

pressure points, and armed techniques, among others, covering all distances. Jujutsu use very often during training police in Germany because it is the most effective method for the applying of physical force and provides for the patrol police advantages when people commit crimes.

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SOME ASPECTS OF THE OSCE BASIC POLICE TRAINING PROGRAMME

The “Good Practices in Basic Police Training – Curricula Aspects Guide” details the topics uniformed police personnel must master to enable them to serve effectively in the field, ensuring public security and order while respecting the law and human rights. Uniformed police are predominantly responsible for maintaining order and safety in public places and at public events.

In particular, the competencies of the uniformed police to be taught might include: to maintain law and order in public areas; to act as a traffic authority and control traffic and transport; to provide the best possible policing service to the local community to ensure people’s safety and to protect their life and property, taking into consideration the different needs of different groups (for example, ethnicity, language, sex and age); to co-operate with local society to prevent, detect and suppress crimes; to ensure the first response to the crime scene as soon as a crime is reported to the police; to secure the crime scene before police investigators and technical experts arrive; to act according to the law, recognize unlawful acts, detect offenders and properly use police powers; to contribute to the prevention and investigation of minor offences; to exercise authority powers in cases of production, sale and use of certain devices and materials that pose a threat to public security; to aid and assist in emergencies of all kinds and in the event of a major threat; to provide protection against acts that imminently endanger or harm the life or bodily integrity of persons or the security of property; to provide information and help to those in need of such assistance.

Drawn from best practices across the OSCE region, the “Basic Police Training – Curricula Aspects Guide” outlines the core components of a basic police training programme, to be used to compare with national basic police training models and improve them. It employs a modular approach,

with each learning component laid out in easy-to-view blocks. The guide elaborates on the goal, objective and points to be addressed within each of the topics and, if appropriate, provides references to relevant sources. These references are not exhaustive, they focus on key organizations or documents. The guide recognizes that uniformed police personnel's day-to-day decision-making and actions are based on underlying values, sound judgment and a set of learned skills and knowledge.

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DUTIES OF PATROL POLICE OFFICERS IN THE USA

Patrol officers are police officers who work directly for the state or a local law enforcement department, enforcing laws and responding to emergencies in a particular geographic area.

Much of a local police officer's job involves general law enforcement duties on patrol. Local police typically patrol a specific neighborhood or area with a partner. While on duty, patrol officers look for violations of the law. For example, they may conduct traffic stops and issue citations to speeders. Because local policemen wear their area department's uniform, they are visible representatives of law enforcement. Being on patrol, local police officers respond to emergencies and calls for service. They give first aid or other assistance to accident victims or to others with physical injuries.

Detectives are plainclothes officers who investigate local crimes. To determine the cause or perpetrator of a crime, detectives collect evidence at the scene and interview suspects and witnesses. Detectives keep an eye on suspects, watching for suspicious activity. They also make arrests or participate in raids to round up suspects. Once they have wrapped up their investigation, detectives write reports, fill out paperwork and prepare cases for court. They may also need to testify before a jury. Most local detectives specialize in a type of crime, such as fraud or homicide, and they typically stay on their cases until conviction.

Sheriffs and deputy sheriffs enforce county laws. Most sheriffs are elected, and may act as police chiefs or handle patrol duties similar to the responsibilities of police officers in city departments. Other duties include running county jails and providing bailiff and security services in local courts. Sheriffs and deputies also verify charges against criminals and