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INTERNATIONAL APPROACHES TO CRIME CONTROL

Public order and citizen safety are critical functions of law enforcement, particularly during periods of crisis or conflict. Both in peacetime and under martial law, ensuring public safety requires coordination between law enforcement agencies, government institutions, and the local population. Countries across the globe utilize a variety of methods for crime control, reflecting different legal systems, social environments, and historical contexts. Here are a few examples of how various nations handle the issue of crime.

Singapore is renowned for its stringent approach to crime control. The country operates under a system of «zero tolerance» for most criminal offenses, including vandalism, drug possession, and littering. Singapore's legal framework imposes harsh penalties for a wide array of crimes, contributing to its low crime rates. The implementation of strict surveillance systems, including extensive CCTV networks, has proven effective in deterring crime. Singapore's law enforcement also employs corporal punishment and capital punishment for serious crimes, maintaining one of the safest public environments globally [3].

In Germany, a collaborative, community-oriented policing model is employed. Germany's crime control strategy emphasizes trust-building between law enforcement and the public, ensuring that community members feel confident in reporting crimes and cooperating with investigations. Germany also focuses on rehabilitative justice, integrating social programs for offenders to help reduce recidivism. Germany's legal system allows for the usage of advanced forensic technology, including DNA analysis, to aid in criminal investigations, particularly in dealing with organized crime, human trafficking, and terrorism [3].

Japan is another country known for its low crime rates, thanks to both cultural and legal structures. The presence of «kōban» (local police boxes) throughout neighborhoods allows police officers to maintain a constant and friendly presence in the community, fostering close relationships with the public. This approach, combined with a strong emphasis on respect for authority and social harmony, helps to create a climate where crimes are less likely to occur. Japan also uses a combination of traditional investigation techniques and modern forensic science to investigate criminal activities [3].

In the United States, crime control varies between federal, state, and local authorities, with distinct agencies handling different aspects of law

enforcement. U.S. law enforcement relies heavily on technological advances in forensics, such as fingerprinting, DNA analysis, and digital forensics. The U.S. also utilizes extensive policing of high-crime areas, although this approach has been subject to controversy regarding racial profiling and excessive force. To combat organized crime, terrorism, and cybercrime, U.S. agencies like the FBI collaborate with international law enforcement organizations, leveraging intelligence networks to disrupt criminal enterprises [3].

Under martial law, law enforcement agencies often take on expanded responsibilities, operating in a dual role that combines their traditional law enforcement duties with military tasks. Martial law can significantly affect the scope and focus of police work, especially in conflict zones.

In Israel, the police play a critical role in national security, particularly during periods of conflict. The Israeli police are often integrated with the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), especially in managing civilian protection during wartime. Police units are responsible for evacuating civilians, maintaining public order during emergencies, and assisting military operations. This close cooperation between the military and the police ensures a rapid and coordinated response to both internal and external threats, such as terrorist attacks or missile strikes [3].

In Ukraine, the police have similarly adapted to the realities of wartime, following the Russian invasion in 2022. During martial law, Ukrainian law enforcement works alongside the military to secure key infrastructure, manage evacuation corridors, and enforce curfews. Police forces also support the territorial defense units and perform duties such as checkpoint management, monitoring areas liberated from enemy occupation, and countering sabotage groups. In addition to their combat-related roles, police officers ensure civilian safety, addressing instances of looting and maintaining law and order in conflict-affected regions [2].

In South Korea, where tensions with North Korea pose a constant security threat, police readiness for wartime scenarios is a key priority. South Korean police are involved in emergency preparedness drills and coordination with military forces to ensure the security of critical infrastructure and civilian populations in the event of an attack [3].

