bachhilo I., Habersmas Y., Denisova O., Yermolenko M., Zhilinkova I., Zhukovska Zh., Zhol K., Konovalova V., Lizanchuk V., Maksimov S., Shklyar V.

The determination of the effectiveness of professional communication in the field of law is complicated by the fact that there is still no definition of the essence of communicative competence.

Today we can say that the effect of legal communication is fully identical to mediated mass communication. However, as well as mass communication, legal communication today is non-interactive. In fact, an average person treats the fact of adopting a

legal norm as a data that it has not initiated and with which it may disagree. Even subject to ignorance of certain legislative changes, the expectations of legislative novelties are not perceived positively, in the majority of cases, because the citizen is convinced that the legislator is simply disregarding his interest. Thus, in particular, there are no civilized, normatively-organized lobbying institutes, through which civil society could manage the legislative initiatives of its representatives in the legislative branch. During the analysis of the causes of the crisis, in particular, modern criminal law, V. Tulyakov writes: «... how will this desire be realized, will we not fall into a situation in which the war of power with the people will be in the form of abuse of the right to form prohibitions? ... who, how and when should the legislator control?» [1, p. 12]. These questions remain open, since communication between the society and the legislator at the time of formation and implementation of the norms is almost absent, as a result of which the voter is not influenced by the actions of the legislator [2, p. 1–19].

The content of legal communication differs significantly from other types: political, economic, domestic, cultural and educational, and many other types of communications. This is the kind of interaction that, at the level of influence on the subject, and at the level of the law of law, has a focus on socially significant positive results for its purpose. The common features of legal communication, as any type of interconnection, are influence. Accordingly, and the definition of the effectiveness of professional communication activities in the field of law and order will be distinguished by its peculiarities.

At the heart of communicative effectiveness as the decisive goal of social interaction of subjects is the concept of its rationality. First of all, this is the perfection of legal relationships; the resolution of conflict situations by civilized, legal methods to ensure the protection of violated rights and freedoms without the use of force-solving problems. According to Y. Garbermas, the universal practice seeks to establish and reconstruct the universal terms of possible mutual understanding. And the legal discourse «is the instance by which the ethical norms and values that became problematic are grounded» [3, p. 67].

Consequently, we can assume that the effectiveness of legal communication depends on the level of modern law-understanding and legal culture, its bearers. The higher the legal consciousness of citizens, as far as possible, the mechanism of legal relations, the more effective and faster the communicative legal process takes place. Also, effective communicative activity of lawyers and lawyers as a whole forms the legal system of relations in society is a condition for the long-term development of legal relations. In the information society, communication plays the role of the most important mechanism of consolidation, and legal communication is perceived as a mechanism for communicating power with the population.

The effectiveness of legal communication depends to a large extent on the professional selection of communication tools. In the notion of communication excellence the concept of symmetry of relations is rightly referred. These relationships are formed by «a field of tolerance» (not material tolerance – a tolerant attitude to the views and value preferences of another) [3, p. 46], tolerance is the respect for the rights of others, which are realized in the legal protection of fundamental rights.

The effectiveness of communication in the field of law is determined by the level of implementation of the basic normative principles of communication – justice and equality of rights, as well as the obligation to create an equal relationship that ensures respect for basic human and civil rights. Communicative efficiency is the basis of the communicative competence of the lawyer. The basis of efficiency is the standard of communication.

The high level of professionalism in communicative legal activity is the quality of communication of law-understanding and legal relationships that corresponds to the legal principles and communicative norms that individual or collective entities achieve in order to create the optimum conditions for the use and enforcement of rights. But for the effective legal protection, the values and legal security established in the society of a person of a physical or legal nature.

Since the basis of social and legal protection of the constitutional rights, freedoms and interests are the following general

principles of law, such as the principle of equal rights of citizens, the principle of recognition, observance and protection of rights and freedoms, the principle of social state, the principle of humanity and justice, then the communicative leveling of at least one of them reduce the efficiency of the interaction of communicants. Legal communication becomes of paramount importance in assessing the effectiveness of the communicative action of mechanisms for the implementation, restoration and protection of constitutional rights, freedoms and interests of citizens in the event of problematic communication. This factor is indicative in the legal culture of law enforcement officials.

The essence of the effectiveness of legal communication is the level of achievement of the communicative consent, satisfaction of the interests of individuals and legal entities who appeal to law enforcement agencies to protect their interests.

The factor supporting the professional image of lawyers to a certain extent influences the communicative intentions of the person who acts as communicator. Often stereotyped patterns of perception of law enforcement agencies work, therefore, the effectiveness of legal communication is not always an adequate manifestation. The discourse of non-normative communication and professional incompetence alleviates the institution's intentions: to preserve its authority through the dominant category of the philosophy of law – justice. Communicative actions of lawyers in socially uncontrolled situations become the object of public assessment in determining the level of their professional activity.

The degree of legal security of a lawyer is determined by the conditions of formal tolerance in relation to him, which are manifested in a verbally constructive relationship.

According to Diter Horn, the success of communication is possible only through its main (communication) means – languages [4, c. 63], which is an indicator of self-presentation, that is, the communicative presentation of one's own personality, and the techniques of communicative thinking and communicative interconnection.

The regulatory mechanism in the legal communicative field is communicative thinking. It is formed in coordination and co-

ordinates, produces a communicative behavior of a person based on experience, level of culture, education, legal culture and produces an idea of the individual about the normativity of legal communication.

In effective communications, activities based on the principle of justice, mutual understanding and well-grounded reasoned consent form the basis of verbal and non-verbal communication. Its characteristics include: communicative thinking, broadcasting standards.

The characterization of the level of efficiency complements non-verbal communicative behavior with its elements: gestures and facial expressions, position, distance of communication, the pace of communication, the power of voice.

Consequently, a comprehensive analysis of the effectiveness of communicative activities proves that there is a powerful communicative resource for building an optimal system of state-legal and interpersonal relations.

The legal communicative act is characterized by clearly defined legal boundaries, spatial-temporal, social, semantic-thematic characteristics that undergo dynamics due to systemic changes, normative gaps, procedural situation of official-business relations. The model of a legal communicative act involves the analysis of legal communication: through the prism of legal axiology, which is realized by means of legal semiotics and interpreted by methods of legal hermeneutics, which maximize the multidimensionality and non-uniformity of communicative actions.

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Degtyar Victoriya

1st year cadet

*Dnipropetrovsk State University
of Internal Affairs*

Scientific Adviser Podvorchan Alla

FOREIGN LANGUAGE AS ONE OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE PROFESSIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The 21st century is the time of changes in all spheres of public life, which dictates new rules, laws. Significant changes take place in all spheres of life, which are connected with globalization and internationalization – interconnected processes that create new opportunities for the development of society.

The focus of the present day is on the formation of a foreign language communication competence as a prerequisite for raising the level of professionalism of specialists. Interpretation of the problem of competence is considered in the writings of domestic and foreign scholars S. Kozak, R. Johnson, L. Birkun, I. Zimnya, etc [1]. The concept of «competence» is quite wide, so its main content-theoretical aspects vary among the general scientific and pedagogical literature. Definitely, one of the characteristics of competence is to determine the level of professionalism of the individual, which is the purpose of professional training. It is worth taking into account the multi component of professional competence, as exemplified by a variety of scientific approaches in the scientific literature: communicative, socio-cultural, psychological, etc. Psychological-pedagogical literature notes that competence is a set of knowledge, skills, skills that determine the effectiveness of labor.

At present – there are millions of opportunities in any field of public life. So, the labor market requires highly skilled professionals: communicative, creative, talented, high-level professionals of their business.

I believe that foreign language is one of the most important factors in the formation of professional competence. Globalization requires an international dialogue between cultures, cooperation with the whole world, that is, there is an urgent need for a disrupted language barrier. The practice of language education includes the notion of «world language», which supersedes the term «foreign language», thus spreading the five – seven languages, which in turn seek to gain world significance, they include English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Spanish, Russian [2].

An example of direct use of foreign languages can be found at international organizations. The essence of the activities of international organizations is to identify and harmonize the interests of the member states, to develop a common position, common will, determination of the respective tasks, as well as methods and means of their achievement. The specificity of international organizations is manifested in the fact that their members are sovereign states. The main stages of the organization consist of discussion, decision-making and control over its implementation.

So, summing up, we can put forward a conclusion in the context of the chosen problem: professional competence is a set of available skills, knowledge and skills acquired during the professional activity and necessary for further improvement of the level of education [3].

It means that we should improve the process of formation of professional competence: acquisition of skills in the study of foreign languages, as well as their use in professional activities, it is necessary to create new standards based on the competent approach of educational programs, strengthening the positions of education, to ensure their comparability with European educational systems.

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Demborynskyi Victor
2st year student
Lviv State University of
Internal Affairs
Scientific Adviser Yuskiv Bogdana

THE FORMATION OF THE FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION PROCESS

In modern conditions of development and constant expansion of European integration, comprehensive international contacts, foreign language becomes the most important means of professional communication of specialists of different profiles. The National Doctrine of the Development of Education in the 21st Century, the National Program «Education» (Ukraine XXI Century), the Laws of Ukraine «On Education» (1991, as amended and supplemented by 1996), «On Vocational Education and Training» are oriented towards the preparation of a new generation of qualified specialists.[3, p. 327–328; 4, p. 4, p. 8].

For successful professional communication future professionals need to master the professional and linguistic knowledge, skills and abilities that will form their foreign-language professional communication competence (PAC).

International relations of Ukraine determine the need for specialists who, in the process of communicating with their foreign counterparts, can use foreign language knowledge while working with normative legal acts of other countries, international legal organizations and other legal entities. For example, such activities may be manifested in the course of communication between the INTERPOL law enforcement agencies (INTERPOL, the International Criminal Police Organization), the International Criminal Police, the International Bar Association, MAA (IBA), an international organization that unites legal societies of different countries, including Ukraine, the International Association of Constitutional Law (International Association of Constitutional Law), an international organization that unites scientists and specialists

of constitutional law on the principles established in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, the International Association of Criminal Law (Association internationale de droit penal), an International Organization for the Promotion of Cooperation between Specialists from Different Countries who Study Criminal Law and apply it in Practice, the International Association of Laws (International Association of Legal Sciences – an international organization that actively contributes to the development of legal science and education, the study of international and national law, as well as the application of comparative law, access to publications of legal documents and other types of regulatory activity.

In addition, from the point of view of professional activity, specialists of the legal profession can not do without understanding the ways of resolving legal disputes in accordance with the relevant system of law. In the socio-cultural aspect, law students should, accordingly, know the political structure of the country, the peculiarities of the functioning of the judiciary, and the specifics of the responsibilities of various representatives of the legal profession.

It should be remembered that the language of law is the subject of law, because words and discourses (from the Latin *discursivus*, from *discursus* – reasoning, experience, argument, carried out by logical considerations) are treated through the prism of laws, and the perfection of laws and their interpretation depends on special terms, in particular of another language origin [5, c. 438]. Thus, for the purpose of achieving the accuracy and concentration of legal norms, the correct use of legal terminology is of great importance.

Let's consider this more substantively by using the legal terminology as an example when studying the topic «Types of crimes», particularly the term «political corruption».

Political corruption is the use of powers by government officials for illegitimate private gain. An illegal act by an officeholder constitutes political corruption only if the act is directly related to their official duties, is done under color of law or involves trading in influence.

Forms of corruption vary, but include *bribery, extortion, cronyism, nepotism, parochialism, patronage, influence peddling, graft, and embezzlement*. Corruption may facilitate criminal enterprise such as *drug trafficking, money laundering, and human trafficking*, though is not restricted to these activities. Misuse of government power for other purposes, such as repression of political opponents and general police brutality, is also considered political corruption.

The activities that constitute illegal corruption differ depending on the country or jurisdiction. For instance, some political funding practices that are legal in one place may be illegal in another. In some cases, government officials have broad or ill-defined powers, which make it difficult to distinguish between legal and illegal actions. Worldwide, bribery alone is estimated to involve over 1 trillion US dollars annually. A state of unrestrained political corruption is known as a *kleptocracy*, literally meaning «rule by thieves».

Some forms of corruption – now called «*institutional corruption*» – are distinguished from bribery and other kinds of obvious personal gain. A similar problem of corruption arises in any institution that depends on financial support from people who have interests that may conflict with the primary purpose of the institution.

In politics, corruption undermines democracy and good governance by flouting or even subverting formal processes. Corruption in elections and in the legislature reduces accountability and distorts representation in policymaking; *corruption in the judiciary* compromises the rule of law; and *corruption in public administration* results in the inefficient provision of services. It violates a basic principle of republicanism regarding the centrality of civic virtue.

In the private sector, corruption increases the cost of business through the price of illicit payments themselves, the management cost of negotiating with officials and the risk of breached agreements or detection. Although some claim corruption reduces costs by cutting bureaucracy, the availability of bribes can also induce officials to contrive new rules and delays.

Openly removing costly and lengthy regulations are better than covertly allowing them to be bypassed by using bribes. Where corruption inflates the cost of business, it also distorts the playing field, shielding firms with connections from competition and thereby sustaining inefficient firms.

Corruption also generates *economic distortion* in the public sector by diverting public investment into capital projects where bribes and kickbacks are more plentiful. Officials may increase the technical complexity of public sector projects to conceal or pave the way for such dealings, thus further distorting investment. Corruption also lowers compliance with construction, environmental, or other regulations, reduces the quality of government services and infrastructure, and increases budgetary pressures on government.

Corruption is often most evident in countries with the smallest per capita incomes, relying on foreign aid for health services. Local political interception of donated money from overseas is especially prevalent in Sub-Saharan African nations, where it was reported in the 2006 World Bank Report that about half of the funds that were donated for health usages were never invested into the health sectors or given to those needing medical attention.

Instead, the donated money was expended through «counterfeit drugs, siphoning off of drugs to the black market, and payments to ghost employees». Ultimately, there is a sufficient amount of money for health in developing countries, but local corruption denies the wider citizenry the resource they require.

Corruption facilitates *environmental destruction*. While corrupt societies may have formal legislation to protect the environment, it cannot be enforced if officials can easily be bribed. The same applies to social rights worker protection, unionization prevention, and child labor. Violation of these laws rights enables corrupt countries to gain illegitimate economic advantage in the international market.

The scale of humanitarian aid to the poor and unstable regions of the world grows, but it is highly vulnerable to corruption, with food aid, construction and other highly valued assis-

tance as the most at risk. Food aid can be directly and physically diverted from its intended destination, or indirectly through the manipulation of assessments, targeting, registration and distributions to favor certain groups or individuals.

Types of political corruption:

Bribery

In the context of political corruption, *a bribe* may involve a payment given to a government official in exchange of his use of official powers. Bribery requires two participants: one to give the bribe, and one to take it. Either may initiate the corrupt offering; for example, a customs official may demand bribes to let through allowed (or disallowed) goods, or a smuggler might offer bribes to gain passage. In some countries the culture of corruption extends to every aspect of public life, making it extremely difficult for individuals to operate without resorting to bribes.

In recent years, the international community has made efforts to encourage countries to dissociate active and passive bribery and to incriminate them as separate offences.

- One can define *active bribery* as «the promising, offering or giving by any person, directly or indirectly, of any undue advantage to any of its public officials, for himself or herself or for anyone else, for him or her to act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her functions» (article 2 of the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (ETS 173) of the Council of Europe).

- *Passive bribery* can be defined as «when committed intentionally, the request or receipt by any public officials, directly or indirectly, of any undue advantage, for himself or herself or for anyone else, or the acceptance of an offer or a promise of such an advantage, to act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her functions» (article 3 of the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (ETS 173)). This dissociation aims to make the early steps (offering, promising, requesting an advantage) of a corrupt deal already an offence and, thus, to give a clear signal (from a criminal-policy point-of-view) that bribery is not acceptable. Furthermore, such a dissociation makes the prosecution of

bribery offences easier since it can be very difficult to prove that two parties (the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker) have formally agreed upon a corrupt deal. In addition, there is often no such formal deal but only a mutual understanding, for instance when it is common knowledge in a municipality that to obtain a building permit one has to pay a «fee» to the decision maker to obtain a favorable decision.

Patronage

Patronage refers to favoring supporters, for example with government employment. This may be legitimate, as when a newly elected government changes the top officials in the administration in order to effectively implement its policy. It can be seen as corruption if this means that incompetent persons, as a payment for supporting the regime, are selected before more able ones. In nondemocracies many government officials are often selected for loyalty rather than ability. They may be almost exclusively selected from a particular group (for example, Sunni Arabs in Saddam Hussein's Iraq, the nomenklatura in the Soviet Union, or the Junkers in Imperial Germany) that support the regime in return for such favors. A similar problem can also be seen in Eastern Europe, for example in Romania, where the government is often accused of patronage (when a new government comes to power it rapidly changes most of the officials in the public sector).

Nepotism and cronyism

Favoring relatives (nepotism) or personal friends (cronyism) of an official is a form of illegitimate private gain. This may be combined with bribery, for example demanding that a business should employ a relative of an official controlling regulations affecting the business. The most extreme example is when the entire state is inherited, as in North Korea or Syria. A lesser form might be in the Southern United States with Good ol' boys, where women and minorities are excluded. A milder form of cronyism is an «old boy network», in which appointees to official positions are selected only from a closed and exclusive social network – such as the alumni of particular universities – instead of appointing the most competent candidate. Seeking to harm

enemies becomes corruption when official powers are illegitimately used as means to this end. For example, trumped-up charges are often brought up against journalists or writers who bring up politically sensitive issues, such as politician's acceptance of bribes.

Gombeenism and Parochialism

Gombeenism refers to an individual who is dishonest and corrupt for the purpose of personal gain, more often through monetary, while, parochialism which is also known as parish pump politics relates to placing local or vanity projects ahead of the national interest. For instance in Irish politics, populist left wing political parties will often apply these terms to mainstream establishment political parties and will cite the many cases of Corruption in Ireland, such as the Irish Banking crisis, which found evidence of bribery, cronyism and collusion, where in some cases politicians who were coming to the end of their political careers would receive a senior management or committee position in a company they had dealings with.

Electoral fraud

Electoral fraud is illegal interference with the process of an election. Acts of fraud affect vote counts to bring about an election result, whether by increasing the vote share of the favored candidate, depressing the vote share of the rival candidates, or both. Also called voter fraud, the mechanisms involved include illegal voter registration, intimidation at polls, voting computer hacking, and improper vote counting.

Embezzlement

Embezzlement is the theft of entrusted funds. It is political when it involves public money taken by a public official for use by anyone not specified by the public. A common type of embezzlement is that of personal use of entrusted government resources; for example, when an official assigns public employees to renovate his own house.

Kickbacks

A kickback is an official's share of misappropriated funds allocated from his or her organization to an organization involved in corrupt bidding. For example, suppose that a politician

is in charge of choosing how to spend some public funds. He can give a contract to a company that is not the best bidder, or allocate more than they deserve. In this case, the company benefits, and in exchange for betraying the public, the official receives a kickback payment, which is a portion of the sum the company received. This sum itself may be all or a portion of the difference between the actual (inflated) payment to the company and the (lower) market-based price that would have been paid had the bidding been competitive.

Another example of a kickback would be if a judge receives a portion of the profits that a business makes in exchange for his judicial decisions. Kickbacks are not limited to government officials; any situation in which people are entrusted to spend funds that do not belong to them are susceptible to this kind of corruption.

Unholy alliance

An unholy alliance is a coalition among seemingly antagonistic groups for ad hoc or hidden gain, generally some influential non-governmental group forming ties with political parties, supplying funding in exchange for the favorable treatment. Like patronage, unholy alliances are not necessarily illegal, but unlike patronage, by its deceptive nature and often great financial resources, an unholy alliance can be much more dangerous to the public interest. An early use of the term was by former US President Theodore «Teddy» Roosevelt: »To destroy this invisible Government, to dissolve the unholy alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics is the first task of the statesmanship of the day.« – 1912 Progressive Party Platform, attributed to Roosevelt and quoted again in his autobiography, where he connects trusts and monopolies (sugar interests, Standard Oil, etc.) to Woodrow Wilson, Howard Taft, and consequently both major political parties.

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Didyk Khrystyna

2nd year student

Lviv State University

of Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser Zapotichna Roksolana

THE NECESSITY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDY AT HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Higher education is frequently criticized for inadequate preparation of students so that they could become successful in their studies, future lives and careers. Students tend to lack higher-order thinking skills, in particular problem solving skills. What the new face of a university foreign language course might be is not simply learning languages but also integrating the development of the most important skills of the 21st century – higher-order thinking, problem-solving, self-directed learning, communication and collaboration with the ability to demonstrate these skills using a foreign language [1].

Foreign language competence is one of the general skills necessary for the European knowledge society. It is also an

essential criterion for personality maturity subservient to mutual understanding, democratic stability, and communication with the world. Learning of foreign languages is perceived as a part of life-long learning. And as more business leaders and corporations reach out to global audiences and markets, the importance of knowing another language comes in handy for graduates seeking a job. Many organizations need individuals who can work in a culturally diverse environment but also boast strong skills in a modern foreign language. In other words, knowing foreign languages provide a competitive edge in career choices [2].

We attempted to highlight the reasons to study foreign languages at higher education institutions. In our opinion, the main ones include:

- more profound understanding of students' own culture, more positive attitudes and less prejudice toward foreign cultures, which leads to an appreciation of cultural diversity;
- analytical, communication and business skills improvement, which makes an employee more valuable in the marketplace;
- other skills like listening and memory, are increased when you study a foreign language;
- enhancement of one's opportunities in government, business, medicine, law, military, industry, marketing, etc.

Therefore, higher education institutions should, on the basis of what has been achieved in secondary education in the field of language teaching and learning, aim at further development of foreign language teaching and learning. Moreover, internationalisation of higher education all over the world, including Ukraine, enhances the provision of more and more programmes taught fully or partly in English as the interest of international students to acquire education abroad has been increasing constantly. Consequently, students of higher education institutions are required to be proficient in foreign languages. Taking into account the disparity in the language competence of graduates from different higher education institutions which is a major obstacle for not only their international mobility but also raises difficulties for academic mobility [3].

At some European and Ukrainian institutions of higher education there is no foreign language instruction. The need for continuous foreign language instruction is especially dire in environments where a foreign language is not present naturally. Problematically, it is often assumed that university entrants possess good general knowledge of a foreign language, usually English, which is then only to be enhanced with communicative language competence and specialized vocabulary within a specific academic, occupational or professional domain. Quite often such is not the case, and, worse, one of the most persistent problems in higher education is the gradual attrition of foreign language competence due to foreign language discontinuity that is manifest most visibly in the form of declining grammatical competence and writing skills. Another acute problem in tertiary environments under the Bologna changes are systemic inconsistencies along with the lack of clearly defined foreign language policy in the common European higher education area, the reduction of the actual number of foreign language hours allotted [4].

The goals and means of language study, however, continue to be hotly debated. Divergent views concerning language and its many functions are reflected in differing approaches to the study of language at higher education institutions. At one end, language is considered to be principally instrumental, a skill to use for communicating thought and information. At the opposite end, language is understood as an essential element of a human being's thought processes, perceptions, and self-expressions; and as such it is considered to be at the core of translingual and transcultural competence. While we use language to communicate our needs to others, language simultaneously reveals us to others and to ourselves. Language is a complex multifunctional phenomenon that links an individual to other individuals, to communities, and to national cultures [5].

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Dimitrova Oleksandra

3rd year cadet

Odessa State University

of Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser Shvelidze Lidiia

FORMATION OF LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE FOR CADETS AT THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSES

Formation of linguistic competence is one of the important tasks of the most successful project of the European Language Portfolio, aimed at language learning and the implementation of language policies of EU states. The combination of linguistic knowledge of the individual provides the development of speech skills and skills necessary for him/her throughout life. The result of the speech activity (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) is the formation of speech competence of a person. The «Concept of teaching the state language in schools of Ukraine» states that «the purpose of teaching a native language is the formation of a

person who has the skills and abilities to freely and communicatively justified use of linguistic means in the perception (listening and reading), the creation (speaking and writing) of statements in different spheres of speech, that is, to ensure its all lateral language competence» [1, p. 4].

While organizing the educational process it is necessary to take into account the fundamental feature of the concept of new state educational standards of vocational education – their competence orientation. In Ukraine, there is a need to set new goals and objectives for educators while learning a foreign language for professional communication, in particular, at higher educational institutions. There is a need for a society of highly skilled graduate officers who could protect the interests of our state on the international arena and act as specialists with a high level of spiritual and intellectual development. Recently, scientists have started to allocate competence as a separate approach to language learning. Competency approach ensures the formation of a quantity of competences that each speaker has to master. All European guidelines on language education distinguish common competences (knowledge of the world, socio-cultural knowledge, practical skills and abilities) and linguistic, communicative. The psychological aspects of the problem of the formation of speech competence are reflected in the works of Ukrainian scientists L. Scherby, L. Vygotsky, M. Zhinkin. Pedagogical and methodical issues of its formation were developed by modern scholars: V. Bader, O. Bilyayev, T. Ladyzhynska, M. Pentilyuk, L. Matsko, G. Shelekhov, V. Melnichayko, M. Vasilik.

Competency approach is an approach aimed at the result of education, and as a result, not only the amount of acquired information, but also the ability of a person to act in different situations, his/her ability to use the knowledge gained is considered. The orientation towards the formation of competencies necessitates radical adjustment of the content and learning technologies, which ensure achievement of the expected results, improvement of the means and procedures for evaluating these results, as well as individual assessment tools for the cadets [4, p. 28].

Pedagogical conditions for forming the competence of cadets should include:

changes in training courses; development of practical-oriented tasks (to consider examples, closely related to the corresponding programs of the course and to draw up the exercises that can be applied in the further professional activity); organization of out-of-class work of cadets (work in a scientific circle, participation in scientific-practical conferences, etc.);

Formation of professional linguistic communicative competence includes: knowledge of etiquette language formulas and their ability to use in professional communication; ability to find, choose, perceive, analyze and use profile information; possession of interactive communication, which is a characteristic feature necessary in the context of previous communications; profound professional knowledge and mastery of conceptual categorical the apparatus of a certain professional sphere and the corresponding system of terms; perfect possession of modern Ukrainian literary language; full professional use of language genres according to the place, time, circumstances, etc.; ability to evaluate the communicative situation quickly and at a high level make decisions and plan communicative actions.

Interpersonal connections play an important role in increasing the practical and scientific and theoretical training of students. With the help of various interdisciplinary connections on a qualitatively new level, the tasks of development and study are solved, as well as the foundation for solving complex problems in practical activity is laid. Means of realizing interdisciplinary connections in the learning process are diverse. These include: questions, tasks, tests, cognitive tasks, educational problems of interdisciplinary content. Particular importance in the formation of competencies is the work in groups (communicative competences). Group solution of interdisciplinary tasks includes several stages:

1. Setting a task.
2. Search for solution options.
3. Analysis of solution options
4. Evaluation of options and choice of the solution.
5. Execution of the task.
6. Report on the completed task.

Such work allows to form:

1. Value-sense competence: cadets understand the importance and role of discipline studied in the development of scientific

and technological progress; interdisciplinary connections are used in the course of cadets' training for the conscious acquisition of the basic theoretical and practical knowledge, skills and abilities.

2. Educational and cognitive competence: the development of the cadet' skills is carried out in the field of independent cognitive activity: the ability to work with the textbook, tables, reference notes, basic concepts and definitions. In the learning process, students learn to plan their work, solve problem situations; possession of basic intelligence operations, such as: analysis, comparison, synthesis, synthesis, detection of causal relationships; formation of a certain level of analytical, logical, combinatorial styles of thinking; the ability to generate ideas and determine the means to solve them, are an integral part of the cognitive educational and cognitive competence.

3. Information competence: the competence of the cadet's skills with information is formed during the preparation of essays on the subject. The ability to independently search, analyze and select necessary information with the use of information technologies develops.

4. Communicative competence: work in groups means the achievement of a joint decision, division of work. It is argued to substantiate the choice of the method, and competently consistently explain the progress of the work.

5. Competence of personal self-improvement: development of ways of intellectual self-improvement and development is carried out with the development of all types of thinking: logical, operational, abstract. In the learning process, a culture of thinking and behavior, personal qualities are formed: discipline, precision, responsibility, diligence, ability to choose the right decision, concentration of attention, and wit.

Consequently, professional competence is a combination of theoretical and practical preparedness of the future specialist for future professional activities and the main indicator of his/her advanced professional thinking.

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Dmytryshyn Olena

holder of

the Master's degree

Lviv State University

of Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser Skovronksa Iryna

CRIME PROBLEMS

Crime is a serious issue that affects everyone in society. It affects the victims, perpetrators and their families. Crime has increased drastically within the last decade. More prisons are being built around the world because there is not enough room to hold inmates. The government has made an attempt to reduce crime by funding programs such as prevention and intervention for youth at risk, as well as rehabilitation for prisoners that will be released. Some argue that criminal behavior is due to environment, others believe that it is genetic, and yet others think

that it has to do with personality. If there were certain personality traits that could be identified with potential criminal behavior, steps could be taken to try to reduce or diminish the «criminal personality». Although personality is not the only factor in criminal behavior, there does seem to be a strong association between the both. Alfred Adler believed that children who failed to solve the vital problem of social interest—who lack cooperation and a desire for contributing to the well-being of others—will always meet significant problems later, during their adult years (Adler, 1998). This could include personality problems or criminal behavior.

Personality develops early in life. That is why early childhood aggression and antisocial behavior should be taken seriously. Being able to identify potential criminal behavior is vital for prevention and intervention. Childhood factors shown to relate to the development of antisocial behaviors include a difficult early temperament, low IQ, academic deficiencies and learning problems, lack of empathy, underdeveloped social skills, and negative peer relations. (Sutton, Cowen, Crean, & Wyman, 1999). Environmental factors such as family structure and poverty are also associated with potential criminal behavior. The Federal Bureau of Investigation Report (1993) noted that one violent crime (e.g. aggravated assault, murder) was committed every 22 seconds in 1992, and 15% of those arrested for such crimes were under the age of 18 (Sutton, et.al. 1999). Juvenile delinquency is becoming more common. The age at which these young kids are committing crimes is getting younger. The crimes they are committing are getting more serious. They are not only involved in vandalism and shop lifting like many people might assume, but they are involved in life threatening crimes such as assault and murder. According to the FBI, the number of arrests for youth 12 and younger, in 1996, was 250,000. For youth age 13 and 14, the number was 671,900; and youth age 15 and older accounted for 1,929,800 arrests (Federal Probation, 1996).

As mentioned earlier, being able to identify personality traits that tend to lead to delinquency is clearly one option to

the reduction of crime. However, the problem is that many youth display similar negative behavior during adolescence. This includes negative attitude, different interests, and a need for privacy. The key is to be involved in the life of today's youth. Communicating with them, spending time with them and knowing what they are involved in is part of the process. According to Peace Research Abstracts Journal, (1999) helping youth find meaning in their lives often involves building connectedness-restoring relationships with others, with their sense of spirituality and with earth. Parents must also be aware of the warning signs and follow up on them. Warning signs in youth include showing lack of interest in family/school activities, truancy problems and poor school performance, signs of aggression, and negative peer relationships. When the parent acknowledges this behavior, the parent can take steps to improve it, or at least stop it from getting worse. Individual counseling, and family therapy allows the family to learn how to deal with the youth's antisocial personality and possible delinquent behavior. A number of studies have addressed the question of general Therapeutic effectiveness and found psychotherapy capable of promoting lasting behavioral change (Walters, 1999). There are many individuals that with proper guidance will not become involved in crime. If antisocial behavior is not monitored and treated at an early age, this behavior can lead to a lifestyle of crime. Alfred Adler believed that children's problems begin in a child's ability to cooperate with society, feeling inferior and lack of a life goal. Adler looked at rehabilitation counseling, parenting skills development, family counseling, and classroom management in a child's life (Utay, 1996). Adler developed the Encouragement Model for people. The model serves a purpose of encouragement to promote and activate the social interest of an individual. It aims at giving an individual a sense of respect and confidence. According to Adler,»Those who are discouraged fail to operate on the useful side of life and seek to find belonging through neurotic symptoms» (Evans, T. 1997). The model encourages four characteristics: an adequate and positive view

of the self, an adequate and positive view of others, an openness to experience, and a sense of belonging. (Evans,T. 1997). Adler believes that there is no magical cure, however he believes that we must first understand the child, and then we can determine why he or she has failed to develop adequate social interest.

There are many factors that contribute to our personality. Although human personality and behavior is very complex, I think that with proper guidance and support children have the potential to be successful adults. Each child is unique and learns in different ways. Therefore, parents, teachers, and mentors must learn to reach children and youth. As members of society we must be aware of negative behavior and/or personality that could possibly lead to criminal behavior in the future. If we take responsibility for the youth of society as a whole, we will not only improve the life of that child, but we will improve the world we live in. The lack of connectedness that is portrayed by the delinquent youth can also be seen by the members of society. The attitude of, «That is not my kid, therefore that is not my problem» contributes to the criminal society that we live in. I believe that the prevention, intervention and rehabilitation programs are helpful, but I also think that parents have the power to prevent their child from engaging in such acts of crime. After all, a parent should know their child more than any other person in this world. Although, having an antisocial/aggressive personality does not necessarily guarantee that a child will become a criminal, I believe that taking the proper steps to insure the positive future for children is the best prevention method that a parent can use.

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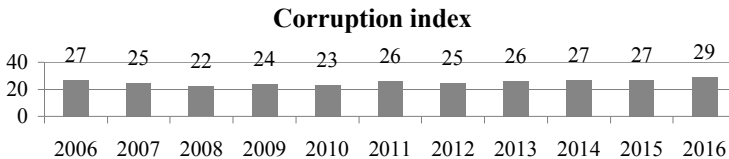
Dorosh Yuliia
*postgraduate of
Lviv State University of
Internal Affairs of Ukraine
Scientific Adviser Skovronska Iryna*

CORRUPT THREAT TO ECONOMIC SECURITY OF UKRAINE

Corruption is one of the most pressing social problems. The undisputed fact is that corruption as antisocial phenomenon affects the rate of development of the national economy, government and society in general, threatens national security and constitutional order of the state. Corruption is a form of dishonest or unethical conduct by a person entrusted with a position of authority, often to acquire personal benefit. Corruption may include many activities including bribery and embezzlement, though it may also involve practices that are legal in many countries. Government, or «political», corruption occurs when an office-holder or other governmental employee acts in an official capacity for personal gain.

In Ukraine, the most important results in the study of the problem of corruption are the following scientists: L. Balkin, I. Bogdanova, D. Burkultsevov, V. Geitse, Z. Varnalia, Ya. Zhilila, Yermoshe-Kanka, B. Kvasnyuk, T. Kovalchuk, V. Muntiyani, G. Satarova, Y. Kharazishvili, L. Shevchenko, N. Yurkiv, R. Tuchak and many others.

Corruption is a big problem for Ukraine. Corruption feeds on the economy, reducing its efficiency. This indicates the data from the world study of corruption. The reports of the international organization Transparency International [1], dealing with research and combat corruption, show stability in the corruption problem in Ukraine.



Painting 1. Corruption index in Ukraine.

Ukraine scored 29 points out of 100 on the 2016 Corruption Perceptions Index reported by Transparency International. Corruption Index in Ukraine averaged 24.58 Points from 1998 until 2016, reaching an all time high of 29 Points in 2016 and a record low of 15 Points in 2000. Together with Ukraine this place with a rating of 29 points was shared by Kazakhstan, Russia, Nepal and Iran [1].

The lower country in the index, the higher the level of perceived corruption. A rating is placed on the basis of the polls, involving international financial and human rights experts.

Corruption problem is recognized by the government of Ukraine as a significant a destructive element of economy security.

To counter this threat created National Anti-Corruption Bureau, new police, Anti-corruption prosecutor. However, despite all the innovations in this direction «government has been unable to effectively combat corruption, which reflected in a decrease in the pace of reforms aimed at Ukraine's withdrawal of the difficult economic crisis». This can be seen in this tendency of corruption perception index.

On this basis, at the present time the edges of overdue step in the concept development economic security, which should be based on the following principles:

1. The state should actively promote the creation and functioning of the basic market institutions – to organize and to protect the market principles.

2. Corruption should be liquidated starting from state monopolies, where are the largest volume of financial transactions. First of all, it is the public procurement system, the financial and banking system.

3. Urgently to eliminate influence of oligarchic clans on the national economy. The inevitable effect ties processes oligarchic economy is widespread corruption, the illicit processing control over mafia in key segments, bribery by high-ranking officials, etc.

4. Relevant measures are required for surmounting the economic depression. The task of the state to reorient investments from often counterproductive activity sphere (accumulation of speculative capital investments in the luxury) to the real sector and social security. It is necessary to establish new relations with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank,

from which would receive currency tranches in the form of investments into the real economy.

5. The state should contribute to the development of a competitive environment, supporting the creation of new enterprises. Most companies earlier state, now privatized, preserved all previous ineffective use of resources, obsolete technologies, conservatism, incompetence in administration.

6. To radically change the monetary policy of the National Bank, be personally responsible for its effectiveness.

7. Judicial reforms, create anticorruption courts which will ensure the normal work of the Anti-Corruption Bureau. This is a key element of ensuring the economic security of the state because without fair judicial branch of power is impossible struggle against corruption. The same real economic growth because corruption always brings economic losses.

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Dushchak Olena

2nd year cadet

Lviv State University of

Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser Bondarenko Victoriia

THE LIFE OF A POLICE OFFICER

A police officer, also known as an officer, policeperson, policeman, policewoman, cop, police agent, or a police employee, is a warranted law employee of a police force.

This profession becomes more and more popular in our country and all over the world too. There has been recently a police reform in Ukraine, which established some new rules to complete a new staff of the police. Everybody who wants to be a policeman should overcome some steps to make his or her dream come true.

So, I want to introduce you the procedure of entering the profession of a patrol officer. It is easy to understand and logical in its order:

1. First of all, a candidate must fill up an application to entry to governmental service. As usual, it includes personal data, other biographic details and photos. All information is checked for authenticity by relevant bodies of government.

2. Then the future police officers should take some specific tests. It is necessary to analyze their levels of intellect, their motivation, ambitions, moral stability, etc. These tests are passing under observation of the psychologist.

3. All persons, passed these tests, must also pass through a medical examination. The purpose of a medical examination is to look for any external features of illness or something unusual. This procedure is also fixed in official medical documents.

4. If a candidate passed all doctors, apparently, he is healthy and strong enough to do some physical exercises. For example, endurance and strength exercises. For men and women there are difficult standards, special to the natural opportunities.

5. And finally, the last is an interview. Here a candidate can say a reason why he wants to be a police officer, talk about his skills and abilities. He must show his willingness and desire to become a policeman in order to serve the society and protect people. The Commission can ask provocative questions, such as 'Can you make an artificial respiration?' or 'Can you kill a sheep?'

So, after all these steps members patrol police employees must promise to serve the society. It is usual thing for police officers to take an oath to maintain peace and order.

It:

- means their intention and purpose;
- guarantees decency and police honour.

But not every policeman overcomes this system to become an officer. Many of them enter the colleges, institutes, universities or academies to study. They live in special dormitories; keep up with their routine regulations. They also carry out many different tasks, they learn how to live in dangerous situations and so on.

Indeed, we can tell that all police officers have the same features. For example, everybody must be healthy and strong. And there is no place for such concepts as 'men/women', despite of their difference. In my opinion, a big tall man can be the victim of mental violence and a small girl can organize the most dangerous criminal group, because all our power is in our mind, not in muscles.

Thus, the police officers start work and implement their duties. According to the law, police officers must:

1) comply with the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine and other normative acts regulating the activities of the police, and the oath of the police officer;

2) professionally perform their official duties according to the police function;

3) respect and not violate human rights and freedoms;

4) provide urgent medical assistance to persons who need help;

5) keep secret information;

6) inform the chief if they cannot serve in the police any more.

A police officer's job is to protect the public, make sure people obey the law and make people feel safe. Not all police officers wear a uniform and patrol the streets. Some police officers have specific jobs, such as a detective, a traffic officer or a police dog handler.

There are different types of job, but first of all, a policeman works as a public psychologist. He helps people in their life goals on their way and nobody must notice it. Except for giving the support to the society, policemen also must know why people violate the law, how to teach them not to do such things. To my

mind, the main task is not to punish offenders, but to find out why offences happened.

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Dyshkant Olena

1st year cadet

*Dnipropetrovsk State University
of Internal Affairs
Scientific Adviser Dekusar Ganna*

PROMOTION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF HIGHER EDUCATION SPECIALISTS BY MEANS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE

The term «competence» means the range of powers of any official or body; knowledge, experience in a particular field. O. M. Oleksyuk considers professional competence as the possession of knowledge, skills, norms, necessary for performing professional duties, psychological qualities, as well as real professional activity in accordance with standards and norms [1]. The competence of a graduate of a higher educational establishment is determined by many factors, while competences are considered to be «such indicators» that determine the readiness of a graduate student to life, his further personal development and active participation in the life of the society [2]. A number of factors influence the success of the professional competence formation, in particular: the educational process, teachers, individual work of students, personal potential and inspiration.

A good command of a foreign language is one of the decisive aspects in the formation of the highly skilled up-to-date specialist. For higher education specialists a foreign language is a means of professional communication. Most commonly, highly skilled profes-

sionals have to enter into negotiations with foreign partners, get acquainted with their principles, exchange information, etc.

