

circumstances. Particular attention should be paid to the education of employees of the legal culture, morality and humanism, respect for the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, preparedness to protect their lives, education of self-esteem, self-development and self-development.

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THE GENERAL FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PERSONNEL TRAINING SYSTEM OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE

The formation of a state system of public order provision is a complex process aimed at updating and improving domestic legislation, adaptation of foreign experience in the media, tools and practices of the internal affairs bodies. Police systems of developed countries, especially such as France, United Kingdom, USA, Italy, Canada, Austria, Japan, Germany have a long history, extensive experience in combating crime and public order, as well as close interconnections. All this imposes the imprint on the organization of learning for them, makes us take everything into consideration the achievements of the past and modern, to broadly develop international

cooperation not only in law enforcement, but also in education, internship, exchange of experience of police officers and authorities.

It should be noted that organizational the forms of police activity of the EU countries and the principles of public administration are due to historical, economic, political, geographical and other features of each particular country.

In the XXI century the problem of elaboration of the general strategy of development of the personnel training system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine becomes of particular urgency. The aim of the strategy, in our opinion, should be to switch from predominantly quantitative, extensive development of the departmental system of vocational training. On the way, intensive, high quality, which implies an increase in the efficiency of education and education of specialists. The fundamental basis for designing a new model professional education in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine should become a scientifically grounded policy in this area, namely, the reform of the educational activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Ukraine in accordance with EU standards in the field of training for law enforcement bodies with due consideration of Ukrainian realities.

Today in the EU countries there are three models of provision internal security is a centralized or continental model with the dominant role of the Ministry of the Interior; a decentralized model characterized by a feature - the absence of a single national body, the plurality of police forces at the national, regional and local levels, the predominant concentration of police powers in the hands of regional (regional) authorities and local authorities and self-government; a combined (semi-centralized) model, the feature of which is: the presence of a nationwide body (ministry) responsible for ensuring internal security, coordinating the activities of separate police services.

Many countries in continental Europe use a centralized model of the internal security system. That is why it is called continental. This model of the internal security system operates in 2 types. The first of these is the states that provide their internal security only by civilian police forces: Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Ireland, and Finland. A low level of crime, the absence of serious political and social conflicts, characterizes them and therefore they do not require Special Forces of the police forces.

Countries of the second (main) type of centralized model include states with permanent use of special police units - gendarmerie: France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, and Holland, Luxembourg. For these countries are not only the strict centralization of law enforcement activities, but also the traditional use of national police and gendarmerie.

In accordance with the standards for establishing close cooperation between the police and the community and local communities, it is anticipated that these bodies, without refusing to fulfill their main task is the protection of public order, should shift the main direction of work to communicate with the population, since without the active and interested support of citizens, disclosure and prevention of crime is not a prospect. At the same time, law enforcement activities should be carried out in such a way that their main focus is on direct and long-term maintenance of the population in the area of improving its security.

Undoubtedly, the introduction of European standards of state administration by the police will objectively contribute not only to the clear definition of the main path of optimization of law enforcement activity in Ukraine, but also the introduction of the most effective organizational and legal forms in practice, management of internal affairs bodies.

It should be noted that educational policy in the Ministry of Internal Affairs Ukraine is not static. Dynamically changing environment requires continuous, integrated management of educational, educational, economic, social, legal, moral and psychological tasks in the field of vocational education. Implementation of conceptual ideas in the field of professional training of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, consistent and purposeful solution of educational tasks in the Ministry of Internal Affairs will ensure high-quality training of highly qualified specialists for law enforcement agencies, increase the prestige and convertibility of diplomas graduates both in Ukraine and abroad.

It can be argued that at a time when the country is in a state of war, there are gradual steps towards reforming the Ministry of Internal Affairs, but much remains to be done. First of all, it is necessary to improve the legislative framework of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. One of the conditions for the functioning of an effective police force is its control. Such control should be comprehensive, complete and transparent. Every citizen should be able to control how his case is considered and, accordingly, the result of such proceedings is reported.

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IMPRISONMENT AS A WAY OF PUNISHMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Prison as a place for keeping criminals in existence since ancient times and operates within all known systems of the world, but as an institution for the execution of a sentence of imprisonment - is a relatively new legal institution. As a detention prison existed in the remotest century. In ancient times were held in prison for the detention of prisoners, as well as for strengthening other penalties and enforcement of various executions. In the middle Ages were widely practiced criminals in towers of castles and feudal castles. List of prisons in the United Kingdom is a list of all 150 current and a number of historical prisons in England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland.

Type of prisons in Britain:

Prison

Jail

Lockup

Penitentiary

Slammer, pokey

Young Offender Institution

Prison is a correctional institution, a place where people have been detained and deprived of a range of personal freedoms.

The meaning of the word "jail" is not as strong as the meaning of "prison" The fundamental difference between these words is the length of stay for inmates. Think short-term and long-term.

In most town of Great Britain, jails are places for short-term detention at the local government level, and prisons are places of long-term detention at the state or federal government level. Jails are usually run by local law enforcement and are designed to hold inmates awaiting trial or have sentences of one year or less.

Prison, are typically operated by either a state government or the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). A prison is place that holds convicts who