

agencies, and provide advice and guidance, in order to ensure people are treated fairly in New Zealand” and that “a high level of public trust in government is maintained”.

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Dealing with Corruption as a Part of an Officer Training

There are several technological advances in policing and law enforcement that could impact the amount of corruption. With increased technology comes more transparency. This transparency has led to increased accountability and greater oversight. Early intervention systems are a perfect technological advancement that helps to understand how corruption can be effected. These systems increase police accountability by reviewing an individual officer’s actions, arrest patterns, performance problems, accumulated complaints and various other factors. These systems rely on data to manage and identify officers whose performance exhibits problems. Interventions, usually counseling or training, to correct those performance problems can then be initiated. As departments and legislative bodies create more laws to control police conduct, the officers themselves feel resentful due to the dynamic and uncertain nature of their work. This leads to the officers distancing themselves from departmental accountability in an attempt to develop self-protection. External changes in society impact law enforcement corruption as well. Corruption reflects the area of opportunity. From extorting pickpockets to engaging in drug trafficking, opportunities exist to benefit one’s self. The opportunities for corruption are greatest when there is a large degree of discretionary authority given to a police officer. The changes that are a part of society impact law enforcement which then in turn impacts the training that these officers must undertake. These various shifts will lead to better policing which will then be better able to serve society. To that end, police training recognizes the need for its courses to provide officers with real life scenarios. There are four elements to a successful training program: contextualize the learning, integrate key topics throughout the curriculum and build the scenario and conduct a thorough debriefing after the scenario. Additionally, ethics training should teach officers to ask themselves three questions when faced with an ethical dilemma. Is it against the law? Is it against policy? Is it against my own personal code of ethics? Furthermore, better education and training of officers leads to more positive attitudes toward their job. The more educated an

officer is, generally, correlates to a higher level of problem solving, a greater appreciation of cultural diversity, and more skill in dealing with and fostering relations with the community. There is also more ethical decision making and less corruption in officers who are more educated. Enhanced training and advanced study lead to a higher degree of prestige and respect for law enforcement officers, which in turn may lessen corruption.

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CORRUPTION IN INDIA

Corruption is a global phenomenon. It is found in every society. Various surveys report the police force to be the most corruption prone sector in India. The surprising thing is that the police take money both from the accused and the complainants. The powers enjoyed by the police in India are so wide that they can accuse, arrest, and harass even an honest person. Cases of beating the poor people (e.g., rickshaw-pullers, labourers, vendors, etc.) on small pretexts and taking away all the money in their pockets, accepting money from truck-drivers, collecting 'hafta' (weekly fixed amount), from shopkeepers are very common.

Police corruption is a specific form of police misconduct designed to obtain financial benefits, other personal gain, or career advancement for a police officer or officers in exchange for not pursuing, or selectively pursuing, an investigation or arrest. The prevailing form of police corruption is demanding or accepting bribes in place of not reporting organized drug or prostitution rings or other illegal activities. Another example is when law enforcers flout the code of conduct in order to secure convictions of suspects through the use of falsified evidence. There are cases where police officers deliberately and systematically participate in organized crime themselves.

Article 7 of the United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials says that 'Law enforcement officials shall not commit any act of corruption. They shall also rigorously oppose and combat all such acts'. However, there are various situations in which these unlawful acts are committed.

The reasons for corruption within Indian police are generally related to the colonial model of policing and the lack of accountability in the law enforcement system of the country. The police were organized as a colonial force in the period of British rule in India. Poorly paid and badly trained Indian police were given extraordinary discretionary judgments and broad