Without knowledge of foreign languages, it will be difficult to succeed in their profession. It must be understood that successful integration in the modern world without the knowledge of alternative languages is simply impossible.

The language politics of Europe guides citizens to multilingualism. Therefore, in Ukraine, the policy is also interested in providing the study of more than one foreign language assuming the second language is to be learnt at option in educational institutions. It testifies the fact that the multilingual specialist is in a highroad to success [3].

Moreover, the languages should be studied in an indispensable unity with the world and culture of the peoples who speak these languages. According to the deep conviction of the famous schoolmaster A. S. Makarenko, the future specialist can master the skills due to purposeful self-improvement work. It is formed on the basis of practical experience. It means you shouldn't ignore other cultures: you need to consider, analyze and organize your life only in conjunction with others [4]. S. Ter-Minasov notes that every lesson of a foreign language is a crossroads of cultures, it is a practice of intercultural communication, because every foreign word reflects the foreign world and foreign culture: each word is based on the national consciousness of the world [5]. That is, the formation of readiness for communication with foreign partners is related to the acquisition of this experience.

It is worth mentioning that international internships are considered to be a very good option for the development of skills and abilities. Prestigious foreign higher education institutions create the training process of students taking into account the maximum approximation to the future industry professionals. Long-term student internship is an unconditional need for obtaining a diploma in Europe, America and the countries of the Asian region.

On the website of Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs you can find a number of international exchange programs. These international educational and cultural exchange programs support talented students, providing the opportunity for future leaders to study in the United States in order to deepen

their knowledge of English and study the culture and traditions of the United States of America.

Looking at the experience of others, you can also make your great strides abroad. If you make a lot of effort, you can arrange your business, which will be not only regional but international as well.

Thus, today nobody doubts that one is to master at least one of the foreign languages to be a highly skilled specialist and properly address the problems facing Ukraine.

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Fedirchyk Andrii,

Piven Nazar

2st year cadets

Lviv State University of

Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser Kuzo Liubov

THE WAYS OF OVERCOMING CORRUPTION IN UKRAINE

Today, our country is experiencing difficult times. The economic decline, the war with Russia in the east, the annexation of

the Crimea – such challenges are facing us. However, there is another problem that destroys our country from the inside. This is our internal enemy, which is not visible to the naked eye – corruption. The level of corruption in Ukraine has grown and became one of the acute problems of our time. This negative phenomenon creates a real threat to the security, democratic development of the state and society.

From a historical point of view in 1991, when Ukraine gained independence, development and better life seemed inevitable. But the reality is that a large number of Ukrainians are poor, they do not have a well-paid job. Why did it happen that country with the richest natural resources in the world is so poor? The answer is one – corruption.

Corruption is a form of dishonest or unethical conduct by a person entrusted with a position of authority, often to acquire personal benefit. Corruption may include many activities including bribery and embezzlement, though it may also involve practices that are legal in many countries. Government, or 'political', corruption occurs when an office-holder or other governmental employee acts in an official capacity for personal gain.

The fight against corruption in Ukraine began in December 1994, when on the proposal of the newly formed Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine the second convocation adopted a draft Law of Ukraine on the fight against corruption, and in October 1995, it was adopted as a law and entered into force on 16.11.1995. However, in the absence of the political will of the state leadership, it did not allow to achieve the stated goal – «overcoming corruption as social evil». The second step in the formation of the legal framework for anti-corruption activities was made in September 2006: proposals for ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the Criminal Law Convention on the fight against corruption, draft laws of Ukraine on the principles of preventing and combating corruption. Parliamentary consideration of these presidential proposals ended with the accession of Ukraine from 01.03.2010 – to the Criminal Law Convention on the fight against corruption.

An analysis of regulatory acts aimed at anticorruption struggle shows that the ineffectiveness of the application of cer-

tain provisions of laws can be corrected by amending existing legislation. Another step in the fight against corruption is the creation in February 2010 of the National Anti-Corruption Committee. This body has developed the National Strategy for the Prevention and Counteraction of Corruption for 2011–2014.

In order to overcome corruption in Ukraine, the anticorruption legislation should first be brought in line with the requirements of the United Nations and the European Union. All this requires the adoption of a new version of the Constitution, but approved in a lawful way through the parliament. The timely anti-corruption policy should be based on the following factors:

1) strong political will of the supreme state leadership to counteract corruption, which will ensure the implementation of anticorruption strategy at all levels of government;

2) cleaning of power (lustration) with the aim of getting rid of the personnel of the former government, confirming the rule of law and human rights in Ukraine;

3) introduction of control over incomes and expenditures, as well as accountability of individuals with authority, in front of a truly independent anti-corruption body;

4) effective social control by civil society and independent mass media, with the aim to create an atmosphere of transparency in decision-making by state authorities.

One of the important steps on the path of overcoming corruption in Ukraine was the adoption of the Law of Ukraine «On Prevention of Corruption» by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. The law is aimed at creating effective anti-corruption legislation of Ukraine. As a result of the adoption of this law, on March 18, 2015, the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption was created. One of the functions of this body is the prevention and counteraction of corruption in Ukraine, the activities of state bodies, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and local self-government in the field of corruption prevention and counteraction, as well as the maintenance of the Unified State Register of Declarations of persons authorized to perform state or local government functions and the Unified State Register of Persons who committed corruption or corruptive offenses. Dec-

larations are checked manually, so during the first year of operation, a total of 91 declarations of one and a half million were checked, which causes dissatisfaction both among the population of Ukraine and on the part of the European Union.

Consequently, Ukraine must ensure and must not undermine the independence and effectiveness of the newly created anti-corruption bodies. Otherwise, the authorities will face the serious danger of further disillusionment among the public in anti-corruption reforms in general, and in particular in the fight against «big corruption». It is not enough simply to announce planned reforms; they must be properly implemented. That is what proves that Ukraine really has a political will to fight corruption.

How did other countries manage to fight corruption effectively? The experience of our neighbor country and the closest friend Lithuania is worth our attention and adoption. Ever since regaining its independence, Lithuania has created an array of legal acts designed to fight corruption; furthermore, the government's anti-corruption strategy was incited and directly influenced by the process of joining the European community. Immediately after Lithuania submitted its application to join the European Union, the fight against corruption was named its most immediate goal. As a result, Lithuania's achievements in anti-corruption programs have come to be held up as an example to other countries attempting to join the European Union. In 1999, Transparency International was invited to establish an office in Lithuania, which was opened in 2002. Furthermore, in 1997 a Special Investigation Service under the Ministry of Internal Affairs was created, and in 2002 the agency acquired complete administrative independence, answerable only to the President of Lithuania and the Parliament. As part of the wider Lithuanian strategy to combat corruption, the state ratified a range of international conventions, created a national anti-corruption strategic plan, made changes to its public administration and public procurement organization, and implemented an array of legal acts and amendments. Consequently, in 2009 Lithuania for the first time scored five points out of ten in the Transparency's International Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) and came in the 46th

place among 178 countries. This time Lithuania is one of nine countries to have made the most progress on the CPI 2009 in comparison to that of the previous year. Thus, Lithuania has approached the 5-point threshold, which indicates that a country is capable of dealing with corruption.

From the example of this small and friendly country we can make a significant conclusion. We all need to unite in the fight against corruption. The brightest heads of the country should be involved in the construction of a mechanism that will ensure freedom from corruption. And to make the most important action, without which it will be impossible to overcome corruption and save the country from decay. It is necessary to separate business from politics. This union is an obstacle which does not allow to move forward. People who put their own interests above the state should be released. Only in this way we will achieve progress.

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Fedko Anastasiya

holder of

the Master's degree

Lviv State University of Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser Zelenska Olena

POLICE WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN AND PSYCHOLOGY IN ACTION

The objective of the paper is to consider the interaction of police work and psychology, the importance of psychology research for efficient carrying out the police functions.

Nobody, least of all the psychologists, conducts the whole of his or her life by the precepts of research psychology. A particular problem with police work arises as a result of its importance. Mistakes can have such disastrous consequences. The wrong assumption that a particular minicab driver was involved in drug dealing contributed as a flashpoint in the Brixton riots of 1981. A wrong choice of words to a would-be suicide can have fatal consequences. On a more mundane level, an offhand manner when giving directions to a member of the public can produce a sense of grievance in someone on whom a police officer may have to rely for information in future. Research has demonstrated that the personal style of some police officers, as well as some citizens, leads them to get involved in violent encounters far more often than others. The options available when dealing with drunk or angry people, for instance, will not be the same as when dealing with the sober and calm. The officer will also recognize how threatened loss of face will limit his or her options when dealing with a group of young people. Sensitivity of this sort is surely a requirement for efficient policing. The Metropolitan Police have recently adopted training packages which include psychology as part of their human awareness training (now «Policing Skills») for recruits.

Psychologists point to the dangers of what is known as the «self-fulfilling prophecy». For example, if you believe that all flashers wear long dirty overcoats then it is likely that only people who wear this kind of clothing will come under suspicion. People dressed differently will be less likely to be arrested and so the statistics at the end of the year will be seen as proof of the accuracy of your belief in the universal uniform of the flasher. The example is not unique. Shoplifters and fraudsters are also in the category of offenders where self-fulfilling prophecies can operate. Shoplifters are well-dressed middle-aged women or poorly-dressed youngsters, the stereotype says. Confidence tricksters wear medallions, thick gold rings and drive Ford Sieras. Nor is the police officer or store detective alone in being in a position to fulfill their own predictions. For example, pathologists and coroners may classify corpses as suicide in doubtful cases on the basis of those social characteristics which are

thought to be associated with suicide, like chronic illness or recent bereavement. If we are willing to have even our common sense beliefs and intuitions challenged, then we are much more likely to make the most of each new piece of experience, that precious commodity that money cannot buy.

It is a particularly human motive to want to understand ourselves and others. We want to know who and what we are, how we got that way, how we can change ourselves, what we have in common with other people and in what ways we are unique. This understanding of human beings and their behaviour is the foremost goal of psychology and one which we believe has considerable relevance for police officers in their profession as well as in their identity as human beings.

The psychologist attempts to study behaviour in a systematic way, often through the use of carefully controlled experiments, inside or outside the laboratory. By specifying alternatives and testing between them, courses of action can be identified as preferable in a way that is not otherwise possible. In this way psychologists have been able to offer understanding, help and advise people in many situations. For example, educational psychologists bring to bear research on reading difficulties to help children in school. Clinical psychologists use strategies based on research to help those who have problems like stress, anxiety or depression.

Psychologists often try to understand under what conditions people behave as they do, and thus go beyond the simple explanations which most people are usually ready to accept. The tendency to underestimate the effect of external conditions on people's behaviour is well established. The over estimation of the importance of the personality in behaviour and the under estimation of the importance of the environment appears very often in psychological research. Let us take rape as an example. People will tend to be biased in thinking that women who are raped have personality characteristics which contributed to what happened. Police officers may become irritated with witnesses who cannot give a clear account of an event, thereby underestimating the possible impact of the situation on the witness.

Psychological research on criminal justice is beset by many problems, both ethical and practical. Progress in psychology is fastest where the possibilities for research are the greatest. Understanding of memory and perception is reasonably good because there are fewer ethical constraints on the kind of study which it is acceptable to carry out on these topics. In contrast, the criminal justice system is obviously full of ethical limitations (both real and imagined) on what we may do. To take one example, asking police officers to adopt a particular style of policing would be useful but unethical when suggested by psychologists.

Thus, officers currently in the police service in Great Britain are ready to acknowledge the findings of psychological research as both relevant and useful to policing. Some of them, like evidence on the unreliability of eye-witness testimony, will have immediate practical application. Others, like evidence about when people help each other, are useful for police officers to know about, but they have to work harder to prove it.

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Hryhoryshyn Nazar

postgraduate of

Lviv State University of

Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser Skovronska Iryna

GLOBALIZATION PARADOX

We will consider problems and paradoxes connected with economic globalization. We observe on the intense relations

which are the cornerstone of globalization. At the fundamental level there are performance questions concerning distribution which cannot be solved by means of free trade and only one integrated markets.

Most of supporters of globalization ignore these urgent problems, claiming that market processes anyway will cure all problems in due time. However it can be the wrong statement, have too much belief in market exchange as automatic mechanism which can turn back for all to the intense relations created by its own dynamics.

At first we will consider several obvious paradoxes and problems which are the cornerstone of globalization such as: resource depletion, competitive advantages, structural changes, interventions of the state, health and safety, property rights, economic safety, economic crises.

Resource depletion. The countries which only opened for international trade can find the place in trade in natural resources such as minerals or forest products. These resources can be numerical and easily available, therefore it is logical that underdeveloped countries have to rely on export of natural resources as the first step before globalization.

Competitive advantages. In the global competition there are obstacles when in the national markets there is a demand for different types of goods. In the different countries there are differences in culture, economic development, the income, climate. Because of it there is a difference in attempt on goods which differ behind the expense level, qualities, in functioning, style, the size and other indicators.

For example, if to the USA and Western Europe computerized sewing machines have demand, then in the countries which develop, needs of local population satisfy simpler models of sewing machines managed by pedals.

Intervention of the state. At this time as well coordinated plan rather based on development of trade can promise big social benefit, short-term private benefit can get in the way. It pushes the state actively to participate in management of the plan of economic development of the country, thus disturbs

other relations of liberal conducting globalization. Since financial crisis of 2008 the most part of market economy of the world passed to the capitalism model which was more directed to the state. The most parts of GDP were for this purpose directed:

- To help out big banks to save world economy from credit freeze;
- Complexes of actions for priming of economy to reanimate growth and to guarantee economic stability.

The problem is that this type of the state interventionism enters what economists call imperfections to the market which are contrary to grain of the competition of free market. Therefore, it is paradoxical that the best method guarantee free international trade can be by improvement of a role of the state in the direction of the markets.

Health and safety. Certainly the most serious are the regulating provisions which usually are followed:

- Nuclear technology in all its manifestations, from electricity generation to medicine;
- Genetic engineering which is stretched from production of food to medical appendix.

There are many serious problems with health and safety in all these spheres what we can pass only on own risk. Nevertheless without any acquiescence between the countries to provide accomplishment of necessary rules and provisions, any of these problems cannot be solved.

Property rights. Free trade is almost inseparable from the property rights. Therefore trade methods which can encroach on the property rights can ruin the best plans of globalization.

As it happens, globalization opens profitable channels for violation of intellectual property rights. From there are complaints concerning China of rather author's rights to movies, music and the software of the USA. Being left without supervision, these violations can deprive these industries of considerable receipts.

It does even more important establishment of accurate property before continuing trade, but there is an additional requirement for vessels for providing legal agreements. Add to it huge expenses on a research and developments for support of

inventions and innovations, and we speak about the huge obligation of the country from the point of view of time, energy and resources.

Economic safety. Rather frequent unlimited trade can lead to the general loss of economic safety for the most part of the population.

At this time when import tends to be price demulcent because of feverish increase in the competition, the unlimited flow of import can bring to:

- decrease in the internal salary;
- elimination of jobs which were once protected by trade-union contracts;
- liquidation of long-term labor privileges and pensions.

Of course, that injured house workers can find not easily alternative jobs or even the worthy salary and adequate safety of the income.

These questions become the most unattractive when we consider a role of child labor. It is reality which we cannot ignore. Despite of the fact that in the majority the developed parts of the world quite fairly prick up the ears on the humanitarian principles restriction of rather child labor can be also undergone behind an exclusive form of the restrictions of trade directed to an obstacle to aspiration of development of the poor country.

Economic crises. During a globalization era economic crises can arise for several possible reasons. Especially it should be noted the following:

- geopolitical uncertainty which results from some political disorders somewhere in the world (for example, crises in the Middle East);
- a natural disaster which causes the sudden termination or interruption of a flow of resources (for example, in 2011 in Japan the earthquake and a tsunami took place);
- sudden change of national policy of rather currency cost or macroeconomic stability (for example, uncertainty with the Ukrainian hryvnia).

It is difficult not to agree that within the last four decades the economic crisis did not decrease. Since in the early eighties global-

ization passed into high rates, the frequency of crises considerably grew, and each new crisis promises to be more, than the last.

Conclusion. Finally we faced two critical questions which eclipsed discipline of political economy for a long time:

– Whether the markets independent according to an ideal of free entrepreneurship can be real?

– Whether public concerns when the private enterprise is allowed to work completely without intervention of the government are better provided?

These questions became vital in connection with accident by the caused financial crisis in 2008, widely described as the worst crisis since the Big Depression. Since then big economic forces of the world entered some measures of precautions.

Measures of precautions are taken in connection with the last crisis, directed to release of credit flows and resuming of the financial industry. It means that the majority not of fundamental structural prosperities in world economy by and large was left unguarded.

Thus, globalization is derided as rather amorphous operational field where:

– rules of the game constantly change;

– all players constantly resist each other, winning against competitive advantage;

– The national governments are sometimes completely deprived of necessary resources for the solution of urgent internal interests;

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Hrynyk Yuliya
1st year student
Lviv State University of Life Safety
Scientific Adviser Lypchenko Tetyana

EDUCATION ABROAD: A WORLD OF POSSIBILITIES

Education is an important part of our life. Nowadays many young people try to get education abroad. Parents eagerly send their children to western countries to get diploma. There are many students which want to study in English-speaking countries. Firstly, knowing English at a good level gives plenty of job opportunities. Secondly, they can improve their foreign language skills. Thirdly, such countries as Canada, the United States and England are full of interesting places. Also, studying abroad guarantees respect of others, bright future, stable career and lots of useful skills. Of course, living abroad, students experience a totally different life. They can contact people from other cultural backgrounds, which is rather interesting. In fact, studying abroad is never easy; however, you will be able to get excellent opportunities.

Maybe you want to be an adventure – exploring lands, meeting new people and travelling off the beaten path. Maybe you want to dig into history, art or culture and really live it rather than reading about it. Perhaps you want to discover yourself, gaining the independence and confidence that comes with self-knowledge.

All these experiences and skills developed abroad combine to mature you personally and academically, as well as enhance your future career opportunities.

The biggest reason to study abroad is the opportunity to see the world. By studying abroad, you will experience a brand-new country with incredible new outlooks, customs and activities. The benefits of studying abroad include the opportunity to see new terrains, natural wonders, museums and landmarks of your host nation.

In addition, when you're abroad, you won't be limited to traveling in just the nation in which you are studying – you can

see neighboring countries as well. For example, if you study in France, you'll have the option to travel through various parts of Europe including London, Barcelona, and Rome.

Another reason you might consider studying abroad is for the chance to experience different styles of education. By enrolling in a study abroad program, you'll have the chance to see a side of your major that you may not have been exposed to at home [2].

You'll find that completely immersing yourself in the education system of your host country is a great way to really experience and understand the people, its traditions, and its culture. Education is the centerpiece of any study abroad trip – it is, after all, a study abroad program – and choosing the right school is a very important factor.

Many students who choose to study abroad are leaving their home for the first time. When they arrive in their new host country, they are fascinated by the distinct cultural perspectives. When you study abroad you will find incredible new foods, customs, traditions, and social atmospheres.

You will find that you have a better understanding and appreciation for the nation's people and history. You will have the opportunity to witness a completely new way of life.

Chances are if you're planning on studying abroad, one of the major draws is the opportunity to study a foreign language. Studying abroad grants you the opportunity to completely immerse yourself in a new language, and there is no better way to learn than to dive right in.

In addition to the considerable language practice you will get just in day to day life, your host university will likely offer language courses to provide you with a more formal education.

When you finish your study abroad program and return home, you will return with a new perspective on culture, language skills, a great education, and a willingness to learn. Needless to say, all of these are very attractive to future employers [4].

Many students find that they love their host country so much that they decide to seek work there. If you can relate, you will find that a local education will be very valuable when searching for a potential job in that country.

If you are still questioning why to study abroad, you should know that studying in a different country offers many new activities and interests that you may never have discovered if you'd stayed at home. You might find that you have an as-yet undiscovered talent for hiking, water sports, snow skiing, golf, or various other new sports you may never have tried back home.

You'll also have the chance to discover other new and exciting forms of entertainment. Plays, movies, dancing, nightclubs, and concerts are just a few activities that you can enjoy.

One of the biggest benefits of studying abroad is the opportunity to meet new lifelong friends from different backgrounds. While studying abroad, you will attend school and live with students from your host country. This gives you the opportunity to really get to know and create lasting relationships with your fellow students.

After the study abroad program ends, make an effort stay in contact with your international friends. In addition to rewarding personal relationships, these friends can also be important networking tools later down the road.

There is nothing quite like being on your own in a foreign country. You might find that studying abroad really brings out your independent nature. Students who study abroad become explorers of their new nation and really discover the curiosity and excitement that they harbor.

A benefit to studying abroad is the opportunity to discover yourself while gaining an understanding of a different culture. Being in a new place by yourself can be overwhelming at times, and it tests your ability to adapt to diverse situations while being able to problem solve [1].

Like future employers, graduate school admissions boards look very highly on study abroad experiences. Students that study abroad display diversity and show that they aren't afraid to seek out new challenges or put themselves in difficult situations.

Most importantly, students who have studied abroad show just how committed they are to their education. Graduate schools regularly look for candidates who will bring a unique aspect to their university. Students who have studied abroad have shown

that they have the curiosity and educational acumen to be a leader in graduate school.

For most students, this time may be the only opportunity they ever get to travel abroad for a long period of time. Eventually it is the chance to find a job and career, and the opportunity to study abroad may turn out to be a once in a life time opportunity.

As for me, it is important to take this opportunity to travel the world with no commitments but to study and learn about new cultures. Studying abroad is an experience unlike any other.

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**Hudak Vitalii,
Barilka Anna**

*2nd year cadets
Lviv State University of
Internal Affairs*

Scientific Adviser Bondarenko Victoriia

FAMILY VIOLENCE

What is family violence? Family violence is when someone uses abusive behaviour to control and/or harm a member

of their family, or someone with whom they have an intimate relationship. Family violence can have serious and sometimes fatal consequences for victims and for those who see or hear the violence. Some examples of various types of family violence are intimate partner violence, child abuse and neglect, elder abuse, violence based on so-called «honour» and forced marriage.

Family violence is not just physical violence. A person can be the victim of one or more forms of violence or abuse including: physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, financial abuse.

Physical abuse, including assault, is the intentional use of force against a person without that person's consent. It can cause physical pain or injury that may last a long time. Physical abuse includes: pushing or shoving, hitting, slapping or kicking, strangling or choking, stabbing or cutting, shooting, throwing objects at someone, burning, holding someone down for someone else to assault, locking someone in a room or tying them down, killing someone.

Sexual abuse of an adult can include: sexual touching or sexual activity without consent, continued sexual contact when asked to stop, forcing someone to commit unsafe or humiliating sexual acts. All sexual contact with anyone without consent is a crime. This includes sexual touching or forcing sexual activity on a spouse, a common law partner or a dating partner. Even when married, a spouse cannot be forced to have sexual contact.

Emotional abuse happens when a person uses words or actions to control, frighten or isolate someone or take away their self-respect. Emotional abuse is sometimes called psychological abuse. It can include: threats, put downs, name calling or insults, constant yelling or criticism, controlling or keeping someone from seeing friends or family, making fun of preventing someone from practicing their faith or religion, destroying belongings, hurting pets or threatening to do so, bullying: intimidation or humiliation (including on the Internet).

Financial abuse happens when someone uses money or property to control or exploit someone else. It can involve: taking

someone's money or property without permission, withholding or limiting money to control someone, pressuring someone to sign documents, forcing someone to sell things or change a will. Most forms of financial abuse are crimes, including theft and fraud.

Making self and family safer from violence is, for most of us, the highest priority. Work with your own children, with other kids you care about, and with teens and adults you care about to reduce the risk that you or someone you love will fall victim to violence. Make it clear that you do not approve of violence as a way to handle anger or solve problems.

How abuse, neglect and exposure to violence affect children: children may become fearful and anxious, believing that the world is a dangerous place They may become aggressive, lashing out and bullying others They may become passive and withdrawn, thinking they cannot change any part of their lives They may have trouble learning, because so much of their brain is busy dealing with the stress of living in an abusive environment They may be at greater risk of growing up to be abusive to others, to be abused or both Abuse and exposure to family violence affects children's brain development.

That in turn affects their physical, mental, emotional and spiritual development. It also affects their ability to connect with other people and make friends.

It is usually very difficult for children who are abused or neglected to report the problem to anyone. That is why it is important to be aware of the signs of child abuse and know what to do about it. Everyone has a duty to report child abuse, whether a child tells you about it or you have reasonable suspicion. There are also ways to help abused children heal: allow them to break the silence on the violence in their lives; increase their ability to protect themselves physically and psychologically; strengthen their self-esteem; and provide a safe and fun environment where they can have positive experiences.

How can police help? Provided there is sufficient evidence, police will prosecute the accused person. This may require you to be a witness in court. If the court finds the person guilty of the

crime, they will be convicted and the court will impose a punishment. Police can also issue a Police Order, help you to get a Restraining Order, find a refuge or alternative accommodation. They can refer you to support agencies, counseling services and legal services. The police will take all measures possible to ensure the victim and children's welfare and safety is not compromised. They are also committed to ensuring that the perpetrators are held accountable.

If you are a parent, family member or caregiver who abuses, you can get help for yourself and for the children. Work with others in your community to develop comprehensive, coordinated plans that direct civic resources to deal with immediate symptoms of violence, help neighborhoods strengthen themselves, and work on problems that cause violence. Enlist all kinds of groups; compare notes to avoid duplicating efforts and to benefit from each other's know-how. It's never too late to stop family violence. Start today.

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**Hurkovskyi Dmytro,
Kushnir Solomiia**
*2st year cadets
Lviv State University of
Internal Affairs
Scientific Adviser Kuzo Liubov*

REASONS FOR LEARNING LANGUAGES

Over the past two decades, countries in the world have become more and more interdependent, and new technologies have erased many existing borders. As boundaries between countries are dissolved, foreign language instruction has become more necessary than ever for linking with the rest of the world and for producing an enlightened citizenship able to function in today's ever-shrinking world.

English is becoming the international language of business and society; there's never been a better time to learn a foreign language. The reasons for learning a new language are varied, but the importance of learning foreign languages is universal: it will always benefit you in one way or another.

First and foremost, one of the most important reasons to learn a foreign language is the stimulation it offers your mind. Foreign languages are also important to those working in business, communications and nearly every other career track. Even if your potential clients speak English, there isn't a better way to understand their needs and cultural desires than to learn their language. It helps make a great first impression, and it shows that you are willing to go above and beyond to maintain the relationship. In many cultures, attempting to speak the language is viewed as a sign of respect and has the potential to open doors in the future.

There are also the aesthetic reasons for learning a new language. It is fun to pronounce words with nasal resonances and tongue rolling, features not present in your native language. Regardless of the reasons why you would like to learn a new language, you should always allow yourself to explore new linguistic territories. Learning multiple languages will always serve to en-

hance your quality of life, and even if you never use that language in practical circumstances, you almost certainly will enjoy the time spent educating yourself. Language learning is unique in that you rarely have to spend much money to find a passionate instructor or fellow learner, and the adventure of understanding a new tongue is one experience you will not soon forget.

Every language learner has his own personal reason for wanting to speak another language. What about the best reasons to start learning a new language? *Speaking a second language provides:*

Economic development

To be competitive on a global scale, the business world of tomorrow needs individuals who can work in a culturally diverse environment and who have strong skills in a foreign language. U.S. companies have committed many *faux pas* when attempting to market their products abroad. One such example involves a major American airline company wanting to advertise its new leather first class seats in the Mexican market. It translated its «Fly in Leather» campaign literally as «Vuela en cuero,» which means «Fly Naked» in Spanish. One can only imagine the embarrassment that must have ensued. Additionally, many businesses are looking for people who are proficient in other languages. Such skills are needed in service industries (hotel, tourism, food); publishers and entertainment industries (films, radio, and sound production); corporate offices with overseas accounts; and also in other areas such as medicine, law, business, journalism, and more general government work. Knowing another language provides a competitive edge in career choices in today's and tomorrow's world.

The knowledge of other languages will be a valuable asset in the workplace of tomorrow. Workers will be called upon to cooperate with colleagues in other countries, crossing time zones, languages, and cultures.

National security

Once again, the connection between languages and national security has risen to the forefront. In the past decades, the US government has relied heavily on technical means for gathering intelligence; however, the events of September 11 have highlighted the shortage in the manpower needed to translate the

messages gathered through intelligence. In the wake of September 11, there was a rash of requests for speakers of other languages. Lack of foreign language expertise will continue to undermine national security, because the only way to get the deep understanding of another country that is needed for intelligence operations is to master the language spoken there.

Cultural understanding

A less obvious but nonetheless compelling reason to study another language is the power that languages have to promote understanding between people of different cultural backgrounds. The study of another language helps students develop a sense of cultural pluralism, openness to and appreciation of other cultures. Only through their languages can we understand other cultures.

Diversity

In the world of work, managers who know how to deal with a diverse workforce will have an edge as minorities keep moving to North Carolina. The workplace of tomorrow will be a world of many cultures and languages. The last census reported a large increase in the Hispanic population of North Carolina. In addition, 60,000 students who speak over 170 different languages are enrolled in public schools of the USA.

Academic benefits

The study of another language affects academic areas as well. Research has shown that children who have studied a foreign language in elementary school achieve higher scores on standardized tests in reading, language arts, and mathematics than those who have not. Foreign language study has also been shown to enhance listening skills and memory, and the development of second language skills can contribute a significant additional dimension to the concept of communication. Furthermore, students who have studied a foreign language develop greater cognitive skills in such areas as mental flexibility, creativity, divergent thinking and higher order thinking skills.

One must not assume that language learning is quick and painless. To truly learn a language, one must have the opportunity to learn early. Another equally important factor in language learning involves the length of time devoted to it. To become proficient in

another language, learners must progress through various overlapping stages spanning several years, just as they did when they acquired their native language. They must also consider the difficulty of the selected language. Some languages, such as Arabic, Chinese, Korean, and Japanese, take longer for native English speakers to acquire than others more closely related to English.

It goes without saying that every person should know and study foreign languages. How many times we have heard about it from our teachers and parents, but the characteristic feature of every teenager is that they would like to study not on the basis of somebody's mistakes but they prefer to make conclusions from their own mistakes. Over the years, I've gathered so many reasons *why* to learn a foreign language. Think about how many more people and places you could really get to know, newspapers and books you could read, movies and TV programs you could understand, WEB sites you could visit with another language!

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Kalataliuk Roksolana

2nd year student

Lviv State University of

Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser Boyko Olesya

CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Crisis management is the process by which an organization deals with a disruptive and unexpected event that threatens to

harm the organization, its stakeholders, or the general public. It is a system of minimising the harm that might result from some unusually threatening situation. Crisis management is considered to be the most important process in public relations.

Key words: crisis management, natural disaster, technological crises, confrontation, malevolence, organizational misdeeds, workplace violence, rumours, terrorist attacks/man-made disasters.

Crisis management is the process by which an organization deals with a disruptive and unexpected event that threatens to harm the organization, its stakeholders, or the general public. The study of crisis management originated with the large-scale industrial and environmental disasters in the 1980s. It is considered to be the most important process in public relations. A business crisis can be anything that can negatively affect a company's reputation or bottom line. Many events at first blush may not appear to be serious. Natural catastrophes, product recalls, labor disputes, computer data losses. The list is endless. Some are temporary. Some can cause the demise of a company. Most can be handled with honesty and the realization that it may be necessary to absorb losses over the short haul in order to achieve a long and healthy business life.

In today's highly interconnected global economy, organizations face a myriad of threats of internal and external disruptions to business operations. Some risks can be planned for, monitored, and mitigated; but other high-impact, hard-to-predict events are occurring more often.

Crises or catastrophic events typically occur within a compressed period, have the potential to critically impact a company's ability to achieve its mission, frequently result in significant financial or reputational loss, and almost always require an immediate cross-functional and cross-organizational response. During the crisis management process, it is important to identify types of crises in that different crises necessitate the use of different crisis management strategies. Potential crises are enormous, but crises can be clustered. Lerbinger categorized eight types of crises: natural disaster, technologi-

cal crises, confrontation, malevolence, organizational misdeeds, workplace violence, rumours, terrorist attacks/man-made disasters.

Natural disaster related *crises*, typically natural disasters, are such environmental phenomena as *earthquakes*, *volcanic eruptions*, tornadoes and hurricanes, floods, landslides, tsunamis, storms, and *droughts that threaten life*, property, and the environment itself. Example: 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake (Tsunami).

Technological crises are caused by human application of science and technology. Technological accidents inevitably occur when technology becomes complex and coupled and something goes wrong in the system as a whole (Technological breakdowns). Some technological crises occur when human error causes disruptions (Human breakdowns). People tend to assign blame for a technological disaster because technology is subject to human manipulation whereas they do not hold anyone responsible for natural disaster. When an accident creates significant environmental damage, the crisis is categorized as mega-damage. Samples include software failures, industrial accidents, and oil spills. Examples: Chernobyl disaster, Exxon Valdez oil spill, Heartbleed security bug.

Confrontation crisis occur when discontented individuals and/or groups fight businesses, government, and various interest groups to win acceptance of their demands and expectations. The common type of confrontation crisis is boycotts, and other types are picketing, sit-ins, ultimatums to those in authority, blockade or occupation of buildings, and resisting or disobeying police. Example: Rainbow/PUSH's (People United to Serve Humanity) boycott of Nike.

An organization faces a crisis of malevolence when opponents or miscreant individuals use criminal means or other extreme tactics for the purpose of expressing hostility or anger toward, or seeking gain from, a company, country, or economic system, perhaps with the aim of destabilizing or destroying it. Sample crisis include product tampering, kidnapping, malicious rumors, terrorism, cybercrime and espionage. Example: 1982 Chicago Tylenol murders.

Crises of organizational misdeeds occur when management takes actions it knows will harm or place stakeholders at risk for harm without adequate precautions. Lerbinger specified three different types of crises of organizational misdeeds: crises of skewed management values, crises of deception, and crises of management misconduct. Crises of skewed management values are caused when managers favor short-term economic gain and neglect broader social values and stakeholders other than investors. This state of lopsided values is rooted in the classical business creed that focuses on the interests of stockholders and tends to disregard the interests of its other stakeholders such as customers, employees, and the community. Example: Sears sacrifices customer trust [clarification needed]. Crises of deception occur when management conceals or misrepresents information about itself and its products in its dealing with consumers and others. Example: Dow Coming's silicone-gel breast implant. Crises of management misconduct are caused not only by skewed values and deception but deliberate amorality and illegality.

Workplace violence crises occur when an employee or former employee commits violence against other employees on organizational grounds. Example: DuPont's Lycra.

Rumors (false information) about an organization or its products create crises hurting the organization's reputation. Sample is linking the organization to radical groups or stories that their products are contaminated. Example: Procter & Gamble's Logo controversy.

One of the examples of successful crisis management is a crisis the Pepsi Corporation faced in 1993 which started with claims of syringes being found in cans of diet Pepsi. Pepsi urged stores not to remove the product from shelves while it had the cans and the situation investigated. This led to an arrest, which Pepsi made public and then followed with their first video news release, showing the production process to demonstrate that such tampering was impossible within their factories. A second video news release displayed the man arrested. A third video showed surveillance from a convenience store where a woman

was caught inserting a syringe into a can. The company simultaneously publicly worked with the FDA during the crisis. This made public communications effective throughout the crisis. After the crisis had been resolved, the corporation ran a series of special campaigns designed to thank the public for standing by the corporation, along with coupons for further compensation. This case served as a design for how to handle other crisis situations.

Companies ill prepared for crisis make a series of mistakes. First, warnings about possible problems are ignored at one or several management levels. Then the crisis hits. Under pressure, the company does the worst thing it could do: it denies the severity of problem or its role in the problem. Finally, when the company is forced to face reality, it takes hasty, poorly conceived action.

The proper handling of crises is of vital importance to a business. Experts caution that the first 24 hours of a crisis are critical. The first move should be to explain the problem – to both the public and the company’s employees – in order to squelch rumours and stop panic. Simultaneously, the offending product should be removed from store shelves, and the offending action should be stopped or the source of the problem, whatever it is, should be brought under control to the extent possible.

Hopefully, organizations have time and resources to complete a crisis management plan before they experience a crisis. Crisis management in the face of a current, real crisis includes identifying the real nature of a current crisis, minimising the harm that might result from some unusually threatening situation, recovering from any damage to public image and assure stakeholders that recovery is underway.

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Khyzhnyak Mykola

4th year cadet

*National Army Academy Named
after Hetman Petro Sahaydachniy
Scientific Adviser Shcherba Oksana*

INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN MILITARY PERSONNEL TRAINING

In the modern world, when there is a constant mixing of peoples, languages, cultures, the problem of tolerance education to foreign cultures, arousing of curiosity and respect to them, overcoming the feeling of irritation from the unevenness of other cultures has risen. It caused the general attention to issues of intercultural, international communication.

The processes of the world community integration, in particular in military relations, lead to changes in qualification requirements for the future officer's professional characteristics. Under these conditions, the qualities of higher military educational institution graduate such as mobility, creativity, high professionalism, and the ability to establish business contacts with foreign partners in the process of professional activity in a foreign language environment are particular important.

At the beginning of the 21st century, the word of man became an important means of international communication. As Ukraine closely cooperates with many countries and people with different languages and cultural traditions, new political and economic realities arise. It determines the acute need of Ukrainian society among specialists of different branches who would fluently speak the foreign language, effectively use it for the exchange of information, the establishment of professional contacts, and the achievement of understanding in the dialogue of cultures.

The prospect of integration of Ukrainian Armed Forces into European military structures requires the increase of requirements for foreign language training of military specialists as part of the professional training of officers, the introduction of modern teaching technology in military practice [1].

The definition of intercultural communication is evident from the very outset: it is the communication of people who represent different cultures. Y. M. Vereshchagin and V. I. Kostomarov give the following definition of this term: «*adequate mutual understanding of the two participants of communicative act, belonging to different cultures*» [2].

Ukraine is a member of the global community, it tries to influence on world politics and economics, takes an active part in the development of world culture and history. The relations between foreigners and Ukrainians who seek to declare themselves as a progressive, emerging cultural nation are changing. New times, the new conditions require an immediate and radical revision of both the general methodology and specific methods of teaching foreign languages.

Thousands of specialists in various fields of science, culture, business, politics, technology and all other areas of human activity began to demand the immediate training of foreign languages as a means of production. They are not interested in theory or history of language – foreign languages, primarily English, as the language of world communication, they functionally need, for use in various spheres of society as a real communication with people from other countries.

The main answer to the question of solving the actual problem of teaching foreign languages as a means of communication between representatives of different peoples and cultures is that the languages should be studied in an inseparable unity with the world and culture of the peoples who communicate in these languages.

Teachers of the British Council in Ukraine, noticing that some listeners are writing down, asked both to leave the audience: the British were outraged by both, those who wrote down and those who let write off. In the end, some students did not pass the test and could not go to internships abroad.

In the town of Uman during the traditional Hassid congress in 1996 a mess broke out because one of the Hasidim sprayed with tear gas in the face of one spectators on the street. According to the Hasidic customs, women should not be close to men

who are engaged in religious rites. Obviously, Ukrainian came too close – closer than religious tradition allowed. The excitement lasted a few days. And there are so many such examples.

Actual is the statement of the Doctor of Philology, Honorary Doctor of Philology of the University of Birmingham (UK) S. G. Ter-Minasova: «*People! Be patient, respect «strangers», not your own cultures and become living easier and calmer. Three «Т» in ukrainian Терпіння, Терпимість, Толерантність – this is the formula for intercultural communication*» [3].

The specifics of professional activity of servicemen require them to be ready for effective interpersonal interaction with subordinates, comrades, as well as citizens in everyday life and in extreme situations. This puts forward special requirements for the formation of the communicative competence of a future officer, that is, not only to improve the content and methods of his professional training, but also to the development of his spiritual culture.

Foreign language as a subject of study becomes an instrument of multicultural development of the individual who studies and promotes awareness of himself as a cultural and historical subject. Culture in education serves as its content component, a source of knowledge about nature, society, ways of activity, emotional-volitional and value relation of man to the surrounding works, communication, etc. [4, p. 74]. Consequently, foreign language culture is one of the types of education.

Obviously, there is a close connection between the study of foreign languages and intercultural communication. Each foreign language lesson is a crossroads of cultures, a practice of intercultural communication, because every foreign word reflects the foreign world and foreign culture.

The need for effective communication has been particularly arisen in peacekeeping operations, where linguistic misunderstandings could lead to mistakes that, in the worst case scenario, can lead to casualties. Cognition and training are aimed at mastering the content of a foreign language culture, but it becomes possible in the process of learning and teaching a foreign language.

Intercultural communication competence will help to overcome the barriers of communication and avoid «cultural shock» that arises when ignorance of customs, traditions, cultural life of the country in which the individual is located. It includes intercultural communication, which is an integral part of this competence, and, when mastered, people communicate not only beyond the language borders, but also develop their interculture and become capable for international mobility [5, p. 74]. That is why, for example, in the curriculum of the Department of Foreign Languages of Army Academy the subject of linguistic studies is studied [6, 7]. In the English equivalent of the term «*linguistic studies*» corresponds to the term *culture-through-language studies*, that is, the study of culture through language. This name clearly links the language and culture in the learning process.

