

The Enlightenment of Japanese Police Education System to Our Country's Police Education and Training

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Abstract: The Japanese police education system is very distinctive. Through the education and training system that combines “examination, training, and use”, it creates a police force with strong execution and professional skills. Its training experience is worth learning and thinking. This article analyzes the characteristics of the Japanese police education system, clarifies the content of its education model, promotion model, and training model, and carries out the corresponding absorption and integration, which will help improve the public security police education and training system. It can not only cultivate and transform police awareness, but also It can also improve the comprehensive skills of the public security police.

1. Introduction

The Japanese police education system usually exists in prefectural police schools and district police schools. According to different police positions, a diversified classification system is adopted to form a professional job training system, which provides a good reference for the training of public security police in my country . At present, my country’s training system lacks systematic training concepts, practical skills, long-term guarantee mechanisms, and funds. This has caused the problem of my country’s police system that emphasizes academic qualifications rather than practice, and lacks execution and professional skills in the process of performing tasks. Therefore, it is necessary to use the Japanese police system for reference and integration, and combine its high-quality methods with the training characteristics of our country to innovate and improve the comprehensive level of training.

2. Introduction to the Japanese Police Education System

2.1 General Analysis of Prefectural Police Schools

The prefectural police school is mainly responsible for the training of new police officers in its jurisdiction and the professional training of junior police officers. It can bring high-quality police force to the jurisdiction. At the same time, these trainers are usually arranged to work in the jurisdiction. The division of regions can enable police officers to better understand the regional environment, and to deal with accidents in a timely manner, which is more in line with regional needs. From the level of training time, the training time of police officers will also change according to different educational backgrounds. Normally, the training time for college students is 15 months, and the training time for junior college or high school is 21 months, which can effectively guarantee the police Be able to fully understand the content of the training and really make use of what you learn. From the analysis of the training content, the scope of training covers criminal, transportation, production and life and other fields. At the same time, police officers in different fields need to receive important theoretical training courses and also need to conduct appointment training based on the characteristics of their own management fields. , The length of time usually varies according to the subject, usually 2-4 weeks.

2.2 Overview of the Police School in the District

Japan has set up 7 police schools in the jurisdiction, and set up departments such as the General Affairs Department, Educational Affairs Department, and Guidance Department within the schools to conduct systematic promotion training and professional skills improvement for intermediate police officers in the region, so that they can be continuously improved through training. Own comprehensive skill level, better adapt to your position, meet the basic criteria for promotion. At the same time, the main courses that need to be offered are: first, promotion training courses. Specially provide certain promotion training for police officers and teach job skills to make them adapt to their posts more quickly. Second, specialist training courses. The main purpose is to provide professional training, including common skills training and skills training for professional positions, and use the characteristics of the positions to reasonably allocate training time and training forms. Third, focus on training. The intensity of concentrated training is higher, mainly to select high-tech talents among police officers for training, and form a high-quality executive team to perform special and important tasks. From this point of view, the district police academy is an intensive version of training, in which basic lesson training is used to further promote professional skills and adapt to the needs of the post.

3. Analysis of the Characteristics of Japanese Police Education System

3.1 Educational Model That Involves Both Admission and Admission to the Police

The biggest feature of the Japanese police system is the parallel education mode of enrolling and entering the police. It means that in the process of recruiting police officers, they usually pass the assessment and then enter the school to study. After graduation, they can enter the jurisdiction area for inspections without going through The corresponding exam. Such a training model can be closer to reality, increase the practice experience of police officers, and enable police officers to quickly adapt to the needs of their posts. During the study period, you can also focus on the study of professional skills according to your position, and have the relevant qualifications required for the job. At the same time, the parallel education model can attract talents to participate in the construction of the police force, because entering the police academy can have a certain income, welfare benefits and social recognition, helping officers to carry out their own later career planning, and helping police officers to continuously improve Own comprehensive strength and sense of honor.

