20 years of service experience in positions classified in the categories of civil servants, regardless of the place of work at the time of retirement age. Pension to civil servants is assigned at a rate of 80 percent of the amount of their salary, which is subject to a charge for compulsory state pension insurance. Pension to a civil servant is paid in full regardless of his earnings (profits) received after retirement [3].

Complete coverage of the issues of social and material support is expediently showing the prospects for improving the specified area of activity. In particular, the concept of administrative reform in Ukraine provides for a series of measures aimed at improving the social and material security of civil servants. The point is that it is necessary to improve the definition and application of norms and guarantees of the status of civil servants. It is necessary to reform the system of remuneration of civil servants in order to ensure the competitiveness of the civil service in the labor market, to reduce the departmental and local influence, to prevent corruption, to radically increase the integrity of personnel in productive and qualitative, initiative and effective, conscientious and responsible work, stay in the civil service and further career advancement.

Список використаних джерел

- 1. Report on the results of the activities of the Main Department of the Civil Service of Ukraine in 2009 [Electronic resource]. Access mode: http://www.guds.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/
- 2. Obolensky O. The State Service of Ukraine Conceptual Aspects of Development / O. Obolensky // Sb. sciences UADU / for co. Ed. V. I. Lugovoi, V. M. Knyazev. K.: View of the UADU, 1999. Vip. 2. In 2 hours Part 2. P. 14.
- 3. The Law on Civil Service in its latest version dated October 11, 2017.

Дудко А., Миронченко Р.,

курсанти ННІ № 1 Національна академія внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.Б.

PECULIARITIES OF POLICE SERVICE IN CHINA

Combating crime is a major social issue confronting every country in the modern world. Reforming criminals into law abiding citizens is important for the survival of a civilization and the advancement of a society.

Police duties are carried out 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. According to the Police Duty Act, police duties can be classified into six types, including household visit, patrol, stop-and-check, guard, call

responding at a duty counter and stand-by duty. The patrol is the heart of police duties. Based on the situations, it varies in types such as foot patrol, car patrol and motorcycle patrol on police beat to maintain public and traffic order, to exchange opinions with the community, to offer advice or respond to reports. In addition, in order to meet the general public's expectation of more police officers participating in community activities, officers at each station extend their patrols to all corners of their communities, take part in community security meetings and strengthen cooperation with the general public to establish a comprehensive safety network.

There is about 2 million police staff in China. Many of them operate out of small offices that serve communities of around 10,000 people. Typically police show up for work at 8:30 am and slide marker into a slot to show they are on duty and wait for local people to come by with complaints.

Chinese Police duties are carried out in three tiers; namely the basic unit, the executing organization, and the planning and supervisory organization. A police beat which in principle, covers the area of a village or neighborhood and is managed by a police officer, constitutes the basic unit. The executing unit refers to a police station that is established across Taiwan depending on the crime rate, population and administrative district boundaries, etc. Police officers assigned to police stations are the major force for order maintenance and account for approximately 30% of the nation's entire police force. The planning and supervisory organization refers to police precincts and departments, which are responsible for planning, commanding and supervising duties carried out by officers from different sections, brigades, centers and stations.

Police education can be divided into three types; namely cadet education, continuing education and advanced education. The cadet education is divided into entry-level officer training and police staff training. The former entails a two-year training course at the Taiwan Police College, while the latter involves a four-year training course at the Central Police University. Cadets who have successfully completed either of the above-mentioned training courses are required to pass the national examination before being assigned to police agencies. The continuing education includes the sergeant class, the lieutenant class and the specialized class. The sergeant class is designed for professional retraining program for sergeants and seniors policemen. The lieutenant class is designed for the training of officers who have passed the promotion test. The specialized class is designed for training officers to perform different missions or tasks. The advanced education includes graduate programs established in accordance with relevant education laws at the Central Police

University and class for the recommended ranks administered by the National Police Agency to cultivate talents for key police positions.

Police officers are required to receive in-service training administered by the respective police agencies. In-service training is divided into two major categories: academic and skill training. Academic training includes lectures and courses on laws and regulations, criminal investigation, traffic accident management, case studies, duty guidelines, policies, etc., while skill training is designed to enhance officers' professionalism by implementing training of firearms (rifles and handguns), arrest and capture, martial arts (Judo, Taekwondo), physical training, group force exertion, etc. Through training, police officers are equipped with the essential expertise and skills to carry out their duties in a safe and professional manner.

But in practice police in China are generally poorly paid and ill trained. They are regarded with suspicion by ordinary Chinese, particularly in rural areas. Police have traditionally been more involved in maintaining government control than solving crimes. Family members of crime victims often become infuriated with police for their incompetence and unwillingness to make an effort to solve crimes that affect them. Police have traditionally been tough and conspicuous. One Chinese school teacher told the New York Times, that in China the police was the most frightening thing. Their impact is felt even when they are not around. A National Geographic photographer said that there was no need for lots of security and police authority was an implied in the air that made people behaves. Chinese police have a reputation for being corrupt. Chinese people often assess their police as linked to crime.