Learning a foreign language is one of the conditions for the professional and general-cultural formation of a modern officer of Ukrainian Armed Forces, contributes to raising the level of humanitarian training and general erudition of specialists, activating their intellectual potential. In order to participation of future officer in culturally-friendly dialogue with representatives of other countries, he must have an intercultural competence that allows him to express his opinion on the same level, to defend his own point of view, to affirm or deny the opinions of others, to agree or disagree with it in a certain communicative situation. So, the problem of role and place of intercultural communication in foreign language training of future officers follows.

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Kostyshyn Alina

1st year student

Lviv State University of Life Safety

Scientific Adviser Lypchenko Tetyana

THE ROLE OF ENGLISH IN THE GLOBALIZED WORLD

Beginning from the last decades of the 20th century, the peoples of the planet and their cultures are influenced by the powerful global process, which took the name of globalization (the term was first used in 1985 by American sociologist R. Robertson). The scale and multidimensionality of this process show that humanity has embarked on a new era of development that will have the character of planetary change. Globalization is at the center of attention not only of politicians and economists, but also of philosophers, sociologists, culturologists, writers, journalists, and representatives of various social movements.

Today, the issue of studying foreign languages, in particular English, is extremely relevant in our country. Being on the road to European integration, language knowledge is one of the most important conditions for implementing this process. Ukraine is also in the period of global informatization. More and more people have access to the Internet, according to research, 80% of the information on the World Wide Web is stored in English, and this volume doubles every 18 months [1]. Ignorance of

the language restricts the person in terms of finding information and communicating with other users.

In Ukraine 2016 was declared the Year of the English language. According to the decree of the President of Ukraine, this decision was taken «taking into account the role of English as a language of international communication in order to facilitate its study in order to increase the access of citizens to the world's economic, social, educational and cultural opportunities, which opens the knowledge and use of the English language, ensuring the integration of Ukraine to the European political, economic, scientific and educational space «.

For Ukrainians who know English, there is a plenty of opportunities to interact with representatives from other countries. It may be an exchange of students, schoolchildren, creative teams, volunteering, internships, etc.

The term «global English» appears. By definition of a number of researchers, to achieve the status of «global» language should meet the following criteria:

- Wide area of application,
- a significant number of its carriers as their mother tongue,
- state, official or regional status,
- use as a means of communication in suchs pheres of activity as public administration, justice, the media, education and the dominant role in the foreign language training of a large number of countries [2, c. 422].

There is a consistent stereotype about the role of English as a global verbal «mediator» [3, p. 206].

In the process of distributing English, its variants are classified in the form of three circles [4]:

- Inner Circle, presented by native English speakers. English, like any other language, reflects the culture, world outlook and the thinking of its bearers. British, Americans, Canadians, Australians, for them English is a native language, and it unites them, but due to the presence of dialects, it distinguishes these peoples from each other. It's no secret that English as well as French, Spanish and Portuguese are not homogeneous. All these four languages were taken outside Europe in different geo-

graphic regions of the Earth during colonial conquest and thus were doomed to transformation.

– Outer Circle, presented by those for whom English is the second / official language. This category refers to local variations of the English language in those countries where it is native to an absolute minority of the population and the second official language for the rest. By the way, none of these countries is European. These are: India, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Thailand, South Korea, Philippines, Uganda, and others. In these countries, English has undergone significant transformation and has absorbed many borrowings from local languages. Sometimes there are funny combinations. So, for example, in Malaysia half past six means not only time of day, but also abusive and humiliating remark about someone or something useless.

– Expanding Circle, presented by those who study English as a foreign language. Speaking about international English, its influence, above all, is due to the influence of the US as a bearer of this language. Its influence is so powerful that even France, where historically the French are careful about the whole national, was compelled to admit that English could no longer be regarded as a foreign language.

Globalization contributes to the tendency of widespread strengthening of the English language. In all languages with out exception, borrowing from English is available. And especially rapidly this process began in the era of computerization and the Internet. Probably Bill Gates has done more with the operating system for the propagation of English than all English missionaries combined. All these communication innovations leave the modern life those who do not understand English.

It is important to distinguish between language as a bearer of cultural values and English as a global means of communication. If the first aspect allows us to better understand the speakers of the language, their culture, then global English is only a way of understanding in the international linguistic arena.

Today, humanity is not limited to the British and American versions of the English language. It varies according to the regions where it spreads. This is a simplified version of the English, the main purpose of which is to convey the required information.

Looking at the fact, the capability of English will become the contributing factor of success in academic and job. Therefore, in this era of globalization it is important to learn or speak English or other foreign languages. Most people believe that the era of globalization is very important to master at least English or other foreign languages. Another claim that if without mastery of English language is good, a country will not advance.

Consequently, the English language has a global status, it is communicated by a large part of the planet's population. It is very important to know this language for the personal development of each person or the state. English is important at every level, from a simple exchange of views with foreigners to solving global issues of economics, science, and others.

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Kuzminyh Andrii

3rd year student

Odessa State University

of Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser Antufyeva Viktoriia

PROBLEMS OF LANGUAGE COMPETENCE IN UKRAINE

In the world it is established that for career, spiritual, economic, social growth, it is necessary to know foreign languages. Also, the study of various foreign languages promotes cultural and national development, as evidenced by linguistic features, as

well as to gain scientific and progressive ideas, since the language of science is an international language. Historically, the English language was not always the international language, but became so in the dawn of the British Empire, also followed the strange one with the developed economy of the USA, but gave way to the number of people owning it, yielding to the Chinese language, but leaving leadership in the number of countries where is official or one of the official.

At the same time at the moment it is difficult to say which foreign language is the most in demand in Ukraine. However, the primacy retains the English language – the language of global business. The second place is occupied by German. But in the third place came the Japanese language – more and more people want to study it, and companies are requesting specialists who know this language [1, c. 1].

The rating of the population of English speakers left it in third place, the Chinese not only outperformed the US GDP, but also in terms of linguistic preferences, but the established norms, and one of the main UN languages, remain English, so for all beginners should become the first foreign language, since it is much easier to learn than Chinese [2, c. 5].

English is very popular in Ukraine, it starts to be taught from the smallest years, kindergartens, as in the early childhood the child learns the information better and later it will be easier for him to learn foreign languages. The main factor in learning English is motivation, in the childhood learning a language that looks like a game that causes interest, but with age, the motivation fades. It is very important to set a goal in learning the language at each stage and to approach the conversational possession of a foreign language in a phased manner.

The results do not represent the English ability and language skills of everyone living in a country. They are instead the results of an online test, called the EF Standard English Test or EFSET. More than one million people took EFSET during 2016 [3, c. 3].

In the latest study, Europe had the highest overall average of English language proficiency for any area. The Netherlands was at the top of EF's list, followed by Sweden, Denmark, and

Norway. They each earned a «very high» proficiency rating and were among the top five countries in the world.

The report EF said that European countries with high English proficiency ratings are alike in a number of ways. Often their students are required to take English as a foreign language, beginning at the primary school level. The countries also use teaching methods that emphasize speaking over memorization of grammar rules. Finally, citizens of these nations are more likely to meet up with English speakers, through travel or media contact, than other areas.

The report divides countries into such levels of ownership as: Very High Proficiency, High Proficiency, Moderate Proficiency, Low Proficiency, Very Low Proficiency. Ukraine as Russia and Cuba belong to a low level of English proficiency.

Recently, the popularity of the English language in Ukraine is very developed, here you can include Internet memes and comics, where part of the words in Ukrainian, part in English. With the advent of visa-free travel, Ukrainians are becoming more practitioners. But the problem lies in a good level of foreign language skills, since English is the favorite of a foreign language in Ukraine, it is too early to speak about a high level of language proficiency.

Problems include: 1) economic instability of the country 2) lack of motivation 3) rejection in schools and colleges 4) lack of time 5) lack of practical skills 6) weak popularity and public moods.

Summing up, it should be said that by studying the ratings for the 21st century, Ukraine has slightly increased its knowledge in English, but has not yet emerged from a low level of ownership, despite the recent popularization of English on the Internet and the appearance of visa-free travel with European countries. It says that it is necessary to propogand the English language more and exclude bad marks for mistakes in educational institutions, therefore the main factor is the increase of the population motivation.

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**Lashko Snizhana,
Polusytok Viktoriia**

*2nd year cadets
Lviv State University
of Internal Affairs*

Scientific Adviser Posokhova Angela

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASES OF RECOGNITION OF A PHYSICAL PERSON MISSED AND ANNUNCIATION OF HIS/HER DEATH

The article is devoted to the investigation of procedural peculiarities of consideration and solution of civil cases on the recognition of a physical person missed and annunciation her deceased. In the aspect of general requirements given to a court as an act of justice, the essence of the court decision and its properties in cases of this category are investigated.

Formulation of the problem. Article 55 of the Constitution states: «Rights and freedoms of a man and a citizen are protected by the court» [4]. This means that in the the law a state not only defines the rights and freedoms of a man and a citizen, but also provides citizens with an effective means of legal protection. One of the most effective legal means, in particular, is judicial protection. The institution of recognition of a physical person missed and annunciation of his/her death is aimed at ensuring protection of the rights and interests of a person or creation of conditions to exercise non-property or property rights in person. Sometimes it happens that a citizen suddenly disappears in the result of wars, accidents, natural disasters, etc.

The analysis of researches and publications. The theoretical basis for the study are the works of the leading legal scholars: S. Alekseeva, D. Bobrova, S. Bratus', N. Gurvich, A. Dzer'a, A. Dobrovolsky, A. Ioffe, V. Komarov, S. Kurilov, A. Melnikov, I. Novytckiy, P. Pushkar', D. Chechot, M. Shakarian, N. Shtefan, S. Fursa and others.

The urgency of the problem is determined by consideration of the analysis of judicial practice, which shows that the courts often allow violations of substantive and procedural law during the consideration of cases of recognition of a person missed or declaring him/her dead. Such violations are, in most cases, as due to the mistakes of judges, as not sufficiently full and clear legal regulation of the studied institutions.

This article aims at identifying the legal nature and legal regulation of the legal recognition of persons missed and declaring them dead.

The uncertainty of the legal status of a person who is not present in the place of permanent residence for a long time, creates impediments in the execution of responsibilities to individuals or entities with whom that person is in certain moral or economic legal relations. According to S. Romashko, the existence of cases on the recognition of individuals as missed or declaring them dead, is due to the need to protect the property rights of citizens, whose legal status is considered by the court, the protection of interests of persons who have certain relationships with the person whose long period of absence deprives them of the possibility to enjoy their rights [5, p. 47]. Besides, this situation may lead to violation of property rights of the man himself, who is not present in the place of permanent residence, from other persons, for example, in the assault on his property, in violation of his intellectual property rights, etc. To resolve this uncertainty, taking into account the interests of all persons whose rights it may concern, is called the Institute for recognition of a physical person as missed and annunciation him/her dead.

V. Bobko pays attention to the fact that a citizen may be declared by the court as disappeared if within one year in the

place of his residence there is no information about him, and within three years he can be declared dead by the court. Moreover, a soldier or the other person disappeared in connection with military actions may be declared deceased not earlier than two years from the date of the end of hostilities. If it is impossible to establish the date of receipt of the last information about the term of disappearing, it is calculated from the first day of the month, which follows the one the last information about the disappearing has been got in [1, p. 308].

For such statements the Civil procedural code of Ukraine provides alternative jurisdiction, that is a statement of recognition of a citizen as disappeared or declaring a citizen as dead can be filed in court at the applicant's choice according to his place of residence and the last known place of residence of disappearing citizen. To declare about a disappearing person have a family members or other interested persons. The court decides whether the applicant is among the interested parties. The law also provides the right to appeal with such statements to the prosecutor, public associations, bodies of guardianship and guardianship in the interests of other persons [7].

Those individuals and legal entities, state bodies are recognized interested who according to the article 11 of the code of civil procedure has the right to apply to the court with the claim about protection of their rights and lawful interests of other persons or unspecified persons in cases provided by law [7]. Such statement must include the purpose for which the applicant is required to recognize a citizen as disappeared or announce him as deceased, and the circumstances justifying a citizen's disappearing, or the ones that threatened the person disappeared and declaring him dead.

Y. Sulzenko notices that regarding military servicemen or other citizens disappeared in military operations, the statement specifies the day of the end of hostilities. This category of cases is considered by the court in a special procedure. Taking a statement to the court, the judge prepares the case for trial to ensure its timely and correct resolution. Features of consideration of cases of a separate production lies in the fact that it provides a

shortened term of preparing the case for the trial within ten working days from the date of the application acceptance to the court without a possibility to extend the time period by the judge. Also cases are considered with participation of applicants and stakeholders [6, p. 25].

While preparing the case for trial the judge ascertains the persons to give information about a missing person, that is, he solves the issue of calling witnesses and interviewes relevant organizations at the last known place of residence and work of the missing person (place of birth, residence in parents and relatives places), bodies of Internal Affairs, whether a person has been declared wanted, or a search case opened, etc.

After the application has been taken, the judge obliges the claimant to produce the publication in the mass media (district, regional, state level, on the Internet, on TV) on the commencement of proceedings on recognition of a citizen as missing or declaring a citizen as deceased at his own expense.

The publication is carried out within the period specified by the court and must contain:

- 1) the name of the court which received the application for recognition of a citizen as missing or declared dead;

- 2) the name of the applicant and his place of residence (location, if a request was received from the entity);

- 3) surname, name, patronymic (if specified in the identity document), place of birth and place of last work of a missing person;

- 4) offer persons who have information about a place of stay of the citizen, to inform the court within three months from the date of publication [3, p. 127].

On the publication in the media the applicant has to submit to the court the confirmation, but not later than three working days from the date of its posting. Failure to provide the confirmation of the publication entails the abandonment of the application without consideration. The judge may propose the body, which carries out functions on guardianship, to appoint a guardian for the protection and administration of property of a missing citizen.

Civil and legal consequences, in particular in the case of recognition of a citizen as missed can be:

- guardianship over the property of a person and the content at the expense of this property of persons whom the person was required to keep, as well as the repayment of other obligations the person disappeared;

- divorcing in registering bodies upon the application of one of the spouses;

- termination of the trust, as well as contracts for assignment, where one of the parties was a person disappeared [3, p. 129].

The court's decision, due to which a citizen is declared dead, is the basis for the registration on the record about death of the person in the registration book of civil status acts. In cases of declaring a missing person dead under threatening death circumstances the court may recognize a day of his alleged death as a day of his real death. In other cases, the date of death of the person declared dead is not the date of the last information got about him, but the date of entry into force of the court decision declaring him dead [2, p. 224].

The abolition of the court decision on recognizing a citizen as missing or declaring him dead is the basis for the restoration of property rights of individuals, the termination of the guardianship over his property, as well as for cancellation the record of the death of a person who has been declared dead in the book of registration of acts of civil status.

Summary. So, the Institute for disappearing is aimed at removing this uncertainty, and is intended with its specific means to protect subjective rights and interests of individuals and legal persons in their legal relationship with the missing person. The court decision in the case about recognition of physical person missing or declaring him dead, having come into force, is a legal fact that entails the emergence, change or termination of legal relations related to the protection and realization of personal and property rights of physical and legal entities. For example, the dependants of a breadwinner, declared dead, have the right to initiate the question of giving pensions to them. Declar-

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Lifatov Taras

1st year student

Lviv State University of

Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser Yuskiv Bogdana

TRANSFORMATIONS IN UKRAINE TOWARDS THE BEST EUROPEAN STANDARDS: NABU AS A TOOL FOR FIGHTING CORRUPTION

Considerable legislative reforms have taken place in the fight against corruption and new specialised anti-corruption institutions have been set up in Ukraine. Work on implementation of

anti-corruption efforts continued over the past year, while further substantial work is still outstanding. Some of the new Ukrainian agencies already participate actively in the fight against corruption, while others remain to be fully operationalised. Ensuring sustainable and tangible changes in the governance system to eliminate corruption opportunities and ensure proper prosecution and punishment for corruption-related crimes remains one of the key challenges Ukraine faces in its reform process hindering the improvement of the business and investment climate.

With full entry into force of the Association Agreement and introduction of visa-free travel, Ukraine and the European Union had reached qualitatively new ambitious level. A new political and contractual reality establishes proper conditions for elaboration of a new forward-looking strategic agenda, which will foster further transformations in Ukraine towards the best European standards and practices.

Corruption has been and will be the biggest problem of every country including Ukraine. During the presidency of Viktor Yanukovich corruption in Ukraine was on its peak. After the «revolution of dignity» Ukraine has become the most corrupted county in Europe. Existing anti-corruption mechanism was very ineffective so the parliament of Ukraine decided to create a special state body that will reveal and fight the corruption. Such a body has become the National Anti-Corruption Bureau. Its creation was envisaged by the Law of Ukraine «On the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine» which was accepted on October 14, 2014. The law came into force on January 25, 2015.

The purpose of the National Anty-Corruption Bureau is to counter the criminal corruption offenses committed by senior officials authorized to perform state or local government functions and endangering national security.

National Anti-corruption Bureau and its employees are entitled to perform such duties:

– executes pre-trial investigation of criminal offenses the state or local self-government;

– conducts verification of the integrity of persons authorized to perform functions of the state or local self-government;

- *interacts with other state bodies, local government bodies and other entities for the performance of their duties;*
- *carries out informational and analytical work;*
- *reports on its activities and informs society about the results of its work, carries out international cooperation;*
- *provides with confidentiality and voluntary cooperation with persons reporting corruption offenses.*

The supervision over the activity of the National Bureau is carried out by the Verkhovna Rada Committee on the fight against organized crime and corruption.

Director of the National Bureau:

- *informs the President, the Verkhovna Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the main issues of the activities of the National Bureau and its subdivisions, the fulfillment of the assigned tasks, observance of the legislation, rights and freedoms of individuals*

- *annually no later than February 10 and August 10 submit a written report to the President, the Verkhovna Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the activities of the National Bureau during the previous six months.*

Every year an independent assessment (audit) of the performance of the NABU is carried out by an external control commission composed of three members. They are:

- *members appointed by the president;*
- *members appointed by the Verkhovna Rada;*
- *members appointed by the Cabinet of Ministers.*

The National Bureau regularly informs the public about its activities through the media, on its official website and in other forms.

Staff

The leadership of the activities of the National Bureau is carried out by its Director, who is appointed to office and dismissed from office by the President of Ukraine. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, on the proposal of not less than one third of the people's deputies, may decide to dismiss the Director. The Director is appointed for a term of seven years. One and the same person can not hold this post for two consecutive terms.

*The commanding staff of the National Bureau:
middle management staff:*

- Lieutenant of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine.

- Senior Lieutenant of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine.

- Captain of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine
Senior management staff:

- Major of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine.

- Colonel of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine.

Investigation

Investigative activities and pre-trial investigation in criminal proceedings under the jurisdiction of the National Bureau are carried out by senior detectives and detectives who are civil servants.

On May 5, 2015, an open competition for vacant positions was launched by the Detective. Conduct of the competition was supposed to be carried out in two stages: 1) a qualification exam and 2) an interview.

758 candidates (out of 980), who successfully passed the first stage of the competition, were excluded from further participation in the competition.

In total it is planned to appoint 242 detective in NABU. In September 2015, the first 25 detectives were appointed. In October, they were already 70, in March 2017 – 210.

Some of the detectives were trained by British experts in financial intelligence and anti-corruption and money laundering.

Activity

- The first detectives of NABU came to work on October 1, 2015.

- On December 4, after appointment of the anti-corruption prosecutor, they made the first criminal proceedings in the Unified Register of Pre-trial Investigations.

- NABU staff held the first detention of a suspect in corruption on December 16.

- As of February 28, 2016, 272 proceedings were instituted and 79 allegations of suspects were filed, 52 proceedings were submitted to the court. Due to NABA operations, 116 million UAH were returned to the accounts of state companies, preventing theft of another 583 million UAH. In general, the losses incurred by the state were estimated at UAH 82.9 billion.

- On August 5, 2016, the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine conducted a search and seizure of documents at NABU. Investigative actions concerned the proceedings on illegal phone listening, initiated by the detective of NABU on the statement of the SBU. Further confrontation of these bodies was called «war», although such an interpretation was denied by the leaders of both departments.

- March 2, 2017 NABU detained and presented suspicions to the acting head of the DFS Roman Nasirov. He is suspected of providing unlawful tax installments in the case of Ukgazvydobuvannya.

- On April 20, they detained and presented suspicions to the influential People's Deputy Mykola Martynenko.

- In total, in April 2017, NABU investigated 320 cases, corruption losses estimated at UAH 85 billion.

The National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU) proved to be a truly independent and efficient body. In order to provide the result in its fight against corruption, we should eliminate the obstacles for the implementation of the anti-corruption reform. Namely – the absence of the Anti-Corruption Court, the pressure accompanying every investigation against top corrupt officials, and attempts to limit the NABU's functional independence. This was emphasized by the Mission Chief for Ukraine at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Ron van Rooden during the meeting with the NABU executives on February 14, 2018.

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Lukashchuk Danyil

4th year student

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

Scientific Adviser Senyk Volodymyr

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AS A METHOD OF ANTIBODY TO CYBERCRIME

Cybercrime is a new type of crime that, at the present stage of the existence of human civilization, when large-scale globalization has penetrated into social, cultural and economic relations, is one of the greatest threats to the national security of every state. This type of crime associated with the use of the latest technologies is relevant to all aspects of human existence: from the analysis of the activity of citizens in social networks and reading their personal biometric data to cyber attacks to the defense industry enterprises of individual states. Under threat, military authorities and law enforcement agencies, transport systems, energy supply companies, banks and exchanges, medical, trade and scientific institutions (seeing a threat to national security of states) and ordinary citizens – all who use the World Wide Web. At the same time, crime in this area is rapidly increasing both quantitatively and qualitatively. Criminals carry out a systematic approach to commit such offenses, using the availability of information resources, the achievement of the latest information technologies, using the vulnerability of computers, systems and computer networks and telecommunication networks. They compile detailed plans of their actions, provide for possible variants of the course of events and create the newest systems of conspiracy. The spread of cybercrime leads to the need to study this phenomenon, with further development of recommendations for counteracting existing threats. But the development of such recommendations, taking into account the systemic nature and systemic nature of cybercrime, in my opinion, requires, in the first place, a comprehensive system analysis of this phenomenon.

System analysis involves combining the methods of studying systems of varying complexity and purpose, developing these methods, generalizing them, giving practical recommendations

for their use. System analysis is used to prepare and substantiate ways to solve complex political, social, military, economic, and technical issues [1, p. 12].

In general, methods of system analysis are used to solve problems in various industries. «The common method for all methods is the formation of options for submitting the system, solving the problem and choosing the best option. At each stage, various methods and techniques are used, the content of which depends on the nature of the task. In this case, there are the main structural elements, the main sequence: «the goal – the means to achieve the goal – resources.» In general, the system analysis consists of the following stages: the formulation of the problem; identification of system appointment; Identification of variables and interconnections between them; identification of functions and structure of the system; identification of the environment (environment) of the system; generation and definition of alternative streams; evaluation of the resources necessary for realization of possible variants; determining the availability of resources; assessing the effectiveness of options and choosing an acceptable alternative; realization (introduction) of the chosen alternative and correction of actions» [2, p. 37].

By analyzing the problem of cybercrime in this scheme, we can say the following. To date, computer crime has turned into a criminal sector, in which hackers, fraudsters, racketeers, pimps, human beings, arms and drug traffickers, financial fraudsters and many others work. Through the hands of intruders there are huge financial flows, which, according to rough estimates, amount to about 3 trillion US dollars annually. There is a high latency of crimes of this nature. It should be emphasized their «organization» and the tendency to globalization. The computer acts in this system as the object of a crime and at the same time its instrument.

The role of the methodology of system analysis is to maximally accurately formulate the tasks at each stage and to select at each stage exactly the method that most closely corresponds to the content of this task. The system methodology includes the following qualitative and quantitative methods: qualitative – free associations: a notebook; questionnaires; diagnostic method;

method of morphological analysis; group methods; eyes disclosure of creative potential; brainstorming; synectic method; exchange of opinions; meetings; seminars; part-time; scripts; expert assessments; Delphi method; graphic; net; matrix; target tree method; quantitative methods of economic analysis; statistical analysis; methods of modeling; cybernetic models; economic-mathematical modeling; normative operating models (game theory, optimization, simulation model). Each of them has its advantages and disadvantages. The researcher chooses the method that he thinks is best for solving problems in the field he is considering.

System analysis of cybercrime as a phenomenon consists in a comprehensive analysis of internal and external factors of influence whose structuring can improve the complex cybersecurity of an object or structure. In my opinion, this process should include: analysis and modeling of possible external threats and their sources; analysis of hardware and software configurations; vulnerability analysis of computer systems; staff analysis (psychological, technical, social), and more.

The system methodology was used in determining the measures envisaged by the Action Plan for 2016 on the implementation of the Cybersecurity Strategy of Ukraine of June 24, 2016, adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The said Plan contains 24 tasks, in particular: normative-legal support of activities in the field of cyber security (harmonization of legislation on the protection of state information resources, implementation of an independent audit system of information security of critical infrastructure objects, etc.); creation of the technological component of the national cyber security system; establishment of close cooperation with international partners of Ukraine; the establishment of the process of training in the field of cybersecurity, etc. [3].

And in the future, the process of combating cybercrime will be improved, taking into account the whole system of conditions of the world constantly changing, and the whole scientific arsenal that is available to the modern researcher.

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Lutsenko Mark

holder of

the Master's degree

Lviv State University of Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser Verbytska Khrystyna

SOLLUTIONS FOR EFFICIENT STUDYING

According to an Oxford dictionary definition studying is: «Devote time and attention to gaining knowledge of (an academic subject), especially by means of books» [1]. This process sometimes can be difficult and not efficient due to multiple reasons it also is really dependable on individuals who are involved in this process. Analyzing personal experience and not only popular but also professional advises, tips and tricks about process of learning and studying a few useful conclusions were made, which might help to optimize this process and allow a student to achieve maximal possible result with minimal effort.

So, it is more advisable to begin from analyzing common students mistakes which can cut in half efficiency of studying. And so, such mistakes are: «1) «Not knowing which grades you're aiming for» – If you don't know what score you need to earn on each of your final exams in order to get the grades you want for your diploma, how can you know which exams are most important to study for? In a perfect world you would spend all your time for studying every subject you have for achieving as positive result as possible, but unfortunately you have limited time and mental resources to do that. That is why

you should make decision what is more important to you: is it high average mark, or is it the best mark at subjects which define your future carrier? 2) «Relying on your teachers to prepare you» – Many students assume that they will be prepared for the test as long as they go to class, attend the teachers' exam review sessions, and look over the study guides teachers have handed out. During studying your teacher might be a map which points you what is necessary to know, but he is not your personal guide who will explain every single piece of the puzzle, and he is definitely not a seer which will predict your future carrier and your mistakes. 3) «Not starting early enough» – a lot of students suggest that they have plenty of time for preparation to exams and they guess that they can start preparation on the following day or week, but in reality it always is 2 or 3 days and sleepless nights before the exam, which you might guess isn't that very healthy and efficient. 4) «Studying in chronological rather than priority order» – One of the most common approach to studying for exams is to sit down and look through all of the notes from class in chronological order. In addition to that it is a very passive study strategy, it also puts you at risk of running out of time to review the material you learned most recently, which is often emphasized more heavily on the final exam. 5) «Using passive study strategies» – The most common study method most students use is reading over their notes from class. Unfortunately, this approach to studying is not very effective, in large part because it is extremely passive. It is highly expected from students who use this approach that they will readily admit that they can read over a page of notes and not remember what they have just red. Choosing more active study strategies that require you to engage with the material will enable you to learn the material more effectively and efficiently. 6) «Not testing themselves on the material» – Practice testing, what researchers call «active recall», is the most effective way for students to prepare for tests. Numerous studies have shown that students who test themselves on the material they are learning – remember the information better than students who do not take practice tests. Practice testing also helps

students avoid «illusions of competence»: situations in which they think they know the information better than they do.

7) «Practicing in the wrong format, or not how you'll be tested» – Most of the students pick the same strategy to study for all of their subjects, regardless of the exam format. For example, when you study history and you decide to make flashcards for all the key terms and dates in your notes. This might be a good choice for a test which requires you to pick one correct answer. But if it happens that your exam is formed mostly of short answers and essay questions that require you to give explanation to such common questions as «why» and «how», which require bigger-picture concepts from the class – than you might be caught in trouble. If you want to be prepared for your exams, then you should practice yourself according to exam forms.

8) «Reviewing information you already know» – or as proverb says: «Repetition is mother of studying». This approach is harmful for your studying if you already know and understand the topic and you keep wasting your precious time to repeat it multiple times before moving on to the next topic.

9) «Memorizing, rather than understanding» – It is usual mistake for students to keep trying to memorize all of the facts from a class, rather than understanding the concept. It is good when you've memorized a definition but if you don't really understand what it means, then you might get into troubles if the information is presented in a different format. Rather than memorizing the information try to use study strategies which encourage you to understand it. Explaining ideas out loud in your own words, or doing this for someone else, are great examples of study strategies that promote understanding.

10) «Not having a plan» – the last one, but not the least one of mistakes is that students will sit down and start studying, everything, without really knowing what their task and priorities are, or what they need to focus on in current study session. This might be the biggest mistake of all, because it affects all of the others. If you don't know what grades you need to earn, what material is most important for you to study, or how to study it effectively, chances are good that you will either go into the exam unprepared, or you are

risking to waste a lot of time for reviewing unimportant information» [2; 3].

After reviewing and analyzing crucial mistakes about studying – it is possible to come to conclusion that following tips may make your studying more efficient: «1) «Your approach – matters» – which means that you should think of positive outcome and avoid such mind-traps as: a) catastrophic thinking, what can be translated as if you have already failed; b) absolute thinking, what can be defined as if you already know everything, or if fail everything during your whole lifetime; c) comparing with others, when you are unique individual with unique studying abilities, so don't blame yourself too hard for fails. 2) «Choose appropriate place for studying» – you should pick a place with minimal distractions, so you can easily focus on subject of studying and don't waste your time to regain focus on studied subject. Or you can pick an outdoor place, so you can let your brain breathe, like a quiet park, or even noisy one, if you have a pair of headset and you don't mind listening to classic music. 3) «Bring only what you need, not what best you have» – this tip means that you should pick that stuff which is suitable only for studying. For example if you have a laptop, or a phone with notes from your classes than you should leave them and take books and some paper with pencils, because laptops and phones are powerful sources of distraction, unless you can't fulfill your tasks without them. 4) «Outline and rewrite your notes» – if you analyze notes from your classes, then you might see there is plenty of useless information that can be thrown out. And when you study you also lose focus and pay attention to that useless information you don't need, so why don't you rewrite your notes with important information only? And process of rewriting is also a way to study, especially if you remember and analyze written information.» [4] 5) «Use a mnemonic device, or memory device» – is any learning technique that aids information retention or retrieval (remembering) in the human memory. Mnemonics make use of elaborative encoding, retrieval cues, and imagery as specific tools to encode any given information in a way that allows for efficient storage and retrieval. Mnemonics aid original information in becoming associated with something more accessible or meaning-

ful – which, in turn, provides better retention of the information.» [5]. 6) «Practice alone or with friends» – take some time to pass tests which you might get on the exam. If you do it with somebody who also is preparing for the exam you might increase the positive result, because some people are better at remembering conversations. 7) «Make a schedule or a plan which you can stick» – studying everything in the end or a few days before the exam is a bad idea. Much better idea is to design a schedule or plan in which you study 2–4 hours per day or according to your mental possibilities. 8) «Take a break or get a reward» – usually process of studying includes long-term sitting or laying which may make you tired or bored pretty fast, so as you might have already guessed it is a good choice to have some active break, which may include walking in a park or any other kind of physical activity. Also don't forget to give yourself a reward for sticking to a previously mentioned schedule. 9) «Keep healthy» – you should remember a fact that your brain is an organ with a biggest consumption of body resources, so don't forget to eat something nutritious and healthy. 10) «Have an adequate expectation» – remember that fact that not everyone was born an Einstein or Mozart, so keep your expectations as realistic as possible.

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Makarova Olena
2nd year student
Lviv State University
of Life Safety
Scientific Adviser Ivanchenko Maria

OVERHEATING – ITS HARMFUL EFFECT AND MEANS OF EFFICIENT PROTECTION

Meteorological conditions are the condition of air in the industrial area. The parameters which define the meteorological conditions are the following: relative humidity, indoor air temperature, air movement and thermal emission.

Human body works best when it has an internal «core» temperature of 37°C. 37°C might seem warm, but this is its internal temperature (not the air temperature). This temperature is necessary for vital organs to function normally. During a regular day, the body temperature may vary by about 1°C depending on the time of day, level of physical activity and emotional reactions.

The rise of air temperature from 20°C to 35°C causes employee work decrement by 50–60%. Adverse meteorological conditions may cause overheating or supercooling of the body.

Heat stress is the overall heat load on the body, including environmental heat and inner body heat production due to working hard. Mild or moderate heat stress may be uncomfortable and may affect performance and safety, but it is not usually harmful to the health. When heat stress is more extreme, the possible health effects include:

Heat edema is swelling which generally occurs among people who are not acclimatized to working in hot conditions. Swelling is often most noticeable in the ankles.

Heat rashes are tiny red spots on the skin, which cause a prickling sensation. The spots are the result of inflammation caused when sweat glands become plugged.

Heat cramps are sharp pains in the muscles that may occur alone or be combined with one of the other heat stress disorders. The cause is salt imbalance resulting from the failure to replace salt lost with sweat. Cramps most often occur when people drink

large amounts of water without sufficient salt (electrolyte) replacement.

Heat exhaustion is caused by excessive loss of water and salt. Symptoms include heavy sweating, weakness, dizziness, nausea, headache, diarrhea, muscle cramps, and more. Sweating in its turn cause immediate water metabolism diseases. With sweat Na, K, Ca are excluded. Lactic acid and urea levels increase in the blood.

Heat syncope is heat-induced giddiness and fainting induced by temporarily insufficient flow of blood to the brain while a person is standing. It occurs mostly among unacclimatized people. It is caused by the loss of body fluids through sweating, and by lowered blood pressure due to pooling of blood in the legs.

Heat stroke and hyperpyrexia (elevated body temperature) are the most serious types of heat illnesses. Signs of heat stroke include body temperature often greater than 41°C, and complete or partial loss of consciousness. Heat strokes are preceded by: headache, weakness, fatigue, suffocation, rambling speech, skin redness, palpitation, uncertain walking, excessive thirst, rise in body temperature and arterial pressure rise. The convulsions such as water-salt metabolism disease or water loss are caused by overheating as well.

In the worst situations the heat stroke and convulsions may cause a lethal outcome.

The signs of heat hyperpyrexia are similar except that the skin remains moist. Sweating is not a good symptom of heat stress as there are two types of heat stroke – «classical» where there is little or no sweating (usually occurs in children, persons who are chronically ill, and the elderly), and «exertional» where body temperature rises because of strenuous exercise or work and sweating is usually present.

The most important is the improvement of technical processes and useage of the modern equipment (removal of intensive heating). It is clear that the rational placement of equipment plays the main role in meteorological conditions at workplace. It is efficient to place sources of heat under ventilation skylight near walls, while it prevents the threat of thermal current crossing at the workplace.

Use of automation and remote control over technological processes allow the employees to leave the industrial zone where the threat of heat factors exists.

Rather efficient is rational heating, installation of ventilation and air-conditioning according to the accepted norms of occupational safety, such as application of air and water showers in hot workshops; at permanent workplaces it is rational to apply radiation heating. Not to ignore protection against draught-through closing windows and doors, as well as installation of air and air-thermal curtain on doors and gates.

Rationalization of work and rest regime should be arranged in rationalized way. It must take into account the physiological peculiarities of workers and their needs to rest and to switch over. It can be realized with additional breaks and shift shortening.

Modern investigators came to the conclusion, that shields and equipment heat installation are rather efficient. In industrial zones shields which separate thermal radiation sources from workplaces are widely used.

The next types of shields are distinguished: collecting, reflecting, mixed, absorbing.

The use of individual protection means: overalls, efficiency suits, helmets, goggles.

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Matviienko Yevgenia
2nd year cadet
Dnipropetrovsk State University
of Internal Affairs
Scientific Adviser Nahorna Yuliia

**CURRENT ISSUES OF HUMAN RIGHTS
AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ACTIVITY:
UKRAINIAN REALIA**

Problematics of human rights and law enforcement agencies activity is becoming more topical nowadays in general process of society and state democratization as well as their transformation due to necessity to face current European and Euro-Atlantic standards as it is law enforcement system which is aimed to protect human rights, freedoms and legal interests including democracy property of civilized state. The most important task, which must be solved by Ukraine under current conditions, is successful fulfillment of reform, especially reform of law enforcement and many others systems. Such contemporary scholars as O. M. Bandurka, V. M. Bilyk, I. V. Bondarenko, Yu. A. Vedernikov, A. P. Hel, K. F. Hutsenko, Y. I. Gorinetsky, E. O. Hida, I. A. Grigorenko, V. M. Dubinchak, I. V. Zozulia, A. M. Kulish, A. M. Kuchuk, M. I. Melnik, V. I. Osadchy, O. S. Perederii, O. S. Proniewich, I. V. Solovievich, V. H. Fathutdinov, M. I. Havroniuk, O. V. Shmotkin, N. S. Yuzikova and many others considered issues of law enforcement activity in recent years [1, p. 2].

At the present stage of development Ukraine has put in place the most important reform, that is, on the 7th of November 2015 it put in place the reform primarily connected with law enforcement bodies where it adopted experience of European countries, in particular, 'militia'-to-'police' transition and a range of other projects regarding improvement of rights, freedoms and legal interests of Ukrainian society protection have been realized. However, the present demands that National Police and human rights agencies perfectly know not only national laws and regulations and their accurate application at national level but

also international legal documents regarding law enforcement agencies activity and rights of people who enter into criminal procedure relations as legislation of many countries recognizes norms of international law [2]. It is our opinion that major problem is accuracy of physical force use, the use of special equipment and firearms by police officers during different situations connected with their activity. Nowadays international human rights organizations are paying special attention to issues of human rights and freedoms provision in law enforcement activity. Common block of regulatory legal acts regulating human rights and freedoms enforcement are: Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966; European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950. Law enforcement agencies, in particular National Police bodies, hold a special place in realization of regulatory acts mentioned above. Functioning of National Police in Ukraine includes number of issues regarding not only regulatory but also legislative regulation of this process. Taking into consideration that there was only gradual transition to European standards in organization of law enforcement agencies work, it is worth mentioning that new police officers should clearly understand work principles under conditions of quick reforming. So, for example they should use minimum force, be moral, intolerant to 'punitive inclination' and wrong acts, fight not with criminality but for justice, strive to prevent crimes, not just respond to them and also achieve as high as possible level of responsibility for actions of everyone and all together, the whole organization [2, p. 16]. Rise in level of cooperation between human rights, law enforcement agencies and society should be defined as main task in human rights and freedoms protection. This cooperation has primarily social character and its basis is partnering relationships between people. Key reason for problems in human rights and freedoms enforcement is, firstly, inefficient establishment of communication or inefficient understanding of given tasks. In some cases unwillingness to cooperate to establish a common understanding causes problems in human rights and freedoms enforcement. The rise of

'transparency' and public integrity level, social councils establishment, closer cooperation with public and international organizations revealed unreadiness of heads of departments to cooperate actively and closely with public. The problem of lifting and storage biometric data of citizens, efficient considering of public appeals has not been solved legislatively to the full extent [1]. Thus, efficient and proper activity of human rights and law enforcement agencies is particularly important for human rights and freedoms protection for social development and modern constitutional state building, provision and realization of its social role as to guaranteeing reality of human rights and freedoms.

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Matviieva Sophiya

2nd year student

Lviv State University of Life Safety

Scientific Adviser Ivanchenko Maria

THE IMPORTANCE OF VENTILATION AT WORKPLACE

Have you ever thought that your health could threaten something when you are sitting in the office, working in a warehouse or just selling in a store?

Many factors at this moment interact in the air. They can improve your health and also worsen it if you do not observe simple rules that do not take much time.

The aim of ventilation in buildings is to provide healthy air for breathing. All workplaces require a good supply of fresh air.

This can be natural ventilation, from doors, windows or conditioner. It is particularly important for us. Building ventilation consists of three parts:

Ventilation rate it is depend on the outdoor air that is provided into the space and it is quality.

The generally airflow direction in a building, that moves from clean zones to dirty. Air distribution the external air should to fill all space in the room and the air pollutants should also be removed.

Good ventilation can help to regulate temperature and control moisture levels. In the summer keep doors and windows open to provide a good supply of make up air.

Natural ventilation which depend on wind, pressure and temperature that moves fresh air through all building and is usually not controllable. Natural forces (e.g. winds and thermal buoyancy force due to indoor and outdoor air density differences) drive outdoor air through purpose-built, building envelope openings. Purpose-built openings include windows, doors, solar chimneys, wind towers and trickle ventilators. This natural ventilation of buildings depends on climate, building design and human behaviour.

Mechanical ventilation which uses mechanical supply to provide fresh air and it is controllable. Mechanical fans drive mechanical ventilation. Fans can either be installed directly in windows or walls, or installed in air ducts for supplying air into, or exhausting air from, a room.

