

**FEATURES OF OPPOSITION OF OFFENDER AND WORKER OF MILITIA UNDER VARIOUS CONDITIONS**Bondarenko V.V.<sup>1</sup>, Prontenko K.V.<sup>2</sup>, Prontenko V.V.<sup>2</sup>, Mihalchuk R.V.<sup>3</sup>National Academy of Internal Affairs <sup>1</sup>Zhitomir Military Institute <sup>2</sup>Lugansk State University of Internal Affairs Named after Ye.O. Didorenko<sup>3</sup>

**Annotation.** An analysis and generalization of knowledge of features of origin and motion of situations of the armed collision of employees of law enforcement authorities and offenders is conducted. 82 workers of practical subdivisions of internal affairs organs took part in research between workers, who have already necessary to clash and detain criminals with a plain weapon. Canvassed on the specially developed questionnaire. It is set that for the workers of militia the insufficient level of the special theoretical knowledge of features of conduct of offenders and abilities of determination of degree of danger is formed. The aggregate of factors, influencing on a decision-making by an offender in relation to attacking militiaman is certain. It is found out that on a decision to accomplish an attack determining influence is rendered by internal factors: psychological state of offender in the moment of collision, his preparedness and level of motivation.

**Keywords:** factors, worker, militia, armed, criminal, cold, weapon.

**Introduction.**

The problem of systematization of knowledge in relation to collision with the armed opponent in the real terms remains actual. It is explained by complication to expose to study an object research in the conditions of unforeseeableness and variety of displays of different factors. With the aim of increase of efficiency of specialists' preparation of a row of martial arts sportsmen [2, 4] conducted arrangements of theoretical and practical knowledge, that touch their preparation and behavior during implementation of various technical-tactful actions. Various methodologies of martial arts sportsmen preparation are worked out, that were based on knowledge of features of technical-tactful actions depending on behavior of opponent. However, these researches were conducted in the conditions of sport collisions. Not enough attention applied on systematization of knowledge in relation to behavior of the armed and aggressive designed opponent during the real collisions, situational factors were not taken into account etc. Transference of knowledge from a sport theory and practice in the area of contradiction of subject-subject activity in the conditions of risk can not arrive at the positive effect.

Terms that arise up during the real collisions with an offender differ from sport collisions. Different appropriateness about opponent behavior, that accordingly require the presence of the special theoretical knowledge, practical abilities and skills from a worker, and also development of the special qualities.

Generalization of knowledge about criminal behavior during a collision with the worker of militia was conducted by other authors [1, 5]. But they did not investigate motivational, preparatory, motive-behavioral descriptions that are pre-condition of attacking worker of militia.

With the aim of improvement methodology of preparation of future law-enforcement to activity in the conditions of opposing with the armed offender it is necessary to systematize knowledge in psychology of person behavior; knowledge about opponent behavior in the moment of implementation of preparatory motions before an attack; knowledge that touch the external display of choice of actions at a collision with the worker of militia etc. For the increase of efficiency preparations it is necessary that a student capture system of knowledge about the sequence of own executions depending on the degree of danger. On the basis of the purchased knowledge future law-enforcement will have the opportunity to build and correct own behavior, taking into account the actions of opponent.

Realization of such direction becomes possible on condition of transition from breaking up to integral perception of knowledge that is accompanied to generalizations of constituents that touch behavior of offender.

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**Aim, task, material and methods.**

*Aim of work* – to work out peculiarities of offender's behavior in conditions of face to face with a worker of militia.

*Tasks:*

1. to generalize knowledge about peculiarities of offender's behavior in conditions of face to face with a worker of militia;
2. to conduct questioning of workers of law enforcement authorities, that yielded to the attack of the armed opponent in the real terms;
3. to define and classify factors that influence on a decision-making to accomplish attacking worker of militia by an offender.

*Methods of research.* Theoretical analysis and generalization of literature sources, pedagogic observation,

questioning.

### Results.

The analysis of situations of the armed collision of workers of militia and offenders shows that in many cases law enforcements could not in time and for certain to define further behavior of offender. It is explained by that they owned an insufficient measure by the system of knowledge in relation to behavior of offender and actions that was preceded to the attack depending on external terms, presence of weapon and motivational factor.

