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PECULIARITIES OF BRITISH POLICE: ENTRY QUALIFICATIONS, VOLUNTEERS

Police officers in Britain work in partnership with the communities they serve to maintain law and order, protect members of the public and property, and detect, prevent and investigate crimes. It is a challenging career that demands a high level of personal integrity and responsibility. In addition there are four special police forces in UK:

- British Transport Police - responsible for policing the railway network.
- Civil Nuclear Constabulary - protects civilian nuclear facilities.
- Ministry of Defence Police - security for the UK's defense assets.
- National Police Air Service - air support for English and Welsh police forces.

The traditional route into policing is to apply directly to one of the country's police forces. Before applying candidates are to ensure to be met the eligibility requirements. These vary between police forces, but in general they control age, citizenship, residence, qualification, etc. It is not allowed to apply with certain previous criminal convictions, debt problems, or tattoos that could be deemed offensive. Members of certain extreme political groups are not allowed to apply. Applicants have to pass medical, eyesight and fitness tests.

Some forces require from candidates to pass the Certificate in Knowledge of Policing (CKP) pre-joining qualification. The application process involves several stages:

- completing a police application form;
- attending an assessment centre;
- attending an interview with senior police officers;
- undergoing medical, psychological and fitness tests;
- passing background/security checks.

After the successful candidates' application they have to complete a two-year probationary period known as the Initial Police Learning and Development Programme (IPLDP) before being confirmed at the rank of constable. This training contributes towards passing applicant's Diploma in Policing. From there an applicant can begin to make progress through the defined rank structure for police officer (sergeant, inspector, chief inspector, etc.). Accelerated or fast-track promotion schemes may be available in

police force. It is also possible to apply to work in a special unit such as the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), Drugs Squad, Traffic Police, Dog Section, Special Escort Group, Mounted Branch, etc.

The way police constables are recruited is changing and by January 2020 there will be three entry routes available:

- Degree apprenticeship – a new recruit joins as a police constable and undertakes a three-year apprenticeship in professional policing practice. This gives him the chance to earn while learning. Not only have that, but successfully completing the programme meant passing his probation and achieving a degree-level qualification too.

- Degree-holder entry - if a recruit has already got an undergraduate degree in any subject, this two-year pathway could be for him. As a police constable, he will combine work-based and classroom learning, leading to a graduate diploma in professional policing practice once he complete his probation.

- Policing degree - study a three-year undergraduate professional policing degree at university. A recruit will apply to join a police force when he graduate, and start his career with a shorter on-the-job training programme.

This means that once these changes are put into place, whichever option a recruit chooses he will hold a degree-level qualification in professional policing by the time he has completed his probationary period.

In the structure of police forces there are police volunteers who, through personal choice, commit time and energy to perform a task at the direction and on behalf of the organization. They agree to do this without expectation of compensation or financial reward, except for the payment of pre-determined out of pocket expenses. There is no obligation on either side therefore, when an individual agrees to take on the role of volunteer, no contract of employment is created.

Volunteer's roles are in the workplace - designed to enhance the work of the police and provide additional support to local communities throughout the force area. They assist police officers and staff who are then able to concentrate on core policing duties. It means more officers on the streets and improved community support.

Volunteering opportunities will vary from one location to another according to the identified needs of the police and their communities.

Volunteering for Police provides the volunteer with an opportunity to work alongside police officers and staff, gaining valuable skills and experience within a professional and public organization. It offers the opportunity to meet new people and work as part of a team, engage and

interact with people from different communities and backgrounds whilst making a positive contribution to the local community.

Список використаних джерел

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COMBATING CRIME: JAPAN EXPERIENCE

An analysis of the international experience of combating crime shows that, under current conditions, criminal acts pose a real threat to the democratic development and national security of most countries. Criminal elements, with close interregional and international links, are increasingly focusing their efforts on controlling the most profitable areas of economic relations. Absence of a unified national concept of counteraction to crime, inconsistency of national, regional, sectoral state targeted programs of social prevention in the respective directions does not contribute to crime prevention in the country. This situation does not correspond to the proclaimed constitutional provisions on the social, democratic and rule of law, since the current situation does not take into account the realities of today, since the fight against crime has long ago become a global problem, which has become not only national, but also international, transnational. The relevance of research in this area is due to the fact that over the last decade, there has been a trend towards increasing crime rates, and at the same time, a lack of measures of social and legal control against the increasing criminalization of social relations.

Japan's success in crime prevention cannot be explained by any single reason. The low crime rate in this country is associated with a number of circumstances of socio-economic, socio-psychological, legal, organizational, managerial, technological and other nature. To prove this, we will conduct a criminological analysis of the current Japanese model of