

ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ МІЛІЦІЇ

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DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER REFORM OF BODIES OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS IN CONTEXT OF THE EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Based on comparative analysis highlighted the strategic directions of further police reform in Ukraine in the context of a democratic constitutional state. Identified opportunities for borrowing and use the experience of Germany in accordance with national circumstances of countries.

Keywords: law enforcement authorities; organs of internal affairs; reformation; eurointegration; explain preventive activity; connections with a population; preparation of personnel; educate work.

На основі порівняльного аналізу виокремлено стратегічні напрями подальшого реформування вітчизняних органів внутрішніх справ в умовах демократичної правової держави. Визначено можливості запозичення Україною досвіду Німеччини з урахуванням національних особливостей країн.

Ключові слова: правоохоронні органи; органи внутрішніх справ; реформування; євроінтеграція; роз'яснювально-превентивна діяльність; зв'язки з населенням; підготовка персоналу; виховна робота.

На основе сравнительного анализа выделены стратегические направления дальнейшего реформирования отечественных органов внутренних дел в условиях демократического правового государства. Определены возможности заимствования Украиной опыта Германии с учетом национальных особенностей стран.

Ключевые слова: правоохранительные органы; органы внутренних дел; реформирование; евроинтеграция; разъяснительно-превентивная деятельность; связи с населением; подготовка персонала; воспитательная работа.

There is significant social transformation in Ukraine, associated with building democratic law-based state. They are accompanied by the change in value orientations, worldview, principles of authorities and civil society, dying off mentally obsolete institutional and regulatory models of behavior as individuals, and collective subjects. Philosophy of socio-oriented activity is based on postulate concerning the necessity of establishing close cooperation with the institutions of civil society and bodies of internal affairs. Their integration to system of social relationships at the national and local levels.

The complexity and significance of this issue creates the necessity for researching and summarizing works of domestic and foreign scientists and lawyers, philosophers, historians, sociologists, psychologists. The inventions are fundamental concerning the problems of law enforcement of domestic and foreign lawyers. A significant contribution to the development of these problems have made known German scientists.

The directions for further reform of system of internal affairs are considered to be the follows: 1) of explanatory preventive activities 2) strengthening the ties with population 3) improvement of personnel training and educational work.

The existence of criminogenic factors creates the necessity for application of preventive measures. There are three levels of prevention, namely: primary, that is to change psychical and social conditions in order to prevent crime, overcoming social deficit and positive awareness, recycling, that is to identify potential criminals and practical application to them legal refraining remedies from committing criminal punishable acts, tertiary, which is defined as the process on criminals to serve their sentences and further re-socialization stage.

Criminal prevention (in the German police right is used the definition «Preventative fighting crime» in recent years) concerns preventing crimes in the context of criminal justice by VISA punishment for committed unlawful acts. There are two evidently negative and positive criminal prevention. Negative prevention aims to influence effect is in the targeted at potential offenders with the purpose of their restrain from unlawful acts. Positive criminal prevention provides for increasing the level of awareness through updated justice during considering criminal cases, why objectively

public proceedings and the publication of sentences, as well as opportunities to cover legal proceedings on pages of mass. Criminal prevention is executed in case of the interagency cooperation of criminal police and the bodies of justice through the police.

Western researchers emphasize that traditionally preventive activity of police was paid insufficient attention. According to their opinion, earlier the structure of personnel's police working hours seemed as follows: 38,5 % of working time – reactive activity (response to the committed offences, preparation of documents, etc); 29,4 % – a preparatory activities (planning, training, etc); 21,2 % – vacation, weekend days and treatment; 10,9 % – explanatory preventive activity. Relatively small volume of time for explanatory preventive activity was substantiated by underestimation of importance of this direction, the existence of the police directly and exercising the function that restrains crime.

Strategic directions of preventive police work has been recognized as prevention youth and violent crime, cyber-crime, drug-related crime, crime in the sphere of property, the total protection (learning police security technologies) of certain categories (infants, women, elderly people, victims of crimes, incompetent persons, representatives of separate professional groups), self-help of inspiration and realization of local shares in self-defense, etc. In general direction of prevention victimological offences is considered to be one of the priorities, as it does not require any significant material costs and aimed at ensuring self-defense people (covers acquaint population with the methods of personal protection, protection of families, housing and property from criminal attacks, as well as provides for the implementation of programs of victims and witness of criminal cases, creation of associations victims of crimes, etc.)

The explanatory-preventive activity of Police Department is inseparably linked with its image. Purposeful work to improve police image continues in the early 90s of the XX century in Ukraine. The main goal is recognized the deeping of public trust, the renewal of service prestige and increase of work efficiency. As scientists mention that only 20% of citizens draw an idea of the police from their own experience, and perception of this state institute in 80% of the population is formed exclusively through the mass media.