By scientists [3, 5] it is well-proven that behavior of person in most cases is determined by a motivational factor, but external terms have influence here. Depending on their combination and degree of display, a person behaves differ. It touches also behavior of offender in situations that is preceded to the contact with the representative of law.

With the aim of research of features of offender's behavior was questioned workers of internal affairs organs (IAO), that face to face with armed and aggressive designed persons (n=82). A questionnaire consisted of 20 questions that touched the terms of the armed collision, variants of development of collisions, external display of actions and motivation of offender in relation to an attack.

On the results of questionnaire it is set that for transgressor to decide to attack worker of militia influences a row of internal (75,7%) and external factors (24,3%) (fig. 1). Totality of external factors is represented on fig. 2. In their composition can be distinguished two groups. The first group – controlled factors, that the worker of militia on the basis of knowledge can correct his actions for achievement advantages in terms that is preceded to the armed collision. The second group is situational or out of control factors: part of day, luminosity of place of collision and weather terms; presence and type of weapon; distance between worker and offender at the moment of collision; time of the visual passing at the beginning of collision.

The analysis of results of questionnaire showed that behavior of offender depends on external terms (luminosity, weather terms) and part of day. It is set that almost at 60% situations they operate in the conditions of darkness. Darkness influences not only on psychological firmness but also on a motive process on the whole. Scientists [1, 5] notice that during a collision with a criminal in such terms law enforcements operate uncertainly and, even, confusedly. The weak directivity in unusual terms is accompanied by a speed of reaction, exactness of motions loss [1, 6-10]. The terms of darkness cause psychological and muscular tension that in turn influences on firmness of implementation of passing ahead or protective actions. Timeliness of the motive reacting in the conditions of darkness almost on two orders below, than on the lighted up locality [1, 4]. In 68% cases, workers collide with criminals in the conditions of darkness, they succeeded to disappear. On this occasion V.I. Plisko (2008) marks that part of day is a basic factor, that influences on the dynamics of development of situations that pop up.

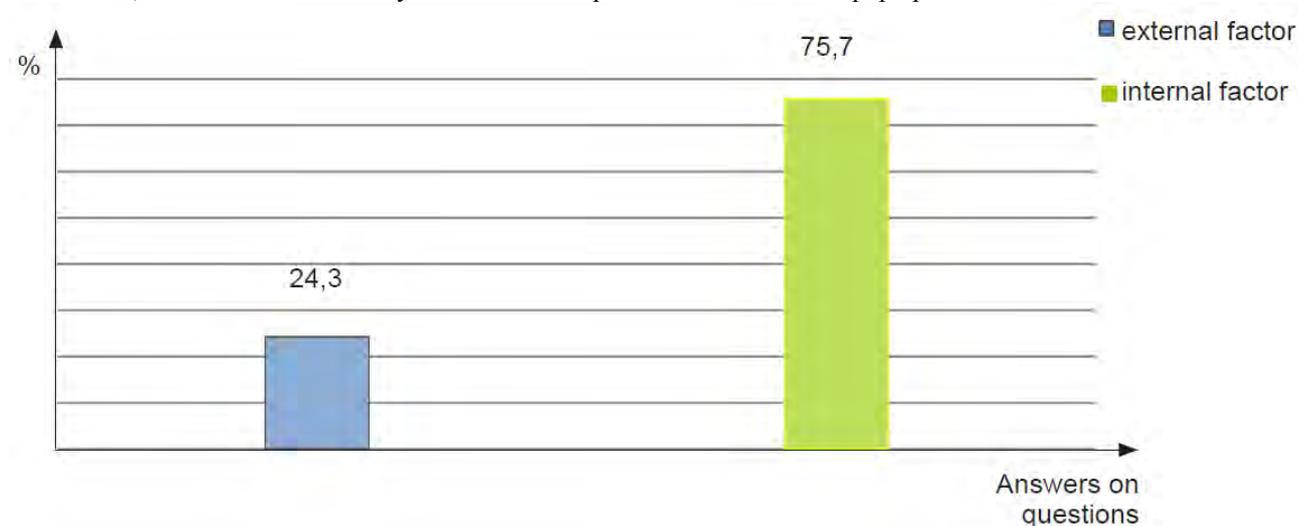


Fig. 1. Answers on questions "What factors have the biggest influence on making a decision by offender to attack a militia worker?"