The type of mechanical ventilation used depends on climate. For example, in warm and humid climates, infiltration may need to be minimized or prevented to reduce interstitial condensation (which occurs when warm, moist air from inside a building penetrates a wall, roof or floor and meets a cold surface). In these cases, a positive pressure mechanical ventilation system is often used. Conversely, in cold climates, exfiltration needs to be prevented to reduce interstitial condensation, and negative pressure ventilation is used. For a room with locally generated pollutants, such as a bathroom, toilet or kitchen, the negative pressure system is often used.

Why fresh air is needed at workplace?

- To provide oxygen for breathing in and to remove carbon dioxide from breathing out;

- To provide heat in winter or cool temperature in the summer

- If the air we breathe is stale or contains too much carbon dioxide, as a result we could have problems such as headache, tiredness, eye irritation or another pain.

Temperature and air pressure differences in a building create an influence movement of air. The strength of the wind is influenced by wind speed, wind direction and shape of the building. Cross ventilation occurs when the wind blows air through a room or a building with openings as windows from opposite sides. Employees should be protected from draughts. Keep draughts to a minimum. If it is mechanical ventilation systems, you should control the direction, speed of the airflow because it can affect your employees' health. Airflow movement can affect comfortable working conditions.

Office ventilation or mechanical ventilation removes unpleasant smells and excessive moisture, provide outside air to keep interior building air circulated and prevents stagnation of the indoor air. Ventilation make the exchange of air to the outside and circulation of air within the building. Do not block air vents in window with furniture or other objects that block air. You will cut of the airflow and prevent proper heating and cooling. This reduces the supply of fresh air. Open windows and doors in the office when possible to allow fresh air into the office.

On the one hand problems with the poor ventilation may seems not important if to compare it with another hazards, but on the other hand, it can cause a serious problems with the health if do not to maintain a normal airflow.

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Mohilevska Martha

2nd year student

Lviv State University of Life Safety

Scientific Adviser Ivanchenko Maria

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS AND PROTECTION AGAINST THEM

Electricity has become the main part of our modern world. It provides energy to many of the devices we use in every home today, for light, ventilation and other useful devices, which help us to live without problem. Today it's hard to imagine our houses without electricity. Electricity is an important part of our homes and our tasks, but many of us are neglect safety rules. We don't even imagine how much this useful invention is life-threatening.

The voltage of the electricity and the in regular businesses or homes has enough power to cause death by electrocution. Even changing a light bulb without unplugging the lamp can be hazardous because coming in contact with the «hot», «energized» or «live» part of the socket could kill a person.

All electrical systems have the potential to cause harm. Electricity can be either «static» or «dynamic.» Dynamic electricity is the uniform motion of electrons through a conductor (this is known as electric current). Conductors are materials that allow the movement of electricity through it. Most metals are conductors. The human body is also a conductor. Static electricity is accumulation of charge on surfaces as a result of contact and friction with another surface. This contact/friction causes an accumulation of electrons on one surface, and a deficiency of electrons on the other surface.

Electric current cannot exist without an unbroken path to and from the conductor. Electricity will form a «path» or «loop». When you plug in a device (e.g., a power tool), the electricity takes the easiest path from the plug-in, to the tool, and back to the power source. This is also known as creating or completing an electrical circuit.

Electrical accidents sometimes caused by the touch to the wires or parts which are not isolated, the voltage machine parts and installation which in normal mode of exploitation are not found under voltage. It takes place in that cases when the volcanic arc is formed between a man and current-carrying parts of installation. The minimum admissible distance between man and current-carrying parts is set to avoid such hazard. Sometimes electrical accidents are caused by wires' locking onto the ground. As the result the step voltage on a ground surface appears.

The lack of control over electric installations which are under voltage, erroneous personnel handling machines and other organizational reasons cause mentioned accidents. One should keep to the safe exploitation at the normal modes of operations and use the appropriate hardware among which are: isolation, blocking, barrier devices, low voltage, protective network distribution, placement of current-carrying parts on an unattainable height, potential equalization.

There are three types of the isolation of current-carrying elements of equipment: working, additional, double. Working isolation of current-carrying parts provide normal work of electrical installation and protection against electrical shock. Additional – is used in case of working isolation damage and set to it. Double in its turn consists of two mentioned types of isolation. The blocking devices and barriers are used for the contact breaking switching-off. Electric devices, tires, switchboards are placed into control cabinets installations, which are accessible only to the competent electrical engineering personnel. At a height not lower than 3,5 m above the floor the fenceless current-carrying parts of electrical equipment are placed. Electric partition of circuit into separate areas, which are unconnected electrically, is carried out with the help of a switch transformer. Under such circumstances the capacity resistance of

electric wires in relation to ground is high in spite of the fact that the capacity of condenser is low due to the short length of circuit.

In case of a malfunction the next hardware of safe exploitation are used: protective ground connection, nullifying, protective switching off, system of protective facilities. Lessening of isolation resistance of phase in relation to the ground takes place at protective switch off, which automatically disconnects an electric installation.

To isolate person from the ground or from the parts of electrical equipment, which are found under voltage the isolation protective agents are used. Among them are: isolation and electrical-type instrument; voltage pointers; dielectric mittens, boots and rubbers; rubber carpets, paths, support; isolation hubcaps and protective straps; isolation stairs. Protective belts, insure ropes, stairs, claws, gas-masks, mittens, overall are auxiliary protective agents, which are used for personnel protection from fall down, against thermal, mechanical or chemical influence.

There are some tips for working with power tools:

- Switch all tools OFF before connecting them to a power supply.

- Disconnect and lockout the power supply before completing any maintenance work tasks or making adjustments.

- Ensure tools are properly grounded or double-insulated. The grounded equipment must have an approved 3-wire cord with a 3-prong plug. This plug should be plugged in a properly grounded 3-pole outlet.

- Test all tools for effective grounding with a continuity tester or a Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) before use.

- Do not bypass the on/off switch and operate the tools by connecting and disconnecting the power cord.

- Do not use electrical equipment in wet conditions or damp locations unless the equipment is connected to a GFCI.

- Do not clean tools with flammable or toxic solvents.

- Do not operate tools in an area containing explosive vapours or gases, unless they are intrinsically safe and only if you follow the manufacturer's guidelines.

There are some tips for working with power cords:

- Keep power cords clear of tools during use.

– Suspend extension cords temporarily during use over aisles or work areas to eliminate stumbling or tripping hazards.

– Replace open front plugs with dead front plugs. Dead front plugs are sealed and present less danger of shock or short circuit.

– Do not use light duty extension cords in a non-residential situation.

– Do not carry or lift up electrical equipment by the power cord.

– Do not tie cords in tight knots. Knots can cause short circuits and shocks. Loop the cords or use a twist lock plug.

So, electricity is really vital invention of our humanity, but at the same time, it is an extremely dangerous thing, which can lead to death. However, you can prevent it if take simple precautions when working with or near electricity and electrical equipment to significantly reduce the risk of injury to you, your workers and others around you.

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Mushynska Anastasiia

2nd year student

Lviv State University

of Life Safety

Scientific Adviser Ivanchenko Maria

PREVENTION OF INJURIES CAUSED BY THE ELECTRICAL CURRENT

The first household appliances appeared more than a hundred years ago. During this time, electricity changed the life of

mankind. Indeed, little is done in a home without electrical appliances. Apartment cleaning – dust removal; hair drying – electric frying; and also – an electric kettle, an electric tile, a coffee grinder, a washing machine, a refrigerator, etc. Even hard to imagine, how could we do without them. But in using these devices you need to be very careful.

Statistics show that in almost all branches of industry and agriculture, where electric current is used, there is a defeat of people. Man put electricity on the service. But, besides the goods that bring electricity, it is a source of high danger. Electric appliances, equipment that people deal with, pose a great potential danger.

Current damage occurs at such a rate that a person is not able to self-liberate himself from current-carrying parts.

According to the World Health Organization, 25,000 people die each year from an electric shock. Still remain disabled. But these injuries occur not only in the production. Quite often they also arise in the residential sector.

What kinds of injuries result from electrical currents?

Electrical injuries, although relatively uncommon, are inevitably encountered by most emergency physicians. Adult electrical injuries usually occur in occupational settings, whereas children are primarily injured in the household setting. The spectrum of electrical injury is broad, ranging from minimal injury to severe multiorgan involvement to death.

Electrical injuries can be caused by a wide range of voltages but the risk of injury is generally greater with higher voltages and is dependent upon individual circumstances.

Alternating current (AC) and Direct Current (DC) electrical supplies can cause a range of injuries including: electric shock, electrical burns, loss of muscle control, thermal burns.

Electric shock

A voltage as low as 50 volts applied between two parts of the human body causes a current to flow that can block the electrical signals between the brain and the muscles. This may have a number of effects including:

– *Stopping the heart beating properly;*

- *Preventing the person from breathing;*
- *Causing muscle spasms.*

The exact effect is dependent upon a large number of things including the size of the voltage, which parts of the body are involved, how damp the person is, and the length of time the current flows.

Electrical burns

When an electrical current passes through the human body it heats the tissue along the length of the current flow. This can result in deep burns that often require major surgery and are permanently disabling. Burns are more common with higher voltages but may occur from domestic electricity supplies if the current flows for more than a few fractions per second.

Loss of muscle control

People who receive an electric shock often get painful muscle spasms that can be strong enough to break bones or dislocate joints. This loss of muscle control often means the person cannot 'let go' or escape the electric shock. The person may fall if they are working at height or be thrown into nearby machinery and structures.

Thermal burns

Overloaded, faulty, incorrectly maintained, or shorted electrical equipment can get very hot, and some electrical equipment gets hot in normal operation. Even low voltage batteries (such as those in motor vehicles) can get hot and may explode if they are shorted out.

People can receive thermal burns if they get too near hot surfaces or if they are near an electrical explosion. Other injuries may result if the person pulls quickly away from hot surfaces whilst working at height or if they then accidentally touch nearby machinery.

To prevent the injuries caused by the electrical current man should follow the next rules of behavior and action when damaged by electric current.

A person who gets under pressure can not independently get rid of current-carrying parts that are under voltage. It is nec-

essary to use urgent measures for the prompt release of a person from the action of electric current.

First of all you need to turn off the switch, remove the plug from the socket, turn the fuses, cut the wire with a sharp-threaded object with a dry wooden handle.

Releasing the victim from the action of an electric current, it is necessary to act with one hand. Otherwise, you risk becoming a «part» of the electrical chain and get serious burns.

If a person is on the ground next to a torn wire, he must be approached by putting his «insulating» under his feet – for example, a rubber blanket, a book or a stack of newspapers. Roll the dry cloth into your hands.

Remove the victim from the place where the current is spread and transferred to a safe area. To do this, you need to take him over the edge of the garment, pre-wrapping with any dry cloth and his hands. Act with one hand.

Remember, you can not touch open parts of the body with your hands – it's dangerous because the electric current passes through the body of the victim.

It is dangerous to extinguish wires with water. They should be covered with rubberized cloth or covered with sand.

After the victim's release he must immediately provide first aid and call for ambulance.

Execution of these simple requirements will save life for you and your loved ones. So be careful, appreciate your own life and health.

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Perohovska Khrystyna
1st year student
Lviv State University
of Internal Affairs
Scientific Adviser Smolikevych Nadiya

A COMPETENCY BASED APPROACH TO TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

The purpose of the article is to analyse the scientific literature, the approaches of Ukrainian and foreign scientists to the definition of competence to characterize the ability of practice guidelines of a competitive approach to teaching foreign languages.

According to A. Barannikov, competence is the ability, based on the acquired knowledge of the students' educational and life experiences, values and preferences, which they developed during cognitive and educational practice. The international Commission of the Council of Europe considers the concept of competence as general, or key changes, basic skills, fundamental way of learning, key qualifications, key performance, support, or reference the knowledge [2].

The concept of competence in the modern education system has acquired a more complete, personal and integrated approach. Therefore, the essence of the competence approach is associated with personally oriented and active approaches to learning and d focuses on acquiring students' competencies that reflect the realities of professional and social life.

Competence-based approach, by T. Sorochan, means a shift from processes to results dimension, not only an ability to operate knowledge, but also to change and adapt to the needs of the labour market, effectively manage information, work actively, make quick decisions, and learn throughout life [5, p. 10]. Consequently, the competence of a person is a certain way structured sets of knowledge, skills and attitudes which are acquired in the learning process.

New accents in activity of the teacher are associated with the redistribution of the priorities of its functions from informa-

tional to organizational, consultative, managerial. The teacher should be the organizer directed to the solution of educational problems of the students.

Among many methods of training adequate to the tasks of the competence approach researchers outline the project method, portfolio, educational technology «Debates», «the Development of critical thinking through reading and writing, and the teaching methods providing active and independent students' engagement and develop their creative potential, skills of independent study of additional sources, communicative (especially when working in a group) and organizational skills. It should be noted that group work is the most consistent with the reality of professional activities of adults. Therefore, defining the forms of organization of educational activity of students' competency context approach, we define the priority of group and individual forms of organization in educational activities.

Let's consider the term «competence» from the point of view of formation of foreign language professionally-supported communication, policy making and skills of the future specialist.

Competence, in contrast to qualification, means not only the ability to demonstrate professional knowledge and skills, namely: knowledge and mastery of specific technological processes, practical experience, and professionally significant personal qualities such as professional culture, ability to communicate effectively, establish business relations, work personally and in a team, act appropriately in appropriate situations quickly and flexibly, be adaptable to rapid changes and new demands of the market, and willing to make decisions, take responsibility for certain activities, learn quickly and systematically to improve the level of qualification, that is professional competence involving certain professional competencies.

Communicative competence is the ability of the individual to apply in specific kind of communication knowledge of the language, to interact with people who surround him and are at a distance, the skills to work in a group, mastering different social roles [3]. Communicative competence as an integral component of professional competence, is a certain body of knowledge, prac-

tical skills, and characterizes the ability of a specialist to form contacts with other people for effective communication.

Foreign language competence is a complex of knowledge, abilities and skills, providing effectiveness in using a foreign language, namely: the ability to understand speech clearly and adequate, spontaneously respond to the request in communication, change a circle of friends, successfully use the language in professional activities and for self-education work.

Finally, foreign language professional communicative competence is defined as a complex integrative whole unit, which ensures competent professional communication in the language field in conditions of intercultural communication [6]. It involves the formation of communicative skills in four main types of speech activity (listening, speaking, reading, and writing), language knowledge (phonetic, grammatical, and lexical), and skills of operating them. A means of creating professional communicative competence is communication, but if it is done on situational, motivational basis using professionally oriented content of communication [1].

It is important that the process of formation of foreign communicative competence of future specialist should take into account the specific requirements and conditions of professional activities, the system of industrial relations, its substantial technological, social and psychological contexts. Therefore, foreign language teachers need to cooperate closely with the relevant Department in order to determine the topics of the course and the style of verbal behavior prevalent in different professional environment.

The choice of situations in which the student uses language, has a critical influence on whole process of foreign language training, namely, developing training and work programs, setting goals, selecting themes of communication, development tasks, tests, case studies, selection of texts and other teaching materials, and use of teaching methods.

It should be noted that the most effective technology of acquiring professional foreign language communicative competence in teaching the English language is an interactive activities.

The essence of interactive learning is that the learning process occurs in conditions of organizational, active, learning and cognitive interaction between students and the teacher.

The purposes of the application of interactive methods and technologies in teaching English are:

- engagement of all students in active communication in class;
- development of skills of performing different activities in standard and avoiding stereotypes, critical and creative thinking in solving professional tasks;
- improvement of skills of team work, formation of positive interpersonal interaction in the team.

These interactive methods can be effective only if content of the educational process coincides with the future professional activity of students and provides simulation of professionally oriented situations, the use of role-playing games, joint problem solving for the purpose of achieving the planned results.

The advantages of this approach to learning is primarily the ability to effectively use the academic time, to help create comfortable psychological conditions for students in educational process, and encourage them to cooperate, directing the development of communication skills and creative abilities.

The teacher is a facilitator of the learning process, the leader of the group. He / She has to take into account the language proficiency of students and the level of acquired communicative skills, should be sure that theoretical knowledge in the active learning process becomes conscious that the student are developing and improving not only language skills, but could link them with future professional activities.

Planning the use of interactive technology, teacher needs to keep to principals of interactive training. According to the principle activity, the teacher should provide active participation of all students in the process of communication. The principle of experimentation involves the active search for new ideas and ways of solution to the set tasks. The principle of openness, frankness and trust in communication determines the reliability of communication, commitment and sympathy of the participants to each other and, more-

over, increases the successful analysis and correction of errors. The principle of equality of the position means that the teacher does not seek to impose on students their views, in turn, each student has the opportunity to be in the role of organizer and leader. The principle of emotionality involves the formation of students' interest in knowledge; it aims to develop internal motives for learning based on co-creation and cooperation of the teacher and the students. of developing emotional and, therefore, of interest in the process and gaining knowledge, formation at students of ability to control his moods, to control your emotions.

Adhering to the principles of interactive learning, the teacher will ensure:

- development of students' skills to creatively study material in order to make learning more accessible;
- improving skills in expressing their own opinion, proving their own point of view, and taking part in debates;
- learning process improving skills to listen to other people, to respect an alternative opinion;
- enrichment of their own experience through the inclusion in various life and social situations,
- improving skills of cooperation in the group avoiding conflicts;
- developing skills of project activities, independent work, creativity, and the like.

Interesting is the fact that from the point of view of physiologists, interactive activities stimulate our emotions consciousness that promotes greater retention.

Usage of interactive technologies help to form communication skills and competence in the field of nonverbal means of communication, triggered by the need of improving communicative and psychological competence, and sometimes personal culture associated with ethics of business relationships. In addition, relaxed person learns a lot of information faster and better [4].

We come to the conclusion that interactive learning develops emotional intelligence, i.e. the ability to perceive, understand, express and control their emotions and to develop such personal qualities as initiative, ability to compassion, self-esteem, and moti-

vation. The main task of education today is to teach students creatively and fruitfully cooperate and interact in society and thus achieve the status of fully fledged and competent citizens.

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Pidhaina Bohdana

6th year student

Ivan Franko

National University of Lviv

Scientific Adviser Olenyuk Olena

USING SMARTPHONE APPLICATIONS FOR TEACHING VOCABULARY TO YOUNG ADULTS

The XXI century updates in technological world prove that teaching English should be also developed with the help of innovative solutions. New devices are designed; teachers have a great variety of methods and skills, students are eager to learn with the help of the latest updated devices. Therefore, the following research is focused on three smartphone applications: 'Busuu',

'Learn English Conversation – Learning & Speaking', and 'GymGlish', which include the function of teaching vocabulary. In addition, due to the fact that the study is connected with the modern technologies, the young adults are selected as the target audience, as they are also known as Digital Natives.

The adolescents as learners are known as the most challenging category of students, however, according to the methodologist Penny Ur «teenage students are in fact overall the best language learners» [3]. In order to gain the positive outcome of learning, teachers should select the individual approach to their students. Also, it is worth mentioning that young adults need to be well-guided how to use the smartphone applications.

According to Julie Zilber: «a good ESL [English as Second Language] app should be designed in small segments that can provide a complete experience in five minutes or less» [4, p. 18]. Due to short activities that mobile applications possess, students can study incidentally after they obtain the habit of learning.

The 'Busuu' program is the solution for those learners who are in the process of developing their vocabulary knowledge. It consists of various flashcards and exercises that may be applied as the additional source of unknown words. As the activities include flashcards the learners can associate them with the unknown words. The following method is effective due to the high involvement to the learning process and it is verified by such researchers as I. Nation and S. Webb [2].

The second evaluated smartphone application is 'Learn English Conversation – Learning & Speaking'. Its content consists of podcasts from BBC Learning English. In addition, there is a separate section for dictionary, where learners may choose favourite words and practise them in Vocabulary Quizzes. The program consists of fill-in-the-gaps, true or false exercises that help learners practise already learned vocabulary. In addition, it is worth mentioning that all records are presented by native speakers.

'GymGlish' smartphone application is found to be a unique and unusual for learning vocabulary. Its main feature is the fictional storyline about Delavigne Corporation, which is the theme of all activities and lessons. The lessons are constructed in the

individualized way according to the language levels of the learners. As it was mentioned already the young adults need to be guided during their studies in order to achieve the positive outcome, that is why the following program can assist them in developing their language skills as it provides the users with the detailed instructions to the activities.

In the process of using the smartphones during the educational process teachers should remember to emphasize on the value of mobile devices in learning purposes. Nowadays, students use their telephones in order to communicate with their peers, listen to music, update the network statuses, etc. On the other hand, teachers should provide their students with the alternative learning via applications. In order to reach some positive results learners should assess the potential of m-learning and get more familiar with it.

There are four factors that teachers should pay attention to while choosing the correct strategy for teaching vocabulary:

- 1) the personal characteristics of their learners,
- 2) the nature of the words they decide to teach,
- 3) their instructional purposes in teaching each of those words,
- 4) the strategies they use to teach the words [1].

The research showed that innovative ways of teaching vocabulary through smartphone applications make lessons more interactive, funnier and more productive especially for young adults who are known for being «the most challenging learners to teach [3]».

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Pischanska Maria
4th year student
Lviv State University of
Internal Affairs
Scientific Adviser Kuzan Halyna

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AS SOURCES OF LAW

States conclude agreements between themselves on various issues. International treaty - a written agreement governed by international law. Treaties and conventions are the persuasive source of international law and are considered «hard law.» Treaties can play the role of contracts between two or more parties, such as an extradition treaty or a defense pact [2]. It is generally entitled to international inter governmental organizations to conclude treaties. It is the conclusion of an international organization of such an agreement in theory as the weightiest evidence of its international legitimacy [1].

Article 2(1) (a) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969 (VCLT) defines a treaty as:»treaty« means an international agreement concluded between States in written form and governed by international law, whether embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments and whatever its particular designation[5].

An international treaty is central to the sources of international law. The most important universal convention regulating relations in relation to the conclusion and application of international treaties is the VCLT of 1969, which regulates in detail the procedure for the conclusion of international treaties between states, their entry into force, interpretation, use and abolition, as well as the conditions of their validity [5]. VCLT governs treaties irrespective of its subject matter or objectives - e.g.: treaties to regulate conduct of hostilities (Geneva Conventions on 1949); treaties setting up an international organization (UN Charter of 1945); and treaties regulat-

ing matters between States and other parties on the law of the sea (UN Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982) [6].

The source of European Union (EU) law is international treaties that relate to the role of the community in the international arena. In this way, the community can enter into international agreements with non-member countries as well as with other international organizations. An international treaty differs from other sources by the fact that at least two states are required to make it. Subsequently, other countries, even not involved in its development, discussion and adoption, can recognize this international source and guide it in international relations.

What about Ukraine. What role do international treaties play in Ukraine? And can we apply them as a source of law? The status of Ukraine in international communication requires from it an active adaptation to the requirements of international legal acts. Article 9 of the Constitution of Ukraine states that international treaties in force, consented by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine as binding, shall be an integral part of the national legislation of Ukraine. Conclusion of international treaties, contravening the Constitution of Ukraine, shall be possible only after introducing relevant amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine [3]. Ukraine is a subject of international law, which has direct relations with other states, conclude treaties with them, stands an equal participant in international communication. Thus, the current international treaties of Ukraine (that ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine) are equated with the law and are a source of law.

International relations of Ukraine are a set of relations of the state of Ukraine with other countries of the world and international organizations. That is, if Ukraine will change its legislation by ratifying international treaties, it is understandable to do it wisely and with attention to national legislation, then it will be worthy to represent itself in the international arena. In my opinion, it essentially helps law-making activities. On the one hand, discovers and borrows all that useful, which justifies itself abroad in solving a certain problem, and, on the other

hand, gives the opportunity to take into account the foreign experience of the negative aspects, to prevent the ineffectiveness of certain legal decisions.

In practice, using the international treaties, fill gaps in the law, interpreting the rules of law. Finally, in private legal practice, using the international treaties as sources of law helps lawyers competently deal with problems related to the application of foreign law. Treaty is also useful for international cooperation. It contributes to the harmonization, globalization, modernization, and unification of the national legal system.

In conclusion, that international treaties are a necessary element of the new world order, they are central to international law. The role and importance of contracts is steadily increasing. Such agreements contribute to the stability of the international order, the maintenance of international peace and security, international cooperation based on equality. In addition, international treaties are an important means of ensuring the national interests of the state and protecting fundamental human rights and freedoms [4]. Therefore, the growth of the contractual nature of international law is one of the main features of modern international law. This is due to the fact that virtually no branch of international law, the formation and development of which are not related to the treaties.

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Prystupa Diana
2nd year cadet
Dnipropetrovsk State University
of Internal Affairs
Scientific Adviser Dekusar Ganna

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF MODERN POLICE ACTIVITY

What tasks are being addressed today to the police? The main tasks of the police officer are to ensure order in public places, to stop and detain offenders, as well as to explain and specify to the offenders the essence of their guilty.

The profession of a police officer is extremely important, responsible and dangerous sphere of activity in society. All police work is regulated by the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine «On National Police», the Criminal Code, the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses and other normative-legal acts.

The police officer must be responsive to himself and others, to make important decisions and to be balanced in critical situations (hostage taking, large number of victims, domestic problems in families, violence against young girls and children, property inventory) [1].

For more effective implementation of the powers entrusted to the police, as well as the cooperation of the competent authorities in the fight against international crime, a specialized body of the European Union – Europol was created. It was created on the basis of the Maastricht Treaty of February 7, 1992. The agreement provides for police cooperation between EU member states in the fight against terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and other international crimes. There is also a direct link of the Treaty with the creation of a European Police Office (Europol).

Achievement of the set goals envisages the following tasks:

- facilitation of information exchange between national services;
- collection, processing and analysis of information;
- immediate informing of national services;

- information support for investigations conducted by EU Member States [2].

For democratic countries, community policing practices are increasingly used by Community Policing. The founder of the Community Policing philosophy is considered to be Tom Potter, former Chief of the Portland Police Bureau. He developed the basic principles of this philosophy, being still young police and patrolling his own area. This philosophy is based on the need to involve society in the work of the police. It is obvious that involving citizens in the security process creates a sense of mutual responsibility, which positively affects the level of security and moods of the society in a certain area. One of such initiatives was the creation of foot police patrols that could patrol where the car lost its functionality, along with the closer contact with the community. Tom Potter championed the principle of transparency, accountability, interoperability and accessibility, particularly for vulnerable groups.

At the same time, the basis of the philosophy of Community Policing was «Nine principles of the work of modern police», which was established by prominent British politician Robert Peel more than 180 years ago. He created a new municipal police consisting of 1,000 constables and was based in Scotland Yard. By the way, it is in his honor that the police in Britain are also called «Bobby» (abbreviated from Robert). Therefore, this police was guided by the following nine principles: the police are considered to be citizens in military form; they can exercise their powers only with public consent; force can be applied only if all other methods are not sufficient; the best alternative to the use of force is a crime prevention; the need to apply harsh methods is proportionally reduced with increasing interaction with society, and in order to ensure the respect and understanding of the society, the certain mechanisms for engagement with the community must be established [3].

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Pustova Nataliia

4th year student

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

Scientific Adviser Bondarenko Victoriia

INFORMATION SECURITY OF BODIES OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE

The formation of a unified information environment providing the computer-aided access to databases and computer-aided exchange of information is not an end in itself – it is primarily a measure of increasing the level of management organization. Effective information exchange significantly increases the procedure of detection and investigation of crimes, ascertainment of necessary facts, and it has many other positive effects.

Among the main tasks there is a necessity to ensure the proper level of information security in information and telecommunication support of bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Among the many positive results of forming a unified digital departmental telecommunication network of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and interaction rules of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the National Guard of Ukraine, the central bodies of the executive power, the activities of which are directed and coordinated by the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, it is advisable to distinguish the following: reducing the time and costs of search and detection of persons who have committed crimes or involved in their perpetration, giving the

police new technical possibilities of improving the efficiency of operative and search activities; reducing the time of processing and issuing the official legally legitimate information that is provable basis for crimes detection, providing the new technical possibilities of obtaining the procedural evidential base for investigating unsolved crimes of the past years.

It is also necessary to represent a set of measures that provide a guaranteed level of information security in information and telecommunication support of bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Ensuring information security is achieved by performing information security functions which include: identification and authentication of users; differentiation of access to information and technical resources; internetwork screening; cryptographic protection of information exchange; antivirus protection; prevention of information leakage due to accessory radiations and guidance; ensuring the possibility of electronic digital signature to ensure the legally significant electronic circulation.

Only three functions have a legal component, and only two of them are directed to ensure the protection of information from the illegal distribution. The question is about identification and authentication of users; differentiation of access to information and technical resources.

Authentication is a function of identification and identification has technical and legal components. The latter, a legal component, is not taken into consideration by the program of creating a unified telecommunication system of bodies the Ministry of Internal Affairs. But for the operation of the databases that exist in bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the problem of determining the powers of the police, civil servants, state commission of experts and other persons is more important than using internetwork screens of the last modification.

The analysis of the scientific and technical literature on information security allows distinguishing the common methods of differentiation of access to information resources in databases: access lists; the use of a matrix of authority establishing for work with information resources; access by levels of privacy; password differentiation of access.

All servicemen, policemen, government officials and employees can potentially be allowed to confidential information within bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as a special procedure of access to this information is not provided. But this does not mean that any employee has the right to be acquainted with any information contained in the databases of confidential information, as this can lead to leakage of information. Now the technical methods cannot stop this process, but information security cannot be an end in itself and prevail over service need of access to required information.

The access of law enforcement agencies to electronic information resources should be carried out with the use of advanced information and telecommunication technologies through communication channels of the unified digital departmental telecommunication network of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. This will ensure the efficiency of the use of the databases of Integrated information search system, checking of persons suspected of committing crimes and offences, crimes detection, suppression of crimes at the stage of preparation for attempt.

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Rosyp Maryana
*holder of
the Master's degree
Lviv State University
of Internal Affairs
Scientific Adviser Holovach Tetiana*

THE FORMATION OF STUDENTS' FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF EU INTEGRATION

All European educational systems are attaching increasing importance to the learning of foreign languages, since there is a dire need to educate multilingual and multicultural citizens in a context where the linguistic consequences of globalization are more and more evident. The globalizing process is forcing European education systems to pay more and more attention to the learning of foreign languages.

The modern requirements for the foreign language proficiency in high school include the presence of foreign language communicative competence of future specialists.

The term «communicative competence» is comprised of two words, the combination of which means «competence to communicate». This simple lexicosemantical analysis uncovers the fact that the central word in the syntagm «communicative competence» is the word «competence». «Competence» is one of the most controversial terms in the field of general and applied linguistics [2].

Communicative competence is defined as a certain level of language proficiency, speech and social-cultural set of knowledge, skills and abilities that enable to vary acceptably and appropriately their communicative behavior in a communicative way depending on the functional predictors of foreign language communication and creates the basis for the qualified information and creative activities in various fields [3]. Communicative competence refers to a learner's ability to use language to communicate successfully.

According to Canale and Swain communicative competence is a synthesis of an underlying system of knowledge and skill needed for communication. In their concept of communicative competence, knowledge refers to the (conscious or unconscious) knowledge of an individual about language and about other aspects of language use. They indicate that there are three types of knowledge:

- knowledge of underlying grammatical principles;
- knowledge of how to use language in a social context in order to fulfil communicative functions;
- knowledge of how to combine utterances and communicative functions with respect to discourse principles.

In addition, their concept of skill refers to how an individual can use the knowledge in actual communication [1].

Teaching a foreign language in high school is aimed, first and foremost, on the formation of linguistic personality that is capable of cross-cultural communication in the conditions of active social interaction with other cultures.

The basic principles of the communicative-oriented socio-cultural education of students in the conditions of foreign language communication include the following:

- the principle of intensive intellectualization of the educational communicative activity of students;
- the principle of taking into account the profiles of preparing majors in language faculties;
- the principle of balance of the academic and extracurricular activities of students in obtaining the rules of intercultural communication;
- the principle of humanistic psychological component of foreign pedagogical language communication [3].

So, it is obvious that socio-cultural education in the process of learning English is a part of language education with the students' development the integrative skills to communicate in this language in all forms of the educational process's organization.

To ensure the full implementation of the communicative task it is better to use various kinds of collective and differentiated work in the classroom, to exchange the information and the

results of the verbal activity of students by giving a certain amount of new information.

It should be noted that for successful process of students' professional competence formation and interest stimulation it is important to create such conditions and situations of learning a foreign language in which the desired motives and goals are developed and implemented in view of the previous positive experience, individual characteristics and personal aspirations. It is necessary to form a positive and conscious attitude to the educational process. This is a strong motivating factor since the creation of positive emotional sphere in the process of learning a foreign language helps maintain interest to the subject and ensures the correct choice in motivating students [4].

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Rzayeva Suraya Ilga

4th year cadet

the Academy of Police of

the Ministry of Internal Affairs of

the Republic of Azerbaijan

Scientific Adviser Eyvazov Hikmat Gismet

APPLICATION OF CONFISCATION AS A MEASURE TO FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

The global nature of such a phenomenon as corruption is seen in the fact that in the modern world no state can consider itself insured against acts of its manifestation.

As the statistical reports show, annually in different countries as a result of bribery and other abuses, billions of US dollars are plundered or squandered. The global financial crisis highlights the need to actively fight corruption, which is one of the reasons for its development.

It should be noted that, to date, a sufficiently effective regulatory framework has been developed at the international level aimed at fighting corruption. Among the main acts can be called the Council of Europe's Convention on Criminal Responsibility for Corruption (ETS No. 173)¹, the Council of Europe Convention on Civil Liability for Corruption (ETS No. 174)², the United Nations Convention against Corruption³, etc. One of the relevant aspects can be consider the issue of measures used to fight corruption.

In particular, we are talking about the confiscation of property of persons who committed corruption offenses and their family members.

Possibility of confiscation of criminally acquired property is provided in most countries of the world. But most often (as, for example, in Germany, Paraguay and Estonia) is an interim measure that allows to the state seizing instruments of crime or ensuring the execution of punishment.

In the criminal codes in such countries, the so-called special confiscation is fixed. Thus, according to the Criminal Code of Austria, Hungary, Norway, the person who has enriched as a result of the commission by another person of an act prohibited under penalty of punishment, or directly and illegally enriched at the expense of the property benefit obtained in the commission of this act, is

¹ Council of Europe's Convention on Criminal Responsibility for Corruption (ETS No. 173 (concluded in Strasbourg, 27.01.1999) URL: <http://docs.cntd.ru/document/901788603>

² Council of Europe Convention on Civil Liability for Corruption (ETS No. 174) on November 4, 1999. (ETS № 174) URL: <http://docs.cntd.ru/document/901858911>

³ The United Nations Convention against Corruption. Was adopted by the UN General Assembly on October 31, 2003. URL: <https://egov66.ru/docs/norma/Convention.pdf>

sentenced to pay a sum of money in the amount of such enrichment. However, in a number of countries (Austria, Germany, Switzerland, etc.) there are restrictions that prevent using of special confiscation if it puts the convicted person in a difficult financial situation or will have other adverse property consequences for him. Such exceptions are connected with humanism considerations.

Only in a small number of countries does the total seizure of property remain in criminal law as an additional punishment, and in these cases it is often used in a limited way, since it exerts a very significant influence on the living conditions of not only the convicted person but his family. In France, confiscation can only be applied for crimes against humanity, as well as illegal production, import and export of drugs. In Madagascar – for crimes against the state committed in time of war, as well as against persons hiding from responsibility for crimes in other states. In Sudan – for crimes against the constitutional order, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state. In all these cases it is a question of confiscation of property from the convict himself, but not from his relatives and third parties.

Thus, in the world practice, in principle, the situation is not considered when, for the actions of the person who committed the crimes, his relatives, even if by property, can answer. In any civilized state, the introduction of such laws would be strongly opposed by civil society. There is a conflict of four principles: the inevitability of punishment, social justice, humanism and the presumption of innocence.

The legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan also contains provisions on special confiscation. Chapter 15-1 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan provides for special article 99-1, according to which monetary funds or other property received by a convicted criminal offense, as well as income received from these funds or other property (with the exception of money or other property and received from them income, which are subject to return to the rightful owner), are subject to compulsory and unpaid exemptions in favor of the state. In this case, the court decides the question on presence or absence of the property to be confiscated for each criminal case.

Thus, having considered the current state of the issue of using confiscation as a measure to fight corruption, it is necessary to conclude that it is essential to consolidate it in the laws of various states, as well as on the need to develop practice of its effective application. However, one should pay special attention to observe the balance of interests of the whole society supported and protected by the state by applying confiscation to persons who committed corruption offenses and individuals who are, in this case, committed corrupt offenses, rights inherent in man and enshrined in the international convention, and members of their families.

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Sadchyk Yaroslav

1st year cadet

Luhansk State University

of Internal Affairs named

after E. O. Didorenko

Scientific Adviser Dubova Hanna

WEBQUEST TECHNOLOGY AS A MODERN MEANS FOR STUDYING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Informatization and computerization require people to acquire new knowledge, skills and abilities that will be adapted to

the conditions of the information society. A special role nowadays is the Internet, a means of disseminating information, the environment for cooperation and communication among people which is the largest and the most popular computer network that opens wide opportunities for its effective use in education. Provision of various educational services, educational information, providing of numerous opportunities for using various Internet resources including distance learning courses, distance competitions and contests, libraries, interactive encyclopedias, and dictionaries, translators, virtual museums and exhibitions, etc. The Internet Network is the source of the most diverse information and modern educational tools.

One of the most popular and modern types of educational Internet technologies is a WebQuest. The model was developed by Bernie Dodge at San Diego State University in February, 1995. Since those beginning days, tens of thousands of teachers have embraced WebQuests as a way to make good use of the Internet while engaging their students in kinds of thinking that the 21st century requires. The WebQuest is an inquiry-oriented lesson format in where the most or all the information, that learners work with comes from the web. The model has spread around the world with special enthusiasm in Brazil, Spain, China, Australia, and Holland.

The WebQuest technology, using information resources of the Internet and integrating them into the educational process, helps effectively develop a number of competencies:

- using of information and communication technologies for the professional tasks proceeding (including the search of necessary information, proceeding the results of work in the form of computer presentations, websites, databases, etc.);
- self-education and self-organization;
- work in team (planning, distribution of functions, mutual assistance, mutual control) that is skills of team problems decision;
- the ability to find several ways to solve a problem situation, determine the most rational option, justify one`s choice;
- public speaking skills.

When using the WebQuest in training, students are motivated to study discipline, on the one hand, and to use the computer technology in educational activities on the other hand. WebQuest is not a simple search of information on the network because students working on the task collect, summarize information, draw conclusions. In addition, the participants of the WebQuest learn to use the information space of the Internet to expand their field of creative activity.

Bernie Dodge highlights the clear structure of the WebQuest: Introduction, Task, Process, Evaluation, Conclusion, Credits, Teacher Page. However, this structure is not something frozen and is used only as a basis which, if necessary, can be changed. A teacher can design a quest in accordance with the level and needs of his students.

Introduction is a formulation of the topic, a description of the main roles of the participants, the script of the quest, a work plan or a survey of the entire quest. The goal is to prepare and motivate students. Therefore, the motivating and cognitive value is important here.

Task is a clear and interesting description of the complex task and the form of presentation of the final result.

- the problem or puzzle that needs to be solved;
- a position that needs to be formulated and protected;
- the product one needs to create;
- the abstract to be created;
- common or journalistic report;
- creative work, presentation, poster, etc.

The task should be complex, clearly articulated, have cognitive value.

Process is an accurate description of the main stages of work; a guide to action, useful tips for collecting information (checklist of questions for analyzing information, a variety of tips for doing a job, «preparing» web pages for reports, recommendations for using information resources, etc.); From a methodical point of view, the material must be relevant, diverse and original in resources; a variety of tasks, their orientation to the development of high-level thinking skills; availability of methodological

support auxiliary and additional materials for the performance of tasks; when using elements of role-playing game – an adequate choice of roles and resources for each role.

Evaluation is a description of the criteria and parameters for evaluating the execution of a WebQuest which is presented in the form of evaluation. The evaluation criteria depend on the type of training tasks that are being addressed in the WebQuest. The adequacy of the submitted evaluation criteria for the type of task, the clarity of the description of the criteria and the parameters of the evaluation, the possibility of measuring the results of the work are subject to a methodological evaluation.

Conclusion is a concise and accurate description of what the students will be able to learn by completing this WebQuest. Here must be a correlation with the introduction.

Credits are links to the resources used to create WebQuests. Teacher Page is methodical recommendations for teachers who will use the WebQuest.

The usage of WebQuests and other assignments based on Internet resources in language teaching requires students to have a corresponding level of language skills to work with authentic Internet resources. In this regard, the effective integration of WebQuests in the process of teaching foreign languages is possible in cases where the WebQuest is a creative task that completes the study of a topic; is accompanied by training lexicogrammatical exercises on the basis of the language material used in the WebQuest of authentic resources. The implementation of such exercises can either precede the work on the quest or be carried out in parallel with it.

WebQuests are not only easy to use for teachers but they have been very successful in attracting modern students (Net Generation) to the process of learning foreign languages.