3.2 Specialized Promotion Training Model

Japan's characteristic promotion is progressive, and promotion training is carried out in different police schools according to different police ranks, and there are strict requirements for the promotion of the position. Generally, Japanese police officers must undergo promotion training before they can be promoted. However, there are corresponding exceptions for senior police officers, because the skills focus of senior managers will be different, mainly to examine the overall control ability, management ability and organization Coordination. Therefore, it is possible to make corresponding adjustments according to the specific actual situation, and finally realize the upgrade of the position. At the same time, the time requirements for promotion are more stringent. It usually takes at least 2-4 years to be promoted to the Minister of Inspection. Promotion to the police department requires 4 years of internship experience, and the police requires more than 6 years of work. The strict time requirements. Able to accumulate relevant work experience and skills for police officers, so that they can better adapt to the job position in actual work and handle various tasks handily. A rigorous and orderly training system can strictly control the quality of each level of management personnel, and do a good job of promotion training, which will bring a high-quality talent pool to the Japanese police.

3.3 Scientific Planning for Graded Training

The scientific planning and hierarchical training system can bring the police in different positions the skills to adapt to the position, making the training skills more practical, and helping the police to handle their jobs with ease. The hierarchical system is divided into positions, usually divided into general training and targeted training modes. The general mode is usually the training of basic theoretical knowledge and skills, usually training the basic skills of police officers so that they can adapt to some of the positions. Ideas are carried out as the basis of training. Targeted skills are usually used for important skills training required by the job to form a job-specific training system, so that whether it is through promotion or transfer, as long as the targeted training is carried out, you can master professional skills in a short time and form a job in a short time. , Has good mobility and is closer to the actual needs of police work. For example, a traffic policeman needs to have the knowledge and ability to deal with traffic accidents, be able to accurately determine the responsibilities of both parties to the accident, promptly and properly resolve traffic problems after a safety accident, and alleviate unnecessary traffic congestion. The criminal police need to master criminal investigation skills, conduct crime investigation and processing, clear division of labor, and training has practical significance.

3.4 Diversified Job Training Models

The Japanese job training model is not static. It integrates diversified forms into training and continuously innovates new forms to help police fully absorb skills and better improve their overall quality. Under normal circumstances, Japan adopts the mode of practical guidance and experience seminars for training, focusing on the combination of theory and practical utility. Practical guidance refers to mastering the skills needed by the police through the actual guidance of superiors to subordinates. This kind of guidance is usually one-to-one, which is more conducive to tailor-made for more personal characteristics, and can also be continuously strengthened Deepen the effect of guidance. In addition to actual combat guidance, it can also spread some policies and decrees to enrich the ideological construction of the police, bring a different spiritual culture, and meet the needs of police officers. The experience symposium is usually carried out in the form of a group. Through the screening of police officers in different positions, they will disseminate their relevant experience in daily work, and discuss and exchange together to create new sparks, which is more conducive to innovative work experience. Incorporate different experiences into work, innovate working models, and enhance the police's comprehensive ability to deal with problems. Therefore, using different training models to bring different experiences to police officers, help them better carry out their daily work, and constantly enrich their training skills.

4. An Analysis of the Importance of the Education and Training of the Public Security Police

4.1 Condu Cive to Cultivating and Changing Police Awareness

Innovation in education and training can not only improve skills, but also spread correct values and cultivate the awareness of changing the police. The police can fully protect the people's livelihood, have a corresponding sense of service, can promptly help the people to deal with them when they encounter distress, and always maintain a fair and just attitude of serving the people. Carrying out education and training can enable police officers to continuously adapt to the role of the police, take the lead in solving work problems and consider them in the right direction. It can also cultivate ideological concepts that suit their positions, promote the transformation of police awareness, and better serve the masses. Perform service. Therefore, we should focus on innovation in education and training, and constantly cultivate high-quality police awareness, so that the police can go deep into their lives, better realize the improvement of work efficiency, and earnestly serve the people.