It is set that the actions of offender in relation to attack are determined sometimes visual passing at the beginning of collision (28,6%), by distance between opposing parties in the moment of attack (42,1%) and distance on that a collision took place with the worker of militia (29,3%). Depending on combination of data of constituents, in one cases a violator tries to disappear (67,4%), in other – attacks (32,6%). At pursuit on the result of collision the level of physical preparedness of opposing parties influences considerably (87,6%). If opponent can not disappear, then depending on the level of motivation, presence of weapon, he attacks (46,5%) or obeys (53,5%). If in the moment of collision the amount of workers of militia exceeds numeral, then an offender watches steps, tries to disappear, attacks in case of pursuit. If the amount of offenders exceeds, then they conduct himself more confidently. At the presence of obvious aggression from the side of violator, worker must try not to provoke a person to the attack.

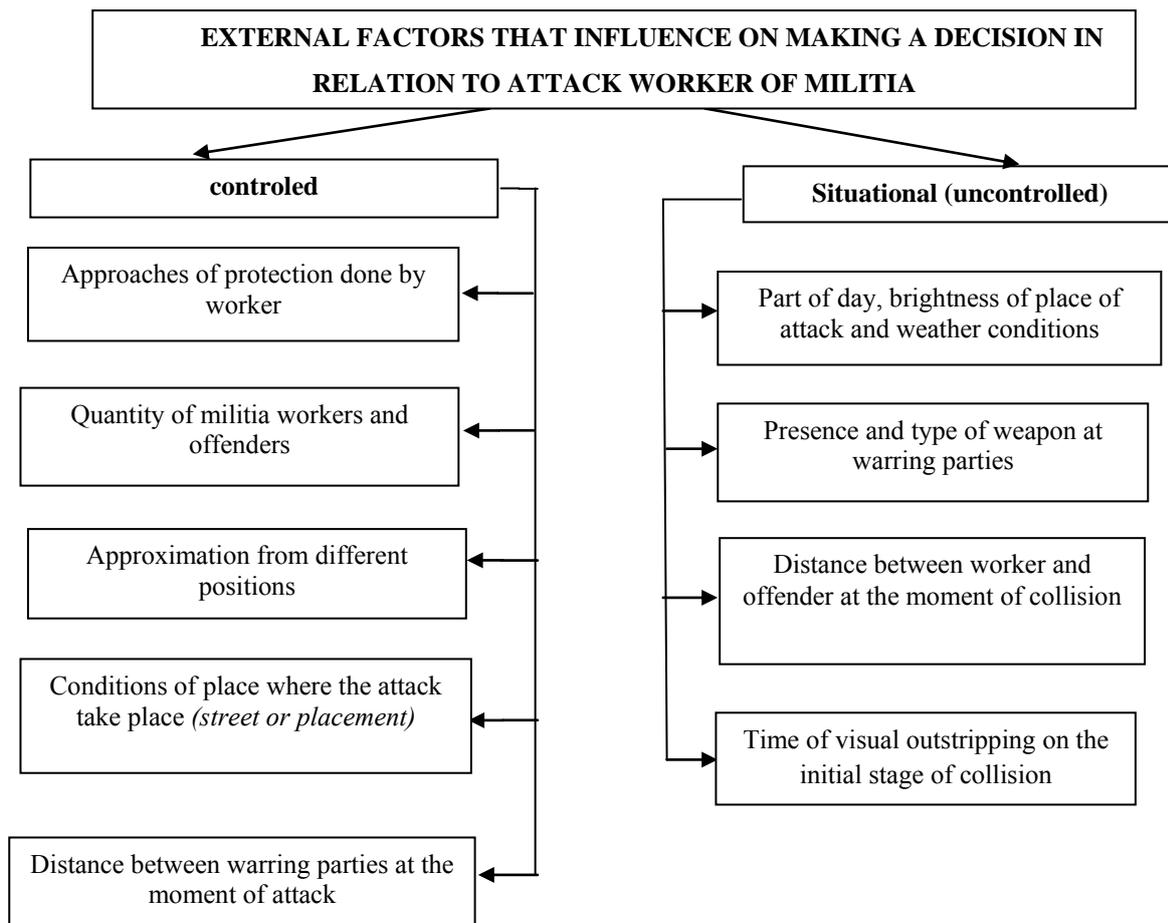


Fig. 2. Totality of external factors that have influence on behavior of offender during a collision with the worker of militia