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Sahanovska Diana

2nd year student

Lviv State University of Life Safety

Scientific Adviser Ivanchenko Maria

VIBRATION – ITS HARMFUL EFFECT ON HUMAN BEING AND WAYS OF EFFICIENT PROTECTION

Vibration is a mechanical phenomenon whereby oscillations occur about an equilibrium point. The word comes from Latin *vibrationem* («shaking, brandishing»). The oscillations may be periodic, such as the motion of a pendulum—or random, such as the movement of a tire on a gravel road. Vibration can be desirable: for example, the motion of a tuning fork, the reed in a woodwind instrument or harmonica, a mobile phone, or the cone of a loudspeaker.

In many cases, however, vibration is undesirable, wasting energy and creating unwanted sound. For example, the vibrational motions of engines, electric motors, or any mechanical device in operation are typically unwanted. Such vibrations could be caused by imbalances in the rotating parts, uneven friction, or the meshing of gear teeth. Careful designs usually minimize unwanted vibrations.

The studies of sound and vibration are closely related. Sound, or pressure waves, are generated by vibrating structures (e.g. vocal cords); these pressure waves can also induce the vibration of structures (e.g. ear drum). Hence, attempts to reduce noise are often related to issues of vibration.

There are 3 types of vibration.

Free vibration occurs when a mechanical system is set in motion with an initial input and allowed to vibrate freely. Examples of this type of vibration are pulling a child back on a swing and letting it go, or hitting a tuning fork and letting it ring. The mechanical system vibrates at one or more of its natural frequencies and damps down to motionlessness.

Forced vibration is when a time-varying disturbance (load, displacement or velocity) is applied to a mechanical system. The disturbance can be a periodic and steady-state input, a transient input, or a random input. The periodic input can be a harmonic or a non-harmonic disturbance. Examples of these types of vibration include a washing machine shaking due to an imbalance, transportation vibration caused by an engine or uneven road, or the vibration of a building during an earthquake. For linear systems, the frequency of the steady-state vibration response resulting from the application of a periodic, harmonic input is equal to the frequency of the applied force or motion, with the response magnitude being dependent on the actual mechanical system.

Damped vibration. When the energy of a vibrating system is gradually dissipated by friction and other resistances, the vibrations are said to be damped. The vibrations gradually reduce or change in frequency or intensity or cease and the system rests in its equilibrium position. An example of this type of vibration is the vehicular suspension dampened by the shock absorber.

Vibration Isolation in Industrial and Manufacturing Equipment

In a factory or other industrial setting, vibration isolation becomes important for a number of reasons. It is important to reduce, isolate or control vibration to:

- Protect sensitive machinery and parts to reduce wear and tear

- Reduce sound generated by the machinery, protecting the humans who must work around them

- Prevent movement by heavy machinery caused by excessive vibration, which can become a safety issue

Stop vibrations that may interfere with the quality of the product that is being manufactured.

Vibration Isolation and Sound Reduction for the Protection of Humans.

The larger a machine is, the louder it is likely to be. If you are a human stuck working in the area of those machines, it can quickly become very uncomfortable and can lead to serious problems with hearing up to and including deafness. To protect the humans and their hearing, vibration isolation systems are employed, absorbing some of the sounds that are created from the machines. These are typically pads that are placed under the machines but could be other types of systems as well.

Whole body vibration frequently causes or exacerbates health effects such as lower back pain. A person is likely to have lower back pain because their ligaments get loose due to the repeated shaking. Vibration can also cause mild to acute damage to the back bone and discs. This kind of vibration may also cause motion sickness, damage to bones and reproductive organs, vision or balance impairment, digestion problems, heart conditions and changes in respiratory and endocrine systems.

The risk of having these health problems increases when a worker is exposed to WBV for a long time.

Another effect of hand-arm vibration is Vibration-induced white finger (VWF).

VWF is the most common among persons who operate hand-held tools that produce vibrations. Symptoms of VWF become more amplified when exposed to cold. Such vibration can cause change muscles, tendons, joints and bones and even impair the nervous system. These effects are collectively referred to as Hand-Arm Vibration Syndrome (HAVS).

Common symptoms of HAVS

- Blanching (whitening) of one or more fingers when exposed to cold;
- Tingling feeling on the fingers and loss of sensation;
- Pain and cold sensations in between episodic white finger attacks;
- Loss of grip strength; and

- Bone cysts in wrists and fingers.

These symptoms develop gradually, becoming severe over time. Problem is, HAVS may take up to several years before becoming clinically noticeable.

Overall, vibration induced health conditions develop slowly. You only feel pain in the beginning. But with continued exposure, this develops into an injury or ailment.

There are some measures to minimise the dangers of vibration:

1. Right choice of equipment. Use low-vibration equipment and tools. Using equipment that is for instance not powerful enough or is too small may entail longer time to complete the task. This translates to longer exposure to vibration.

2. Proper work practices. Improper use of equipment is one reason ailments develop from vibrations.

With this in mind, familiarise yourself thoroughly with how the equipment should be operated so you it would produce less vibration. Further, limit loads on hands and wrists and ensure you apply the right grip force.

Always wear the right gloves and clothing. Where possible, make use of suspension systems and jigs to take vibration and weight of equipment away from the operator.

3. Regular worker rotation. Rotating workers ensure they get the right break from such exposure to harmful vibrations. They would have enough rest so they need to handle equipment correctly and safely.

The effects of vibration can be prevented or at least contained provided you know how to do it. The above steps are enough to keep workers safe from the impact of vibrations.

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Sakiv Marta

holder of

the Master's degree

Lviv State University of

Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser Zelenska Olena

PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN UKRAINE

Many problems continue to affect the well-being of Ukrainian children. Since Ukraine has ratified the International Convention of Children's Rights, it is incumbent upon the government to do more to resolve these issues.

According to the data of the «La Strada – Ukraine» Center, during 9 months of 2013 the National hotline in the issues of prevention of violence and protection of children's rights received calls from 3,346 children. Children mostly have complaints about the problems in interpersonal relationships, violence in the family and at school. According to the analysis of appeals and complaints received in the Office of the Commissioner of the President of Ukraine in Children's Rights for the period August 2012 – April 2013 [4, p. 15], major violations of children's rights are: disregard of the child's opinion; disregard of the child's interests during conflicts between parents or failure to perform lawful obligations towards the child (willful neglect of maintenance, kidnapping of children, etc.); violence against the child (both in the family and outside); violations of children's

rights for health care and education. The Commissioner in Human Rights also receives complaints about violation of children's rights – mostly with similar issues.

The main problems faced by children in Ukraine:

Poverty

Poverty affects around 35% of the Ukrainian population. The country has recently emphasized the need to support families and children and improve their situation. Poverty continues to have repercussions for the children's well-being and enjoyment of their rights. The impact of this economic situation is felt by many families, particularly those having children under the age of 3.

Right to health

In theory, health services are free in Ukraine. In practice, however, they are not. The cost is high and the services themselves are not sufficiently accessible. Consequently, not all children receive the care they need. This is especially true of those who live in rural areas or who belong to poor families [1, p. 25].

With regard to Ukrainian children, certain health problems persist. The infant mortality rate is one of the highest in this country. The country has attempted to improve prenatal and neonatal care for the purpose of increasing the birth rate. Yet, more needs to be done if it is to be able to respond to the needs of the population, particularly in rural areas.

The major problems in the sphere of health care of children are still the lack of proper examination and objective diagnostics for children; significant drawbacks in the material and technical facilities of medical institutions (poor state of beds, mattresses, bed sheets, insufficient provision of medications, obsolete equipment); assistance to disabled children, etc. [4, p. 33]. In 2013, the issues still unresolved included: limited access of children in rural areas to health care services, insufficient funding for payment for medical services (as it is difficult or impossible to obtain such services without money) [3, p. 10].

AIDS

The prevalence of AIDS remains a challenge for Ukraine's health services. Despite attempts to prevent AIDS and provide

accurate awareness about the virus, the problem persists. The transmission of the virus from mother to a child has not really diminished.

The children who suffer from AIDS do not receive the care they need. Furthermore, such children are subject to numerous forms of discrimination on account of their sickness. The expenditures of the State budget-2013 did not cover the actual needs in providing disabled children and severely ill children with medications, rehabilitation services, immunoprophylaxis, etc. The expenses for treatment of certain diseases (autism, epilepsy, mucopolysaccharidosis) are not included at all. The item «Children's oncology and oncohematology» is funded at the level of 45% of the necessary. Insufficient funding, lack of transplantation methods of treatment, absence of rehabilitation and special palliative care go along with violation of the children's right for parental care when in medical institutions. Parents are not allowed to stay along with their inpatient children older than 6. One in every five children in Ukraine requires, to this or that extent, attention of the child psychiatrist, but the state program concerning provision of such help does not exist. Of the medications procured for state funds, applied in pediatrics and sold in drug store chains, 70% do not have the evidentiary basis [5, p. 126].

Abuse and Violence

The number of child-victims of violence in Ukraine is very worrisome. The violence itself takes different forms and occurs in various settings.

Minors who are detained by the police are not correctly protected from abuse. There have been many reports of detained children being physically assaulted. More than a few of these allegations involve abuse on part of interrogating officers. On some occasions, the authorities had even used torture to obtain confessions.

Corporal punishment is another disturbing form of violence. In Ukraine, the practice is prohibited by law; nevertheless, it still occurs. Corporal punishment usually occurs at school or at home, and the children who are subjected to it often hesitate to report it. The children that experience violence in the family are

also facing disregard for their rights and interests from the bodies authorized to protect their rights. The analysis of calls received by the National hotline run by «La Strada – Ukraine», as well as of court proceedings shows that law-enforcement agencies pay no regard to rights and interests of the children that witness violence in the family. A child that witnesses violence in the family of other family members in fact becomes a victim of psychological violence. Such situations are not addressed or resolved, and law-enforcement agencies react only when violence is taking severe forms and its consequences for the child become more visible.

There exist consistent problems concerning resolution of cases related to children in courts. For instance, cases on determination of the place of the child's residence or deprivation of parental rights can last for years. Before the issue with whom of the parents the child will reside is finally settled, this child, by the court decision, can be taken away from one of the parents and given to the other. By doing this, courts give no consideration to the fact that such events can be traumatic for the child and affect his or her psychological and emotional state [2, p. 27].

Disabled Children

Ukraine's disabled children suffer much from discrimination. They are considered sick and treated as outcasts. Consequently, they are unable to fully enjoy their rights. They are placed in special institutions at a very early age and do not have an easy access to education services, social services or health services. Society's negative view of them clearly contributes to their isolation and has a deleterious effect on their well-being and development.

Discrimination

Racism and xenophobia are on the rise in Ukraine. The wave of discrimination has particularly affected the children of minorities (above all, those of Roma), child refugees, sick children, poor children and those who are disabled.

This discrimination is visible at several levels: on the one hand, these children are the subject of various attacks, sometimes violent, on the part of other members of society; on the other hand, when they attempt to exercise their rights or benefit

from the same public aid and services as others, they encounter all sorts of obstacles.

Sexual exploitation of children and child labour

It is estimated that close to 8% of Ukrainian children work. The worst forms of work are prohibited by national legislation; still, the number of children present in illegal commerce is very worrisome. Some of them work in coal mines where conditions are deplorable and extremely dangerous. Others become caught up in the sex trade where they serve as a fodder for the networks devoted to prostitution, pornography, etc. During 9 months of 2013, the agencies of internal affairs registered 226 crimes concerning molestation of minors (Article 156 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine), 58 crimes concerning sexual intercourse with the persons that have not yet reached sexual maturity [3, p. 17]. During 6 months of 2013, 61 children suffered rape (including attempted rape), 18 of them being young children. Among the registered crimes, there were nine cases related to child pornography (Article 301 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine), and four related to child prostitution (Article 303 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). Such data allow to state that the scope of the problem is rather large, and the official statistics reflects but the top of an iceberg. Today Ukraine is unable to effectively respond to the cases of commercial sexual exploitation of children, both at the legislative and practical levels. There is no system of prevention of sexual violence against children and sexual exploitation of children, no system for provision of assistance to children-victims. Even if information about such crimes does reach the law-enforcement agencies, rarely are they solved or brought to court. The school curricula do not contain separate courses on the development in children the skills to counteract the risks of sexual abuse against them. The problem of child labour is still in the shadows. According to the data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs [1, p. 251] during 9 months of 2013, 31 criminal cases were opened concerning child exploitation (Article 150 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine – 3 cases, Article 150-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine – 28).

Education

The majority of children attend school in Ukraine. However, the education system stands in dire need of improvement. It is difficult to gain access to schools in rural regions owing to the lack of infrastructure. The number of preschool establishments is constantly in decline, and no more than 61% of children have access to them. Furthermore, the infrastructure that is provided is outdated and in poor condition.

The last year research [4, p. 27] showed that there are problems in children's equal access to preschool, secondary and extra-curricular education in Ukraine: the lack of vacancies in children's preschool institutions mostly in large cities, the problems with access to educational institutions in rural areas, the difficulties of access to education for the children with disabilities and children with special educational needs, the poor technological infrastructure of educational institutions, the few schools having access to the Internet, the low level of legal literacy. According to the data of the project «I gave a bribe for my child» [5, p. 299], which aimed to map bribery in Ukraine in the sphere of family relationships, protection of children's and women's rights, during the first month of the project they received 21 reports. 86% of them were cases when people gave bribes, and 14% were cases when citizens informed that they did not give bribes. According to the project's data, the most expensive region of Ukraine for children to live is the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea.

Street Children

The Ukrainian state recognizes that the phenomenon of the children living in the streets constitutes a «grave» problem. Their number is worrisome and the conditions under which they live are very precarious. Left entirely to their own devices, these children do not go to school, have no easy access to medical care and do not have decent lodging at their disposal. Many of them are exposed to drug use and the various diseases that such practices can engender (HIV, etc.).

Environment

Children have the right to grow up in a healthy environment. However, one problem remains worrisome for the health

of Ukrainian children: fall-out from the Chernobyl disaster. This deadly tragedy has, even today, not yet run its course; according to some members of the United Nations, «in terms of human health, the worst is yet to come». Millions of children have been affected by this disaster which continues to pose the problems for their health: deformities, premature aging, and pneumonia.

Thus, as we can see children in Ukraine are confronted with many problems which have different sources and it is absolutely necessary to solve them as quickly as possible because, as we know, children are our future and the state cannot live without its future.

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Shynkar Iryna

1st year cadet

Dnipropetrovsk State

University of Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser Dekusar Ganna

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ACTIVITY: EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE AND UKRAINIAN REALITIES

Within the limits of scientific work the problems of activity of law-enforcement and human rights organizations of Ukraine and European countries were considered. The prospects of further improvement of the system of the corresponding bodies are

determined. Statistical system performance statistics are used. The need for further reform is proved. A particular focus of the state is law enforcement, which is to ensure the rule of law in society.

Law enforcement is the ruling government activities carried out by specially authorized state based on the law and order established by it and to protect the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, legal persons and state through the law enforcement. The purpose is not the use of punishment, but the restoration of violated rights and damages. The tasks of the law-enforcement system derive from the normative acts of one or another country.

In European countries, the term «police» is the closest to «law enforcement». It is based on the ancient Greek word «politics». It is borrowed from the Latin language. Subsequently, it was widespread in Europe. The original meant the management of a policy, that is, a public administration. This value of the police was preserved until st., When under the influence of the rapid development of the modern law-enforcement system, it gradually narrowed to modern understanding.

Law enforcement agencies were formed on the basis of two sources of power – governments and local communities. This has led to the distribution of modern law enforcement agencies to central and local or municipal. The central law enforcement agencies have military and civilian genesis. The first ones were created as separate units for the maintenance of internal order, the second – as special organs of civil administration. The law-enforcement systems of the European type, which have become modern in the course of century, are now inherent in most countries of the world. The United States autonomously built its law enforcement systems based on European experience and traditions. Japan and China also actively used European models, because they considered them to be more efficient. The Napoleonic Wars and the Second World War have had a particular impact on this. Today, these systems operate successfully. In general, law enforcement agencies cope with their responsibilities, although there are some contradictions.

One of the problems in Ukraine is the level of public confidence, which, although -increased from 39% to 44% (reported by the Ministry of Internal Affairs), remains insufficient to exercise

authority. For example, in Germany this figure is 81%. It is noted that the difference is closely related to the corruption index of the countries that participated in the study. The criminal situation in most regions is a very significant concern. Its causes: war, unemployment, disorganization of law enforcement agencies. It is in such a sequence. This leads to a further increase in crime, «said the Prosecutor General of Ukraine Yuriy Lutsenko. The lowest crime disclosure rates in Kyiv (16%), Odesa (20%), Kharkiv oblast (22%), Zaporizhzhia oblast (23%), and Kyiv oblast (24%). In general, these data are at the level of 30% (in 2016), which is lower than the European and earlier Ukrainian indicators. The correspondent of the «Public Audit» reports.

As he notes, the law-enforcement system is weak and disorganized. It all started with the creation of a PPP, because the list of tasks that it must perform does not allow it to significantly affect the level of crime and the state of crime detection. 26170 crimes against traffic safety and transport were recorded in 2016, which is 25% higher than in 2013. In our opinion, there is a need for more trained personnel. Necessary improvement of legislative and material bases, proper coordination of their activities. In particular, if we look at the statistical data of Ukraine, we will notice the progressive results associated with the reform.

Serhiy Knyazev, the head of the National Police of Ukraine, said that during the past month, the police reported suspicion of more than 19 thousand crimes, which is one and a half times more than in any of the months of last year. The number of crimes opened has increased from 33 thousand to 41 thousand. But other indicators do not yield such results.

Another problem is largely due to the system itself, or rather to the coordination of subdivisions, since the old system, which existed in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, was destroyed in the first place. As a result, a high level of crime.

In the current situation, in order to restore order in the country, it will inevitably have to adopt a complex, sometimes very «unpopular» measures, including «hard» ones. It must be clearly understood that such measures, with the corresponding interest of the authorities, and the tendencies that have developed in society, can «bury» and without that ephemeral remnants of democracy.

As a result of the study, the following measures were identified:

- adoption of a nationwide crime control program;
- introduction of measures to restore the prestige of the law-enforcement bodies of Ukraine;
- objective analysis of the actual impact of profile laws on the state of law in the state;
- Adoption of amendments to the law that will reduce the influence of political forces;
- material support and necessary funding.

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Slyvka Iryna

1st year student

Lviv State University

of Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser Horun Halyna

FORMATION OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION GRADUATES' LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

We live in the twenty-first century, in the age when everyone aspires to self-improvement, development and movement. They say

that knowledge forms a person, and people in their own turn create a state. And it is necessary that the state would consist of highly educated citizens who are confident in their strength and can compete even with representatives of European countries.

In connection with the desire for economic development and the actual elimination of borders between states in the legal and business spheres, people around the world study foreign languages (mostly English) to develop, expand markets for goods and look well against the background of other states.

The future of each state depends primarily on young people, the younger generation. The years of study at a high school and a higher educational establishment greatly affects on the outlook of each person, because during this period we are surrounded with many factors that change our opinion and attitudes towards something for better, and perhaps even worse. I am a student of higher educational establishment and I really understand that it is the process of final formation of me as a personality, that's why I try to develop myself in different directions, take part in educational activities and study a foreign language in particular. However, unfortunately, most students has not encountered a language problem in their lives and even more so in their professional activities. Therefore, they are rather skeptical about the need of studying foreign language at the Faculty of Law, based on the fact that they do not study philological specialty at higher educational institution.

The study of foreign languages in non-philological specialties is a truly important aspect of the formation of the professional and world-view level of students at higher educational establishment. It is the next link in studying foreign language on the basis of secondary school and facilitates the consolidation and improvement of our speech culture and education.

I also want to note that modern integration processes in Ukraine open up opportunities for students to become acquainted and directly participate in the cultural, economic, medical or legal achievements of world civilization. Therefore, the primary importance in this process is the study and knowledge of a foreign language as a means of communication. In my opin-

ion, English is an essential and necessary tool for student integration, as well as means of discovering and learning the world and innovations in the professional field of training.

I have been learning English since childhood, and now it's hard for me to imagine my school years without it. The purpose of studying it in a non-philology specialty is to master the language competence of a foreign language for communication in all major areas of human activity. At the same time, special attention is paid to study language by specialty, in other words, for special professional purposes. It is understood that English is the so-called key in international business relations, technological development, the exchange of experience in various fields of professional activity, including the professional activities of lawyers.

Now it is necessary to realize that English is not only a part of the university curriculum but also one of the ways to expand the boundaries of vocational training, where knowledge plays an important role. Of course, English finds its application in different ways in communicating of professionals of different professions that is why for a course of foreign language is introduced for a variety of specialties (not even philological). Due to these changes, the whole range of English is narrowed to the specific needs of students of different specialties and this facilitates our process of mastering a foreign language for professional purposes.

Ukraine's proclamation of independence and the takeover of European integration have radically changed the approaches of teaching and learning foreign languages at higher education institutions. The professional orientation of language learning in non-philological specialties puts a number of tasks in the development of professional skills among students: the acquisition of professional vocabulary, the communicative skills of professional communication, the formulation of their own point of view on professional topics, etc. In my opinion, the priority task of learning foreign language is the development of communicative skills. It is important to understand that English is a real means of communication between specialists from different countries in various fields of knowledge.

Consequently, we can conclude that the knowledge of foreign language will provide significant advantages over other ap-

plicants for a particular position for its speakers. True leaders and masters of their business should not only have access of information to make right decisions, but also be able to understand it individually, work out, analyze and draw conclusions. Now more and more companies begin to cooperate with companies from other countries. And they need staff who speaks foreign languages. No matter what kind of career we have chosen, if we speak a foreign language-it will always be a significant advantage for us.

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Stefaniv Denys

1st year cadet

*Dnipropetrovsk State University
of Internal Affairs*

Scientific Adviser Klymenova Olena

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF LAW-ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES: EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE AND UKRAINIAN REALITIES

Nowadays due to the economic and political instability in Ukraine, the crime situation continues to remain unchanged and very complicated, because of the events taking place in our country, law enforcement agencies are forced to be always in strain, so the burden on the staff of the National Police is increasing every year. While performing their official tasks, police officers face with some extreme situations that require them to work professionally. Thus, in difficult situations, a police officer must always act quickly, accurately and effectively. The urgency of the chosen topic is to investigate the current problems of law enforcement agencies. The activity of the National Police in Ukraine and the Police in Europe is quite clearly comparable.

Since the idea of militia reorganization into a police is urgent and promising, it needs and deserves deep studying. Consequently, the National Police of Ukraine is a central executive authority that serves the society by ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, maintaining public security and order [1]. The motto of the newly formed police was to say «serve and protect», which is implemented in their activities. Actual problems of the work of the National Police of Ukraine are the interaction of the patrol police with the territorial police authorities; interaction between investigators and operational units during the investigation of a crime; interaction with the prosecutor's office, etc. A number of these problems had existed even before the reforms started. However, such level of large-scale, simultaneous and rapid reforms has become possible due to the attraction of significant targeted foreign funding. Currently, Ukraine can ensure conducting reforms in sphere of law enforcement bodies only on condition of external and internal technical and financial support from Europe [2].

Through the study and analysis of the experience of foreign countries regarding the notion of administrative and procedural activity of the National Police, the model of the activity of these bodies was borrowed from international example. At present, Ukrainian policemen rely on US police experience, which is one of the best in administrative and procedural activities. Foreign countries have gained considerable experience in training staff for police services. The beginning of the international or world formation of the police began with the adoption of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials adopted and endorsed by UN General Assembly resolution, N.34/169 on December 17, 1979. Taking into account the experience of foreign police activity, research of the development of police units can be beneficial for Ukraine as a state, that seeks to have a European-inspired police force. However, one can see that each of the police systems has its own particularity [3].

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Тlustyk Myhailo

3rd year cadet

Lviv State University of

Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser LypchenkoTetyana

TERRORISM AS A MAIN THREAT FOR MODERN SOCIETY

«Terrorism has become a festering wound.

It is an enemy of humanity»

Atal Bihari Vajpayee

On the first stage of our investigation we are to define the term «terrorism» since in order to fight crime police officers should fully understand this definition.

The modern definition of terrorism is rather controversial. According to Houle, the difficulty in defining «terrorism» is in agreeing on a basis for determining when the use of violence (directed at whom, by whom, for what ends) is legitimate [1]. The majority of definitions in use have been written by agencies directly associated with government. The key elements to terrorism are obvious to many – violence, intention of spreading fear, and political aims. But crafting a commonly accepted definition has proven difficult.

The United Nations described terrorism as any act «intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non-

combatants with the purpose of intimidating a population or compelling a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act» [4].

FBI defines terrorism as «the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a Government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives» [3].

Having studied the scientific literature we consider that the fullest definition is the next: «Terrorism involves violent acts, coercion, and intimidation of innocent people mostly aimed at influencing government policy. The evil behind terrorist attacks is the spread of propaganda intended to reap political gains».

Different types of terrorism have been defined by lawmakers, security professionals and scholars. Types differ according to what kind of attack agents an attacker uses (biological, for example) or by what they are trying to defend (as in ecoterrorism) [2]. We have distinguished the main types of terrorism:

1) State terrorism is the systematic use of terror by a government in order to control its population. Not to be confused with state sponsored terrorism, where states sponsor terrorist groups, state terrorism is entirely carried out by the group holding power in a country and not a non-governmental organization. It is the original form of terrorism.

2) Bioterrorism refers to the intentional release of toxic biological agents to harm and terrorize civilians, in the name of a political or other cause.

3) Cyberterrorism. Cyberterrorists use information technology to attack civilians and draw attention to their cause. This may mean that they use information technology, such as computer systems or telecommunications, as a tool to arrange a traditional attack.

4) Ecoterrorism is a recently coined term describing violence in the interests of environmentalism. In general, environmental extremists sabotage property to inflict economic damage on industries.

5) Nuclear terrorism refers to a number of different ways nuclear materials might be used as a terrorist tactic. These in-

clude attacking nuclear facilities, purchasing nuclear weapons, or building nuclear weapons or otherwise finding ways to disperse radioactive materials.

6) Narcoterrorism has once denoted violence used by drug traffickers to influence governments or prevent government efforts to stop the drug trade. In the last several years, narcoterrorism has been used to indicate situations in which terrorist groups use drug trafficking to fund their other operations.

Although people resort to terrorism for a number of reasons, experts attribute most acts of violence to three major factors:

- **Political.** People choose terrorism when they are trying to right what they perceive to be a social or political or historical wrong.

- **Religious.** In the 1990s, a number of attacks carried out in the name of religion made headlines.

- **Socioeconomic.** Various factors can drive people to terrorism, in particular, poverty, lack of education, or lack of political freedom.

It is important for people to protect themselves both online and in-person, and to report any suspicious activity they encounter. The simplest way to accomplish this is to:

1) Remain aware of your surroundings. Report potential terrorists to the authorities. If you notice any signs of suspicious activity, contact the authorities.

2) Check the terror warnings before traveling. Your national government's department of state should provide a list of locations that are dangerous for traveling due to a high risk of terror incidents.

3) Refrain from over sharing personal information. To avoid being a victim of terrorism, keep your personal information and itinerary to yourself. This includes religious information.

4) Avoid tourist hotspots and busy areas. Large public events and gatherings are common sites for terror incidents. For instance, concerts and nightclubs are often targeted by terrorists because of their high civilian populations.

5) Keep an eye out for suspicious items. Abandoned backpacks, briefcases, or other bags could harbor bombs.

6) Report potential terrorists to the authorities. If you notice any signs of suspicious activity, contact the authorities.

All in all, terrorists often justify their bloody acts on the basis of perceived social, economic and political unfairness or they take inspiration from religious beliefs or spiritual principles. Many forms of terrorism were inspired by warfare between races, struggles between the rich and poor or battles between political outcasts and elites. Recently, terrorist groups have begun using the internet and the media to spread fear and affect public opinion.

Fighting terrorism may seem like an overwhelming concept, but every private citizen can do their part to help. Be aware of potential threats, and alert to different forms of extremism.

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Turyk Yevgen

1st year cadet

Lviv State University of

Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser Kuzan Halyna

ISSUES OF ESSENCE OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Issues that have been raised since the birth of the first humanist ideas, has no solution to this day. The death penalty as the highest measure of punishment has both some advantages and certain disadvantages. There are many studies, significant amount of works written, many articles, but despite this, society is still unanimous.

It is not known from what moment on the Ukrainian lands the use of the death penalty, which during the time of the Russian state was conditioned by customary law and did not have the consolidation in the main law – «Russkaya Pravda», which covered only the principle of «blood revenge», began to be applied. Representatives of Zaporizhzhya Sich made a significant step to improve this industry. They had rather severe punishments (including death penalty), which is explained by the military structure of their lives. The institution of the death penalty was systematically introduced after the distribution of Lithuanian statutes into Ukrainian lands, in particular, it operated during the Hetmanate period.

The next stage begins with the planting of Russian legislation, namely the introduction of the Code of Laws of the Russian Empire of 1842, according to which, following the tradition of the Lithuanian charter, the death penalty was divided into simple and skilled. According to the October Revolution of 1917 the decree was, de jure, abolished by the institution of the highest degree of punishment, however, despite this, it de facto remained, and subsequently, having acquired legitimate power, gradually increased the number of crimes committed by the death penalty [2, p. 34].

After gaining independence Ukraine in 1995 imposed a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, which was first abolished ineffectiveness, and reintroduced in 2 years in order to comply with the provisions of the Council of Europe. By a decision of the Constitutional Court of December 29, 1999 it was recognized that the death penalty does not comply with the Basic Law of Ukraine. On 2001 The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the new Criminal Code of Ukraine, which did not mention the notion of «death penalty» at all [1, p. 12]

Strengthening sanctions in criminal law will lead to, albeit not significant, but a reduction in the number of «most serious crimes». In modern times, where every human life is of the highest saved person is of great importance. I will immediately define the concept of «man» according to my concept. Man is a person who has a soul. Even in ancient times people thought over what the soul itself was, and concluded that the soul is something that makes a person not

only existing, but alive. A person (person) without a soul – for example: a serial killer, a racist maniac, a terrorist, etc. This is even perceptible to the cry – «Man without soul». Creation, which is guided solely by instincts, no rules, no morals, no feelings and emotions – no human and, accordingly, no rights. People who allow the soul to commit such types of crimes are no longer backward, they should not have the right to a second chance to their victim. Already not taking into account the fact that in committing such types of crimes, the victim often suffers pain, and the punishment by death in the modern world is almost painless.

In today's European space, there is a tendency towards a partial, albeit consistent, departure from the position of the Council of Europe, which widely criticizes and forbids any encroachments on human life. Nevertheless, in the legislation of certain states, in particular: the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, there are gradually emerging articles that allow «euthanasia», which is also subject to a veto from the Council of Europe. Euthanasia – «the right to a decent death», that is, the use of actions to stop the pain of an incurably sick person, resulting in death. It is worth noting that Section I of Art. 2 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, states: «... no one can be deliberately deprived of life other than in the execution of the death penalty...» and «... deprivation of life is not considered as such if it results from the strictly necessary use of force...».

The death penalty is used in 36 states of the United States. America is considered one of the most democratic countries in the world, and we are constantly looking at our overseas friend trying to borrow many aspects of their legislation. The execution of the death penalty in the United States is carried out in a variety of ways, the most humane, in my opinion, is a punishment using lethal injection. This method of «higher punishment» is recognized as the most humane and effective in America. Based on the foregoing, one can conclude that Ukraine has undergone a thorny path to the establishment and development of the penal institution and a real opportunity to borrow achievements of more perfect legal system [3, p. 44]. The issue of the restoration

of the death penalty institute in Ukraine requires a very demanding, precise and detailed work of the legislator. Only after the introduction of an international mechanism for the fair appointment of this sanction, judicial reform and total fight against corruption, the adjustment of the Constitution of Ukraine and the development of a domestic law, along with the introduction of the institution of death penalty as an exceptional punishment for particularly serious crimes, will make Ukraine a guarantor of justice and ensure decent place in the legal systems and ensure decent place in the legal system of Europe and the World.

Thus, supporters of the death penalty cite the following arguments:

- *the death penalty is the protection of society from the most dangerous criminals;*

- *it allows to save public funds for the maintenance of prisoners. Why should taxpayers and, in particular, relatives and close victims, ensure the life of the offender;*

- *the death penalty is a powerful deterrent for the criminals themselves.*

Opponents of the death penalty lead other arguments:

- *the possibility of judicial error;*

- *the death penalty is contrary to the human right to life;*

- *by killing a criminal, the state fights with the investigation, and not with the reasons that led a person to a crime.*

Ancient Greek thinker Plato pointed out: «intelligent punishes not because of the evil that was committed, but to ensure that it does not happen in the future. «I believe that these words completely reflect my opinion on the imposition of the death penalty as a punishment for specific crimes in Ukraine, in spite of the fact that the difference between the epochs is obvious, but human nature is unchangeable.

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Vasytsova Olena

1st year student

Lviv State University of

Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser Yuskiv Bogdana

IMPLEMENTING EUROPEAN STANDARDS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN UKRAINE: CRIMINALS SHOULD PAY FOR WHAT THEY HAVE DONE

Starting from the beginning of this year the HSCU (High Specialized Court of Ukraine for Civil and Criminal Cases) continues to cooperate with *the Council of Europe Project «Support to Criminal Justice Reform in Ukraine»* concerning implementation of provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. During this time a range of working meetings took place. At such meetings participants discussed common events directed at effective implementation of the CPC novels.

According to its representatives, one of the priority tasks of the CoE Project (Council of Europe Project) is rise of efficiency of criminal justice system in Ukraine pursuant to the European standards. The Project experts actively promote an elaboration of the Law of Ukraine «On the Public Prosecution Office» and other normative and legal acts, provide with legal assistance in the process of the CPC provisions implementation.

While informing the Project representatives about changes in criminal procedure legislation and work done for their implementation Stanislav Mishchenko (the HSCU Deputy President) remarked that in a year after the CPC came into force the number of *persons kept in custody is decreased*. At the same time, alternative preventive measures are taken actively. He also

drew attention to positive achievements as for *provision of citizens with free legal aid*.

President underlined that, in fact, constitutional norm concerning *right to defence* was implemented. If a person cannot provide himself/herself with defender, legislation obliges to provide with defence.

Ukrainian society is much concerned about criminal situation in the country. The problem is that criminals like drug dealers, muggers and burglars, members or organized crime can be out on the street only a few weeks or months after committing their crimes or even let off with fines or minimal penalties. What is even more scandalous is the fact that some rapists and even murderers are let out of prison after a short period of serving punishment. As a result of this, people are losing faith in the Ukrainian justice system.

Crime is an inseparable part of a functioning of any society. In one way or another every member of society feels the impact of criminal activity and there are almost no utopians who believe in the possibility of eradicating this social ill. The phenomenon of crime in the form of corruption, murder, robbery etc. takes place: from the wild African kingdoms to the leaders of the world economy. And, unfortunately but naturally, Ukraine is not an exception. Criminals must pay their debt to society for their crimes. *But why law-breakers don't pay for what they have done today?*

The main reasons for this are:

- cleaning lustration in law enforcement and the leaching of professionals with law enforcement, escape some of the staff after the victory of the Maidan;

- discredit of law enforcement agencies in the period of the Maidan – a low level of credibility, trust and connection with society;

- the use of law enforcement agencies in political struggle and, therefore, demoralization of employees;

- low financial and logistical support for law enforcement agencies;

- the complexity and deterioration (weakening) of law enforcement agencies in connection with the adoption of a more liberal (European) criminal law;

– the legalization of ordinary criminals as «activists of the Maidan» fighters of the volunteer battalions ATO; the heads of criminals – as members of Parliament or heads of Executive authorities.

– judge's dependence on political and financial interests.

Of course, the war has criminalized Ukraine. The country is full of weapons, explosives and ammunition that are not even amenable to analysis of their number. Of course these crimes are becoming more aggressive.

The Ukraine conflict is also leading to increased organized crime in the rest of Ukraine proper. Protection of racketeering, drug sales, even «raiding» (stealing property by presenting fake documents, backed by a bribed judge, thereby allegedly proving that the real owner signed away his rights or has unpaid debts) are all on the rise. To a large extent, this reflects a police force still in chaos (those who backed the old regime face charges and dismissal) and looming economic chaos.

Where organized crime flourishes, so too do the shadowy financial businesses that launder their cash. Ukraine's financial sector is notoriously under-regulated and cozy with dubious customers, from the kleptocrats of the old elite to organized criminals.

Many of the burly and well-armed «self-defense volunteers» who came out on the streets alongside the not-officially-Russian troops turned out to be local gangsters, and the governing elite there have close, long-term relations with organized crime. Also, in eastern Ukraine, criminals have been sworn in as members of local militias and even risen to senior ranks, while the police, long known for their corruption, are fighting alongside them.

If Ukraine is finally able to defeat the rebellion in the east, then what do the gangsters who fought for the rebellion do? Some of the most powerful might be able to cut deals with the government or find refuge in Russia, but Moscow shows no signs of wanting to incorporate hundreds of disgruntled and impoverished thugs.

For the past two years, the investigative and operational units, and Ministry of Internal Affairs for a whole, has been un-

dergoing constant lustrations, certifications, reforms, etc. Of course, they are necessary, but all of this has a very negative impact on the ability of the law enforcement officers to perform their functions. The Ukrainian media has already written more than once that the smokescreen of the new patrol police is simply hiding the unreformed investigative and operational staff, which is arguably the most important part of the MIA apparatus. Roughly speaking, these are those who are supposed to find out about a crime, to investigate it, to investigate it, to apprehend criminals, and to prove their guilt in court.

Corruption is a widespread and growing problem in Ukrainian society.

Bribes are given to ensure that public services are delivered either in time or at all. Ukrainians stated they give bribes because they think it is customary and expected. According to a 2008 Management Systems International (MSI) sociological survey, the highest corruption levels were found in vehicle inspection (57.5%), the police (54.2%), health care (54%), the courts (49%) and higher education (43.6%).

According to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the main causes of corruption in Ukraine are

- *a weak justice system;*
- *an over-controlling non-transparent government combined with business-political ties and;*
- *a weak civil society.*

Corruption is regularly discussed in the Ukrainian media, a lot of protests amid allegations of entrenched corruption within the Ukrainian justice system.

Transparency International Ukraine is a chapter of the global anti-corruption organization Transparency International, which has more than 90 national chapters and works in more than 100 world countries. Transparency International Ukraine's mission is to reduce corruption level in Ukraine by promoting transparency, accountability and integrity of public authorities and civil society. In order to have real anti-corruption changes in Ukraine, Transparency International Ukraine appeals to the government, parliament and president to take five steps, in particular:

- to launch the new anti-corruption bodies properly, having adopted the amendments to the anti-corruption laws and provided necessary resources for establishment of institutions and selection of the qualified personnel;
- to immediately adopt the legislation on complete transparency of political party and election campaign financing, which has been drafted by civic experts;
- to develop the detailed action plan in the sphere of corruption counteraction on the ground of the Anti-Corruption Strategy of Ukraine, involving wide publicity and media;
- to ensure actual disclosure of the data of the state registers, first of all the Register of Immobility and Land Cadastre;
- to start regular integrity inspections of officials by comparing their actual lifestyles with their declared property and assets.

Now more than ever it's necessary to develop and implement modern concepts of combating crime with adequate mechanisms within which individual crime prevention will take its rightful place. In this regard, we believe that one of the first steps towards achieving this goal should be the formulation of applied, practically directed notion of causes and conditions that facilitate the commission of crime and their evidence-based classification that can be used the activity of entities envisaged by law. The outlined statements are the goals of our study.

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2. Електронний ресурс: <http://ua.korrespondent.net/ukraine/3633481-nazad-u-90-ti-v-ukraini-rizko-zris-riven-zlochynnosti>

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4. Литвинов О.М. Поняття і класифікація причин та умов, що сприяють вчиненню злочину // Форум права. – 2008. – № 2. – С. 323-327 [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.nbu.gov.ua/e-journals/FP/2008-2/08lomsnz.pdf>

Vyhinnyi Ivan
4th year cadet
Lviv State University
of Internal Affairs
Scientific Adviser Kashchuk Maryana

FIREARMS LEGALIZATION PROBLEMATICS

*«The strongest reason for the people
to retain the right to keep and bear arms is,
as a last resort, to protect themselves
against tyranny in government»*

The problem of the firearms legalization is relevant for quite a long time which makes this issue not only debatable from the point of view of science – it requires a detailed analysis in order to find expediency for the development and improvement of the conditions of coexistence of all members of our society. In our parliament the registered draft law has been discussed for over 2 years, the purpose of which is to regulate that procedure. But, based on imperfection or unpreparedness of our society to such changes, the legislator postpones its adoption for an indefinite period. Besides, the problem of the illegal acquisition of firearms and export of the latter from the area of anti-terroristic operation is becoming more and more significant and noticeable because of the crime level in our state. That is why, in our opinion, we should consider and analyze in detail all possible consequences of such legalization from the point of view of both criminal law and objective expediency.