4.2 Conducive to Improving the Comprehensive Skills of Public Security Police

Education and training Through rigorous training to improve the comprehensive skills of the public security police, to ensure that they have practical experience and skills to solve problems before taking up their jobs, so as to better handle incidents. In the training process of education and training, generalized training can be carried out to lay the corresponding foundation for personalized training. This will not only have the corresponding general theoretical knowledge, but also be able to receive and absorb faster in personalized training. The personalized training model is tailor-made according to the characteristics of the job to form characteristic skills, which is more in line with the needs of the job to solve the actual work. Therefore, whether from the analysis of general skills or personalized skills, it can bring a wealth of training programs for public security police. Based on theoretical learning, they continue to practice in the work, summarize and improve their comprehensive skills, and better integrate life.

4.3 Conducive to Improving the Education and Training System of Public Security Police

The public security police training system is not static and needs to be intensively trained according to work needs, characteristics of the times, and personal expertise. The innovation in education and training will undoubtedly improve the education and training system, so that the police can better adapt to the needs of their work. Education and training is an important form of the education and training system. Innovation in education and training can increase the richness of training. Whether it is the shaping of theoretical knowledge or the control of practical skills, it will be continuously strengthened in the training, so that the trained police can Form a comprehensive development. From this point of view, the continuous improvement of training will promote the enrichment of the education system and form an organized, orderly, and planned construction goal. The selection and training of talents are carried out at various levels, so that theory and practice are combined, and knowledge and skills are combined. Matching provides better education and training opportunities for police officers and shows their value.

5. Analysis of the Deficiencies in the Education and Training of Public Security Police

5.1 Ignore the Importance of on-the-Job Training

On-the-job training is the key link for the police to adapt to their work. A good on-the-job training system allows the police to quickly familiarize themselves with things in the area and handle the work in their jurisdiction quickly and efficiently. However, the importance of on-the-job training is ignored in actual training, resulting in low efficiency of police officers. Ignoring on-the-job training will result in the fact that newly recruited police officers do not understand the actual situation in the area and cannot easily deal with the problems of the masses. This results in a large amount of work accumulation and slower handling of work. At the same time, ignoring the on-the-job training system cannot effectively form a docking work. The training content conducted by the police in the early stage may not be job-specific, causing the skills of the police personnel to not match the actual job position, which is not conducive to the police Skills and work experience have been improved for the positions. Therefore, it is necessary to continuously strengthen on-the-job training, according to the characteristics and working conditions of the post, timely tailor-made on-the-job planning for police officers and provide targeted training opportunities for police.

5.2 Lack of Practical Skills Training

Practical skills are widely used in work processing, which is the concept of solving practical problems and has good plasticity. However, when recruiting police officers, they often pay too much attention to academic qualifications and theoretical knowledge, and lack practical skills

training, which prevents police officers from effectively transforming knowledge achievements when handling incidents, resulting in improper work handling. Although theoretical knowledge and academic qualifications are certain considerations, certain theoretical knowledge can better promote the development of practical skills, but this process needs to be connected and corresponding practical skills training is required to teach police officers to handle work. How to apply knowledge and accumulate rich work experience. Therefore, in the process of education and training, it is necessary to carry out knowledge education to form a rich theoretical foundation, but also to carry out practical skills education to form a good problem-solving ability, so as to ensure that the work can be advanced in an orderly manner.

5.3 The System Lacks a Long-Term Guarantee Mechanism

System is the standard of education and training and can form a quantitative indicator for education and training. Only by paying attention to the construction of system can education and training be more perfect. At present, my country's education and training lack a long-term guarantee mechanism, complete education and training standards, training assessment and training feedback systems, resulting in no certain comparison and reference in actual training, uneven training effects, and lack of corresponding assessments. The corresponding training effect cannot be seen intuitively. Simultaneously, the lack of a feedback mechanism cannot analyze the specific problems of the trainees, resulting in the phenomenon that the training only stays on the surface, which is not conducive to the development of the overall training. Therefore, the establishment of a sound and long-term guarantee mechanism can continuously improve the education and training system and form the driving force for sustainable development.

5.4 Insufficient Investment and Construction of Education Funds

Funding investment is an important guarantee for the construction of lesson training. Sufficient funds can provide more practical equipment and more practical opportunities for education and training, so that training can be adequately constructed. However, my country's lack of corresponding education and training funds in the construction of education and training has resulted in the slow development of the education and training system and the inability to carry out training efficiently. At the same time, insufficient funds also make the training infrastructure poor, and the quality of training cannot be well guaranteed. Training is only conducted through simple basic explanations, and there is a lack of basic resources for practical skills training. Therefore, in education and training, it is necessary to continuously strengthen the investment of education funds, strengthen the construction of training quality, and provide higher-quality training projects and training equipment.

