

### References:

1. Empowering Gender Equality in the Legal Sphere. URL.: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/empowering-gender-equality-legal-sphere>.
2. Who cares? The conundrum for gender equality in legal practice. URL.: <https://www.unswlawjournal.unsw.edu.au/wpcontent/2020/11/Thornton>.
3. Gender Inequality in the Legal Profession. URL.: <https://www.actec.org/resource-center/video/gender-inequality-in-the-legal>
4. Gender Inequality in the Legal Market. URL.: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/gender-inequality-legal-market-legamartlegal>.
5. Gender Bias and the Legal Profession: A Discussion of Why There Are Still So Few Women on the Bench. URL.: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/56358902.pdf>.
6. Sticks and stones: female lawyers and gendered criticism. URL.: <https://www.cba-alberta.org/Publications-Resources/Resources/Law-Matters/Law-Matters-Spring-2017/Sticks-and-Stones-Female-Lawyers-and-Gendered-Crit>.
7. Women Entering the Legal Profession [https://www.sagepub.com/sites/default/files/upm-binaries/12634\\_Chapter5.pdf](https://www.sagepub.com/sites/default/files/upm-binaries/12634_Chapter5.pdf).
8. Gender Disparities Present Within the Legal Profession <https://egrove.olemiss.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3862&context202023>

### **Kraynia Dariya,**

cadet of the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of the Institute № 2  
of the National Academy of Internal Affairs,  
specialty «Law»

Language Adviser:

### **Volik Olena,**

Senior lecturer of Legal Linguistics  
Department  
of the National Academy of Internal Affairs

## **THE HISTORY OF POLICING IN CANADA**

At this moment, there are over 69,000 police officers working across Canada, in addition to roughly 30,000 support personnel. Financed to the tune of nearly \$15 billion per year, Canadian police are highly skilled and equipped with the latest technology [1]. Many officers, and particularly those in senior positions, are expected to have both professional training and

a post-secondary degree, such as Wilfrid Laurier's Bachelor's in Policing. Yet police departments as we know them today did not spring fully formed from the mind of some visionary minister or bureaucrat. In this post, we will be digging into the history of policing in Canada, from early federal law enforcement agencies such as the Dominion Police Force (DPF) to the contemporary Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). During the early days of colonization, policing was predominantly a local concern, with municipalities generally following contemporary French and English traditions by establishing constabularies and/or watchmen systems.

The Canadian model would undergo a major change in the early 19th century following the founding of London, England's Metropolitan Police, which operated under "Peelian principles." As defined by then-Home Secretary Sir Robert Peel, these principles expounded on the idea that members of law enforcement are citizens in uniform, who undertake their duties with the consent of their fellow citizens [2]. Police are therefore accountable to the communities they serve, who authorize officers to exercise force in exchange for protection and maintenance of public order. This social compact helped to reduce public opposition to the formation of a large, centralized police department, which Londoners feared could be deployed as a paramilitary to crack down on protests and civil liberties. Using the London Metropolitan Police as an example, Canada's largest cities of Toronto, Montreal and Quebec City created police departments in 1835, 1838 and 1840 respectively. Meanwhile, the ceding of western territory formerly governed (de facto) by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1868 meant that Canada now had a vast frontier to deal with. These lands were still primarily populated by the Indigenous peoples from whom the territory had been gradually seized via armed conflicts and treaties, and there were frequent conflicts between the natives, Métis and American hunters and traders (most notably at the Cypress Hills Massacre). The establishment of the force coincided with Canada's key public works project of the era, the Canadian Pacific Railway. Throughout construction, the NWMP enforced the relocation of Indigenous peoples from their traditional lands that lay in the path of the railway to a system of fixed reserves, thereby assisting in white settlement.

The NWMP also effectively ended whiskey smuggling and put a check on the chaotic Klondike Gold Rush [3]. In time, order was imposed over the frontier. The history of the police in Canada ongoing. Today, as noted, Canada remains one of the safest countries in the world, with a high relative standard of living and democratic freedoms. This degree of safety, however, varies throughout the country, with disadvantaged areas such as Vancouver's Downtown Eastside and Toronto's Jane and Finch suffering

disproportionately high crime rates. A key challenge in contemporary policing is finding ways to create trust between officers and the communities they serve, where the police are sometimes viewed as an occupying force. Today's police must understand that fulfilling their role in society requires nuance and consideration of sensitivities, which is a core plank of university policing and criminology programs.

#### **References:**

1. Statistics Canada. Police personnel and selected crime statistics.
2. CBC News. Number Of Police Officers Per Canadian Hits 13-year Low, Goodale Told.
3. Reporters Without Borders. "2019 World Press Freedom Index "

#### **Kuzmych Lubomyr,**

cadet of the 1st year of the Institute № 1 of the National Academy of Internal Affairs, specialty «Law enforcement activity»

Language Adviser:

#### **Lopotko Olena,**

Associate Professor of the Legal Linguistics Department of the National Academy of Internal Affairs, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor

### **FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF POLICE AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AGENCIES: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AND IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UKRAINIAN SYSTEM**

As of today, it is necessary to state that the modern world is dynamically developing, new crimes are emerging, and the methods of their commission are becoming more complex. This necessitates the continuous improvement of the methods of work of police and criminal investigation agencies [1, p.85]. In just the last 5 years, according to Interpol data, the number of cybercrimes has increased by 30%, human trafficking by 25%, and illegal drug trafficking by 20%. In this context, it is important to study and adopt the best foreign experience.