Starting analysis in the criminal law aspect, we should pay attention to Article 263 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine on «Illegal handling of weapons, military supplies or explosives». Upon the entry into force of the Law «On Civilian Weapons and Ammunition», and thus legalization of short-barrel rifle firearms and ammunition to it, as well as short-bore smooth-bore weapons, which in this law are considered as weapons of the 4th category, or legalization of the latter in another way, the objective side of this crime will require changes, and in the case of acquisition – the fo-

cus will be on the illicit purchase of such weapons. But taking into account the fact that legalization of firearms also allows the mass public to purchase such an instrument in a legal way (which does not exclude the need for obtaining a permit), in our opinion, it would be necessary to prioritize the existence of a valid personal document for the acquisition of firearms, as well as the possession and use of the latter. In general, changes should be made to Article 263 of the Criminal Code, by providing a new part of the prohibition of using firearms with an invalid document, or to create a new article that prohibits the use of fake or invalid license that gives the right to acquire, possess and use firearms. Such form of control over the proper use of permits and licenses for the right to use firearms will also indicate the growth of social maturity and responsibility, because, for the construction of the proper procedure for the purchase of weapons, it is also possible to simplify the identification of the owner of the latter with the help of judicial ballistic examination, which already sees an additional value for the field of criminalistics. Consequently, the criminal law regulation of the legalization of circulation of firearms will at least be regarded as a fixed transfer of rights to the acquisition and possession of these facilities and to simplify the procedure for establishing and prosecuting the perpetrator, and, as a maximum, as a qualified control of the traffic of firearms and the reduction of the number of the latter as such, that is imported illegally, which will cause significant damage to the well-functioning organized crime.

Analyzing the question of the legalization of firearms in the criminological aspect, let us have a look on the following:

- considering foreign experience, similar to situational manifestations with economic, social and legal situation in Ukraine;
- probable changes in the criminogenic situation of Ukraine and key issues in the legalization of firearms.

Speaking about foreign experience, in our opinion, it is necessary to consider and analyze the country that has much in common not only in its political and economic situation, but also in its historical past. It is Moldova. In that country the law of the legalization of firearms (namely, the short-barreled) was adopted in 1994, and that is precisely what led to a sharp de-

crease in the level of crime. In 2010, Moldova was recognized as the most alcohol-drinking country in the world, and in 1994, this country was clearly poorer than ours, although, now it remains the same. Even the 2009 political crisis proves that the legalization of firearms will not be an impetus for the massive use of the latter in protests and rallies – firearms were not used there, and only one person died because of beatings of the police. What are we taking, for example? The crime rate has more than doubled due to the arsenal of society.

Turning to the question of the legalization of firearms, in most cases it is the foreign experience that becomes the main convincing element of the positive decision – the USA, Switzerland, Sweden, the Czech Republic, Finland, the above mentioned Moldova and a number of other countries of the world can be wonderful examples for introducing a similar system of legal circulation of this protection tool.

So, what is lacking in our state for the adoption of a previously registered Law or the creation of a new one? Perhaps the argument about a devastating blow on the black market for the sale of firearms? It is also evident – with the presence of official sales outlets, less people will turn to illegal ways of purchasing. This is similar to the problem of drug legalization, albeit different in nature. But, nevertheless – it is a significant blow to organized crime, which has a huge criminological significance.

Vysochanska Bozhena

1st year student

Lviv State University

of Life Safety

Scientific Adviser Lypchenko Tetyana

THE ROLE OF ADOPTION IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

Adoption is a way of providing a child who cannot be raised by their own parents with a new family. There are a variety of good reasons why people may choose to adopt, such as being sin-

gle and wanting to give a child a home or choosing to adopt a sibling for an existing biological child instead of giving birth again. Many couples come to adoption because they have been unable to conceive a baby. Also adoption is a good way of building a family; it is a very different kind of parenting. Adoption has greatly changed since the Adoption Act 1926 first placed this process on the statute books of the United Kingdom. In post-world war period thought to almost the very end of the twentieth century, while UK society underwent fundamental economic, cultural and other changes, there were virtually no policy led or formative legislative initiatives to adjust the functions of adoption. No until the turn of the century did law and policy begin to catch up with practice developments occurring in response to pressures on the family. These changes have been gradually distorting the original functions of adoption [2].

In the world there are too many children who need to be adopted every year. Many of these children are of school age and over 50% of them are brothers and sisters who would need to be placed together. These children come from a wide variety of different religious and ethnic backgrounds.

We consider the issue of adoption on the example of the laws of UK.

To be adopted, a child must:

- Be under the age of 18 when the adoption application is made.

- Not be married.

Both birth parents normally have to agree to the adoption, unless:

- They can't be found.

- They are incapable of giving consent, e.g. due to a mental disability.

- The child would be put at risk if they weren't adopted.

You may be able to adopt a child if you are aged 21 or over and either:

- Single.

- Married.

- In civil partnership.

- You don't have to be a British citizen to adopt a child, but you or your partner must have a permanent home in the UK.

- You and your partner must have lived in the UK for the least one year before you begin the application process [3].

The first step of adoption is to contact adoption agencies. They will send you details about the adoption process and also arrange to meet you, or invite you to an information evening. You are advised to meet a few different agencies to find one you feel is the right fit for you. When you formally apply to adopt, the social worker assigned to you will need to look closely at your life to ensure you can provide a loving and stable home for a child. This process, which takes no longer than two months, involves the following:

1. Going to the preparation classes. You will be invited to a series of classes preparing you for adoption a child. These will give you advice on the effects adopting may have on you and your family.

2. Meeting a social worker. You will be put in touch with a social worker who will come to see you to check if you are suitable to adopt.

3. Police checks will be carried out but only certain offences- such as those against children- will definitely exclude certain people from adoption.

4. Medical checks.

5. Checking you references.

At the end of this stage the adoption agency will decide whether you can continue to Stage Two of the process. If they say you can't proceed, they must provide the reason why in writing.

The second stage includes:

1. Preparation groups.

2. Home visit from your social worker.

3. Meeting the adoption panel. The adoption panel is made up of adoption experts and experienced adopters. It's not linked to the adoption agency.

So now a person has been approved as an adoptive parent, his/her social worker will start looking for the potential child

among those waiting to be adopted. This can be a quick process for some, but for others can take longer. Most approved adopters are matched with children within 6-12 months. And the final step when the adoptive parent match is approved, he/she will spend time getting to know the child he/she will be adopting. Then the child will come to live with the adoptive parent. After a minimum of 10 weeks he/she can apply for an Adoption Order. When this is granted by the court, the adoptive parent will have legally adopted your child [4].

Until very recently, the steadily increasing child care population in England has been matched by steady decrease in the proportion being adopted. This has been accompanied by an increase in the associated financial and emotional cost. The flow of children from the public child care sector into the private law adoption process has been a relatively modern development. For many generations, when care in the family of origin failed, whether due to criminal abuse perpetrated by a culpable parent or neglect by a well-meaning inadequate parent, children have entered the public care system. This seldom resulted in their becoming available for adoption [5].

Dealing with the adoption issues in Ukraine it can be outlined that in common with many other countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS, Ukraine's encounter with intercountry adoption following the demise of the Soviet system has constituted a considerable challenge.

The system chosen by Ukraine is distinctive on two major counts: first, it outlaws agencies intervening in the adoption process; second, it excludes a professional parent-child matching process, preferring an initial «self-matching» or «choice» exercise by prospective parents. In addition it has opted for one of the longest periods during which children are available for domestic adoption only, and one of the most demanding schedules for post-adoption reporting.

The concern over the proper regulation of intercountry adoption is being expressed in Ukraine. An assessment of the country's situation in this regard therefore seems particularly timely at this point.

There are clear recommendations of OSCE to review of safeguards and procedures relating to consent for a child to be adopted, and urge in particular that, if consent is not obtainable from the birth parents, it should be given by the local child welfare authorities, not the director of the facility where the child resides.

Specific policies to improve financial, practical and psychological assistance to families with children with grave illnesses, disabilities or HIV/AIDS should be introduced, to avoid wherever possible the need for envisaging their placement in alternative care.

To improve the adoption system in our country, all recommendations should be reflected in the appropriate legislation. A comprehensive review of Ukrainian legal texts relating to child and family welfare should be carried out, to ensure conformity with international instruments such as the CRC, the 1993 Hague Convention and with internationally accepted good practice. With specific regard to the adoption system, the Family Code (FC) and Resolution 1377 in particular should be revised and developed [1].

The major reason for adoption is that life offers so memorable moments; sometimes it is hard to realize how special they are without a child there to remind us. The joy a father sees in his son's eyes when he attends his first baseball game, or the excitement a mom sees on her daughter's face the first time she sees the top of a cloud from an airplane window – these moments made special because of the presence of a child.

In my point of view it is hard to adopt a child, because a process is very bored, long and of course expensive but when you see smiling child your heart beats and you know for whom you live and it is amazing!

The adoption is great chance to create a family so that young generation of lawyers and officials should greatly change the legislation in order to change many lives for better.

1. Conclusions and recommendations of the second meeting of the Special Commission on the practical operation of the Hague Con-

vention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, 17–23 September 2005; www.hcch.net/upload/wop/concl33sc05_e.pdf

2. <https://www.gov.uk/child-adoption>

3. <https://www.familylives.org.uk/advice/your-family/fostering-adoption-kinshipcare/adopting-a-child/>

4. <http://www.first4adoption.org.uk/the-adoption-process/>

5. <https://adoptionnetwork.com/reasons-to-adopt-a-child>

Yurynets Andriana

1st year student

Lviv State University of

Internal Affairs

Scientific Adviser Yuskiv Bogdana

THE FUNCTIONING OF THE JUDICIARY OF UKRAINE IN THE CONTEXT OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION: HISTORY AND PRESENT PROBLEMS

Successful professional communication of future professionals needs to master the professional and linguistic knowledge, skills and abilities that will form their foreign-language professional communication competence (PCC). For example, in the process of formation of future lawyers of the English-speaking PCC there is a problem not only learning their lexical and grammatical aspects of the language of law, but also explaining their specifics of fragments of the legal activities of Anglo-American law, as well as the comparison of these fragments with the fragments of the legal validity of national law.

In addition, from the point of view of professional activity, specialists of the legal profession can not do without understanding the ways of resolving legal disputes in accordance with the relevant system of law. In the socio-cultural aspect, law students should, accordingly, know the political structure of the country, the peculiarities of the functioning of the judiciary, and the spe-

cifics of the responsibilities of various representatives of the legal profession.

Ukraine is undergoing significant transformations aimed at developing a legal state. For its establishment we should make an inventory of the entire array of laws and abolish laws that conflict with the needs of the rule of law and the relevant social life. *It is necessary to define and pursue a coherent legal policy; develop appropriate new regulations, approval of which is dictated by modern conditions and objective needs regulations; adapt national legislation to EU legislation that provides for Ukrainian's course for integration into the United Europe and so on.*

An important part of the movements towards rule of law should be the reform of the judicial system, strict regulation of the process of law-making, law-making powers of delimitation of legislative and executive power. One should not only look at the level of compliance of Ukrainian legislation with EU legislation in form and content (formal) criterion, but also organic line array Ukrainian legislation with European norms and standards, which finds its expression through the practice of law, the development of modern methods interpretation of legal acts, applying the principles of EU law in the Ukrainian courts, strengthening independent Ukrainian judicial system and ensure the efficient of the use of adapted legislation. We must take the best from the treasury of EU law.

The judicial system of Ukraine is outlined in the 1996 Constitution of Ukraine. Before this there was no notion of judicial review nor any Supreme Court since 1991's Ukrainian independence when it started being slowly restructured.

Although judicial independence exist in principle, in practice there is little separation of juridical and *political powers*. Judges are subjected to pressure by political and business interests. Ukraine's court system is widely regarded as corrupt.

Although there are still problems with the performance of the system, it is considered to have been much improved since the last judicial reform introduced in 2016. The Supreme Court is regarded as being an independent and impartial body, and has on several occasions ruled against the Ukrainian government.

Lawyers have stated *trial results can be unfairly fixed, with judges commonly refusing to hear exculpatory evidence*, while calling frequent recesses to confer privately with the prosecutor. *Insiders say paying and receiving bribes is a common practice in most Ukrainian courts.* Fee amounts depend on jurisdiction, the crime, real or trumped-up, and the financial wherewithal of the individual or company involved.

The Prosecutor-General's Office – part of the government – exerted undue influence, with judges often not daring to rule against state prosecutors. The courts were not even independent from each other, and it was commonplace for trial court judges to call the higher courts and ask how to decide a case. Courts were often underfunded, with little money or resources. It was not uncommon for cases to be heard in small, cramped courtrooms with the electricity cut off while prisoners were unable to attend because of lack of transport from jails to courtrooms.

Reformers highlighted the state of the judiciary as a key problem in the early 1990s and established a number of programmes to improve the performance of the judiciary. A Ukraine-Ohio Rule of Law Program was established in 1994 which brought together lawyers and judges from the American state of Ohio, including members of the Ohio Supreme Court, with their Ukrainian counterparts. The United States Agency for International Development supported these and other initiatives, which were also backed by European governments and international organisations.

The Judicial Reform Council (2014) developed a comprehensive «Strategy for the reform of the judiciary and related legal institutions» approved by the decree of the president. The document identifies 5 pillars of the judicial reform which correspond with the main issues of the judicial system:

- ensuring independence of the judiciary;
- strengthening judicial governance and the system for judges' appointments;
- improving compliance of the judiciary;
- increasing transparency and accountability of the judiciary;

- increasing and streamlining the competences of different jurisdictions.

Ukrainian courts enjoy legal, financial and constitutional freedom guaranteed by measures adopted in Ukrainian law in 2010. The judicial system of Ukraine consists of three levels of courts of general jurisdiction.

Prior to the judicial reform introduced in 2016 the system consisted of four levels. The Cassation Court of Ukraine existed until 2003. Those courts were recognized as unconstitutional by the Constitution Court of Ukraine.

Local Courts

Ukraine has 74 district courts. In 2018 they replaced the 142 local general courts. (For example in Kiev 10 district courts were eliminated and 6 district courts created.

Courts of appeal

Courts of Appeal (combining criminal and civil jurisdiction), consisting of:

regional courts of appeal;

courts of appeal of the cities of Kiev.

The Supreme Court of Ukraine

Supreme Court is the highest court within the system of courts of general jurisdiction, conducting the review regarding unequal application of the rules of substantive law by the cassation courts and subject to cases when international judicial institution the jurisdiction of which is recognized by Ukraine has established the violation of international obligations by Ukraine. Higher Specialized Courts of Appeal are chambers of the Supreme court;

Higher Specialized Courts of Appeal on civil and criminal matters;

Higher Specialized Administrative Courts of Appeal;

Higher Specialized Commercial Courts of Appeal/

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine is a special body with authority to assess whether legislative acts of the Parliament, President, Cabinet or Crimean Parliament are in line with the Constitution of Ukraine. This Court also gives commentaries to certain norms of the Constitution or laws of Ukraine (superior acts of Parliament).

Lay assessors

Ukraine has no jury system; most cases are heard by either a single judge or two judges accompanied by *assessors*

Administration

The Congress of Judges is the highest body of judicial self-government

The State Judicial Administration provides organizational support of the judiciary and represents the judiciary to the Cabinet of Ministers and the Verkhovna Rada

Flaws in the system

Prosecutors in Ukraine have greater powers than in most *European* countries. According to the *European Commission for Democracy through Law* »the role and functions of the Prosecutor's Office is not in accordance with *Council of Europe* standards».

Ukraine has few relevant corporate and property laws; this hinders *corporate governance*. *Ukrainian companies* often use *international law* to settle conflicts.

Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights Thomas Hammarberg stated in February 2012 that systemic deficiencies in the functioning of the Ukrainian judicial system seriously threatened *human rights*.

The EU and the rest of the international community should closely observe further legislative steps and involve civil society in the assessment of its implementation. The policy report analyzes the current state of justice sector reforms in Ukraine after the 2013–2014 Revolution of Dignity, provides some answers to the questions stated above and sets out recommendations for further actions of Ukrainian authorities and international partners to make this crucial reform succeed.

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2. Strategy for the reform of the judiciary and related legal institutions. Available in Ukrainian at: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua /laws/show/276/2015>.

Zahidli Aslan Ehsan

4th year student

*the Police Academy of the Ministry
of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan
Scientific Adviser Mammadov Rashad Yusif*

THE MODERN BANKING SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN: THE REALITIES OF THE PRESENT TIME

After obtaining independence in the banking sector, radical reforms have been carried out, which are continuing to this day. According to the Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan «On Banks» dated January 16, 2004, the banking system of the Republic of Azerbaijan consists of the Chamber for Supervision of Financial Markets, the Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan as well as credit organizations. I would especially like to note that until 2016 the banking system consisted of two levels: the first, the upper level was occupied by the Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and the second level was occupied by credit organizations. In this case, the central bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan acted as a mega regulator in the banking system.

Nowadays, the banking system of the Republic of Azerbaijan consists of three levels: The Chamber for Control over Financial Markets, the Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan and credit organizations.

According to Part 1 of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan «On the Establishment of the Legal Person of Public Law – Chamber for Control over Financial Markets of the Republic of Azerbaijan» dated February 3, 2016, «for the purposes of licensing, regulating and controlling the activity of the securities market, investment funds, insurance, credit organizations (banks, non-bank credit organizations and the postal operator) and payment systems, as well as improvements in the control system in the area of preventing money laundering or other property acquired by criminal means and the financing of terrorism, to ensure transparency and efficiency of the control

system in those areas, to create a legal entity of public law – the Chamber of Control of the financial markets of the Azerbaijan Republic».

The activities of the Chamber for Control over Financial Markets of the Republic of Azerbaijan are governed by the Charter of the Chamber for Control over Financial Markets of the Republic of Azerbaijan, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan of March 10, 2016, No. 828. This Charter establishes the structure, powers, rights and duties, as well as the main activity of the Chamber for Control over Financial Markets of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Of particular interest is the level of foreign ownership in the banking sector in the Republic of Azerbaijan. If we compare it with the countries of Eastern Europe relatively close to it in terms of development level, we can see that in the banking system of the Republic of Azerbaijan there is a neutral degree, that is not low, and not a high level of foreign capital. If we pay attention to the banking systems of Poland, then it will be obvious that 77% of bank capital belongs to foreigners, and in the Czech Republic 90%, in Croatia 91%, in Estonia 98%. as noted by R.K. Shchenin, Singapore is an open country – the center of the most favorable investment climate – a specialized international financial center. Currently, 113 commercial banks operate in Singapore, with only 5 of them registered at the local level and owned by domestic entrepreneurs. If we pay attention to the statistical data of the Chamber for Control over Financial Markets of the Republic of Azerbaijan as of December 31, 2017, we can come to the conclusion that by the end of 2017, 30 banks (15 banks with foreign capital) are banking in the Republic, 2 of which is a state bank. Credit institutions are understood not only banks, but also non-bank credit organizations. If you turn to static data, it will be obvious that there are 123 non-banking credit institutions in the Republic (8 of them with foreign capital), 1 of which is a state non-bank credit organizations.

In conclusion it should be noted, firstly, **to date**, the state does not dominate the banking market, but on the contrary provides the free exercise of banking activities, as a specific type of

business activity. Secondly, the state provides a competitive environment between the subjects of banking. Thirdly, in the sphere of banking, the state gives an advantage to national capital, which has positively affected the banking system of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Fourthly, the systematic reforms in the banking system of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and especially the transition from the two-tier system to the three-tier system, prevented the development of negative trends in the banking sector, stemming from the global economic crisis.

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Zanik Oleg

3rd year student

Ukrainian National

Forestry University

Scientific Adviser Dyak Tatyana

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AS A MEANS OF STUDENT'S INTELLECTUAL SELF-REALIZATION IN MODERN SOCIETY

Self-realization is defined as the drive to become what one is capable of at his or her fullest potential, often-aligned in management parlance with self-fulfillment. The self-realized person is characterized as having a high level of self-knowledge, an integrated personality that allows for self-expression, an acceptance and tolerance of human nature, and a greater awareness of the human condition. The actualization of personal moral ideals af-

fects participation in socially useful and ethically acceptable work. Without self-realization you are only a mirror of society. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs is one of the most enduring theories, where self-esteem and self-actualization needs are accepted without question [1]. The opposite of self-realization is being realized, or made real, by the standards of outside force or influence. If you are not creating yourself, then an imposed 'self,' is being created for you. When you are not building yourself as the creator of your own life, you are being built, into the image and likeness of your cultural creator. Without individuation, your identity is the collective.

The modern information society, according to the famous scientist M. Katsels, is characterized by the overall informatization of all social structures of the state and the world as a whole, which penetrate all countries, all territories, all cultures, and all information flows [2]. As a result, today we face a rethinking of the person's place in the modern world, since there are both new opportunities and limitations for life and self-realization. The term 'self-realization' appeared in the modern world thanks to Abraham H. Maslow, who defines this phenomenon as «the aspiration of man to maximize the identification and development of his personal capabilities.» He also notes that «this desire is inherent to every person» [3]. We should note that in the process of self-realization personality faces many challenges and difficulties. Therefore, a person must plan his life and activities, as well as create the conditions necessary to maximize the full realization of his possibilities and abilities. Consequently, self-realization is an indispensable condition for achieving personal success in various spheres of life. Thus, a modern young person should develop his scientific and intellectual potential to meet the requirements of cyber age when foreign language and its fluency play an extremely important role.

The knowledge of foreign languages has a direct impact on the self-realization of a person. Psychologists have discovered that the knowledge of foreign languages, in addition to significantly increasing self-esteem, also plays a role at the subconscious level, which further expands the field of potential oppor-

tunities for person's self-realization. Subsequently, after passing the language course, the person subconsciously builds associative connections: I know a foreign language – means that I can communicate freely with a foreigner – means I have more opportunities than other – means that I will soon realize myself in society. In other words, having mastered a foreign language, a person becomes psychologically ready to move in the direction of finding contacts with foreigners; instead, when the knowledge of a foreign language is absent (or minimal), this direction is not taken into account, and if taken, then in the last turn; and a person loses his extra chance, he himself 'closes the door' to another direction of self-realization. Therefore, it is desirable to master at least one foreign language to be sure that «I can easily deal with a foreigner without the interpreter's assistance».

Living in information society, you cannot manage without access to information resources like the Internet. All you have to do is to know English in order to easily find anything you need. Availability of information provided by the Internet has given us many opportunities to enhance our quality of lives, mostly in education, business, and communication area. In the last several years, we have been stunned by the abundance of information online, the ever-faster findability of answers using information resources like Wikipedia and YouTube. You can also study watching various educational videos. Thus, the Internet is both a resource and an innovative way to organize people for individual learning and knowledge.

Knowing a foreign language you can study abroad. It is a great opportunity to learn and develop your skills. It's an opportunity to discover new strengths and abilities, conquer new challenges, and solve new problems. You will encounter situations that are wholly unfamiliar to you and will learn to adapt and respond in effective ways. In the light of Ukrainian Euro integration process more and more universities are starting up foreign exchange programs for students. Study abroad can enhance the value of your degree. While abroad, you can take courses you would never have had the opportunity to take on your home campus. So definitely it is a right time to start learning English.

The present imposes new requirements concerning the choice of further profession as well. In order to be competitive in the future, the student should acquire knowledge and skills in programming, computer aided design, management, communication and foreign languages. Moreover, a foreign language has already stopped being the goal itself. The foreign language should be the basic thing in the scope of knowledge. Eventually, English is a business language so knowing it will help you start a career. Presenting yourself and your skills in right manner is really important for your future employment. Searching a job in Europe or somewhere else is worth considering. There are over 15 000 vacancies requiring knowledge of English nowadays.

As for me, English helped me to find a freelance job. Freelancer is considered to be one of common popular jobs among European youths. There are several advantages of being a freelancer. Firstly, you work when and where you want. As a freelancer, if you work better in the early hours of the morning, or late in the night, you have the freedom of adjusting your work schedule to accommodate your best, most productive working time. You also have the flexibility to adjust your schedule so that you can live your life as full as possible. With the increasing connectivity of our everyday world, freelancers these days have the option not only of working from home, but also out and about in their home cities. Secondly, you are your own boss. You know what you like to do, and what you do best, but when you are working for someone else, none of this matters that match to your supervisor or manager. When you're a freelancer, you are the one in charge of the assignments you accept – you get to build the career that you want. Unlike an employee, you have the freedom of full control over the work you take on, and for whom you work. Lastly, you have more income potential. As a freelancer, you'll be able to charge what your work is worth, and you get to pocket all the profit after your expenses are paid.

To conclude, in the last few decades, English has emerged as the pre-eminent language for international communication. It is spoken by more people around the world than any other language, and is regularly described as a truly 'global' language.

About 1.75 billion people speak English today – this is a quarter of the world's population, so the language belongs to the world. It is used in the spheres of culture, diplomacy, journalism, science, sports, high technology and business. Every day we observe how the world is changing and developing. And the requirements for knowledge, skills and competences of employees of any professions are constantly increasing. Therefore, English proficiency is an opportunity for self-realization, success, learning, and freedom. It is a chance to be a part of a modern global society, to become a citizen of the world. Learning English is not about prestige or fashion, it is a matter of personal responsibility for our opportunities and chances of success in the future.

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СЕКЦІЯ НІМЕЦЬКОЇ МОВИ

Kosatschok Alina

Kursantin des III. Studienjahres

Staatsuniversität für innere

Angelegenheiten, Lwiw

Wissenschaftlicher Betreuer Herasymowysch Andrij

DIE KORRUPTION IN DER STAATS – UND RECHTSPFLEGEORGANEN DER UKRAINE

Korruption (Verderbnis, Verdorbenheit, Bestechlichkeit) im juristischen Sinn ist der Missbrauch einer Vertrauensstellung in einer Funktion in Verwaltung, Justiz, Rechtspflegeorganen, Wirtschaft, Politik oder auch in nichtwirtschaftlichen Vereinigungen oder Organisationen (zum Beispiel Stiftungen), um für sich oder Dritte einen materiellen oder immateriellen Vorteil zu erlangen, auf den kein rechtmäßiger Anspruch besteht. Die Korruption bezeichnet Bestechlichkeit, Bestechung, Vorteilsannahme und Vorteilsgewährung.

Der Politikwissenschaftler Harold Dwight Lasswell definierte Korruption als destruktiven Akt der Verletzung des allgemeinen Interesses zu Gunsten eines speziellen Vorteils. Das Phänomen Korruption begleitet kontinuierlich die Geschichte der Menschheit. Die Richtigkeit dieser Behauptung dürfte kaum bestreitet sein. Der Erfolgsmaßstab jeder Korruptionsbekämpfung muss diesem Umstand Rechnung tragen. Die Korruption zu beseitigen, ist unmöglich; sie nach Möglichkeit zu erschweren, muss das Ziel aller Bekämpfungsansätze sein. Den absoluten Vorrang hat dabei die Prävention, denn die Repression greift bei komplexen Kriminalitätsgeschehen zu kurz. Das Strafrecht wirkt nicht im Dunkelfeld. Dort greifen nur präventive Maßnahmen, die sich zur Korruptionsbekämpfung geradezu aufdrängen. Denn bei dieser heimlichen Kriminalitätsform ist die mangelnde Erkennbarkeit das Hauptproblem, nicht die drastische Aburteilung einiger erkannten Fälle.

Die Korruption ist ein negatives Phänomen, das sich in krimineller Verwendung von Rechten und Möglichkeiten der Beamten zum Zweck der Bereicherung befindet. Heute gehört die Ukraine zu den stark korrumpierten Ländern der Welt. Korrumpiert sind Macht-, Gerichts- und Strafverfolgungsbehörden.

Im Bereich der öffentlichen Verwaltung, der Justiz und der Polizei führt Korruption einerseits zu hohen materiellen Schäden und andererseits aber auch zu immateriellen Auswirkungen wie Vertrauensverlust der Bürger in staatliche Organe. So kann es beispielsweise zu Auftragsvergaben an Unternehmen kommen, obwohl sie teurere oder schlechtere Leistungen erbringen als solche Unternehmen, die bei einer objektiven und transparenten Ausschreibung ausgewählt würden. Die den Amtsträgern gewährten Vorteile werden in der Regel bei der Rechnungsstellung eingerechnet. Deshalb werden dann Leistungen abgerechnet, die entweder gar nicht oder nicht in dem ausgewiesenen Umfang erbracht wurden. Die finanziellen Lasten hat letztlich der Steuerzahler zu tragen. Dabei gilt, dass eine Ausnutzung öffentlicher Positionen zum privaten Vorteil gemeinwohlwidrig ist.

Korruption und Korruptionsbekämpfung sind heute sowohl in Industriestaaten als auch in Entwicklungsländern zentrale Themen. Dieser wichtige Bereich des oft staatlichen Versagens zum Schutz der Bevölkerung, der Wirtschaft und des Gemeinwesens bewirkt in vielen Ländern wegen der diesbezüglichen massiven Auswirkungen einen Zorn der Massen gegen die Regierenden und andere Eliten. International gesehen untergraben die mangelnden Fortschritte bei der Korruptionsbekämpfung die Rechtsstaatlichkeit und den Glauben an die Demokratie.

Im Juli 2015 verabschiedet das Parlament der Ukraine das Gesetz «Über Nationalpolizei»: die Miliz wird liquidiert und die Polizei wurde gegründet. Die Voraussetzungen dafür waren das hohe Niveau der Korruption im Justiz- und Rechtsverfolgungssystem und das Misstrauen der Bevölkerung. Man hofft, dass die Polizei ein Organ wird, das polizeiliche Dienstleistungen erstellt.

Gemäß der geltenden Gesetzgebung soll sich mit der Korruption in der Ukraine drei Strukturen befassen: das Nationale

Antikorruptionsbüro der Ukraine (NABU), die Spezialisierte Antikorruptionsstaatsanwaltschaft (SAP) und die Nationale Agentur zur Verhütung von Korruption (NACC)[1].

Die Hauptursachen der Korruption in den Organen der Nationalen Polizei der Ukraine sind die unzureichende Versorgung mit den Geldmittel der Mitarbeiter, das Fehlen einer strengen sozialen und rechtlichen Kontrolle über die Tätigkeit der Beamten und ihre Verantwortlichkeit, niedriges Bildungsniveau und Rechtskultur der Beamte und andere.

Gemäß der Ergebnisse einer allgemeinukrainischen Volksbefragung sind die Bürger der Meinung, dass 79% Korruption in Staatsanwaltschaft und 70,6% in der Strafverfolgungsbehörden verbreitet sind [2].

Im Jahre 2017 wurden 9 425 Personen wegen Bestechung festgenommen, 1 692 wurden verurteilt, 107 inhaftiert [3].

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Podlesna Diana

Studentin des II. Studienjahres

Staatsuniversität für innere

Angelegenheiten, Lwiw

Wissenschaftlicher Betreuter Herasymowysch Andrij

VERFASSUNGSSCHUTZ IN DER BRD

Freiheit ist in Deutschland selbstverständlich geworden. So soll es auch sein. Selbstverständlich können die Bürger Ihre Meinung frei äussern und verbreiten. Alle Menschen, die Medien nehmen dieses Grundrecht täglich in Anspruch – das ist eines der Wesensmerkmale der Demokratie. Selbstverständlich können die Bürger in unserer Demokratie in freien und geheimen Wah-

len und durch Abstimmungen mitentscheiden. Von besonderer Bedeutung ist die Freiheit der Person. Dazu gehört die freie Entfaltung der Persönlichkeit. Diese Selbstverständlichkeiten sind aber nicht überall in der Welt selbstverständlich. In Deutschland garantiert die Verfassung diese Freiheiten.

Immer wieder begegnet deutsche Verfassung Feinden, die die freiheitliche demokratische Grundordnung ganz oder teilweise abschaffen wollen. Diese Bestrebungen oder Aktivitäten werden als «extremistisch» oder als «verfassungsfeindlich» bezeichnet. Ob links- oder rechtsextremistisch orientiert, ob islamisch-fundamentalistisch geprägt oder ob von der Scientology-Organisation gesteuert – Verfassungsfeinde haben nur ein Ziel: die Beseitigung der Demokratie.

Extremisten, also Feinde der deutschen Verfassung, wollen die freiheitliche demokratische Grundordnung ganz oder in Teilen abschaffen. Man unterscheidet grundsätzlich vier Arten von politischem Extremismus:

- Rechtsextremismus;
- Linksextremismus;
- Ausländerextremismus;
- Extremismus besonderer Art.

Der Rechtsextremismus weist keine gefestigte einheitliche Ideologie auf. Die Bestrebungen rechtsextremistischer Organisationen in Deutschland sind wesentlich dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass sie die Grundlagen der Demokratie ablehnen und statt dessen – aus taktischen Gründen meist nicht offen erklärt – eine totalitäre Regierungsform unter Einschluss des Führerprinzips anstreben, die mit der freiheitlichen demokratischen Grundordnung nicht vereinbar ist. Bestimmende Merkmale des organisierten Rechtsextremismus sind vor allem.

- extremer Nationalismus und völkischer Kollektivismus;
- Antisemitismus und andere Formen des Rassismus;
- Leugnung oder Verharmlosung der Verbrechen des NS-Regimes;
- Verunglimpfung des demokratischen Staates und seiner Repräsentanten.

Linksextremisten wollen die bestehende Staats- und Gesellschaftsordnung beseitigen und durch eine kommunistischen und zum Teil anarchistischen Vorstellungen entsprechende Ordnung ersetzen. Sie wollen, auch wenn sie es häufig nicht offen aussprechen,

- eine sozialistische Revolution;
- Klassenkampf und Klassenherrschaft;
- letztlich die Diktatur des Proletariats.

Diese Ziele verstossen vor allem gegen das Mehrheits- und Freiheitsprinzip sowie gegen den Gleichheitsgrundsatz.

Ausländergruppen werden als extremistisch eingestuft, wenn sie sich gegen die freiheitliche demokratische Grundordnung richten. Dazu zählen insbesondere die Organisationen islamischer Extremisten, die als Endziel einen islamischen Staat, wie z. B. im Iran, auch in Deutschland errichten und damit wesentliche Grundsätze deutscher freiheitlichen Verfassung beseitigen wollen.

Die von dem amerikanischen Autor L.Ron Hubbard 1953 in den USA gegründete Scientology-Organisation will eine ausschliesslich nach scientologischen Richtlinien funktionierende Welt erschaffen. Eine neu zu errichtende «wahre Demokratie» soll an die Stelle der bisherigen Demokratien treten. Ein solches System verstösst gegen die elementaren Prinzipien der Demokratie, den Gleichheitsgrundsatz und die Menschenwürde.

Extremistische Parteien haben nach dem Grundgesetz eine besondere Stellung. Ihre Aufgabe ist es, im Rahmen der Verfassung politische Meinungen aus der Bevölkerung aufzugreifen und zur Diskussion zu stellen. Sie wirken dadurch an der politischen Willensbildung des Volkes mit.

In das Blickfeld des Verfassungsschutzes gerät, wer

- den Antisemitismus offen oder verdeckt wiederbelebt oder andere rassistische Thesen propagiert und dadurch gegen die Menschenwürde verstösst;
- die Einrichtung eines Führerstaats befürwortet, in dem allein der Wille eines Führers
- oberstes Gesetz ist, und dadurch gegen die Grundsätze der Volkssouveränität und der Gewaltenteilung verstösst;

– eine Partei, die diktatorisch regieren will, propagiert und damit jede Chance einer anderen Partei, mit demokratischen Mitteln an die Macht zu kommen, von vornherein ausschliesst und dadurch gegen das Mehrparteienprinzip und das Prinzip der Chancengleichheit für alle politischen Parteien verstösst.

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Sukmanjuk Tetjana

Studentin des III. Studienjahres

Nationale Universität Chmelnytskyj

Wissenschaftliche Betreuerin Rahimova Olga

«POLITICAL CORRECTNESS» UND DIE DEUTSCHE POLITISCHE SPRACHE

In den letzten Jahrhunderten hört man häufiger von Medien und Politikern das Schlagwort «Political Correctness» oder «Politische Korrektheit». Ursprünglich wurde dieser Ausdruck in den USA in den 60er-80er Jahren zuerst in Verbindung mit der Bürgerrechtsbewegung und Veränderung universitärer Curricula verwendet. Heutzutage ist «Political Correctness» vor allem mit drei Praxisfeldern befasst:

- dem Abbau von Diskriminierungen am Arbeitsplatz;
- der universitären Curriculumpolitik;
- den generellen Empfehlungen für einen nicht diskriminierenden Sprachgebrauch gegenüber Repräsentanten von Minderheiten und Frauen.

Von Anfang an hat «Political Correctness» mit den großen Debatten nicht nur in den USA, sondern auch in Europa zu tun. Ist «PC» eine neue Form von Höflichkeit in der Politik oder in der Sprache? Die Anhänger behaupten, dass es um die Bewahrung einer «Identität» ethnischer oder sozialer Minderheiten gegen

eine dominante «Norm» um Toleranz und Sensibilität geht. Damit kann man öffentlichen Respekt vor anderen.

Menschen demonstrieren.

Die Gegner meinen, dass die Sprache öffentlich und privat einer strikten Kontrolle unterläge, was einer Zensur gleichkommt. Man muss die Möglichkeit haben, seine Meinung frei, ohne Beschränkungen äußern zu können. «Political Correctness» ist eine neue Form von Zensur in der demokratischen Gesellschaft und man kann das nicht einfach weiter gehen lassen. Aber trotz dieser Diskussionen und Debatten ist es offenbar, dass die deutsche Sprache von diesem amerikanischen Phänomen schon beeinflusst wurde. Vor allem zeigt sich «PC» in der Sprache durch Euphemismen, deren Gebrauch von folgenden politischen und sozialen Tendenzen verursacht wird:

1. Politische/gesellschaftliche Ideologie des Staates.

2. Akute oder populäre kulturelle und politische Orientierungsbegriffe wie z.B. Frieden, Gleichberechtigung, Toleranz usw.

3. Wechsel von den politischen Systemen, Ideologien (in Deutschland – die Absichten, sich von der Nazivergangenheit zu distanzieren.).

4. Versuche die Zustimmung von bestimmten Gruppen der Bevölkerung (wie z. B. Frauen, ethnische Minderheiten, Behinderte usw.) zu finden.

5. Notwendigkeit der internationalen politischen Konjunktur zu entsprechen (z. B. während der Integration in Europa oder in die internationalen Organisationen wie EU oder UNO).

Hier sind einige Beispiele von Euphemismen: Gastarbeiter – unser ausländischer Mitbürger; Schwarze, Neger – Amerikaner afrikanischer Abstammung usw.

Die anderen Veränderungen in der Sprache sind mit der so genannten Geschlechtergleichberechtigung verbunden. Zum Beispiel werden heute die Wörter, die früher nur männliche Form hatten, mit Hilfe des Movierungssuffixes «-in» zur weiblichen Form erweitert:

– der Dekan – die Dekanin;

– der Nachrichtensprecher – die Nachrichtensprecherin

usw.

Sehr oft werden diese Änderungen durch offizielle Vorschriften eingeführt wie z. B. der Prodekan – die Prodekanin.

In den offiziellen Unterlagen sind solche Formen manchmal zu lang und platzraubend, z. B. bei der Kasusdeklinaton, und noch dazu entsteht ein Problem, welches Wort zuerst geschrieben werden soll, deshalb ist es empfehlenswert, nach Möglichkeit das universale Wort «der/die/die Studierende/-n» zu verwenden.

Noch ein Problem ist, dass zum Beispiel 99 Lehrerinnen und 1 Lehrer zusammen 100 Lehrer sind. Die Anhänger der Feminisierung der Sprache fordern: «Weg mit dem ungleichen Plural!» Noch ein Ergebnis von «PC» ist die Bildung der neuen Wörter, die oft sehr unökonomisch sind: Lernzielkontrolle, Qualifizierungsoffensive usw.

So kann man zu dem Schluss kommen, dass «Political Correctness» schon in die deutsche Sprache, u.a. politische Sprache eingetreten ist. Der weitere Einfluss der «PC» auf die Sprache und der Unterschied zwischen deutscher und amerikanischer «PC» müssen noch untersucht und festgestellt werden.

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СЕКЦІЯ ФРАНЦУЗЬКОЇ МОВИ

Boubnyak Nazar

élève-officier de 1- année

Université d'Etat de Lviv

de la sécurité de l'activité vitale

Dirigeant scientifique Popko Iryna

USAGE DES STUPEFIANTS DANS LE MONDE

La plupart des pays interdisent la consommation des stupéfiants, soit directement comme la France, soit au travers de la «détention en vue de l'usage». Les sanctions sont diverses selon les états, depuis l'amende administrative jusqu'à l'emprisonnement en passant par l'obligation conditionnelle de soins.

En France, comme dans la plupart des pays, la vente et la consommation d'alcool et de tabac (dont les mécanismes sur l'organisme peuvent être apparentés aux drogues) ne sont pas interdites mais réglementées (notamment alcool au volant, tabac dans les lieux publics, interdiction de délivrance aux mineurs, etc.).

Les sanctions sont diverses selon les états, depuis l'amende administrative jusqu'à l'emprisonnement en passant par l'obligation conditionnelle de soins. Les Pays-Bas tolèrent la consommation et la possession de petites quantités de cannabis pour les majeurs ainsi que la vente dans certains lieux réglementés (le nombre des coffee-shops a été considérablement réduit ces dernières années).

Les choix propres à chaque pays sont liés à leur culture, à leur dispositif juridique, à leur capacité judiciaire ou de contrôle sanitaire et social, etc. C'est pourquoi, les options choisies ne sont pas toujours transposables d'un état à l'autre.