Working as a officer police – only form of activity in this field. Therefore it is quite important, how professionally police information policy will be implemented in general and organizational units in particular. Press officer is authorized to maintain contacts with mass media and inform the public on progress formation and exceptional achievements of workers, organized and innovative approaches, as well as to focus attention of the public to problems of public security and liquidation eradication social pathologies.

General acceptance of police as a body of executive power by the population largely depends on the effectiveness of district inspector's institute. District inspector («first contact officer») – is a person endowed with wide authority, wich is always in contact with the population, carries out preventive work in the service and in time professionally reacts to the committing offences.

Priority directions of police activity on the local level has been recognized by prevention and reducing threats to public order, increasing a sense of security in a local residents and overcoming fear to become a victim of crime, improving the contact with the population improving the quality of life forming a new image of police employee, which serves the society, understands their needs and expectations, properly responds to human problems. This understanding of the police goals means a desire to resive police clichéd view on its role as a single institution, responsible for public security and crime prevention on this level. Enforcement of law at the local level has much wider dimension, rather than coercion to observance of legal regulations and traditional functioning of police.

Having studied law enforcement experience in Germany and other European countries, we consider the necessity to establish the key elements of socially orientated Anglo – Saxon model, which provides the decentralization of police and recognizes the uniqueness of partnership (prevalent) model of police and society relations implementation of the concept «Community Policing» provides the granting of territorial bodies of internal affairs wide opportunities for independent actions considering the peculiarities of crime situation and expectations.

In the context of public tasks privatization in European countries became apparent trend of police tasks individual privatization, that is their transfer to other business law enforcement

activities, including nongovernmental institutions (private detective agencies, protective firms, security services). Police German Experience shows that promotion of partnership between the police and the public in the local (regional) level contributes to the «Partnership for Peace» strategy («Gemeinwesenbezogene Polizeiarbeit») as a kind of consensus between the state and municipal policy, manifestation «democracy in Action» and «self-government». It is based on the postulate of the necessity to establish public interaction with the aim of establishing control over crime and strengthening a sense of security, as well as correspond to doctrines «zero tolerance». Strategy provides a new model of police management, its reorientation to the prevailing of service functions and increasing the culture of police work.

An important element of police work approximated to the population is a new understanding of the police tasks, that in the first place provides orientation to the consumer (society, local communities, citizens), establishing contacts between the police and public centers (family, school, and so on), decentralization police organization, adjustment of powers, cooperation of local authorities and police. While implementing the strategy «Community Policing», police personnel must focus on successful examples of destructive factors and the elimination, that spread a sense of fear (street prostitution, aggressive begging, clogging public places, riotous behavior, graffiti). The realization of the «Closer to the public» and the total commitment to solving local problems needs from police personnel communication skills, high level of culture and professional training, which leads to overview the approaches to professional training.

One of the most effective «security models» is also based on a voluntary basis formation, which are «voluntary police service» (Baden Württemberg, Hesse), «Security Guard» (Munich, Saxony), which must support police authorities in the field of «communal criminal prevention» and the prevention of crime, their activity requires implementation of individual tasks in the field of protection from danger at the level of territorial communities. Voluntary public police service operates on the basis of «license», which is the objective result of the state legitimization as the monopoly in the application.

One of the important directions of strengthening relations between the local population and internal affairs is taking into the public opinion, which allows to identify problems antagonistic manifestations in the relations between police and the population, timely to use measures to improve relations with citizens and also to generalize the idea of people about those or other activities or police quality. Public opinion value is also in the fact that it offers the ways of improving the activity of bodies of internal affairs.

Human feelings, a sense of threat, the inability to protect themselves and their family, largely determine public attitude to the police. Attitude to the police is a generalized indicator of its activity, which clearly indicates police status in society. Readiness of citizens for cooperation with law enforcement agencies.

Effectiveness of police depends on the quality of personnel providing. The decisive criteria for personnel characteristics is the level of education. Educational and cultural level of workers is considered as founding factor of improving police work.

Today, the majority of workers in bodies of internal affairs have insignificant practice experience urgent solution requires specialist's adaption in relevant spheres and their mastering professional skills. Concerning to this occasion Gorodetska said correctly: The existing institute of mentors can accelerate the process of extending employee professional qualification. However, nowadays due to the absence of sufficient experienced employees, this institute on «earth» almost does not work.

Its indisputable that professional development is exercised mostly in practice by law enforcement officers, where they improve skills and abilities that were obtained during the training. Therefore, special attention should be paid by heads of all levels with their subordinates classes in the framework of training, because such classes promote professional growth.

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