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COMMUNITY POLICING

According to the swift process of reformation, the active process of decentralization and integration of the Ukrainian state to the European standards in the field of law-enforcement, a large role is played by law enforcement authorities, in particular the National police, that must provide public safety and public order, but also on occasion to render quality constabulary services. The police is a central executive body, that serves to society by providing of guard of rights and freedoms of man, counteraction to criminality, maintenance of public safety and order [1]. Constabulary activity is oriented to providing of legal rights and freedoms of citizens of country. Work of police and estimation of their activity depend on a level of trust of population to the National police of Ukraine which is the basic criterion [1]. This trust arises up on condition of close and effective activity of police with a population on principles of partnership, that is mentioned in the 11 article of Law of Ukraine "About the National police of Ukraine" [1].

Nowadays the most widespread model of police cooperation with population is "Community Policing". A feature of this model is that it is multilevel and provides the close collaboration of police and population on individual, local levels, and public life on the whole. "Community Policing", essentially, has become new philosophy of policing. Under it a police is formed according to principle of decentralization of its structure, operates on proactive basis in a close collaboration with citizens, jointly determining problems and deciding them. In accordance with this model changes in the work with the personnel of police took place. Researches convince, that at such conception satisfaction by the work of policemen rises, motivation of their labour changes positively, the role of policemen in society broadens, mutual relations get better both between policemen and between policemen and citizens [3]. This model functions in the USA, Great Britain, Germany and Poland. Due to introduction of positive foreign experience in relation to co-operating of police with a population it will be succeeded to attain not only the high level of trust of population to law enforcement authorities but also to show out Ukraine on the level of international countries in the field of law-enforcement [2].

In all foreign countries there is a number of requirements, that candidates on work in a police must satisfy. These requirements can be divided into general for all public

and municipal officials and special, predefined by the specific of activity of police. The general ones, as a rule, envisage the presence of citizenship, possessing civil laws and irreproachable moral qualities. The special ones require a candidate to be of a certain age, to have a necessary educational level and physical data, not to be subjected to criminal punishment earlier and not quit the public and municipal institutions for committing disciplinary offences or amoral behavior, survived verification of capacities for the logical thinking, taking initiative, rapid corresponding reaction and others. In some countries (in France, Belgium, Italy and Portugal) the candidature of pretender must be approved by a minister for internal affairs on a general list or personally.

For the British model of the professional training of leading police staff the maximal characteristic openness is not only for national civil educational establishments but also for external contacts. Police Staff College in Bramshill supports close contacts with the number of English and foreign universities: by Oxford, London, New York universities, the John Jay College of Criminal Juctice in New York, by Academy FBI and others, changing on-line tutorials, teachers and listeners with them.

Study organization at High school of police in Germany is specialized not only on the professional training of leading staff of police for all regions in Germany but also on preparation of employees of police from other countries included to European Union, directed for professional studies, internship or advanced training. Amount of the workers accepted on studies in this police school, strictly satisfies the amount of exempt (vacant) leading positions in the German police system. Teaching quality is constantly estimated by both a teaching staff and by guidance of school and listeners.

In Finland at disposal of police are: the Central institute of police, School of police and School of official dog-breeder, that submit to Department of police of Ministry of internal affairs. The workers of middle and senior chief composition of police pass preparation in the Central institute of police. An increase on service to the grade of middle chief composition is possible also for separate, employees of junior chief membership, which established themselves well, on condition of successful passing the examination after completion the 1,5-years-old course of preparation in the Central institute of police.

Strong general theoretic preparation and centralized co-ordination of activity of department educational establishments are applied in the French model of police vocational training, that is in a great deal explained by the centralized structure of construction of internal affairs authorities in these countries [4].

In conclusion, the usage of foreign experience of professional preparation of police officers will assist development of the modern national professionally-educational system, increase of competence level and responsibility of workers of law enforcement authorities, providing of internal safety of Ukraine.

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FEATURES OF THE USE OF MODERN MEANS OF COMBATING CRIME IN UKRAINE

Nowadays, the world is amazed by the latest technological discoveries. It changes and improves the way of life. Modern technology have penetrated into all spheres of human activity. The National Police of Ukraine use many modern device means in combination with methods to solve and prevent crimes.

Crimes can occur at any time and can take place anywhere and in varied forms. Police forces categorize crimes according to crime type and whether the crime is major or not and whether it is a volume crime or not. While murder, armed robbery and rape are evaluated as major crimes, crimes such burglary and shoplifting are categorized as volume crimes. These crimes can be committed individually or in serial fashion. If the crime is committed in serial fashion finding the offender is easier than the individual case alone due to the possible availability of having a common description of an offender who has committed different crimes in different places.

Crime prevention requires finding appropriate methods of preventive effect on the offense. Depending on the objects of crimes, the methods of preventive influence can be divided into three groups: the methods of social, legal, mental nature.

Methods of mental nature. Among the criminogenic objects a significant place is occupied by personality traits, so there is a need to eliminate the phenomena of socio-psychological maladaptation. Complications of socialization, adaptation also occur due to the properties of a person who contributes to destructive behavior. Sometimes there are currents of abnormal, marginal behavior, which is followed by certain groups of