La tradition de l'usage de certaines substances est très ancien. En Asie, les feuilles du cannabis sont utilisées à des fins thérapeutiques depuis des millénaires. L'alcool apparaît dès l'Antiquité. La médecine grecque de l'Antiquité utilisait l'opium et en signalait déjà les dangers. Aux XVIe et XVIIe siècles on se servait du tabac pour guérir les plaies. Au XIXe siècle, des

chirurgiens employaient la cocaïne. Utilisés pour soigner et guérir, ces produits (dont l'usage varie selon les cultures et les traditions) étaient aussi employés dans des cérémonies sacrées, des fêtes, afin de modifier l'état de conscience et de renforcer les relations entre les personnes [1].

Autrefois, le mot drogue désignait un «médicament», une préparation des apothicaires (pharmaciens d'autrefois) destinée à soulager un malade. Puis il a été utilisé pour désigner les substances illicites et surtout l'héroïne.

Aujourd'hui, pour nommer l'ensemble de tous ces produits qui agissent sur le cerveau, et dont l'usage est interdit ou réglementé, on emploie le terme de «substances psychoactives».

Alcool, tabac, cannabis, héroïne, cocaïne, etc. sont des substances psychoactives qui agissent sur le cerveau c'est-à-dire qu'elles modifient l'activité mentale, les sensations, le comportement et qu'elles provoquent des effets somatiques (sur le corps) variables selon les propriétés de chacune, leurs effets et leur nocivité. Le cannabis, la cocaïne, l'ecstasy, l'héroïne sont des substances illicites: le code pénal en interdit et en réprime la production, la détention et la vente, conformément aux conventions internationales. Leur usage est également interdit et sanctionné. Les médicaments psychotropes (anxiolytiques, hypnotiques, antidépresseurs) sont prescrits par un médecin pour traiter des états d'anxiété, de troubles du sommeil, de dépression; leur production et leur usage sont strictement contrôlés. Cependant, il arrive qu'ils soient détournés de cet usage thérapeutique, et l'automédication est fréquente. L'alcool et le tabac sont des produits dont la vente est contrôlée, et leur consommation dans les lieux publics réglementée.

La provocation à l'usage ou au trafic de stupéfiants, par la publicité ou l'incitation ou la présentation sous un jour favorable des produits classés stupéfiants, (quel que soit le support choisi: vêtements, bijoux, livres, etc.) est puni de 5 ans d'emprisonnement et 75 000 euros d'amende, même si l'incitation est restée sans effet (article L3421-4 du code de la santé publique). Les peines sont aggravées lorsque les mineurs sont visés (7 ans et 150 000 euros). L'un des buts de cette loi n'est pas d'éviter le débat sur la drogue mais d'éviter le développement d'un «marketing» de promotion des

produits stupéfiants. La provocation au trafic est sanctionnée par une peine de 10 ans d'emprisonnement et de 300 000 euros d'amende. La détention d'un produit stupéfiant est punie de 10 ans d'emprisonnement et 500 000 euros d'amende.

En pratique, les tribunaux tiennent compte de la quantité détenue et des circonstances de la détention (détenir une très petite quantité pour l'usage personnel est généralement assimilé à l'usage simple). Le vendeur ou «dealer» qui vend, ou qui offre un produit stupéfiant (même en petite quantité et même à titre gratuit) à une personne, pour la consommation personnelle de celle-ci, encourt jusqu'à 5 ans d'emprisonnement et 75 000 euros d'amende [2].

Les peines sont doublées lorsque des stupéfiants sont vendus ou donnés à des mineurs ou dans l'enceinte des centres d'enseignement ou d'éducation.

Un usager qui vend ou qui «dépanne», même pour subvenir à ses propres besoins en drogue, peut être sanctionné comme dealer.

La loi punit comme *complice* du vendeur, le «guetteur», «le rabatteur» ou «l'intermédiaire» (ou tout autre forme de complicité) même s'il ne bénéficie d'aucune contrepartie en argent ou en nature.

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Fisukov Dmytro

élève-officier de II- année

Université d'Etat de Lviv

de la sécurité de l'activités vitale

Dirigeant scientifique Popko Iryna

POMPIERS DE L'URGENCE INTERNATIONALE

L'association Pompiers de l'urgence internationale est agréée au niveau national pour participer aux missions de

sécurité civile selon le type des missions et le champ géographique d'action.

Pompiers de l'urgence internationale (PUI) est une association humanitaire française qui oeuvre pour porter secours et assistance aux pays victimes de catastrophes naturelles ou humanitaires. Professionnels ou volontaires, ces pompiers ont décidé de mettre bénévolement leur expérience et leur savoir faire au service des populations en difficulté. Association française de solidarité internationale (ONG) a pour vocation:

- de porter bénévolement secours aux populations les plus vulnérables dans des situations de crises en suscitant l'engagement volontaire et bénévole de professionnels du secours d'urgence, sapeurs-pompiers, personnels médicaux, ou toute personnes dont les compétences sont utiles pour aider les populations;

- de renforcer les dispositifs de sécurité civile des pays émergents par:

- une formation pluridisciplinaire des sapeurs-pompiers et acteurs de la sécurité civile,

- un équipement en matériels et véhicules adapté en valorisant l'expérience française,

- une analyse objective des dispositifs opérationnels et fonctionnels et des propositions d'actions afin de fournir aux autorités gouvernementales une vision claire et un bilan réel de la situation,

- de développer une culture du risque et de la prévention des catastrophes dans la population et le milieu scolaire, par une mise en situation individuelle au moyen de méthodes innovantes (simulateur de séisme, multimédia);

- de développer une culture du secours par un accès aux formations spécialisées.

Un plan de formation annuel est mis en place au sein de POMPIERS DE L'URGENCE INTERNATIONALE depuis plusieurs années. Les techniques utilisées lors de catastrophes naturelles, en particulier lors de séismes, nécessitent de maintenir les acquis dans le domaine du percement mais aussi des sauvetages, des techniques d'étalement, de la logistique ou du commandement.

Ainsi, chaque mois, un thème est abordé permettant aux membres de l'équipe de secours, de suivre sous forme d'ateliers mais aussi de manœuvres structurées, une formation de maintien des acquis. Ce travail de formation est indispensable pour les maintenir à niveau dans le cadre de la classification de l'équipe de PUI au sein d'INSARAG(International Search and Rescue Advisory Group), acquis en 2010. Des méthodes spécifiques, telles que les coupes «clean», «dirty» avec du matériel thermique ou électrique, sont mises en œuvres.

L'association française «Pompiers de l'Urgence Internationale» est constituée de professionnels du secours, doté d'une expérience approuvée et éprouvée des situations de crise. Tous les membres de cette structure interviennent bénévolement et sont mobilisables dans un délai bref, pour agir efficacement.

Leurs compétences sont:

- interventions d'urgence lors de tremblements de terre avec des personnels spécialisés dans les domaines du sauvetage-déblaiement, détection et localisation des victimes ensevelies par les équipes cynotechniques (championne d'Europe de la spécialité) et appareils électroniques, ainsi que dégagement;
- prise en charge médical et paramédicale des victimes de catastrophes naturelles;
- aide humanitaire et logistique;
- distribution d'eau potable;
- formation de formateurs et d'intervenants dans les domaines de compétence des acteurs de la sécurité civile: secours à personnes, incendie, jeunes sapeurs-pompiers, sauvetage et déblaiement, cynotechnie, risques technologiques et NRBC, prévention incendie, prévision opérationnelle, feux de forêts, conduite de véhicules tout-terrai;
- capacité de coordination opérationnelle et d'expertise professionnelle (aide à la décision);
- élaboration de projets spécifiques compatible avec les procédures des institutions internationales afin d'améliorer la capacité opérationnelle des services de secours;
- assistance technique pour aider les responsables nationaux à gérer l'affluence de moyens internationaux.

Nul n'empêchera jamais un séisme ou un tsunami mais il est possible de réduire la gravité de leurs conséquences.

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Kroulkevych Ilya
étudiant de I- année
Université d'Etat de Lviv
de la sécurité de l'activité vitale
Dirigeant scientifique Popko Iryna

LA TERRE EN ALERTE

Le XXI^e siècle pour notre planète, pourrait s'annoncer mieux: plus de 11000 espèces animales sont en voie d'extinction, les sols sont pollués par les engrais agricoles et la forêt disparaît. En effet, pour développer l'agriculture ou aggrandir les villes, les hommes déboisent chaque année 17 millions d'hectares de forêt, l'équivalent d'un tiers de la France. Résultat: le désert avance et l'atmosphère se réchauffe. Car en absorbant le gaz carbonique, les forêts diminuent l'effet de serre.

L'environnement est tout ce qui nous entoure. C'est l'ensemble des éléments naturels et artificiels au sein duquel se déroule la vie humaine. Pour notre planète, le XXI siècle peut se terminer par une catastrophe écologique qui est le résultat des causes naturelles ou de l'action de l'homme. Tremblement de terre, tsunami, éruption volcanique, cyclone, typhon, tempête, tornade, inondation... ont été considérés comme les sources de dévastation naturelle. Mais l'action de l'homme est de plus en plus liée aux catastrophes: marées noires, explosion chimique ou industrielle (Tchernobyl), famine due à la sécheresse mais aussi au processus de désertification provoqué par l'homme (Éthiopie)... L'action de l'homme sur son environnement provoque des drames environnementaux et humains.

La surexploitation des ressources, la déforestation et l'érosion des sols provoquent une augmentation des inondations

et des glissements de terrain. La pollution atmosphérique, les pluies acides, la pollution chimique des sols (pesticides, métaux lourds...), le réchauffement climatique lié à effet de serre dans l'atmosphère sont les conséquences des activités humaines.

La manifestation la plus visible de la crise est celle, qui réduit la couche d'ozone qui protège notre planète des rayons ultraviolets du Soleil.

La pollution des océans

Contrairement aux idées reçues, les eaux usées rejetées par l'agriculture intensive et l'industrie dans les fleuves, les lacs et les rivières polluent deux fois plus les océans que le transport maritime. Pourtant, les dégazages en mer déversent chaque année de 1 200 000 à 1 500 000 tonnes de produits chimiques. Il ne s'agit pas seulement d'hydrocarbures, mais aussi d'une large gamme de détergents, d'huiles diverses qui polluent dans une quasi-impunité au-delà des zones économiques exclusives (200 milles nautiques) puisque l'on peut procéder à des rejets dans les mers ouvertes à condition de ne pas dépasser certaines normes. Par ailleurs, les rivières, les fleuves et les estuaires charrient vers le milieu marin quantité de substances particulièrement nocives, comme le mercure et le plomb. L'utilisation massive des engrais agricoles, des pesticides et des nitrates dans l'agriculture intensive augmente les rejets d'eaux riches en phosphates et en ammonium, provoquant une prolifération d'algues (les marées vertes) qui asphyxient le milieu marin.

Surexploitation des ressources

Ces phénomènes menacent directement l'avenir du biotope marin car ils engendrent une eutrophisation des estuaires, véritables pouponnières pour 80% des espèces. Autre danger: la surpêche. Les stocks de poissons sont exploités au-delà de leurs limites biologiques. Dans certaines eaux européennes, 40 à 60% des réserves des principales espèces commerciales sont utilisées dans des conditions mettant en péril leur renouvellement. Enfin, l'augmentation de la pression démographique, avec 8 milliards d'êtres humains prévus en 2020, ne peut qu'exacerber les problèmes posés par les rejets polluants, qu'il s'agisse de ceux émanant de l'agriculture, des industries, des transports ou de ceux

provenant des particuliers. Des solutions existent pourtant dans tous ces domaines. C'est avant tout une question de volonté politique. Or celle-ci dépend dans une large mesure de la prise de conscience des citoyens. On comprend d'autant mieux l'enjeu capital que représente le défi de changer les mentalités, pour que chacun s'engage à repenser son rapport à l'environnement.

Des solutions existent. C'est avant tout une question de volonté politique, de la conscience des citoyens. On comprend qu'il faut changer les mentalités, pour que chacun s'engage à repenser son rapport à l'environnement. Il faut réduire les déchets, utiliser économiquement de l'eau, de gaz, de l'électricité, planter des arbres, utiliser le moins possible les véhicules automobiles, préférer vélo ou transport ferroviaire à chaque fois que possible, c'est-à-dire le transport qui ne pollue pas l'air, si une automobile est vraiment nécessaire, choisissez le modèle le plus léger et le plus efficace possible (par exemple, certains constructeurs ont annoncé des véhicules consommant moins de 1.5 L/100km), éviter de prendre l'avion, atteignez une isolation optimale des bâtiments, au mieux par le recours à l'architecture bioclimatique qui réduit au maximum les besoins de chauffage pour garder notre Planète.

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Orletsky Ivan
élève-officier de 1- année
Université d'Etat de Lviv
de la sécurité de l'activité vitale
Dirigeant scientifique Popko Iryna

PROBLEME DE CYBER-TERRORISME

Le cyber-terrorisme est la convergence entre le terrorisme traditionnel et les réseaux, à commencer par Internet. On peut

donc définir le cyber-terrorisme comme l'action délibérée de destruction, dégradation ou modification de données, de flux d'informations ou de systèmes informatiques vitaux d'Etats ou d'entreprises cruciales au bon fonctionnement d'un pays, dans un but de dommages et/ou de retentissement maximum, pour des raisons politiques, religieuses ou idéologiques. Ces dommages peuvent être économiques, sociaux, environnementaux, et même vitaux pour les individus dans certains cas.

Il faut absolument distinguer le cyber-terrorisme du simple cyber-crime, qui consiste à détourner l'usage d'un système dans un but simplement crapuleux. De même, le cyber-terrorisme cherche surtout à réveiller la société et à l'éduquer sur certains sujets à la détruire. Enfin, le cyber-terrorisme se distingue du cyber-combat par le caractère généralement civil de ses cibles.

Pourquoi le cyber-terrorisme est-il destiné à avoir autant de succès ? Pour plusieurs raisons. Tout d'abord, le coût d'accès est très faible: un ordinateur portable est beaucoup moins cher qu'un explosif brisant ou qu'une arme de guerre. Ensuite, nos sociétés devenant de plus en plus dépendantes des réseaux d'information, la disparition de ceux-ci peut provoquer des effets économiques, logistiques et émotionnels considérables. De plus, le public et les journalistes sont fascinés par tous les types d'attaques informatiques, ce qui conduit à une large couverture dans les médias. Enfin, la paralysie des pays dits «développés» lorsqu'ils sont privés de réseaux peut faire la part belle aux pays moins équipés et moins vulnérables de ce côté.

On distingue en général 3 types de cyber-terroristes. Les cyber-terroristes sont en général des sous-groupes de groupes terroristes traditionnels. Ces sous-groupes peuvent être non structurés et constitués d'individus peu nombreux, travaillant sans organisation particulière, avec peu de moyens, de préparation, de compétences et de stratégie, ou bien au contraire être parfaitement organisés, avec des moyens conséquents et une définition précise de leurs cibles et de leur tactique.

Mais on trouve aussi parmi les cyber-terroristes des sympathisants de groupes terroristes, ainsi que des hackers

«patriotes», qui vont procéder à des actions de rétorsion juste après des attaques «physiques» (réelles) ou logiques (sur les réseaux) de ceux qu'ils considèrent comme leurs ennemis [1]. En effet, le terrorisme et l'anti-terrorisme s'emparent d'Internet. Ainsi, tout un chacun peut maintenant faire de l'anti-terrorisme de sa propre initiative, sur une base individuelle, pour le plaisir de se faire peur. On peut citer les attaques de hackers chinois contre des sites américains après le bombardement de l'ambassade chinoise à Belgrade en 1999, les attaques d'Américains contre des sites chinois lors de l'épisode de l'avion espion américain bloqué sur le sol chinois, et les attaques d'autres groupes de hackers américains (les «Dispatchers» notamment) contre les sites taliban [2] en 2001.

Enfin, un dernier type de cyber-terroristes est constitué par des états. Comme il existe des «états terroristes», on commence à observer des «états cyber-terroristes». Certains n'en sont encore qu'à la phase de préparation, notamment à l'acquisition par différents moyens d'équipements informatiques performants. Ainsi, un lot de puissantes machines vendues par les Etats-Unis à la Jordanie et destinées à l'origine à équiper les Renseignements Généraux de ce pays, a été détourné au profit de la Libye [3].

Les cyber-attentats avaient pour but de causer un maximum de dommages et/ou un maximum de retentissement médiatique, culturel ou social. Les cibles des cyber-attentats seront donc constituées prioritairement par: – les installations de gestion des télécommunications (centraux téléphoniques...) – les sites de génération et de distribution d'énergie (centrales nucléaires, thermiques); – les installations de régulation des transports (aéroports, ports, contrôle aérien et maritime, gares ferroviaires et routières, autoroutes, systèmes de régulation des feux rouges des grandes agglomérations);

– les installations de distribution de produits pétroliers (raffineries, dépôts, réseaux de stations services); – les centres de gestion du courrier; – les sites de distribution d'eau (usines de

traitement, centres d'analyse, stations d'épuration); – les institutions financières et bancaires (bourses nationales, réseau SWIFT, home banking, réseaux de distributeurs de billets); – les services d'urgence, de santé et de sécurité publique (police, pompiers, SAMU, hôpitaux);

– les services gouvernementaux (sécurité sociale, assurance maladie, sites institutionnels); – les médias (chaînes de télévision, groupes de presse, fournisseurs de contenus divers); – les éléments symboliques d'une société et d'un mode de vie (grande distribution, industries représentatives, ...). Une attaque sur plusieurs de ces cibles simultanément pourrait avoir un effet dévastateur pour un pays non préparé.

Certains dommages peuvent même constituer une menace sur la vie de certains individus: ainsi, la mise hors service des systèmes de contrôle de refroidissement des réacteurs d'une centrale nucléaire peut conduire rapidement à un accident radiologique majeur (surtout si la chute automatique des barres de secours a été désactivé), nécessitant l'évacuation d'une zone considérable, avec risque vital à plus ou moins long terme pour la population la plus touchée. De même, un aéroport privé de ses systèmes de contrôle aérien aura beaucoup de mal à éviter des collisions, voire des crashes d'appareils. Enfin, un système de traitement de l'eau victime d'une attaque pourra rendre dangereuse une eau qui n'aura pas été suffisamment chlorée, provoquant potentiellement des épidémies. Le cyber-terrorisme a parfois été qualifié de terrorisme sans mort. Cela pourrait changer à l'avenir.

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2. Le mot Taliban est un pluriel [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа <http://www.ists.dartmouth.edu/ISTS/> – Заголовок з екрану. 2011.

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Shevchuk Pière
élève-officier du III-ième année
Faculté 1
Université des Affaires
Intérieure de Lviv
Dirigeant scientifique Fedyshyn Oksana

LA LUTTE CONTRE LA CYBERCRIMINALITÉ EN FRANCE

Le rôle de premier plan dans le travail pour lutter contre la cybercriminalité en France prend le bureau central de lutte contre la criminalité liée aux technologies de l'information et télécommunications (L'Office central de Lutte contre la judi Nee aux Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication, L'OCLCTIC).

Cette unité spéciale subordonnée à la Direction centrale de la police judiciaire (Direction centrale de la police judiciaire, DCPJ), une partie de la police nationale (relevant du ministère des Affaires intérieures) et à la fois la compétence nationale et internationale. L'OCLCTIC objectif principal est de lutter contre les crimes liés à l'utilisation des technologies modernes de l'information – dans les systèmes automatisés, la téléphonie, la banque et ainsi de suite [2].

En droit français, la cybercriminalité est définie comme l'ensemble des infractions pénales qui sont commises via les réseaux informatiques, notamment, sur le réseau Internet.

Ce terme désigne à la fois:

- Les atteintes aux biens: fraude à la carte bleue sur Internet sans le consentement de son titulaire; vente par petites annonces ou aux enchères d'objets volés ou contrefaits; encaissement d'un paiement sans livraison de la marchandise ou autres escroqueries en tout genre; piratage d'ordinateur; gravure pour soi ou pour autrui de musiques, films ou logiciels.

- Les atteintes aux personnes: diffusion d'images pédophiles, de méthodes pour se suicider, de recettes d'explosifs ou d'injures à caractère racial; diffusion auprès des enfants de

photographies à caractère pornographique ou violent; atteinte à la vie privée.

Pour lutter contre ce phénomène, le décret du 15 mai 2000 a créé au sein de la direction centrale de la police judiciaire (DCPJ) un office central de lutte contre la criminalité liée aux technologies de l'information et de la communication (OCLCTIC).

OCLCTIC est chargé:

- d'animer et coordonner la lutte contre les auteurs d'infractions liées aux technologies de l'information et de la communication;

- de procéder, à la demande de l'autorité judiciaire, à tous actes d'enquêtes et travaux techniques d'investigations;

- d'apporter, à leur demande, une assistance aux services de police, de gendarmerie et de douane en cas d'infractions liées aux hautes technologies;

- de centraliser et diffuser l'information sur les infractions technologiques à l'ensemble des services répressifs.

L'OCLCTIC traite les affaires judiciaires qui concernent les atteintes aux systèmes de traitements automatisés de données, les fraudes aux télécommunications, les fraudes aux cartes de paiement et à microprocesseurs, ainsi que toutes les formes de criminalité qui utilisent les nouvelles technologies. En fonction des nécessités, l'office peut effectuer une surveillance active des réseaux (site web, forum de discussions...) et procéder à toute vérification utile ainsi qu'à la localisation de serveurs [1.]

La Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés (CNIL) observe les exigences pour la protection des données personnelles en France. La CNIL est un organisme administratif indépendant financé par l'État dont la tâche principale est d'assurer le respect des droits de l'homme, la vie privée, la protection des libertés personnelles ou publiques dans le processus de mise en œuvre et d'utilisation des technologies de l'information.

Une fois par semaine, 17 membres de la CNIL se réunissent en séances plénières, où ils discutent, entre autres, de projets de lois et de règlements préparés côte à côte. De plus, la commission a l'autorité:

- informer les gens de leurs droits et obligations;
- créer des listes de données à protéger;
- vérifier l'état de la protection des données personnelles;
- imposer des sanctions financières aux sujets qui ne respectent pas la loi;

- organiser la protection des données dans les domaines de la banque, des consommateurs, de la gouvernance électronique, de la fourniture de services Web, etc.

- Aider les citoyens dans la réalisation de leurs droits.

La décision de la CNIL peut faire l'objet d'un recours devant un tribunal administratif.

Une des fonctions de la CNIL est aussi la prévision: la définition de l'impact du développement technologique de la société sur l'état de la protection des droits et libertés de l'individu.

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Tsaryk Olexandre

étudiant de II- année

Université d'Etat de Lviv

de la sécurité de l'activité vitale

Dirigeant scientifique Popko Iryna

SURVIVRE EN MONTAGNE

Victimes d'avalanches, alpinistes en difficulté, randonneurs perdus, skieurs blessés... Les cas nécessitant la présence d'un hélicoptère de la Sécurité civile sont nombreux et variés, surtout l'hiver. Les pilotes et les mécaniciens opérateurs de bord sont donc conduits à survoler régulièrement des zones montagneuses enneigées, par des conditions météorologiques peu engageantes. Même si ces derniers font partie des meilleurs équipages d'hélicoptères français, il n'est pas impossible qu'ils se retrouvent un jour en état de victime dans une zone isolée.

Crash, panne mécanique, conditions météorologiques les obligeant à poser l'appareil, ils peuvent être contraints d'atterrir n'importe où et ne pas pouvoir redécoller. Pilote et mécanicien n'ont alors pas le choix et doivent attendre qu'une colonne de renfort vienne les chercher. Mais cela peut être long, et par des températures proches de zéro, dans un milieu hostile comme peut l'être la montagne quand on ne la connaît pas, l'accident, ou même la mort peuvent très vite arriver.

L'objectif de ce stage est donc clair: offrir aux équipages des hélicoptères de la Sécurité civile les moyens de survivre quelques heures – voire un ou deux jours – en montagne tout en évitant les pièges qui peuvent leur être fatals. Le programme n'a pas pour exigence d'en faire des montagnards chevronnés, mais simplement de leur enseigner certains gestes susceptibles de les aider dans une telle situation. L'objectif est aussi psychologique. En ayant testé les techniques au calme, ils sauront à quoi s'attendre si malheureusement ils se retrouvent un jour bloqués en montagne. Ils ne seront pas surpris et pourront surmonter leur stress.

Pris au piège, les pilotes et les mécaniciens doivent savoir deux choses: progresser afin de rejoindre une zone de moindre risque pour s'y installer, et connaître les techniques de base qui leur permettront de suivre les secouristes venus les chercher.

Réparti sur une semaine, ce stage accueille une dizaine de participants, pilotes ou mécaniciens des 22 bases hélicoptères françaises. Obligatoire dans leur cursus de formation, le stage de survie en montagne est organisé par des sapeurs-pompiers spécialistes de la montagne, sous la tutelle de l'École d'application de la Sécurité civile (ECASC) de Valabre.

Le programme du stage de survie en montagne est né d'une coopération entre le groupement hélicoptère de la Sécurité civile et l'ECASC. Donnant suite à une longue entente entre les deux entités, cette formation se déroule à La Grave (Hautes-Alpes) où les participants évoluent entre 2 400 mètres et 3 200 mètres. Pour concevoir les différents ateliers proposés aux stagiaires, le capitaine Roland Mijo, directeur adjoint de l'ECASC, et son équipe de conseillers techniques ont cherché à déterminer tous les malheurs susceptibles d'arriver à un équipage isolé en montagne.

Afin de pouvoir suivre une colonne de secours venue les chercher, il fallait aussi leur apprendre quelques techniques de base de progression en milieu périlleux. Le programme établi a donc été le suivant: apprentissage des techniques de recherche avec ARVA (Appareil de recherche de victimes en avalanche), techniques de rappel, progression en cordée avec crampons et raquettes, escalade d'une falaise de glace, techniques d'encordement et d'ancrage, enrayage de chute, progression sur glacier et construction d'igloo.

Un programme n'empêche pas une ambiance des plus chaleureuses entre stagiaires et formateurs. Les stagiaires sont cependant conscients qu'ils apprennent des gestes qui pourront leurs sauver la vie un jour. Encadrés par des professionnels de la montagne, sapeurs-pompiers professionnels ou volontaires, les stagiaires disposent de formateurs de haut niveau. L'ECASC ayant pour principe de ne pas avoir de formateurs propres à l'école, mais de les choisir pour leurs compétences opérationnelles, l'équipe actuelle est constituée de sapeurs-pompiers de différents horizons.

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Zaverbny Andre

élève-officier du III-ième année

Faculté 1

Université des Affaires

Intérieure de Lviv

Dirigeant scientifique Fedyshyn Oksana

SYSTEME JUDICIAIRE EN FRANCE

Le système judiciaire français s'occupe de juger et condamner les personnes qui ont commis une faute sanctionnable (délict, crime...) et d'assurer les intérêts de la

victime. En France toute personne qui s'estime victime d'une faute sanctionnable par la loi peut solliciter gratuitement la justice. C'est le ministre de la justice qui s'occupe de la justice française, la titulaire actuelle est Nicole Belloubet. Le système judiciaire français compte deux ordres de juridiction:

- Ordre judiciaire qui s'occupe des conflits entre particuliers;
- Ordre administratif qui s'occupe des conflits entre particulier et l'État français.

Ordre judiciaire

La Juridiction civile est l'instance qui juge les conflits entre particuliers mais ne donne aucune condamnation (sauf amende) car elle recherche aussi à réparer les dommages (blessures, dégradation de matériel) des victimes. Elle peut aussi régler les litiges à l'amiable dans certains cas, concernant le commerce ou le travail.

Le tribunal d'instance s'occupe des conflits moyens et quotidiens entre particuliers. Il gère les divorces, les accidents de la route, les loyers impayés... Il peut administrer une amende (inférieure à 10 000 euros) mais pas de peine de prison.

Le tribunal de grande instance s'occupe des affaires civiles dont le montant réclamé est supérieur ou égal 10 000 euros. Il s'occupe de problèmes divers mais civils.

Le Juge de proximité lui s'occupe des conflits entre voisins dont le montant va jusqu'à 4 000 euros.

Litige d'ordre professionnel

Ces tribunaux spéciaux s'occupent des problèmes entre employé et employeur ou inversement (licenciement, harcèlement...) notamment:

- Conseil de prud'homme: Ce tribunal gère et juge les conflits entre employeur et employé et tranche. Il n'est pas constitué de juges professionnels et ses membres sont de moitié employeurs et de moitié employés.

- Tribunal de commerce: Comme son nom l'indique il s'occupe des conflits liés au commerce (refus de payer un fournisseur, problème dans les actes commerciaux...).

Les juridictions pénales

Cette juridiction est plus élevée, elle s'occupe des personnes qui ont commis un acte interdit et sanctionné par la

loi française. Trois catégories la composent en fonction du degré de gravité:

- Contravention: la plus faible des trois, c'est le tribunal de police qui juge et décide

- Délits: Ce sont des fautes punies par la loi (vol, harcèlement) c'est le tribunal correctionnel qui juge les délits

- Crimes: les infractions les plus graves. Les peines peuvent aller de 10 ans de prison, à la prison à vie (perpétuité) c'est la cour

Le deuxième degré de juridiction

Si le jugement ne convient pas à la personne, ou aux magistrats représentant l'État, ils peuvent « faire appel », il aura un nouveau jugement. On compte 4 cours d'appel:

- Cour d'appel Sociale

- Cour d'appel Commerciale

- Cour d'appel Civile

- Cour d'appel Correctionnelle

La haute juridiction

La Cour de Cassation est la plus haute juridiction possible du système judiciaire français. C'est l'ultime recours en cas de désaccord sur la décision. C'est une cour de justice qui ne juge qu'en droit et non en fait.

Elle peut être saisie deux fois au maximum pour une affaire:

- La première saisie peut conduire à un renvoi auprès d'un cour d'appel.

- La seconde saisie a lieu lorsque la cour d'appel s'est « rebellée » contre la décision de la Cour de cassation, c'est-à-dire qu'elle a jugé sans tenir compte de leur décision.

Cas spéciaux

- La grâce présidentielle. C'est le président de la République qui décide de l'acquittement du suspect. Elle est très rarement sollicitée et accordée.

- Cour européenne des droits de l'homme. Qui ne dépend pas du système judiciaire français.

1. https://fr.wikidia.org/wiki/Système_judiciaire_en_France

Zhuravleva Natalia

Etudiante 2 année

Faculté 7

Université des Affaires

Intérieurs de Lviv

Dirigeant scientifique Fedyshyn Oksana

NON, UN ADOLESCENT DE 16 ANS NE PEUT PAS ETRE CONSIDERE COMME UN ADULTE SUR LE PLAN PENAL

Le vingt-six mars deux mille dix-sept à onze heure huit, Eric Ciotti nous a gratifié du propos suivant: «il faut qu'un mineur soit jugé en fonction du crime ou délit qu'il a commis, pas en fonction de son âge». Cette idée correspond à un élément du programme présidentiel de François Fillon, visant à «abaïsser la majorité pénale à 16 ans face à une délinquance des mineurs qui n'a plus guère à voir avec ce qu'elle était lorsque fut écrite l'ordonnance de 1945».

Les fonctions exécutives servent à la régulation des fonctions cognitives, à la façon dont les individus organisent leurs pensées et leurs comportements. Parmi eux, nous trouvons l'impulsivité (i.e., tendance à agir sans réflexion préalable, à prendre des décisions rapides, et à ne pas anticiper de possibles conséquences) et l'inhibition (i.e., processus cognitif interne permettant de réprimer une réponse comportementale ou psychologique à un stimulus extérieur) (Paus, 2005). Or, les fonctions exécutives, donc l'impulsivité et l'inhibition, sont localisées précisément dans le cortex préfrontal. Je pense que vous commencez à me voir venir. Les études utilisant l'imagerie cérébrale nous indiquent que pour des situations égales, les adolescents, alors en plein développement cérébral et a fortiori psychologique, seraient moins capables que des adultes de maîtriser leur impulsivité et d'inhiber certains comportements. D'autres études ont montré que les adolescents, subissant de grands changements hormonaux, vont être en recherche de nouvelles sensations et de recherche de reconnaissance. Par exemple, il semble que les adolescents soient capables de plus

grandes prises de risques afin d'obtenir des récompenses, quelles qu'en soient leur nature (Galvan, 2010).

Ces quelques données – qui sont loin d'être les seules – contredisent les propos de M. Eric Ciotti. Quel sens donner à ceux-ci considérant que, face aux défis de la vie, les adolescents ne sont pas capables d'y répondre comme des adultes ? Comment pourrions-nous considérer qu'un adolescent de 16 ans devrait être mis sur le même plan qu'un adulte de 45 ans alors même que son cerveau n'a pas achevé son développement ? Si ce blog n'est en aucun cas un lieu d'argumentaire politique, force est de constater que la position du candidat de droite et du centre et de son soutien politique ne repose que sur des croyances sur la façon dont les adolescents peuvent être amenés à commettre des crimes ou des délits. Mais ce n'est, du point de vue de la psychologie, pas le seul problème.

Les études sur la suggestibilité des adolescents viennent aussi mettre un sacré tacle, pieds décollés, par derrière, au niveau des rotules et avec des crampons rouillés, à la considération d'Eric Ciotti. A priori, lors d'auditions judiciaires, les adolescents ne sont pas particulièrement plus suggestibles que des adultes. Un facteur vient cependant moduler cette absence de différence: la pression interrogative que peuvent exercer des enquêteurs. Sous pression, les adolescents deviennent particulièrement suggestibles. En d'autres mots, dans un tel contexte, ils s'accorderont beaucoup plus facilement avec une suggestion faite par un enquêteur. Pire encore, puisque les adolescents peuvent être particulièrement complaisants dans des contextes judiciaires; ils peuvent, dans de telles conditions, plus facilement procéder à de faux aveux – le documentaire Netflix Making a Murderer ou l'affaire Patrick Dils, âgé de 16 ans lors de ses interrogatoires, en sont de parfaits exemples. La question qui se pose ici est la suivante: peut-on juger de la même manière un adulte et un adolescent, dont les particularités psycho-développementales imposent la prudence quant à leurs déclarations ? Afin d'y répondre, j'invite le lecteur à prendre connaissance de la littérature scientifique mettant en avant la sur-utilisation des questions suggestives dans les auditions de

mineurs, ces questions étant largement utilisées dans les méthodes d'interrogatoire coercitives utilisées avec des adultes et, donc... des mineurs.

Les différentes recherches menées au sein d'une population adolescente suggèrent que, tant d'un point de vue neuropsychologique que psycho-socio-cognitif, elle ne peut être considérée comme l'égale d'une population adulte. Les comportements que des adolescents peuvent adopter sont intimement reliés à une maturité cérébrale inachevée. Leurs capacités de résistance aux suggestions peuvent, sous certaines conditions, rendre leurs déclarations—par exemple, des aveux—largement sujettes à caution. En clair, pour répondre à M. Eric Ciotti, il faut qu'un mineur soit jugé en fonction des faits, mais aussi en fonction de son âge. C'est clairement indispensable. Postuler l'inverse est empreint d'ignorance et, par voie de conséquence, dangereux.

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СЕКЦІЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Бакало Вікторія

курсант 5 курсу

*Дніпропетровський державний
університет внутрішніх справ*

Науковий керівник Декусар Ганна

ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА В ПРАВООХОРОННІЙ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ

В умовах європейської інтеграції і відповідно до загальноєвропейських стандартів професійної освіти й підготовки правоохоронців провідною метою є мовленнєва підготовка, що включає формування необхідних умінь і навичок практичного володіння професійно-орієнтованими іншомовними вміннями на доброму рівні у сфері професійної діяльності.

Питання культури мови завжди посідали одне із чільних місць у фаховій діяльності працівників поліції, однак останнім часом ця проблематика набула особливої актуальності через активний процес перегляду і становлення законодавчої бази, створення нових нормативних документів у контексті загальноєвропейської інтеграції [4].

На сучасному рівні функціонування правоохоронної діяльності ефективне спілкування як рідною, так й іноземними мовами стає передумовою ефективності діяльності поліцейського. Важливими стають усі види спілкування, чи то вони здійснюються в письмовій або усній формах, у формальній або неформальній обстановці.

У своїй діяльності поліцейському доводиться спілкуватися не тільки з україномовним населенням, а й громадянами інших країн. Добрі знання як мови, так й невербальних засобів спілкування, знання певних країнознавчих реалій є запорукою успішного спілкування, та зазвичай своєчасної допомоги або розкриттю злочинів по гарячих слідах [1].

Мовна підготовка поліцейських повинна бути спрямована в першу чергу не на теоретичні, а на практичні інтереси та потреби майбутнього правоохоронця. У щоденній практиці вони вирішують низку питань термінологічного й мовностилістичного характеру, пов'язану з їхньою професійною діяльністю. Правильний вибір терміну, знання його дефініції, існуючих синонімів та омонімів є досить складним та тривалим процесом, особливо, якщо йдеться не про рідну, а іноземну мову [3].

Не буде новим відкриттям те, що якість іншомовної підготовки майбутніх працівників поліції є складним багаторівневим процесом, який поєднує в єдину систему чітко встановлені відомчі нормативи, сукупність внутрішніх та зовнішніх факторів організації навчального процесу та специфічні умови іншомовної підготовки. Як показує практика сьогодення, дуже мало правоохоронців володіють іноземною мовою на досить низькому рівні.

У свою чергу мовна підготовка правоохоронців дає можливість повною мірою застосувати розробку мовних ресурсів в юриспруденції та законотворчості, оптимізацію використання мовних одиниць відповідно до ситуації, професійно-комунікативних потреб. Це все створює поліцейським комфортні умови праці, робить діяльність правників більш ефективною та менш затратною. На сьогоднішній день реалії сучасної поліцейської діяльності потребують від правоохоронців не тільки елементарного володіння іноземною мовою для спілкування з іноземцями у межах виконання функцій з охорони громадської безпеки, але й стрімкого виходу правоохоронців країни на міжнародну арену. Українські поліцейські можуть направлятися до міжнародних організацій, залучатися до участі в міжнародних операціях з підтримання миру й безпеки та мають вільно володіти іноземними мовами.

Для набуття високих результатів опанування іноземною мовою, повинен бути чітко розроблений план, який буде поділятися на етапи учбового процесу, які тісно пов'язані між собою. Перший етап повинен сприяти вивченню термінологічної

лексики, де головним завданням викладача, пояснити склад мови на граматичному, лексичному та фонетичному рівні. Наступним етапом є використання термінологічної лексики в усному та писемному спілкуванні. Третій етап містить навички, які правоохоронець повинен отримати після опанування вищезазначених етапів, а саме отримати вміння працювати з юридичними документами та правильність їх написання іноземною мовою.

Сучасні тенденції становлення України та розвитку її правоохоронних органів ставлять перед новою поліцією нові пріоритети та завдання. Приведення поліції України до кращих світових стандартів має здійснюватися, як з урахуванням світових тенденцій з дотримання прав людини, так і з урахуванням внутрішніх умов розвитку країни. Передовий досвід функціонування правоохоронних органів в багатьох європейських країнах.

Виходячи з вищезазначеного, можна зробити висновки про існування певних проблем, які пов'язані із застосуванні іноземної мови у практичній діяльності правоохоронцями. На жаль, рівень володіння іноземною мовою у майбутніх правоохоронців залишається ще досить низьким, а їх мовна (іншомовна) підготовка потребує значного удосконалення [2].

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Балюра Аліна
курсант 3 курсу
Дніпропетровський державний
університет внутрішніх справ
Науковий керівник Тимофіїва Катерина

ІНШОМОВНА ПІДГОТОВКА ЯК ЗАСІБ ФОРМУВАННЯ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ КОМПЕТЕНЦІЇ МАЙБУТНІХ ПРАВООХОРОНЦІВ

Пріоритетними напрямками розвитку освітньої галузі України є підвищення якості професійної підготовки кадрів правоохоронних органів, стимулювання їхнього професійного становлення та розвитку. Сучасні соціально-економічні умови й динамічні трансформації в освіті вимагають від них високого рівня професіоналізму, творчого підходу до професійної діяльності, соціально-професійної активності та здатності навчатися впродовж усього життя.

У законах України «Про освіту» (1991 р.), Загальноєвропейських Рекомендаціях з мовної освіти (2003 р.), «Про професійний розвиток працівників» (2012 р.), «Про вищу освіту» (2014 р.), в Національній стратегії розвитку освіти в Україні на період до 2021 року (2013 р.) та інших нормативних документах зазначена необхідність всебічного розвитку особистості, підвищення рівня якості мовної освіти, підготовки конкурентоздатного та кваліфікованого фахівця, створення умов для творчої самореалізації кожного громадянина [3].

У наш час необхідність та актуальність іншомовної підготовки майбутніх фахівців усвідомлюється й усіляко підтримується на найвищому рівні. Це позначилося і в стандартах вищої освіти підготовки фахівців в Україні, і в галузевих керівних документах. Зокрема, зазначається, що після закінчення вищого навчального закладу курсанти повинні вміти здійснювати усні та письмові контакти в ситуаціях іншомовного професійного спілкування, застосовуючи відповідний лексико-граматичний мінімум, розширювати лексико-граматичний рівень у процесі службової діяльності, за допомогою відповід-

них методів, застосовувати компоненти соціолінгвістичної компетенції для досягнення взаємного порозуміння під час усного та письмового спілкування в процесі виконання службових завдань [1]. Та все ж таки, практика свідчить, що сьогодні потрібні не такі спеціалісти, які можуть читати та перекладати зі словником, а фахівці, які дійсно володіють іноземною мовою на рівні «вище середнього» (B2), можуть читати наукову літературу, періодичну пресу в оригіналі, спілкуватися на особистісному та професійному рівнях. Саме тому масштабного значення набуває функція іноземної мови як засобу формування професійної спрямованості майбутніх правоохоронців. Поглибити інтерес до майбутньої професії, отримувати знання з різних джерел, одним з яких стане володіння іноземною мовою – все це дає можливість знайомитися з досягненнями зарубіжної науки та практики.