The questionnaire of workers of militia, that during implementation of official duties collides with the criminals armed cold steel, showed that on making decision to accomplish attack qualificatory influence rendered by internal factors (75,7%) (fig. 3). Among their totality can be distinguished three basic blocks: the psychological state of opponent in the moment of collision; preparedness of opponent; level of motivation.

On the psychological state of offender influences external evidences of law enforcement preparedness (52,7%) and number of attacks (47,3%) with the worker of militia. Preparedness of law enforcement indicates execution of preparatory motions that preceded to protective actions – self-control or increase of distance, acceptance of advantageous position location in relation to a suspicious person, reaching of weapon and etc.

In the moment of collision with the worker of militia offender estimates external conditions and reaction of law enforcement by sight, here he takes into account the possibilities for the receipt of advantage in case of collision, that influences on development of own psychophysical qualities and forming of abilities and skills of implementation of receptions of attack with the use of cold steel.

It is set that the orientation of person to implementation of unlawful act is determined by a motivational factor (88,3%), and then conditions where the action take place (11,7%). Depending on the type of the accomplished offence, possible psychical violations, persuasions or action of pharmacological substances, motivation of opponent will differ in relation to an attack.

Motivation that induces offender to the attack has different character, but, mainly, it is offender's meeting with law enforcement that brings to his further detention and threat of receipt of punishment. As a result, during the visual fixing of appearance of militia worker, he makes a decision in relation to a way out of such situation. If law enforcement did not educe this person or not paid attention to his appearance, then in such cases offender tries to disappear. If militia worker fixed a suspicious person by sight and began to approach to him, then offender makes decision to further actions. An analysis of researches on psychology [3] shows that maintenance of reason of actions and behavior of person will always remain just individual and unique. The questionnaire of workers of practical subdivisions allowed to distinguish constituents that influence on the process of motivation of offender to the attack: threat of detention and receipt of punishment (61,4%); possibility to disappear (22,7%); possibility to settle a situation on the benefit using a weapon (8,9%); presence and type of weapon of parties of opposing (4,8%); psychical violations

and persuasions (2,2%).

