

Режим доступу :
<http://mvs.gov.ua/mvs/control/main/uk/publish/article/1221414>.

4. Стратегія розвитку органів внутрішніх справ України. – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://mvs.gov.ua/mvs/control/main/uk/publish/article/1221365>.

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POLICE TRAINING IN GREAT BRITAIN

Police officers 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.

There are four special police forces in UK:

British Transport Police is responsible for policing the railway network.

Civil Nuclear Constabulary - protects civilian nuclear facilities.

Ministry of Defense 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, check that you meet the minimum eligibility requirements. These vary between police forces, but in general you should: be aged 18 or over, be a British citizen, a citizen of a European Union (EU)/European Economic Area (EEA) country or Switzerland, or a foreign national with indefinite leave to remain in the UK without restrictions, have lived in the UK for the last three years (although there are exemptions if you have served abroad with the British armed forces),

possess a qualification equivalent to A-level or have been a special constable who has been signed off for independent patrol service in the last two years or have served as a police community support officer (PCSO) for 18 months.

You may not be accepted if you have certain criminal convictions, debt problems, or tattoos that could be deemed offensive. Members of certain extreme political groups are not allowed to apply. A valid driving license is often essential, and you will also have to pass medical, eyesight and fitness tests.

Some forces require that you 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 center

Attending an interview

Undergoing medical and fitness tests

Passing background/security checks.

As it stands, if your application is successful, you'll have to complete a two-year probationary period known as the Initial Police Learning and Development Program (IPLDP) before being confirmed at the rank of constable. This training contributes towards passing your Diploma in Policing.

From there you 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 your police force. It is also possible to apply to work in a specialist unit such as the criminal investigation department (CID), drugs squad, traffic police or dog handling.

Police apprenticeships, degrees and diplomas

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

Degree apprenticeship - you'll join as a police constable and undertake a three-year apprenticeship in professional policing practice. This gives you the chance to earn while you learn. Not only that, but successfully completing the program will mean passing your probation and achieving a degree-level qualification too. Find out more about degree apprenticeships.

Degree-holder entry - if you've already got an undergraduate degree in any subject, this two-year pathway could be for you. As a police constable, you'll combine work-based and classroom learning, leading to a graduate diploma in professional policing practice once you completes your probation.

Policing degree - study a three-year undergraduate professional polices degree at university. You'll apply to join a police force when you graduate, and start your career with a shorter on-the-job training program.

This means that once these changes are put into place, whichever option you choose you'll hold a degree-level qualification in professional policing by the time you've completed your probationary period.

A police Volunteer is someone who, through personal choice, commits 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 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 - which mean 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. We are looking for people who would like to get involved in a range of activities.

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.

In Ukraine there are some ways to become a police officer.

Method number 1: Pass the contest in the patrol police

To become a police officer, you must meet the following requirements:

Age from 21 to 35 years

No criminal record

Driving license

Full secondary or higher education

Physical health

Moral stability

Method 2: Graduate from the Academy of Internal Affairs

By the way, graduates of Law University have a chance to occupy not only ordinary positions in the police, but also head offices in law enforcement.

Список використаних джерел

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CRIMINAL ANALYSIS IN THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE

As you know, the world is developing daily and the development of the National Police of Ukraine is in line with time. Effective police work is first and foremost the security of citizens. One of the methods of applying modern technologies in the field disclosure, investigation of crimes and acceptance of the most the best decisions became criminal analysis.

The National Police of Ukraine has established a criminal analysis department that will be responsible for streamlining and further analysis of all operational information.

Criminal analysis is a law enforcement function that involves systematic analysis for identifying and analyzing patterns and trends in crime and disorder. Information on patterns can help law enforcement agencies deploy resources in a more effective manner, and assist detectives in identifying and apprehending suspects.

So, for today there is a lot of sources of scattered information in the police system. Employees of various services analyze it autonomously. For example, the fight against illicit drug trafficking keeps its information; there are employees who are analyzing their narrowly directed information block in the criminal investigation. And all this is stored in different bases. In addition, operatives accumulate and store information in their own. And after the dismissal or movement of the employee information is lost. Therefore there is no possibility to qualitatively evaluate the information on a global scale, at least within the same area. Therefore, the primary task is consolidation of all operational information and its further analysis, which will help in disclosing in the first place grave and especially grave crimes.

The next one to be implemented is the geographical binding to each residential building, with the possibility of applying information to the card. This will make it possible to carry out a qualitative analysis of the committed violations: to define the areas of committing crimes, to direct additional patrons of the patrol police in such places or to set the task of the district precinct to work out the places of residence of persons under administrative