Most police stations lack cars, even cameras, let alone advanced equipment such as computers, lie detectors and fingerprint sensors. In some places finger-cuffs are still used instead of handcuffs. Western-style, scientific investigations are rare. Most police forces lack the resources to carry out such inquiries. Farmers complain they must pay the police to get them to investigate murder cases. Junior military police offices sometimes have their knees bound with tape to improve their posture. As part of their training, cadets in special anti-terrorist squads have motorcycles driven over their chest. The secret to performing such feats is using 3,000-year-old martial arts breathing methods.

Chinese police are notorious for flouting the rules and arresting people planning to give testimonies the authorities don't want to hear. They routinely use torture to extract confessions although, under Chinese law, confessions obtained through torture are supposed to be inadmissable in court. In the mid-2000s, the Chinese government said that it would start

taping police interrogations to prevent forced confessions and the use of torture to extract confessions. The move was made after a highly publicized case involving a man that was imprisoned for murdering his wife for 11 years and was released after his wife turned up alive. The man had been tortured to extract the confession. After he was released a declaration of innocence from his arresting officer was found written in blood on a tombstone. The officer hung himself.

Local police departments, depending on the status of public security and other circumstances, may devise their own crime prevention strategies by taking proactive duties and conducting patrol, road checks, stops and checks, inspections, raids, joint spot checks and so forth to prevent crime. The video surveillance system reduces the blind spot of public space while alleviating residents' fear of being victimized. Video images captured by the surveillance system in a criminal incident can facilitate investigation and serve as cogent evidence in a court of law. Therefore, the NPA has implemented the «The action plan of promoting electronic joint-protection mechanism for community safety – a video surveillance system integration project» in 2008. This initiative instructed all city (county) police departments to construct and integrate video surveillance cameras at crime hot spots and to enact regulations on the management and utilization of equipment in order to accommodate both the needs for public security and protection of public and information privacy. In an effort to lower the robbery of financial institutions, local police departments carry out duties such as patrol, guarding or stakeout. Furthermore, financial institutions are suggested by police to strengthen their security by installing video surveillance equipment and conducting anti-robbery drills and employee ensure personal self-defense exercises. To safety withdrawing/depositing cash, local police departments offer escort services for citizens with large amounts of cash at their request or through the notification of financial institutions.

The fight against crime in China is quite tough, one might even say cruel. The laws of the Middle Kingdom are harsh. For many of the faults here are simply shot. And they do it publicly with the showing of the penalty procedure on television. It works! According to opinion polls, such stories are approved by the majority of respondents. In the past, kidnapping for ransom was commonplace. Now, in this direction there has been a serious breakthrough. Over the past year alone, thanks to the efforts of the police, more than a thousand abducted women and children were freed and returned to their homes.

The police endeavor to forge a partnership with the communities by encouraging residents to join neighborhood watch programs to jointly

ensure community security. While conducting crime prevention awareness campaigns in communities, police also seek the assistance from community security guards to notify and encourage residents to participate in relevant activities. By providing anti-theft advice from police, serve as a bridge between communities and police agencies. The police departments, according to the results of satisfaction survey, will analyze what the key factors are contributing to crime, and conduct awareness campaigns accordingly to raise citizens' crime prevention awareness.

In China, there is a serious struggle for the moral character of society. Pornography is outlawed here. Control over print and video production is also entrusted to police units. Terrorism and drug business, as we know, are twins. The fight against drug trafficking is conducted not only by operational means, but also by propaganda, and not only through the media. The policemen are obliged to meet with schoolchildren, students, and talk with them about the harmfulness of drug addiction. Those who "hooked" on the needle or addicted to other "stupid" habits risk getting against their will for compulsory treatment. Moreover, the responsibility for addicted to the "dope" is not only relatives, but even his neighbors and local police inspector.

Список використаних джерел

- 1. Criminal Reform in China [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: http://www.chinaembassy.lt/eng/zt/zfbps/t125237.htm
- 2. Police in China [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: http://factsanddetails.com/china/cat8/sub50/item301.html
- 3. People's Armed Police [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: https://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/world/china/pap.htm

Задорожна К.,

магістр ННІ № 3 Національної академії внутрішніх справ Консультант з мови: Лопутько О.А.

ACTUAL ISSUES OF PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION IN THE SOCIAL NETWORKS

In recent years social networking sites are widely used not only for personal communication but also for solving business problems. For example, recruiters often use these resources to find candidates for the respective positions. The user must specify your personal data. How to protect yourself from fraudsters and other criminals in social net.