

Références

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TOPICAL ISSUES OF THE POLICE TRAINING IN THE USA

The police training system in the United States of America (USA) has a decentralized three-tier structural and organizational form: the first is the federal level, the second is the state level, the third is the counties and cities. Note that the federal law enforcement agencies include such structures as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Federal Marshals Office of the US Department of Justice and the Bureau of Combating Financial Crimes of the US Department of the Treasury, the Immigration and Customs Police of the US Department of Homeland Security. The state police are assigned to the level of the subjects of the country, the law enforcement bodies of the counties, districts and municipal police of the cities comprise the lower level. The functions of the state police include: the fight against crime, maintaining public order and security throughout the state within its jurisdiction. In various police bodies, the training system is regulated both by regulatory acts of federal bodies and by departmental rules of state and municipal police bodies. However, in general, the country’s training system has common features and is not much different from one another. Of greatest interest is the training of state police personnel. Basically, the training system for police states includes periods of training in specialized educational institutions under the programs of initial training (Police academies), advanced training, professional retraining (civilian universities) and training of police officers in the service (In-service Training) [1].

At the end of each reporting period, every year, as a rule, this happens during the summer period, in order to maintain and control the professional quality of personnel, seminars are held in many police units of the United States, lasting from three to five days. As a rule, in these classes, innovations in the legislation of all levels are brought to the personnel and tests for physical preparation are accepted. The general picture of the state of professional preparedness of the personnel of US units can be built by comparing crime detection statistics for each reporting period.

Summing up the analysis of the state of professional training of police officers in the United States, it can be argued that its organization is not continuous and negatively affects the general level of professional training. It should be noted that every year, regardless of length of service and position, all active police officers are checked for professional suitability, and if they show poor results the second time, then they are invited to take retraining courses for another position. Otherwise, they are deprived of the license of a police officer. The verification of professional suitability is carried out on a test form. For example, to confirm physical fitness, police officers must pass standards that include a variety of tasks: to climb a wall for a certain amount of time, to lift a bar a certain number of times, and also to show the ability to balance a certain time on a thin pole.

References

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LA MENDICITÉ COMME TYPE D'UNE INFRACTION PÉNALE EN FRANCE

On sait que la mendicité est un phénomène social qui consiste à exiger de l'argent des passants.

En France, les notions et les signes de délinquance traditionnels sont étudiées dans le cadre de la doctrine du droit pénal. Les avocats français considèrent qu'un crime est un acte qui viole le droit pénal, ou ce qui est prévu et punissable par le droit pénal. La loi française définit un acte délictueux comme tout acte ou l'inactivité que la société interdit sous la