6. The Enlightenment of Japanese Police Education System to Police Training

6.1 Change the Concept of Basic Training and Increase Capital Investment

Japan's police education system adopts enrollment and admission to the police, which can strengthen the police's sense of responsibility and better promote the development of training. For our country, it is necessary to increase capital investment and construction, first create a good training environment, form a corresponding training scale, and provide good training opportunities for police officers. At the same time, it is also necessary to change its concept, through propaganda, education, policy incentives and other forms to change the police's professional concept, establish its theory of serving the people, and promote police officers to continuously improve in accordance with their job needs in actual work. Own vocational skills, narrow the gap between yourself and job requirements. Only in this way can we truly achieve this. Starting from our own position, we have a deep understanding of the work requirements of our jurisdiction, closer to the actual needs, and the promotion of professional skills and accumulation of experience.

6.2 Attach Importance to on-the-Job Training to Improve the Quality of Training

On-the-job training can further strengthen the professional skills of police officers and quickly adapt to the needs of the job. In the process of on-the-job training, it is necessary to pay attention to both knowledge training and practical skills training to effectively improve the quality of on-the-job training. On the one hand, set up theoretical knowledge training and popularize relevant knowledge according to the characteristics of job training, so that when encountering actual work, it can expand thinking and come up with solutions. On the other hand, on-the-job training can be carried out in the form of practical operation. Through the simulation of previous case work, the knowledge learned can be applied to the incident and the application of knowledge can be strengthened, so that similar cases can be handled efficiently and help Professional skills training for police officers to form positions. Therefore, attaching importance to on-the-job training can enable the police to adapt to their own position levels, continuously accumulate their own special skills training, and improve their emergency response and handling capabilities for actual work.

6.3 Develop a Long-Term Mechanism to Improve the Assessment and Evaluation System

The long-term evaluation system can produce certain quantitative standards for education and training, and form a unified training for police officers. First of all, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth analysis according to the characteristics of the post, and form the relevant standards of professional ability to correspond, so that the corresponding goals can be obtained when assessing talents, and the appointment and training system of police officers can be implemented through standards. Secondly, the training content should be regularly assessed during the training process to understand the police officers' mastery of the training content, so that the training content can be scientifically and rationally planned and the education system should be continuously improved. Finally, the training should have a good evaluation feedback mechanism. Police officers can form corresponding feedback based on their own learning situation, raise their own related problems in the learning, and strengthen the communication and exchange between the two. Only in this way can we better plan the later training in the actual training and use an orderly education system to improve the quality of police education and training.

6.4 Innovate the Form of Education and Training According to the Characteristics of the Post

Innovative education and training based on job characteristics can effectively attract police officers to participate and improve practical work skills. On the one hand, it is possible to carry out theoretical teaching in the form of experience lectures, invite outstanding talents from various positions to speak and share, promote their own successful experiences, and use them to create value in other positions. In the course of the lecture, some people can also be invited to participate in the game, to strengthen the memory of knowledge and theory, and to better use it. On the other hand, it can be carried out in the form of actual combat simulation, divided into different teams to jointly handle cases, and enhance the actual combat experience while giving play to teamwork, and finally realize the innovation of the form.

7. Conclusion

In summary, on the basis of a full understanding of the Japanese police education system, our country has carried out a characteristic transformation of our education and training. First, increase capital investment to strengthen the setting of practical projects, change basic training concepts, increase training on practical skills, and continuously improve the quality and effectiveness of on-the-job training, so that police officers at all levels have more professional skills. Second, formulate a complete assessment system to assess the content of training in a timely manner and assess the mastery of police officers. Finally, a diversified form of education and training should be formed according to the characteristics of the post, with a focus on systematic training in this field,

to better adapt to professional work, and strengthen the law enforcement strength and skills of the police.

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