

Костенко М.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Богуцький В.

CONCEPTS AND FEATURES OF POLICE INTERACTION WITH THE COMMUNITY IN THE FIELD OF CRIME PREVENTION

One of the most important problems, which is in the way of stability and economic and social growth of Ukraine, is the distrust of citizens to state bodies, which stimulates the development of crime, determines the outflow of personnel abroad and other urgent problems of Ukrainian society. Reforms in the law enforcement sphere of Ukraine are designed to increase the level of trust of citizens to state bodies in general and to the National Police in particular, as well as to translate the trust of the population into a practical plane, that is, to form an interaction on its basis [1].

The course on the European integration of Ukraine determines the introduction of advanced Western European law enforcement trends on the domestic soil, one of which is the model of partner police activities (the so-called "Community Policing" model), according to which the police in the society acts as a coordinator in solving, preventing and overcoming crime problems [3].

In part 1 of Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police," the provision is fixed that police activities are carried out in close cooperation and interaction with the population, territorial communities and public associations on the basis of partnership and is aimed at meeting their needs [2].

According to the Academic Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language, the interaction in the broad sense of this word understands the mutual relationship between the subjects in action, as well as the agreed action between anyone.

In the scientific literature, the prevention of crime means the social policy of the state, aimed at overcoming criminogenically dangerous contradictions in public relations with the aim of their positive solution and gradual displacement, as well as a special prevailing practice of countering the formation and implementation at various stages of criminal manifestations [4].

Based on these definitions, the interaction of the police with the community in the field of crime prevention should be understood as mutual connection, agreed police and community activities, which allows them to

work together in new ways to overcome the problems associated with crime in order to improve the quality of life of citizens [5].

Modern features of police interaction with the community in the field of crime prevention include:

1. Police work effectively not by creating fear among the population of the police officer, but only when the citizens themselves become partners of the police, and the police act as neighbors, the same members of the community, not punishers, who use the community as a tool for the implementation of police powers;

2. Police in society should act as a coordinator in solving, preventing and overcoming the problem of crime;

3. Interaction should be organized on the basis of three fundamental principles: taking into account public opinion, active cooperation in solving tasks and its proper stimulation [6].

4. Those who believe that police and community interactions are practiced in their neighborhood are more likely to give favorable assessments of the police. Police and community interaction helps create and strengthen the community.

This approach also connects the police and the community. A partnership that evolves over time can eventually help police find the causes of crime in the area. By engaging the community, the police get more resources to counter crimes.

After meeting members of the community, officers are more likely to receive valuable information about criminals and their activities. In addition, they can more often receive information about the needs of community members and their expectations [7].

A number of critics say that in the case of community policing, it is quite difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of the approach. The main disadvantage of community policing researchers call the fact that it involves the mandatory involvement of the community. "Police and potential partners do not always have the same or even compatible values."

Effective police and community interaction requires long-term commitments of all participants. Some researchers also argue that the police do not really want to make any changes to their behavior, and use community policing to gain legitimacy [8].

There is also the belief that community policing does not reduce tension between police and society, but "at best the approach will make police actions more acceptable to the community, even if the necessary procedures are violated."

The challenge for this approach is also the selection of people who will manage the implementation of community policing - they must take

care of the welfare of the community, not their own professional ambitions [9].

Список використаних джерел:

1. Maguire. K., Rr Pastore, A. L. Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics. 1995.
2. Law of Ukraine "On National Police", 04.07.2015.
3. Goldstein. W. Toward community-oriented policing: Potential, basic requirements and threshold questions, 1987.
4. Esbensen F. Foot patrols: Of what value? *American Journal of Police*, 1987.
5. R. Weitzer and S. A. Tuch. Race and Policing in America: Conflict and Reform, 2006.
6. Sarah Lawrence, Bobby McCarthy. What Works in Community Policing? 2013.
7. John M. MacDonald. The Effectivness of community policing in reducing urban violence, 2002.
8. Bureau of Justice Assistance. Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action. US Department of Justice, 1994.
9. David Thacher. Conflicting Values in Community Policing, 2001.

Кравець В.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Горбач О.

BUNDESAMT FÜR VERFASSUNGSSCHUTZ: STRUKTUR UND ORGANISATION

Das Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz ist einer der drei Nachrichtendienste des Bundes [1]. Das Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz ist seit seiner Gründung in Köln ansässig. Zudem gibt es einen zweiten Standort in der Bundeshauptstadt Berlin. Von beiden Standorten aus erfolgt die Aufgabenwahrnehmung im gesamten Bundesgebiet [2].

Die Amtsleitung

Die Leitung des Bundesamtes für Verfassungsschutz obliegt dem amtierenden Präsidenten, Thomas Haldenwang. Dieser wird bei der Aufgabenwahrnehmung durch die zwei Vizepräsidenten unterstützt: Michael Niemeier ist zuständig für fachunterstützende und zentrale Aufgaben und Sinan Selen verantwortet den operativen Aufgabenbereich [3].

Die Organisation