Іншомовна підготовка працівників правоохоронних органів та сектору безпеки у правоохоронній галузі полягає в тому, щоб активно співпрацювати з фахівцями міжнародних правоохоронних організацій: Interpol, Europol, SWAT, брати участь у міжнародних проектах і програмах, займатися науковими дослідженнями. Ця функція, на нашу думку, повинна реалізовуватися у вищих військових навчальних закладах через організацію всього навчального процесу, зміст самого навчального матеріалу, його професійну спрямованість, а також через методи подачі цього матеріалу, форми взаємодії викладачів і курсантів у навчальному процесі. Адже, лише в такому разі досягнення далекої стратегічної мети – професійне становлення фахівця-правоохоронця, який вільно володіє міжнародною мовою, буде реалізовано.

Інша важлива функція іноземної мови в процесі професійної підготовки майбутніх правоохоронців полягає у сприянні загального розвитку курсантів, розширенні їх світогляду, поглибленні знань про навколишній світ, про людей, які розмовляють цією іноземною мовою, їх звичаї, менталітет, особливості національної культури тощо.

Слід зазначити і про виховну функцію іноземної мови, яка сприяє цілеспрямованому вихованню особистості май-

бутнього фахівця в цілому, а також формуванню окремих професійно-особистісних якостей, необхідних для професійного становлення майбутнього офіцера.

Отже, важливою складовою професійної підготовки майбутніх фахівців повинна стати їх іншомовна підготовка, готовність до спілкування іноземною мовою, оскільки ця складова на сьогодні є важливим показником професійної компетентності сучасного фахівця, зокрема офіцера поліції.

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Васюк Соломія

курсант 4 курсу

Львівський державний університет

внутрішніх справ

Науковий керівник Гдакович Мар'яна

МОВНА КУЛЬТУРА ДЕРЖАВНИХ СЛУЖБОВЦІВ ЯК НАУКОВО-ТЕОРЕТИЧНА ПРОБЛЕМА

Підвищення мовної культури державних службовців обумовлене тим, що формування мовного іміджу є нагальною

потребою всіх розвинених держав, а надто тих, що здійснюють суспільно-політичну трансформацію. Дбаючи про мовну культуру країни, держслужбовці мають бути взірцем правильного мовлення. Зазначимо, що практично всі проблеми управління на державній службі так чи інакше пов'язані зі спілкуванням, адже всі державні службовці, як керівники так і підлеглі, постійно перебувають у процесі розмови: з колегами, з керівництвом, з громадянами. Процес спілкування у діяльності державних службовців – це невід'ємна складова, без якої неможливо виконувати жодні завдання та професійні обов'язки. Спілкування на державній службі – це обмін інформацією, у результаті чого керівник одержує інформацію, необхідну для прийняття ефективних управлінських рішень, і доводить їх до підлеглих. Якщо спілкування налагоджено погано, рішення можуть виявитися помилковими, а державні службовці неправильно зрозуміють, що вимагає від них керівник і, нарешті, можуть погіршитися стосунки у колективі. Ефективність комунікацій часто визначає якість рішень і те, як насправді вони будуть реалізовані [2,с.9].

Наукові праці С. В. Загороднюка, К. О. Абульханова-Славської, Л. П. Буєва, Г. М. Андрєєва, О. О. Леонтєєва, Б. Ф. Ломова, Л. Е. Орбан-Лембрик, В. В. Бойко, Я. Л. Коломінського, А. Л. Журавльова, В. Г. Ковальова, М. С. Кагана, В. В. Москаленко свідчать про те, що проблема управлінської культури спілкування керівника є предметом дослідження багатьох учених, однак цей аспект недостатньо досліджений, а тому потребує більш детального розгляду. Серед наукових розробок також існують ті, що присвячені недоречному вживанню окремих професійних термінів. Так, В.Пашенко на основі аналізу державних документів, розробок наукової, культурної, освітньої сфер виявляє недоречне вживання жаргонних формулювань. На думку автора, вилучення жаргону з державного мовлення має стати складовою прогресивного оновлення та утвердження професіоналізму в усіх сферах життя України [1, с. 67]. Розроблено типологію мовних помилок, що трапляються у мовленні державних службовців, розкрито їх джерела, обґрунтовано шляхи й засоби попередження та виправлення.

Від майстерності побудови спілкування, залежить чимало: результативність переговорів на державній службі, ступінь взаєморозуміння з колегами, чіткість виконання завдань, задоволеність державних службовців своєю працею, соціально-психологічний клімат у колективі, відносини з громадськими організаціями й іншими органами державної влади. Необхідно наголосити, що спілкування на державній службі має враховувати такі чинники:

- рівність особистісних позицій, відкритість та довіру між колегами;
- зосередженість керівника на співрозмовникові;
- персоніфіковану манеру висловлювання («Я вважаю», «Я хочу порадитися з вами»);
- поліфонію взаємодії (можливість кожного учасника під час засідань, нарад висловити свою позицію) [3, с. 45].

Згадаємо вислів відомого філософа Арістотеля «Заговори, щоб я тебе побачив». Кожний державний службовець у своїй професійній діяльності часто виступає з промовами, публічними виступами перед підлеглими або колегами. Іноді під час таких виступів, навіть досвідчені керівники відчують себе невпевнено та нервують. Такий виступ зазвичай викликає у слухачів роздратування аніж повагу та цікавість. Щоб уникати таких помилок, кожен службовець повинен постійно підвищувати рівень культури спілкування, а також комунікативних навичок адже ораторські здібності – вкрай важливі для управлінської діяльності, тому, що для підлеглих керівник має бути взірцем в усіх питаннях, у тому числі і мовної культури [4, с. 116].

Зауважимо, що на запитання «Чи вмієте Ви спілкуватися?» більшість державних службовців відповідають, що вони вміють, однак, практика засвідчує, що ефективно вміють спілкуватися далеко не всі державні службовці.

Наукові праці фахівців висвітлюють граматичні, орфографічні, стилістичні основи мовлення, пов'язують мову з іміджем установи. Багато уваги науковцями приділено нормам ділового стилю спілкування, зокрема ділового листування. Проте серед наукових доробок не існує узагальнюю-

чого дослідження з підвищення мовної культури державних службовців. Підвищення мовної культури держслужбовців передбачає досягнення основної мети – сформувати кращі навички у сфері усного ділового мовлення державних службовців [6, с. 67]. Зробити це допоможе виконання таких завдань:

- надавати державним службовцям знання з мовної культури;

- сформувати мотивацію та основні вміння щодо підвищення мовної культури;

- сприяти становленню активної позиції щодо реалізації навичок мовної культури в професійній діяльності;

- створити державним службовцям умови для постійного підвищення мовної культури [6, с. 78].

На основі вивчення та аналізу наукових джерел можна зробити такі висновки:

- поняття «мовна культура державного службовця» – це комплекс принципів, правил і змістовних ознак, що забезпечують її цілісність і повноту.

- серед наукових джерел існують дослідження з мовної етики, риторики, психологічної культури спілкування, правил оформлення ділових паперів, особливостей ділового мовлення, граматичних, стилістичних, орфографічних правил української мови, аналізу недоречного вживання професійних термінів, слів, словосполучень. Проте малодослідженою залишається сфера усного ділового мовлення.

- специфіка діяльності керівника на державній службі саме у спілкуванні, і від культури використання цього основного засобу управлінської діяльності залежить професійна культура, адже саме мовна культура, освіченість й досвід на державній службі є тим активом керівника, що має чи не найбільше значення для оптимізації його управлінської діяльності.

- керівник повинен бути обізнаним не лише у питаннях державної політики і завданнях органу державної влади, яким він управляє, а й бути гарним менеджером. Він повинен бути освіченою, високоморальною людиною, мати широкий світогляд, духовне багатство, моральне обличчя, знаходити рішен-

ня в будь-яких професійних та життєвих ситуаціях. Ці провідні характеристики виявляються саме у спілкуванні між ним та підлеглими, колегами за спільною діяльністю.

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Гринько Вадим

курсант 4 курсу

Львівський державний університет

внутрішніх справ

Науковий керівник Гдакович Мар'яна

КОМУНІКАТИВНА КУЛЬТУРА ЯК СКЛАДОВА ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ПРАЦІВНИКІВ ПРАВООХОРОННИХ ОРГАНІВ

Комунікативні якості, мовна культура потрібні будь-якому професіоналові, але особливо гостро це питання стоїть для працівників правоохоронних органів. Професійно важливими якостями є контактність, відкритість, культура поведінки та спілкування, наявність адекватного іміджу.

Певні труднощі в процесі демократизації суспільства, зміни у громадській свідомості спричинили проблему по-

розуміння між представниками правничої сфери, поліції й населення. За таких умов виникає необхідність у тісних зв'язках органів внутрішніх справ, освітніх навчальних закладів системи МВС із засобами масової інформації. У ЗМІ правоохоронні органи не повинні виступати як представники тоталітарної системи, що є недоступною для пересічного громадянина. Думка населення про правників, міліціонерів повинна бути позитивною, а це означає, що насамперед загальний їх образ має бути позитивним.

Сьогодні імідж правоохоронця, правника набув багатьох негативних рис, які стосуються низького професіоналізму, слабкої фізичної підготовки, недостатнього рівня загальної освіченості й надзвичайно незадовільна мовна культура. На даний час примітивний, недоладний міліціонер – улюблений персонаж багатьох коміксових тележурналів та гумористичних телесеріалів. Його мова – це суцільний суржик, а судження – примітивні та недолугі [1, с. 58–61].

Зовсім протилежне ставлення до правоохоронців сформоване в інших країнах, зокрема в США. Завдяки новому підходу до вирішення цієї проблеми за участю кінематографії вдалося створити образ поліцейського як сильної та непересічної особистості. Його професійна діяльність викликає захоплення і повагу, хоча поза сумнівом залишається той факт, що робота у нього важка і невдячна. Однак автори поліційних телесеріалів наділяють своїх героїв ще й неабиякою здатністю до психологічного аналізу, намагаються висвітлити їх багатий внутрішній світ. У результаті своєрідного культу «копа» громадськість США найбільше довіряє поліції як основному представникові суспільних інститутів. Отже, за допомогою ЗМІ можна і необхідно формувати професійний стереотип правоохоронця як людини багатой духовно і культурно. Важливо, щоб у цю роботу активно вклучалися популярні радіо-та телеканали, преса [2, с. 43–45].

Численні виступи керівників МВС по телебаченню, інтерв'ю з поліцейськими молодшого офіцерського складу, повідомлення з місця скоєння злочинів чи інших кримінальних подій свідчать, що рівень володіння державною мовою у

державних службовців правоохоронної сфери є ще досить низьким.

Для спеціаліста нового покоління надзвичайно важливою ознакою професіоналізму є вільне володіння мовою. Необхідно, аби він умів не лише висловлюватись на професійному рівні, оперуючи при цьому юридичною термінологією, а й досконало володів загальноповсякденною лексикою. Тому виховання особистості лише на основі професійної підготовки, не приділяючи уваги комплексному розвитку її, є вузьким і обмеженим розумінням формування сучасного спеціаліста.

Співробітники правоохоронних органів є безпосередніми представниками державної влади, з якими громадяни мають пряме спілкування. Саме правники, юристи першими дають оцінку різноманітним антидержавним кримінальним діям відповідно до вимог закону та реагують на них. Тому будь-яке порушення загальноприйнятих морально-етичних норм працівниками правоохоронних органів зазнає суворого осуду і належної реакції громадськості

Посилення уваги державних органів і широкої громадськості до питань формування мовленнєвої культури у майбутніх працівників органів внутрішніх справ зумовлене соціально-правовими, культурологічними та науково-педагогічними чинниками, адже культура професійного мовлення працівників ОВС безпосередньо впливає на характер вирішення багатьох соціально-правових проблем, створює сприятливі умови для налагодження ефективних зв'язків з різними категоріями населення.

Отже, мета освіти молоді, мовна культура підростаючого покоління мають стати загальнодержавною метою, досягненню якої будуть підпорядковані не лише освітні заклади, а й усі державні установи, у тому числі ЗМІ. У молоді слід виховувати насамперед державницьке ставлення до мовної проблеми, з урахуванням ролі загальнолюдських цінностей і надбань світової культури. Тільки тоді ми матимемо духовно багату, національно свідому особистість. Особливо це стосується майбутніх працівників органів внутрішніх справ, які мають стати провідниками і правової, і мовної культури, вті-

люючи в життя проголошену Конституцією України (стаття 10) державність української мови, сприяючи функціонуванню української мови в усіх сферах суспільного життя на всій території України [1, с. 59].

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Гуменюк Микола

курсант 2 курсу

Львівський державний університет

внутрішніх справ

Науковий керівник Клак Оксана

НЕВЕРБАЛЬНІ ЗАСОБИ ТА ЇХ РОЛЬ У МІЖКУЛЬТУРНІЙ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ

Мова – основний комунікаційний засіб людини. Вона є найбільшим, найціннішим надбанням людського суспільства. Це перша та найвиразніша ознака, яка відрізняє нас від тварин. Будь-який процес супроводжується словами, жоден винахід та жодне відкриття неможливе без мови. Людина не здатна знати все, тому ті, хто перебуває поруч із нами, вербально чи невербально діляться своїм досвідом. З цих тверджень випливає: розвиток суспільства тісно пов'язаний з розвитком мови. Вираження своїх думок та почуттів без слів та невербальних засобів неможливе. Саме на важливості останніх неодноразово наголошували вчені, стверджуючи, що несловесні знаки – це не залишок, який виділяється з мовної системи, а «особливий функціональний компонент парамовної системи, тобто та комунікативна підсистема, яка доповнює функцію вербальної комунікативної системи» [5, с. 232].

Невербальне спілкування – вид спілкування, для якого характерне використання безсловесної поведінки і невербальних комунікацій як головного засобу передавання інформації, організації взаємодії, формування образу, думки про партнера, здійснення впливу на іншу людину. «Невербальні засоби спілкування – це елементи комунікативного коду, які мають немовну (але знакову) природу і разом із засобами мовного коду служать для створення, передавання і сприйняття повідомлень» [1, с. 59] Під час розмови люди не завжди реагують на невербальні символи через недостатність досвіду чи необізнаність. Мова міміки та жестів не лише збагачує звичайне мовлення, а й замінює його у випадках спілкування з особами з проблемами зі здоров'ям, а саме глухонімими людьми, іноземцями.

Невербальні засоби відіграють величезну роль у спілкуванні людей. Якщо вірити дослідженням, то їх значення навіть більше, ніж вербальних засобів. Не знаючи «мови тіла», можна потрапити у досить незручну ситуацію. Людина, яка є необізнаною в кінетиці, такесиці та правилах дрес-коду, ніколи не досягне успіху в бізнесі та переговорах, не здобуде чесним шляхом авторитету серед партнерів. Мало хто здогадується, наскільки жести та міміка можуть передати зневагу, недовіру оточенню, привітання та прощання – невихованість, зовнішній вигляд – розпусність.

Слід пам'ятати про загальноприйняті правила використання невербальних засобів, проте в кожній країні, культурній групі та релігії є свої особливості. Людина повинна орієнтуватися в них, а перед тим як відвідати чужу країну, мусить ознайомитися з усіма тонкощами «мови тіла» на тій території.

Недотримання правил невербального спілкування може спричинити безліч негативних наслідків: зіпсута репутація, зневага, звільнення. А в гірших випадках може призвести навіть до того, що особа буде притягнута до відповідальності. Так, суттєвою проблемою несловесної міжкультурної комунікації є неналежна поведінка уболівальників та спортсменів із різних країн. Використання ними образливих та лайливих жестів і відповідної символіки часто провокує

масові бійки, напади, безчинства, акти вандалізму. Несловесні знаки мовленнєвої поведінки нерідко слугують засобом засвідчення національної чи расової переваги і сприяють розпалюванню національної чи расової ворожнечі.

Соціальні мережі та засоби масової інформації вибухають новинами, щойно якийсь чиновник не потиснув руку іншому. Водночас велику увагу приділяють рукостисканню двох конкурентів, суперників. Президент США Дональд Трамп не потиснув руку канцлеру ФРН Ангелі Меркель, Президент України по подав руки очільнику Національної гвардії, а тренер футбольного клубу «Манчестер Юнайтед» Жозе Моурінью виявив зневагу до свого візаві – наставника «Сток Сіті» Марка Хьюза. Таких прикладів є вдосталь, а кожен з них псував репутацію неввічливій знаменитості, викликав бурхливу критику суспільства в соцмережах, а останній випадок, наприклад, призвів до значного штрафу.

Для того щоб правильно й адекватно сприймати сигнали невербальної комунікації співрозмовника, слід розуміти ментальність, емоційний стан людини під час розмови, чути те, що він говорить, і звернути увагу на обставини, у яких відбувається спілкування. Правильне розуміння контексту спілкування допоможе диференціювати факти і домисли, реальність і фантазії. [6, с. 66].

Які б слова людина не говорила, її рухи розкриють істину, покажуть справжнє ставлення особи до інших. Тому надзвичайно важливо знати та правильно використовувати ті чи ті невербальні засоби спілкування заради свого ж щасливого майбутнього.

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Кот Анна

курсант 1 курсу

НАДПСУ імені Б. Хмельницького

Науковий керівник Кустовська Ірина

ТРЕНІНГОВІ ФОРМИ ПІДГОТОВКИ ПРИКОРДОННИКІВ ПІД ЧАС ВИВЧЕННЯ НІМЕЦЬКОЇ МОВИ

Тренінг є невід’ємною складовою навчального процесу і важливим засобом підготовки компетентних фахівців, зокрема, для органів влади, суб’єктів господарювання, навчальних закладів і є логічним продовженням навчальних дисциплін та складовою частиною процесу професійної підготовки майбутніх компетентних фахівців з вищою освітою для Державної прикордонної служби України.

Тренінг і традиційні форми навчання мають суттєві відмінності. Тренінгові форми навчання повністю охоплюють весь потенціал особи: рівень та обсяг її компетентності (соціальної, емоційної та інтелектуальної), самостійність, здатність до прийняття рішень, до взаємодії тощо. У тренінгу широко використовуються методи, спрямовані на стимуляцію взаємодії учасників, що об’єднуються під назвою «інтерактивні технології» і забезпечують взаємодію та власну активність учасників під час динамічного навчального процесу. Головна концепція – це пошук методів вирішення конкретних завдань у певній ситуації.

Поданий підхід до тренінгового навчання є універсальним, він може бути застосований, наприклад, під час мовного тренінгу з метою підвищення професійної майстерності майбутніх офіцерів, удосконалення практичних навичок з редагування, укладання, перевірки фахових документів, збагачення культури усного мовлення. Складнощі у тренінговому навчанні полягають у жорстких часових обмеженнях, а також обмеженні доступу до потрібного програмного забезпечення.

Професійна діяльність прикордонників безпосередньо залежить від досконалого знання норм мови, умінь і навичок правильного вибору слова в залежності від його семантики, уживаності в мові. Правильність мови має важливе юридичне значення, тому що пов'язане з національними та державними інтересами. Відповідно досягнення високого рівня компетентності у мовній складовій професійної діяльності прикордонника дозволить суттєво уникати непорозумінь.

Підходи до роботи у міні-групах, спеціальний спосіб їх формування дає можливість посилити ефективність тренінгового навчання. У процесі тренінгу застосовується система методів активного навчання, а саме: ігрові методи, кейси, групові дискусії, мозковий штурм, відеоаналіз та ін. Проаналізуємо досвід використання тренінгових технологій у підготовці прикордонників під час вивчення німецької мови. Застосовуються наступні тренінгові вправи – ділові, рольові, організаційно-діяльнісні ігри, соціально-педагогічні тренінги, кейси, адаптовані до майбутньої професійної діяльності.

Кожне заняття складається з трьох етапів: початкового, основного та завершального. Початковий етап включає привітання, налаштування курсантів на роботу в групі, активація набутих знань, умінь і навичок, ознайомлення з програмою заняття, розподіл соціальних ролей, роз'яснення учасникам основних правил. У свою чергу, курсанти в процесі підготовки до тренінгу повинні повторити мовні кліше для ведення дискусій, опрацювати відповідний фонетичний та граматичний матеріал. На основному етапі для формування й розвитку відповідних комунікативних знань, умінь, навичок доцільним є аудіовізуальна презентація дискурсу-

зразка. На основі поданого матеріалу учасники тренінгу, згідно поставлених завдань, співставляють зразки і норми культур України та Німеччини та обговорюють їх. На завершення учасники тренінгу діляться своїми враженнями та відкриттями. При цьому здійснюється рефлексія, самооцінка, окреслюються орієнтири перспективного використання отриманого досвіду, проводиться аналіз результатів дискусії, корекція помилок, оголошується закінчення тренінгу.

Створюючи ігровий простір, використовуються моделі гри, реальної поведінки учасників. Наявність заздалегідь продуманих моделей поведінки групи допомагає керувати емоційним забарвленням тренінгу, сприяє встановленню доброзичливих відносин, необхідних для творчості.

Таким чином різні форми тренінгу спрямовані на формування змістовного і діяльнісного компонентів професійної компетентності майбутнього офіцера та стимулювання неперервного процесу його самоосвіти.

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Мармута Олександра
*курсант групи ПС-543
факультету підготовки фахівців
для органів досудового розслідування
Дніпропетровський державний
університет внутрішніх справ
Науковий керівник Декусар Ганна*

КОМУНІКАТИВНА КОМПЕТЕНЦІЯ ПРАЦІВНИКІВ ПРАВООХОРОННИХ ОРГАНІВ В УМОВАХ СЬОГОДЕННЯ

У процесі розвитку демократичних основ українського суспільства особлива увага повинна приділятися питанням з

приводу підвищення та удосконалення професійної культури працівників Національної поліції України, зокрема формування у них комунікативної культури. Саме вона впливає на характер вирішення багатьох соціально-правових проблем у повсякденній діяльності поліцейського, яка є обов'язково необхідною для налагодження необхідних зв'язків з різними верствами населення, адже під час службової діяльності поліцейські стикаються не лише з правопорушниками, але й взаємодіють із широким колом людей, яких стосується злочин (потерпілі, свідки, різні посадові особи тощо).

Особистість кожного з них склалася за певних умов, у них неоднаковий спосіб мислення, система стосунків, індивідуальні переваги з різних питань. а також дозволяє послідовно та ефективно розв'язати складні професійні завдання психологічного ті міжособистісного характеру [1].

На сьогоднішній день у вітчизняній науці поверхово дослідженими є вивчення комунікативної культури, яка є загальнообов'язковою майстерністю працівників поліції для спілкування з громадянами, що у свою чергу передбачає виявлення значної психологічної активності.

У зв'язку із реформуванням Національної поліції України, державна влада приділяє значної уваги удосконаленню професійних якостей поліцейських, що давали б йому можливість: адаптувати діяльність його органу чи структурного підрозділу до сучасних економічних, політичних та соціальних умов і вимог; поєднувати знання фундаментальних питань теорії з практикою, володіти сучасною, методологією обґрунтування управлінських рішень з урахуванням загальнолюдських цінностей, інтересів особи і суспільства та держави; уміло користуватися досягненнями інформаційних технологій.

Всі ці вимоги перш за все покликані активно застосовувати набутий практичний досвід для підвищення ефективності роботи органів внутрішніх справ, налагодження відносин співпраці поліції з населенням на основі взаємодовіри, взаєморозуміння (осмислення, оцінка інтересів і цілей одне одного, прийняття їх як своїх) та взаємодії (процес обміну видами діяльності; буває одноразовий та постійний).

Взаємовідносини поліції та населення можуть впливати на рівень ефективності діяльності поліцейських по охороні громадського порядку, профілактиці і попередженню злочинів, боротьбі зі злочинністю в цілому [2].

Сьогодні стає очевидним те, що підготовка працівників поліції вимагає від них не тільки глибоких творчих знань і певних практичних навичок у вирішенні різних завдань і ситуацій, а й уміння спілкуватися з пересічними громадянами, які звертаються до поліцейського, як до представника органу влади.

Основними вимогами в комунікативної компетенції правоохоронця мають бути: комунікабельність (здатність легко сходитися в контакт з людьми), емпатичність (здатність до співпереживання), рефлексивність (здатність зрозуміти іншу людину) і красномовство (здатність впливати словом) [2].

Правоохоронець має володіти сукупністю знань та вмінь, що давали б йому можливість: адаптувати діяльність його органу чи структурного підрозділу до сучасних економічних, політичних та соціальних умов і вимог; поєднувати знання фундаментальних питань теорії з практикою, володіти сучасною, методологією обґрунтування управлінських рішень з урахуванням загальнолюдських цінностей, інтересів особи і суспільства та держави; уміло користуватися досягненнями інформаційних технологій [2].

Володіння поліцейським професійною компетенцією щодо міжкультурної комунікації передбачає вміння здійснювати професійну діяльність в іншомовному середовищі, адекватно співпрацювати з представниками інших культур, бути толерантним до інших професійних цінностей, знаходити компроміси у різних ситуаціях.

Належне освоєння комунікативних навичок поліцейським під час спілкування з населенням, дає змогу отримати необхідну для розкриття злочину інформацію, яка є передумовою запобігання та виявлення суспільно-небезпечних протиправних діянь, і може призвести особу до розчарування та звільнення з роботи.

Таким чином, можна довести, що докорінна зміна ситуації яка на сьогодні відбувається у нашій державі, проведенням реформ зумовили нові підходи до формування та реалізації концептуальних засад та методів комунікативної підготовки поліцейського, які потребують розвиненої саморегуляції психічних станів та поведінки в цілому у різних ситуаціях пов'язаних із професійною діяльністю, так як у повсякденному житті і при виконанні службових обов'язків співробітник, з огляду на значимість для нього певних ситуацій, зазнає тих чи інших переживань.

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Настич Тетяна
курсант 2 курсу
Дніпропетровський державний
університет внутрішніх справ
Науковий керівник Тимофіїва Катерина

СТАНОВЛЕННЯ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ КОМПЕТЕНЦІЇ ЗДОБУВАЧІВ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ ЗАСОБАМИ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ

У наш час знання іноземних мов є необхідною умовою для компетентно-спроможної особистості. У сучасному суспільстві багато людей володіють різними мовами, тож нерідко зустрічаються випадки, коли необхідна допомога спеціалістів, які б також володіли певною мовою.

В кризовий період економіки значну роль відіграє зацікавленість курсанта у навчанні, а також бачення ним пер-

спектив власного розвитку в контексті своєї спеціальності. Іноземну мову в вищому навчальному закладі курсант вивчає під впливом багатьох факторів. Тут не останню роль відіграють зміни, які відбулися в країні та в світі протягом двох останніх десятиліть [1].

Для того щоб бути спеціалістом своєї справи, вміло та швидко виконувати свою роботу, при необхідності бути компетентним та надати допомогу будь-кому, уникаючи мовного бар'єру, здобувачі вищої освіти повинні вивчати іноземні мови.

У вищих навчальних закладах, зокрема Дніпропетровському державному університеті внутрішніх справ, для кращого, досконалішого та швидшого засвоєння іноземної мови застосовуються різноманітні методи та засоби для її вивчення. Особлива увага приділяється комунікативному методу, що спрямований для розвитку та активації мовленнєво-розумової діяльності, а також парної та групової роботи.

Для цього на практичних заняттях широко використовуються різноманітні підходи, завдання та вправи, насамперед ситуативні вправи, що максимально наближені до реальних: кейси, мікро/макро діалоги, полілоги, розігрування ситуацій, рольові ігри, дискусії, презентації, засідання «круглих столів», інсценізації, творчі завдання тощо, зокрема синтезування змісту речень та текстів, групові проекти та інші командні форми роботи [3].

Діяльність державних службовців I–III категорій вимагає володіння як усними, так і письмовими формами спілкування, оскільки їм належить вести як особистий прийом громадян, так і забезпечувати ділове листування з різними органами виконавчої влади, підприємствами, установами та організаціями, створювати розробку проектів законодавчих і нормативних актів, державних програм, готувати відповідні рішення за наслідками аналізу прийому громадян, складати доповідні записки керівництву [4]. Серед основних умінь і навиків писемної мови, в першу чергу, необхідно володіти уміннями і навиками, що дозволяють готувати і продукувати ділову та професійну кореспонденцію, писати зро-

зумілі, деталізовані тексти різного спрямування, пов'язані з професійною сферою. В усній мові державних службовців даної групи переважає діалогічне мовлення, що припускає уміння реагувати на основні ідеї та розпізнавати суттєво важливу інформацію, чітко аргументувати відносно актуальних тем.

Також вивчення іноземної мови дають такі можливості, як практика за кордоном для обміну досвідом, різноманітні відрядження, можливість допомагати іноземцям у скрутній для них ситуації, а також надає ще більшого досвіду для професійної діяльності.

Як не дивно, коли слухачі мають реальний шанс поїхати за кордон на стажування, навчання або в літній табір, особливо, якщо це пов'язано з незначними матеріальними витратами з їх сторони, а деколи їм ще і виплачується стипендія, то вони засмучуються з приводу своїх недостатніх та невисоких мовних знань і готові займатися цілодобово, щоб отримати таку можливість.

Отже, зацікавленість у вивченні мови збільшуватиметься зі зростанням попиту на неї. Особливо це спостерігається останнім часом, коли слухачі отримують можливість брати участь у міжнародних програмах, які вимагають високий рівень володіння іноземною мовою. Та все ж таки, володіння хоча б однією іноземною мовою – є нагальною вимогою сьогодення для будь-якого освітянина та державного службовця.

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Старостенко Олена
аспірант
Львівський державний університет
внутрішніх справ
Науковий керівник Сковронська Ірина

ОЦІНКА ЗОВНІШНЬОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ РЕГІОНІВ УКРАЇНИ

Поки зростає відкритість європейської інтеграції українських регіонів, активізується їх взаємодія з регіональними економічними системами європейських країн, а регіони стають квазі-суб'єктами міжнародних відносин, що веде до збільшення їх впливу на економічну безпеку. Надмірна відкритість економіки, імпорт та технологічна залежність посилюють негативний вплив внутрішніх загроз на економічну безпеку, що виникають у процесі інтенсифікації зовнішньої торгівлі на регіональному рівні. Вони зумовлені, головним чином, структурним поглибленням деформації регіонів під впливом світової фінансової кризи, низької адаптації регіональних економік до загроз для навколишнього середовища, неефективної регіональної та галузевої політики, недосконалих установ та відсутності ефективного механізму співпраці міжнародних регіонів.

Особливо актуальна інтенсифікація міжрегіонального співробітництва між Україною та країнами-членами Європейського Союзу як інструментом зміцнення економічної безпеки шляхом поєднання конкурентного потенціалу галузей та галузей прикордонних регіонів та регіонів, які не мають спільного кордону з європейськими країнами. Впровадження нових форм співробітництва потребує розробки відповідних методів діагностики економічної безпеки регіону та оптимізації міжнародного співробітництва та потребує проведення досліджень щодо заходів, спрямованих на мінімізацію загроз соціально-економічному розвитку місцевих територій в умовах європейської інтеграції.

Діагностичні проблеми економічної безпеки на регіональному рівні описані в роботах провідних вчених. Автори комплексної моделі оцінки, аналізу та прогнозування економічної безпеки регіону, заснованої на системі показників, що характеризують залежність регіону від зовнішніх змін, включають показники відкритості економіки, залучення іноземних інвестицій, залежність від імпорту стратегічних ресурсів у свої роботи.

Вчені розробили загальний алгоритм оцінки регіональних криз та їх вплив на національну економічну безпеку; розумні правила та процедури для визначення оцінок територіальних умов з точки зору економічної безпеки, які включають в себе діагностику зовнішньої безпеки регіону за показниками співвідношення експорту до валового регіонального продукту (ВРП), співвідношення експорту та імпорту, частки імпорту їжі у їх споживанні.

Незважаючи на те, що в наукових публікаціях вивчаються методичні підходи до оцінки економічної безпеки регіону, метод оцінки зовнішньої безпеки у вигляді якісних характеристик зовнішньої торгівлі внутрішніх регіонів не обґрунтований, що ускладнює оцінку впливу загроз на рівень зовнішньої безпеки регіону та розвиток ефективних галузевих форм міжрегіонального співробітництва.

Метою дослідження є оцінка зовнішньої безпеки регіонів України та обґрунтування шляхів її зміцнення через активізацію міжрегіонального співробітництва з країнами Європейського Союзу.

Зовнішня безпека визначається як стан відповідності зовнішньоекономічної діяльності національним інтересам, що забезпечує мінімізацію втрат держави від негативних зовнішньоекономічних чинників та створення сприятливих умов для економічного розвитку шляхом активної участі у глобальному розподілі праці. На регіональному рівні зовнішня безпека пов'язана з спроможністю досягти економічного розвитку за рахунок максимального використання переваг міжнародного поділу праці та співробітництва та з мож-

ливістю забезпечити позитивне значення торгового балансу в довгостроковій перспективі.

Міжрегіональне співробітництво впливає на економічну безпеку регіону через зміцнення всіх його компонентів. Однак, враховуючи характеристики цього співробітництва як галузевого, можна стверджувати, що на початкових етапах його вплив буде більш помітним для промислових, наукових, технологічних, інвестиційних та іноземних складових економічної безпеки регіону та менш відчутним – для інших. Це свідчить про наявність первинних і вторинних наслідків впливу міжрегіональної співпраці на регіональні компоненти економічної безпеки. Первинні ефекти виникають завдяки прямому впливу заходів міжрегіонального співробітництва (спільні проекти, обмін експертами, інвестиційний дохід тощо).

Вторинні ефекти обумовлені непрямим впливом міжрегіональної співпраці на ті компоненти економічної безпеки, які не пов'язані між собою. Підвищення виробничої кооперації промислових підприємств в результаті міжрегіональних проектів безпосередньо впливає на зростання промислового виробництва (промислової безпеки), що, у свою чергу, є передумовою підвищення рівня життя (соціального забезпечення) та співфінансування в рамках проекту, що фінансується Програмами ЄС, це також зменшує загрозу браку коштів у місцевому бюджеті для фінансування проекту (фінансова безпека). Впровадження нових технологій у промислові підприємства та зростання інтенсивності досліджень транскордонних та транснаціональних проектів посилюють не лише виробничу і зовнішню безпеку регіону, а й енергетичну безпеку за рахунок енергозберігаючих технологій.

З огляду на особливості міжрегіонального співробітництва як нової форми міжнародного співробітництва на основі спільного використання галузевих конкурентних переваг участі регіонів, зовнішня безпека регіону визначається як стан зовнішньої торгівлі, що забезпечує реалізацію соціально-економічних інтересів території синергетичним ефектом міжнародного співробітництва, що підвищує здат-

ність регіональної системи протистояти внутрішнім та зовнішнім загрозам.

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Тарасюк Сергій

курсант 1 курсу

Львівський державний університет

внутрішніх справ

Науковий керівник Гдакович Мар'яна

ТОНАЛЬНОСТІ У СИСТЕМІ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО МОВЛЕННЕВОГО ЕТИКЕТУ

Людське спілкування – це складне явище, в якому переплетені соціальні, психологічні та мовні чинники. Особлива роль у людському спілкуванні належить мові, мовному контакту, необхідному для досягнення комунікації, що реалізується спеціальними мовними засобами, скерованими на зав'язування, підтримування, припинення комунікації. Тобто встановлення і підтримання контакту обов'язково передбачає дотримання певних норм поведінки (мовного етикету) співрозмовниками. Мовна поведінка людини повинна виявляти її глибоку, справжню повагу до інших людей.

Мовленнєвий етикет – це сукупність словесних форм увічливості, прийнятих у відповідному колі людей певного суспільства, певної країни, властивий усім націям і народам. Це значний у кожній мові спектр висловлювань, які охоплюють формули привертання уваги для встановлення мовного контакту.

Відбором етикетних мовних формул у кожній ланці мовленнєвого етикету створюється та чи інша тональність спілкування. Тональність спілкування – це ступінь дотримання етичних норм взаємодії «комунікантів, як показник культурності, інтелігентності співрозмовників». У європейському культурному ареалі виділяють п'ять тональностей спілкування: високу, нейтральну, звичайну, фамільярну (дружню), вульгарну [2, с. 67–148].

Висока тональність уживається на урочистостях, дипломатичних прийомах, брифінгах, **нейтральна** — в офіційних установах, на підприємствах, **звичайна** характерна для спілкування в сфері побуту (магазини, транспорт, поліклініка, заклади культури), **фамільярна** — для спілкування в колі друзів, сім'ї. **Вульгарна** функціонує у сфері неконтрольованих ситуацій.

Українському мовленнєвому етикету властиві лише три рівні тональності: висока, звичайна, дружня.

Основні правила мовленнєвого етикету.

– Пристосуйтеся до комунікативної ситуації, в яку потрапили.

– Вітайтеся і усміхайтеся перші.

– Виявляйте дружнє ставлення до людей.

– Не чекайте, доки вони виявлять до Вас прихильність.

– Дотримуйтеся вимог до культури мовлення, універсальних правил спілкування [3, с. 126–150].

Мова – суспільне явище, найважливіший засіб організації людських стосунків. За її допомогою люди досягають розуміння, обмінюються думками, здобувають знання, передають їх нащадкам, мають змогу налагодити спільну діяльність у всіх галузях людської діяльності. Мова є системою знаків, що мають соціальну природу, яка створилася й закріпилася в процесі історичного розвитку діяльності членів суспільства. Вона виконує такі функції: комунікативну, ідентифікаційну, гносеологічну, мислетвірну, естетичну культуроносну, експресивну, виховну.

Мовлення – це процес використання людиною мови для спілкування. Мовлення розглядають також як мовну

діяльність, оскільки за його допомогою можна, наприклад, забезпечити спілкування, розв'язання мнемонічних або мислительних завдань. Відповідно, мовлення може набувати вигляду мовних дій, що є складовими іншої цілеспрямованої діяльності, зокрема трудової чи навчальної.

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Чекаліна Діана

Студент 1-го курсу

Львівський державний університет

внутрішніх справ

Науковий керівник Медвідь Наталя

СПЕЦИФІКА ПУБЛІЧНОГО МОВЛЕННЯ ПРАВНИКА

Публічне мовлення – один із жанрових різновидів мовленнєвої діяльності, досить своєрідний за своєю природою, місцем серед інших видів мовлення, а також за своїми якісними характеристиками, однак, як нам уявляється, вивчений на сьогодні не достатньо.

Публічне мовлення – це такий матеріал, де найповніше виявляється сліди мисленнєво-мовленнєвої діяльності людини (з усією красою й недоліками), а отже, публічне мовлення – робота над ним – це найсильніше **ДЖЕРЕЛО РОЗВИТКУ Й УДОСКОНАЛЕННЯ** мисленнєво-мовленнєвої діяльності оратора на засадах істини, добра, краси, гармонії раціонального та емоційного факторів.

Антична риторика визнавала діалектичну єдність раціонального (або змістового) та емоційного (змістового та формального) чинників у мистецтві усного переконливого слова: «Оратор користується народною прихильністю лише тоді, коли завчасно продумає, що буде говорити, лише цим доводить він свою відданість народу», – писав Демосфен. А Цицерон вважав, що «найкращий оратор є той, хто своїм словом і повчає слухачів, і дає насолоду, і справляє на них сильне враження».

Етико-естетична цілісність красномовства виявляється у високій майстерності оратора творити гармонійний зміст і форму промови засобами усного переконливого слова на основі найкращих постулатів класичної риторики, національного красномовства, власної риторичної творчості.

Риторика як гуманітарна наука формує культуру мислення, культуру мволення, культуру вчинку оратора, а через нього й аудиторії засобами благодатного, дієвого, впливового, етичного слова.

Красномовство оратора в усі часи формувало високу духовність аудиторії, несло заряд моральної краси довершеності: «Справжній оратор прикрашає свою промову тільки світлими істинами, найблагороднішими почуттями, виразами сильними відповідними тому, що бажає він нав'язати; він мислить, відчуває, і слова ідуть. Людина, обдарована великою душею, з деяким природним хистом говорити... ніколи не повинна боятися браку виразів, її найнезначніші промови матимуть взірцеві риси, яким високомовні красномовці не в змозі навіть наслідувати», – писав Ф. Фенелон.

Грунтовну теорію пристрастей залишив у спадок геніальній Арістотель у праці «Риторика», ідеї якої розвивав Феофан Прокопович у роботі «Про ораторське мистецтво» у розділі «Суть, походження та види почуттів». Вони підвищують риторичну культуру сучасного оратора, який прагне до добра, розвиваючи риторичні емоції любові, прагнення, надії упевненості, задоволення, утіхи, радості тощо, «Гасячи «негативні емоції ненависті, страху, розпачу, гніву, обурення, смутку тощо.

Сучасний оратор повинен підвищувати свою риторичну культуру через єдність емоційного та раціонального факторів впливу на аудиторію, створюючи добродійний образ добродісної людини, яка відчуває ті самі почуття, які хоче передати аудиторії засобами красномовства.

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