

*ДО 100-РІЧЧЯ НАВС: ПРАДИЦІЇ ПІА СУЧАСНІ НАПРЯМИ РОЗВИТКУ  
НАУКОВИХ ШКІЛ НАВС У РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ПРІНЦИПІВ ПУБЛІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ  
ПІА ПОРЯДКУ*

of the legal order (enforceability of law and legality; the system of legal relations and relations between the subjects of the legal order, which is expressed in the agreement of subjective rights and legal obligations, their realization; state of regulation and ordering of legal processes, relations, relations).

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**Паранюк Юлія Сергіївна,**  
курсант 1-го курсу ННІ №1 НАВС  
**Консультант з мови:** Цимбалюк Т.П.  
викладач кафедри іноземних мов  
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

***COOPERATION BETWEEN CIVIL SOCIETY AND POLICE***

The importance of public cooperation to the successful policing of crime and disorder problems has been re-emphasized in the last two decades nationally and internationally by the theory and practice of community policing. While definitions of community policing have been the subject of much debate among scholars, most agree that contemporary community policing is about police working in partnership with the community, and adopting a problemsolving approach to crime. Its importance that it puts more police officers in direct contact with the public and more importantly encourages, communication and cooperation between police and public [2].

Policing requires the ongoing support and voluntary cooperation of the public, to be effective. In a democratic society, police authority rests on public consent. Policing by consent encourages public trust in police, which thereby facilitates an on-going interchange of information between the public and the police and voluntary compliance with the law. Understanding how to motivate public cooperation with the police is the most important future research topic in policing [1].

Many studies concerned with public cooperation with the police have focused primarily on the extent to which such cooperation is an outcome of trust and legitimacy judgments. Often concerned with issues of procedural justice, such research has tended to see cooperation as a more or less 'natural' outcome of positive police-public relationships. Yet, individuals may have many reasons for seeking to contact and cooperate with police (or not), some of which may have little to do with the extent to which they trust and grant legitimacy to officers and

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institution. There are the calls that citizens imagine they might make to the police to report crimes or anti-social behavior, and the situations in which they could assist the police through the provision of information [3].

These are types of cooperation that might not involve matters of personal concern to those involved, but are nonetheless indicative of the application of social control, and we therefore assess alongside issues of trust the extent to which people's perceptions of and concerns about their social environment might encourage or inhibit such cooperation. Specifically, people were more willing to provide information, report criminal or suspicious activity and were more likely to identify criminals. Importantly, people were also more willing to engage in community activities to address local concerns.

Transparency is essential to positive police-community relationships. When a critical incident occurs, agencies should try to release as much information about it as possible, as soon as possible, so the community will not feel that information is being purposefully withheld from them. At the same time, it is also important to stress that the first information to emerge following a critical incident is preliminary and may change as more information becomes available. Police leaders should let the news media and the public know that early information may not be correct, and should correct any misinformation quickly [2].

It is important for the police to be visible in their communities and know their residents. Many people do not interact with the police outside of enforcement contexts. This can result in people developing negative associations with the police – for example, if the only contact they have ever had with police consisted of receiving a traffic citation or calling the police to report being the victim of a crime. Finding opportunities to interact with community members in a non-enforcement context helps to reduce bias on the part of community members and police officers. Getting to know community residents helps both groups to break down personal barriers and overcome stereotypes, and allows officers to learn which residents of a neighborhood are law-abiding and which ones are not. Police executives often report that law-abiding residents of high-crime neighborhoods resent it when police seem suspicious of everyone in the neighborhood, and, for example, make pedestrian stops of young men who are on their way to work or to school [1].

Personal interactions between police officers and community members build mutual trust, which is essential to addressing neighborhood problems and reducing crime. Police officials should see themselves as a part of the community they serve, and local government officials, police leaders, and community members should encourage the active involvement of officers as participants to help maintain the peace.

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**Паламарчук Дар'я Володимирівна**  
студент 2-го курсу ННІ №3 НАВС  
**Консультант з мови:** Козубенко І.В  
викладач кафедри іноземних мов  
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

***UKRAINIAN AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF COMBATING SLAVERY***

Before talking about the combating slavery, you need to give a definition of this concept. In the modern sense, the term "slavery" is sometimes used to refer to the related categories of forced coercion of people to perform certain work. In this sense, law enforcement bodies have developed certain criteria for defining contemporary slavery: 1) human activity is controlled by others through violence or threats; 2) the person is in a certain place and engages in certain activities not of his own volition, as well as deprived of the opportunity to change the situation at his own will; 3) the person either does not get paid at all or receives a minimum wage that does not cover his or her vital needs [3]. It should also be noted that today the word "slavery" is covered by a number of human rights violations. Thus, the concept of "slavery" covers trafficking in children, child prostitution, child pornography, exploitation of child labor, infliction of sexual abuse on girls, use of children in armed conflicts, trafficking in human beings and human organs, exploitation of prostitution, etc. [2]. According to experts, annually 1-2 million people in the world become a "living commodity". At the end of the twentieth century, Ukraine also faced its manifestations. The difficult economic situation in Ukraine, high unemployment, imperfect legislation and legal ignorance of citizens are the basic conditions contributing to this phenomenon.

At the present stage, the combating this crime is happening at all levels, from central (state) to global at the level of international organizations. There are such organizations that combating slavery in foreign countries: the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the International Organization for Migration. A number of non-governmental organizations, such as La Strada, Association for Community Development (Bangladesh), Bonded Liberation Front (India), Anti-Slavery International (USA), the Fund, are also involved in the fight against modern-day slavery. The Foundation against Trafficking, the Angara Crisis Center in Irkutsk, the Women for Women Center in Ukraine, the World Alliance Against Trafficking in Women (Thailand) and others