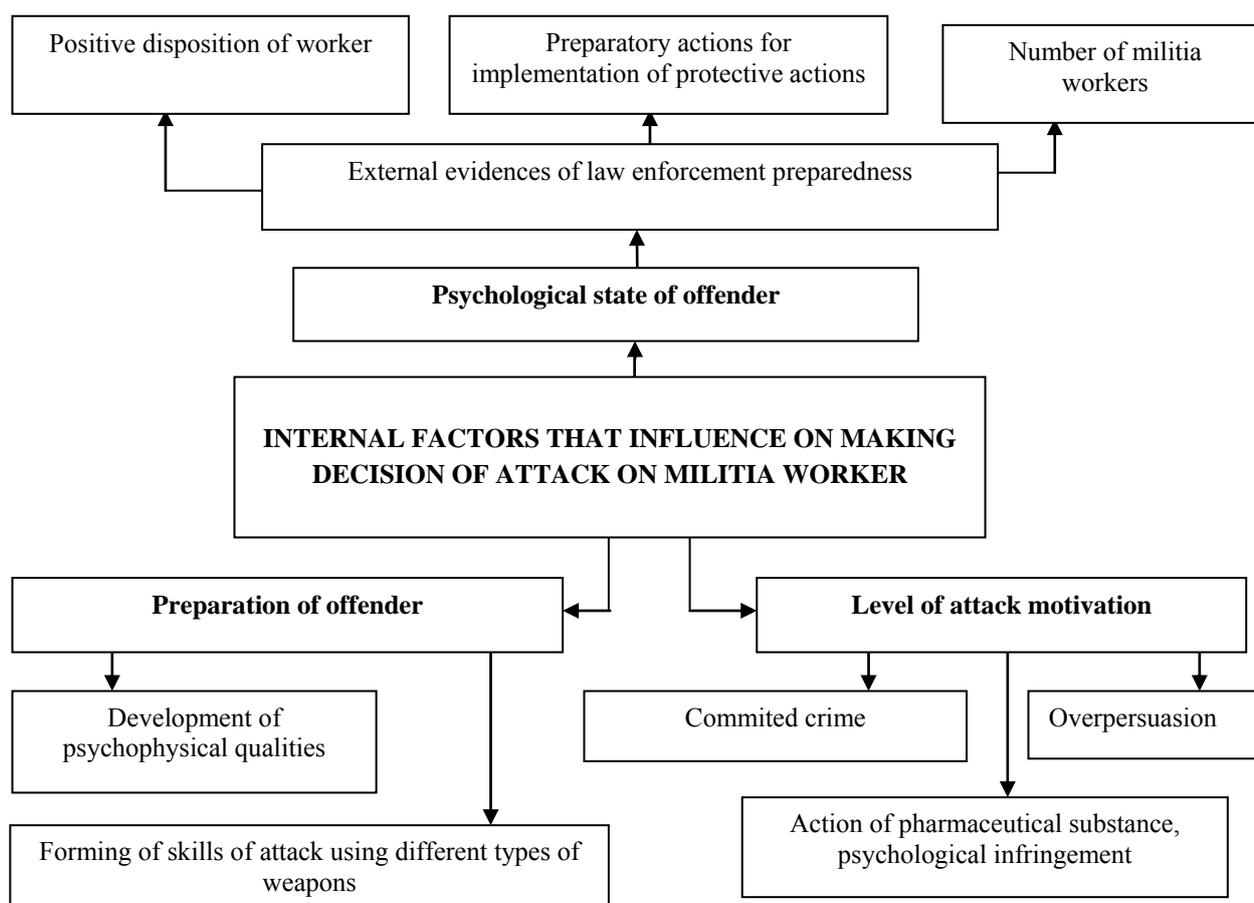


Fig. 3. Totality of internal factors that make an influence on offender's behavior during collisions with militia worker

Making decision to accomplish the armed attack outwardly represented as certain successive behavior-motive, sentinels and emotional descriptions. There is a possibility to forecast the actions of suspicious person and build the sequence of own protective executions having knowledge of conformities of displaying of these characteristics with taking into account external factors.

On results of questionnaire it is found out, if the suspected at once made decision to attack, then depending on his mental condition and tactical intentions two basic variants of development of the armed collision are possible. In one cases he does not show aggressive intentions, and then, in qualified to it moment, reaches a knife and executes a blow (59,7%). Greater probability of origin of opportunity, when militia worker is inattentive and distracted. Dangerous moments also arose up in situations, when worker did not react on reduction of distance and ignored a position location. Even at presence of shooting-iron law enforcement not always had time to apply it even through sentinel limitations.

In another cases offender attacks at once without reflections (40,3%). Aggressive behavior from the side of criminal sometimes is the consequence of psychical violations or action of different pharmacological substances (drugs, alcohol). In such state a person is able to accomplish an expressive attack. At the sufficient level of preparedness, a worker has possibility on external signs to forecast beginning and method of attack and accordingly to react.

Notice that to every certain situation it is necessary to befit differentiated, to take into account both external conditions and motivation opponent and spatio-temporal parameters, preparedness of forward and factor of surprise. Analysing these components, law enforcement correct own actions and makes decision in relation to the use of events of physical influence and rendering of offender harmless.

#### Conclusion.

On the basis of analysis of the special literature and questionnaire of workers of organs of internal affairs were found out the features of behavior of opposing persons during their collision under various conditions. It is set and shown the totality of external and internal factors that influence on the making decision to attack by the opponent. External factors: the factors controlled by a worker, and situational (out of control) factors. Certainly, that on a making decision to accomplish attack qualificatory influence is rendered by internal factors: the psychological state of offender in the moment of collision, his preparedness and level of motivation.

*Prospects of further researches.* It is envisaged to ground and work out the situational models of behavior of offender during a collision with the militia worker.

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