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MODERN COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON TRAINING OF FUTURE SECURITY AND SAFETY SPECIALISTS IN UKRAINE AND THE USA

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the peculiarities of security activities in Ukraine and the USA and, consequently, aims to comparatively analyze professional training of future security and safety specialists in these countries. The author has presented comparative description of future security and safety specialists' training in Ukraine and the USA. It must be noted that research findings of Ukrainian comparativists on the peculiarities of security specialists' professional training in the leading European countries are of great significance for the problem under study. Indeed, nowadays quality services can only be provided by those security companies, whose staff are equipped with modern technologies and have undergone relevant professional training. In Ukraine, however, professional training of security specialists should be improved in novel and comprehensive ways. The author has singled out some problematic aspects in professional activities of security specialists. The author concludes that taking into account modern requirements, future security specialists should master the foundations of economic knowledge, have a high level of culture, speak foreign languages, show initiative, be responsible, strive for self-development and self-study, introduce important innovations, acquire the skills of working with modern information and communication technologies that will enhance the quality of security activities. The prospects for further studies involve conducting comparative analysis on professional training of future security and safety specialists in the leading European countries.

Keywords: *security activities, professional training, security and safety specialists, foreign experience, the USA, Ukraine.*

INTRODUCTION

At the modern stage of global development in the world and in Ukraine, one can observe crucial socioeconomic and military and political changes that significantly affect the national security of the country and require that substantially new approaches to its provision, including in the field of security activities, should be developed. It must be noted that border security is one of the state's priority interests. Every country has its own security policy specifics, taking into account external and internal factors. In view of this, there appears to be a need to discover fresh ways to enhance the quality of professional training in the field of security activities, reconsider the national experience, as well as study positive experience of foreign countries.

THE AIM OF THE STUDY

The study aims to conduct modern comparative analysis on future security and safety specialists' training in Ukraine and the USA.



THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND RESEARCH METHODS

The problem of preparing specialists for professional activities has been studied by many researchers. The aspects of police officers' professional training in foreign experience have been covered by Ukrainian and foreign philosophers, lawyers, sociologists, educators and psychologists. Based on the analysis of relevant publications, it has been found that most Euro-Atlantic countries have not established individual security structures yet. This obligation should be imposed on the Ministries of Home Affairs, and border security should be ensured by police units, as has been adopted in Austria, Belgium, Germany, Sweden and Hungary.

Of great importance are the studies on professional training of security specialists in the leading European countries by Ukrainian and foreign comparativists, namely A. Balendr (Hungary); V. Berkii, O. Kirieiev, S. Psel, N. Ryndenko (Poland); I. Bloschynskyi (Lithuania); O. Didenko (Romania, the USA); J. Bacquias, R. Bossong & H. Carrapico, E. Brunet-Jailly, N. Karampekios, I. Oikonomou & E. G. Carayannis, M. Doubler, M. Jaquish, R. Loik, E. Maggio, J. Monar, O. Zhabenko (the EU and the USA) et al. Profound analysis of the problem under study indicates that individual issues in the organization of security specialists' training have been reflected in the researches by such scholars as O. Didenko (creative activities of future border guards), S. Filippov (organizing psychological training), A. Halimov (organizing morale building activities), V. Raiko (organizing legal training), O. Torichnyi (methodology for developing specific military competency in future border guards) (Mazepa, 2013, p. 23).

The government establishes special bodies, which aim to constantly protect citizens and their property from offenders, detect and prevent crimes and offenses, apply certain sanctions to criminals and offenders. The study on future security specialists' professional training is associated not only with a detailed analysis of its essence, content and nature, but also is related to those issues, which should be reconsidered in accordance with the changing priorities in the development of society.

Noawadays, there are many researches devoted to the law enforcement function that the government must assume. The conducted studies of such scholars as V. Averianov, A. Bratko, S. Bratus, V. Chirkin, A. Komziuk, A. Kuchuk, V. Lukashevych, O. Nehodchenko, P. Onopenko, O. Tykhomirov, B. Yebzieiev et al. have disclosed the nature of the law enforcement function and highlighted various aspects of law enforcement activities.

However, the problem of comparative analysis on professional training of future security and safety specialists in Ukraine and the United States remains unresolved.

In order to achieve the aim of the study, such methods as analysis, synthesis, generalization and systematization of advanced teaching experience have been used.