In the United Kingdom, public order is often maintained through a visible police presence on the streets, especially in areas with high crime rates or during public events. British law enforcement agencies focus on a balanced approach that protects civil liberties while ensuring public safety. During times of social unrest, such as protests or strikes, the police engage in crowd control, ensuring that demonstrations remain peaceful while preventing disorder. Riot control units are also trained to de-escalate potentially violent situations, using non-lethal tactics to restore order without resorting to excessive force. In the United Kingdom, the National Crime Agency (NCA) uses forensic science to solve a wide range of

criminal cases, from homicides to cybercrimes. British forensic units specialize in the analysis of physical evidence such as fingerprints, hair fibers, and ballistics, as well as in digital forensics. The UK is also a leader in the use of facial recognition technology, which has been successfully used to identify suspects in large public events, although it has sparked debates over privacy concerns [4].

In France, the Gendarmerie, a military police force, plays a central role in maintaining public order, particularly during protests or emergencies. French police are well-trained in riot control and managing large public gatherings, a necessity in a country known for frequent strikes and demonstrations. The French police also focus on counterterrorism, protecting key public sites such as airports, stadiums, and tourist landmarks [3].

In Ukraine, public order and citizen safety are maintained through a joint effort between law enforcement agencies, the armed forces, and civil defense units. During the ongoing war, public safety measures have included the imposition of curfews, monitoring of checkpoints, and enforcement of emergency evacuation protocols. Law enforcement also works with civilian volunteers to patrol neighborhoods, providing an additional layer of security, especially in areas near the front lines. This comprehensive approach helps to safeguard civilians while enabling effective responses to security threats [1].

Forensic and criminal investigation agencies play a pivotal role in modern law enforcement by providing the scientific backbone necessary for solving crimes. The use of advanced forensic techniques has revolutionized criminal investigations, enabling law enforcement to link suspects to crimes with a high degree of accuracy. In the United States, forensic science is a critical component of the criminal justice system. The FBI's forensic laboratory is one of the most advanced in the world, offering services in DNA analysis, latent fingerprint identification, firearms analysis, and digital forensics. U.S. law enforcement also heavily relies on the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), a national database that stores DNA profiles from convicted offenders and crime scenes, allowing investigators to identify suspects across state lines [3].

In Germany, forensic and criminal investigation agencies collaborate closely with legal and medical professionals to conduct comprehensive investigations. Forensic investigators in Germany are skilled in collecting and analyzing biological evidence, such as DNA and blood samples, as well as digital evidence from electronic devices. German investigators also work extensively with international law enforcement organizations, such as Europol and Interpol, to tackle transnational crime.

The Law of Ukraine "On the Use of English" marks a significant shift in the nation's approach to language policy, emphasizing the importance of English as a tool for global communication. This law outlines steps to increase the use of English in various sectors of Ukrainian society,

particularly in education, business, and government. The law mandates that English proficiency be improved at all levels of education, starting with primary schools, where students are now required to study English as a second language. At the university level, more courses are being offered in English to prepare students for careers in international markets. The law also encourages businesses to adopt English as the language of communication with foreign partners, thereby fostering greater integration with global markets .

Список використаних джерел

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LE DISPOSITIF DE LA SÉCURITÉ INTÉRIEURE EN FRANCE

La demande de sécurité exprimée tant par les Français que par les entités sociales au bénéfice desquelles les structures de police travaillent ne cesse d'augmenter sous la pression d'une insécurité en progression constante. C'est à l'amélioration de la connaissance des services qui concourent à la mission de sécurité qu'il convient de parvenir, afin qu'un débat utile sur la sécurité puisse se tenir [2].

Encore présente dans quelques pays qui, comme la Belgique, l'ont parfois démilitarisée, *la gendarmerie nationale* est une structure militaire qui doit être considérée, de plus en plus, comme une originalité française. Elle est toujours intégrée au ministère de la Défense mais se trouve depuis le mois de mai 2002 mise à disposition et placée sous l'autorité directe du ministre de l'Intérieur, de la Sécurité intérieure et des Libertés locales. Elle est dirigée traditionnellement par un directeur général issu d'un grand corps civil de l'État. Elle compte environ 98 000 militaires qui composent l'essentiel de ses effectifs. Sa mission principale est une mission de police générale. À l'intérieur de la mission de police générale, la gendarmerie nationale fait de la police judiciaire en constatant les infractions commises sur son ressort territorial (qui peut être aussi celui de la police nationale