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Консультант з мови Гончаренко Н.І.

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

have committed crimes the legal system deems especially serious (repeated drunk driving offenses, first degree murder) for more long-term sentences. Prisons offer different programs to inmates depending on the inmate's level of custody.

The most notable difference between jails and prisons is that prison inmates have been tried and convicted of crimes, while those in jail may be awaiting trial, where they may yet be found innocent.

A jail is different from the similarly temporary “lockup”—sort of like “pre-jail”—which is located in local police departments and holds offenders unable to post bail, people arrested for public drunkenness who are kept until they are sober, or, most importantly, offenders waiting to be processed into the jail system.

A prison is usually a large state facility meant to house people convicted of a serious crime or felony, and whose sentences for those crimes surpass 365 days. A prison could also be called a “penitentiary,” among other names. To be put in a state prison, a person must be convicted of breaking a state law.

Slammer, pokey is prison slang.

Gaol is an obsolescent spelling of the word now usually spelled jail. Other than the spelling, there is no difference between the words.

Young Offender Institution (or YOI) is a type of prison in Great Britain, intended for offenders aged between 18 and 20; some prisons cater for younger offenders from ages 15 to 17. Typically those aged under 15 will be held in a Secure Children's Home and those over 15 will be held in either a Young Offender Institution. Generally a young offender is regarded as such until the date of their 21st or 22nd birthday, whereupon he or she will be sent to an adult prison or can remain in the YOI until they turn 22.

In England and Wales male adult (aged 21+) prisoners are divided into 4 security categories depending.

Category A - 'Those whose escape would be highly dangerous to the public or national security'. Typically for example those convicted of offences such as murder, manslaughter, terrorism, rape, wounding with intent, robbery, serious firearm and explosives offences, offences against the state, those sentenced under the Official Secrets Act, or any attempts of the offences above. There are a total of 9 Category a prisons in England and Wales who house some of the nation's most notorious criminals today. Scotland and Northern Ireland also have one equivalent high security prison each.

Category B - 'Those who do not require maximum security, but for whom escape still needs to be made very difficult'. Typically for those convicted of the same types offences as category A prisoner, but who are not

judged to be as high risk or those who have served a long time as a category A prisoner with good behavior/rehabilitation are sometimes downgraded to category B.

Category C - 'Those who cannot be trusted in open conditions but who are unlikely to try to escape'. Typically for those convicted of minor offences and who are serving shorter sentences no more than a few years in length. Also category B prisoners coming to the end of their sentence are sometimes downgraded to category C to prepare them for release.

Category D - 'Those who can be reasonably trusted not to try to escape, and are given the privilege of an open prison'. Category D prisoners are held in "Open Prisons" in which they are trusted to be able to move freely around the prison without risk and who after completing a risk assessment may be allowed to work outside of the prison in the community or allowed short home visits for a set number of hours a week. Also category C prisoners coming to the end of their sentence are sometimes downgraded to category D to prepare them for release.

UK prisoners' rights:

- every prisoner is given a handbook on his rights.
- all prisoners live in cells on 1 and 2 people.
- everyone convicted, regardless of category and level is entitled to an appointment in a month. All the visits lasted 1 hour and fall into two categories - open meeting, during which all participants goodby sit at the table, and closed in which the convicted person and the one who came out on a date, divided by glass. Such a closed meeting shall be appointed if the open date convict tried to convey what - something forbidden object, such as drugs.

- Under the rules established for the whole of England, the administration of prisons has certain autonomy in expanding the rights of prisoners, use against them promotions. Stafordskoy prison inmates created a committee that monitors the quality of food every month, meets with the prison and expressed their proposals.

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Консультант з мови Грабовська Н.А.

INTERNET RAGE AS A NEW TREND

Till now, people have usually conducted their arguments face to face. But today the world had changed and the way of arguments changed too. Internet gave an opportunity to take quarrels in a new level. Today, people are able to show their opinions, minds online and to stay anonymous, if they want. Few years ago humanity couldn't imagine that grannies would dispute about the policy and government on Facebook. The tone of some of the posts on these threads can be extremely aggressive. Scientific American points that, people who make negative and cruel comments about an article (or as response to another comment on that article) "are at a distance from the target of their anger". The Internet helps "trolls" to feel them more confident and cruel because they use fake names. This makes it more likely for the users to repeat their actions. Art Markman, a professor of psychology at the University of Texas at Austin reacts on this the same way. Professor noticed that at the end of it you can't possibly feel like anybody heard you. Having a strong emotional experience that doesn't resolve itself in any healthy way can't be a good thing.

Another problem is an ability to think about your answer, because comment-section discourses don't happen in real time, commenters rare able to write lengthy monologues, which tend to entrench them in their extreme viewpoint. Markman noticed that when people are having a conversation in person, who actually gets to deliver a monologue except people in the movies? Even if you get angry, people are talking back and forth and so eventually you have to calm down and listen so you can have a conversation."

Adam P. Stern, the contributor of the Harvard Medical School discovered this problem in his blog. He compared the Internet rage with a road rage. The experience of road rage is universal, and can be explained by the emotional distance that is created between drivers when there is both physical separation and a high potential for perceived slights and wrongdoing.