RESULTS

In order to better understand the essence of future security specialists' professional training at the present stage, it is necessary to consider its history in more detail. The earliest historical mention of the state special enforcement authorities dates back to the Hetmanate. During this period, specially created infantry forces (serdyuk's regiments), which were directly subordinated to Hetman, were called to guard Hetman, Hetman's Residence, Cossack Elders, General Artillery, Military Office and General Court. By the decree of the Russian Tsar as of July 14, 1726, serdyuk's regiments were abolished. Subsequently, a separate military unit called Zholdak's troop was organized for Hetman's protection. After the elimination of the Zaporozhian Sich, the very concept and issue of Ukrainian security activities ceased to exist (Zubok, 2006, p. 67).



In Russia, the police force was established as the Main Police in Saint Petersburg in the early 18th century. Along with law enforcement activities, it was engaged in general administrative activities. The departmental police was first founded in the 1730s, namely under the management of the mining industry in Yekaterinburg in 1734. Already in 1789, departmental police units were merged with the newly created urban police (Kadino, 2005). In 1870, however, departmental police was restored at gold mining areas, where specific “security” posts funded by joint-stock companies and subordinated to governors were introduced.

In his book, titled “The National Guard and Reserve. A Reference Handbook” M. Doubler (2008) indicates that from the earlier founding of the American militia in 1636 to the participation of Guard and Reserve forces in today’s war on terrorism, citizen-soldiers have come forward during the national emergencies to protect and defend the nation (p. xi).

Based on the implications above, one can assume that security services have always been in demand considering the threats to the integrity of states and possible internal conflicts within them. Taking into account today’s challenges, it is rather imperative to demonstrate the differences in modern training of security specialists, in particular in Ukraine and the USA.

Thus, the modern market of security services in Ukraine is rather wide and diverse. The number of security specialists in the country has exceeded 600,000. All these specialists perform extremely necessary and useful work for society, which can often be dangerous and nervous. Despite this fact, they all strive to be efficient and successful. It must be noted, however, that high-quality services can only be provided by those security companies, whose staff are equipped with modern technologies and have undergone relevant professional training. Therefore, the process of future security specialists’ professional training in Ukraine should be updated and the existing obstacles should be eliminated.

In Ukraine, the main modes of training include full-time, part-time, external and distance studies. Fulfilling licensing conditions security companies deal with the need to enhance the level of their employees’ professional training with the help of new objects, new equipment, new people (Shtuchnyi, 2015, p. 37). Therefore, one can assume that full-time studies are the most optimal way to do it, since future specialists are able to obtain a diploma in a month and a half. As a result, curricular activities do not take much time and the quality of comprehension is rather high, which all together develop into a highly qualified specialist. However, practice shows that full-time retraining is rather unsuitable for security specialists, who work during the day-time and security companies are still reluctant to financially support their employees’ full-time studies.

Thus, external and distance modes of training turn out to be more effective. The duration of such training increases two times and study time covers only four hours per day, since it is rather difficult to perceive any kind of information after a full working day. Those individuals who have chosen external studies should be provided with the methodical literature required for independent study. However, not every educational establishment can provide it. Therefore, there appears to be the need to design educational material according to a single model, since this can largely simplify both the activities of centers for training security specialists and their retraining in the future. It must be noted, the duration of training in these centers is typically up to 20 days. Consequently, ten-day training involves 49 hours per day. Considering an intensive working schedule, it might be rather difficult for trainees to engage in laboratory work and prepare relevant reports. In addition, trainers in educational centers have quite limited opportunities for professional self-development, since there are no advanced training courses dedicated to Object



Security, Technical Security Equipment, etc. As a result, they are forced to spend more time on independent study, which can in a way negatively affect the quality of the educational services they provide. Moreover, one can observe some dumping in the market of educational services for security and safety specialists. Currently, the prices range from 200 to 1,800 UAH for studies per person. One could not agree more that such studies were unlikely to result in full-fledged professional development of these specialists.

Of great importance is distance learning as a process of providing students with the main educational material with the help of digital learning technologies and ensuring active interaction between the students and the teachers during the education process. Indeed, computers are rather available, the cost of the Internet services is affordable, which makes it possible to organize video conferencing. The use of modern technologies in distance learning can rather decrease expenses on the organization of learning, since there is no need in renting office space and organizing both students and teachers' further training outside their educational establishments. Indeed, such a mode of training can involve large numbers of students and enhance the quality of their studies due to modern technologies. Finally, the main advantage of distance learning consists in the possibility to establish a single educational system, which is rather relevant for corporate learning. Unfortunately, distance learning has not been efficiently applied in the market of security services (Kisliakov, 2013, p. 73).

