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THE FEATURES OF THE US POLICING

Every country in the world has its own law enforcement system but it is presented differently and sometimes has very interesting local features.

Policing in the United States is conducted by around 18,000 federal, state, local and city departments, all with their own rules. Every state has its own nomenclature for agencies, and their powers, responsibilities and funding vary from state to state. The US police have the following units: state police, state bureau of investigation, campus police, park police, Coast Guard, special police, military police and etc. The main police functions are: order maintenance (this is the broad mandate to keep the peace or otherwise prevent behaviors which might disturb others. This can deal with things ranging from a barking dog to a fist-fight), law enforcement function (those powers are typically used only in cases where the law has been violated and a suspect must be identified and apprehended. Most obvious instances include robbery, murder, or burglary. This is the popular notion of the main police function, but the frequency of such activity is dependent on geography and season), and service (services may include rendering first aid, providing tourist information, guiding the disoriented, or acting as. Because police agencies are traditionally available year-round, 24 hours a day, citizens call upon police departments not only in times of trouble but also when just inconvenienced).

An interesting feature is the so-called community policing or community oriented policing (COP). It is because the most effective way to achieve public safety in local communities results from police and community members working collaboratively to create public safety. "Community policing" is defined as a police strategy that utilizes local partnerships and greater decision-making authority among street-level officers in an effort to solve community problems. This tactic arose during the 1980s and, by 1997, 85 percent of police departments had implemented some form of community policing. Community policing reduces crime and fears of crime as well as perceptions of policing discrimination. At the same time, it increases public satisfaction of police and increases positive attitudes toward officers. Community policing requires departments to go beyond specialized units and leadership periodically attending community events. Community policing's main goal is to assist the public in establishing and maintaining a safe, orderly social environment. While apprehending criminals is one important goal of community policing, it is not necessarily the most important goal. Community policing is concerned with solving the crimes that the community is concerned about by working with and gaining support from the community. The most effective solutions include dialogue between police, government resources, citizens, and local business to address the problems affecting the community. Police

communicate with the community in variety of ways, including polls or surveys, town meetings, call-in programs, and meetings with interest groups. They use these connections to understand what the community wants out of its police officers and what the community is willing to do to solve its crime problem.

The structure of the community policing organization differs in that police assets are refocused with the goals of specific, written rules to give more creative problem-solving techniques to the police officer to provide alternatives to traditional law enforcement. Common methods of community-policing include:

Encouraging the community to help prevent crime by providing advice, giving talks at schools, encouraging neighborhood watch groups, and a variety of other techniques.

Increased use of foot or bicycle patrols.

Increased officer accountability to the communities they are supposed to serve.

Creating teams of officers to carry out community policing in designated neighborhoods.

Clear communication between the police and the communities about their objectives and strategies.

Thus, community service may include providing information and/or assistance to people in need, as well as offering youth education and coordinating community outreach efforts. In many communities, police officers network to establish partnerships between residents and the law enforcement agency. Community-oriented policing seeks to address the causes of crime and to reduce fear of social disorder through problem-solving strategies and police-community partnerships. Typically, it involves a greater use of foot and bicycle patrols and frequent meetings with community groups. This is very important for the state to keep in touch with people and have their trust.

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