In our opinion, it is imperative to establish a single coordinating authority, which will regulate the activities of educational centers according to a general framework. Also, such an authority could elaborate a policy with clearly defined top-priority goals and learning outcomes of future security and safety specialists' professional training, since it is necessary for these specialists to be able to work under the modern conditions and changing legislation. In addition, it is essential to coordinate the interaction between educational centers and specialized ministries and aim it at improving legislation in the field of security and legal support provision.

In the USA, private security companies first appeared in the 1980s and later on in Western Europe. These companies used to only protect objects and call the police or the fire department if necessary. The demand for security services sharply increased after insurance companies began to offer discounts to the customers, who hired physical security to protect facilities, since this could increase the chances of the insured property to be preserved. Currently, the world's security industry consists of many private companies, which hire private security guards, thus ensuring security in their countries. Therefore, many aspects of private security companies' activities in Western countries can be taken as a model. This includes work experience and technical support, advanced technologies, cooperation with government agencies (Brunet-Jailly, 2007; Jaquish, 2006; Maggio, 2011; Monar, 2005; Zubok, 2006, p. 44).

Modern private security companies provide a wide range of services. Thus, they provide citizens with personal protection and secure the most important public and private objects, patrol city quarters, conduct private investigations, fight against fraud and theft, escort shipments and cash delivery vehicles, provide objects with technical equipment, monitor the security situation, provide detective services and maintain order in mass events. In other words, private security companies partially replace governmental structures and operate in those areas designated by the government. The scope of their activities is determined by governmental authorities, and their decisions, in turn, depend on the general situation in the country and abroad. In particular, the most radical changes in the legal



framework on private security services were introduced after major terrorist attacks in the United States in 2002 (Jaquish, 2006).

In the USA, there are no specific requirements for professional training of security specialists. Many employers do not require any particular education from unarmed security specialists. However, some employers might prefer to hire those individuals, who completed secondary education.

Most US states recognize the need for special training and licensing of security specialists. As a rule, an applicant must be at least 18 years of age to obtain a security guard's license, undergo training in the field of public relations, conflict studies, first aid, special training related to their specific tasks and learn how to compile reports. It must be noted that the security business is one of the most popular in the USA. The powers of private security companies are almost equal with that of the police force.

Despite the high demand for security services in the USA, the employees of private security do not have high incomes. Their monthly income amounts to approximately \$ 2,000 per month (\$ 28,000 per year). Those specialists (approximately 10 % of total population), who work in the field of computer systems and electronics development, as well as in raw material companies receive the maximum income. Their salary amounts to approximately \$ 55,000 – 60,000 per year. Security specialists, who work in hospitals, schools, nursing homes and other institutions funded from the governmental budget, receive the minimum income (Shtuchnyi, 2015).

The American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS) has developed the guidelines aimed at ensuring the implementation of minimum standards for security services quality. In accordance with these guidelines, security specialists are required to study for at least 48 hours during the first 100 working days. Subsequently, they are to take written and practical exams covering topics such as information exchange with law enforcement agencies, crime prevention, evidence processing, use of force, testimony in court, reporting, interpersonal and communication skills, as well as special procedures. In addition, the ASIS recommends armed specialists to undergo annual re-training and additional training on the use of firearms. However, some employers mostly prefer hiring security specialists with higher legal education. In addition, a number of educational establishments offer programs and training courses specifically for security specialists (American Society for Industrial Security, 2018).

In the USA, the security specialists who work in the institutions with enhanced security measures must undergo profound theoretical and practical training. For instance, security specialists at nuclear power plants are obliged to be trained for several months before they are allowed to start work. Even after that, they work under the supervision of senior staff for a considerable period of time. They are taught to use firearms, alarm systems and electronic surveillance, first aid and methods for detecting and solving security problems.

Security specialists and detectives in gambling establishments are required to have completed secondary education and certain specialised training (not necessarily a bachelor's degree). Several educational establishments offer training and certification programs. Training sessions usually take place in classes, equipped as a casino with various means of observation. Previous experience in security is a preference for hiring (Jaquish, 2006).

As evidenced by the above-mentioned statements, the USA has provided all necessary conditions for high-quality professional training of future security specialists, whereas Ukraine should still make major changes to adjust professional training of these specialists to the global level.



CONCLUSIONS

Taking into account the demands of the present, future security specialists should master the foundations of economic knowledge, have a high level of culture, speak foreign languages, show initiative, be responsible, strive for self-development and self-study, introduce important innovations, acquire the skills of working with modern information and communication technologies that will enhance the quality of security activities. The prospects for further studies involve conducting comparative analysis on professional training of future security and safety specialists in the leading European countries.

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