

to enforce local by-laws or ordinances relating to such matters as parking, dog ownership, retailing, littering or water usage. These local government officers are not considered to be police forces as they generally only have the power to issue fines and do not have the same powers as state police. They may rely upon appointment as special constable or legislated powers for their authority. In recent years, the states and territories have returned the responsibility of recovering court ordered fines to their sheriffs. In practice, the police often carry out the functions of sheriffs and bailiffs in rural and more sparsely populated areas of Australia.

Thus we see that Australia has different procedure in organization of work of law enforcers. Each district manages public control individually according to their needs and problems. The idea of using different services for each state seems to be effective, if there is a necessity in keeping order additionally. Something similar can be organized in regions of our country which are receiving a special treatment.

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POLICE PATROL FOR CRIME PREVENTION

Traditionally patrol is considered the backbone of policing because the largest percentage of police personnel is assigned to patrol. In the United States, 68 % of police officers are assigned to patrol operations. The officer on the street has the greatest potential to affect citizens' safety, detect criminal actions and influence the community's perception of law enforcement. Crime prevention is the ultimate goal in policing. There are various crime prevention techniques some of which are presented below.

Random patrolling is conducted unexpectedly in certain areas to provide sudden but visible surveillance at unpredictable time. It is a deterrent to criminals as the appearance of police is completely random; its main law enforcement weapon is the element of surprise.

Targeted patrolling is focused on a specific area where crime has been at an extremely high level or where criminal activity is expected to occur. These patrols may be based on informants' tips or inside information. Helicopter patrols are good examples of strategic patrols. They are called on for a specific incident, such as the hunt for a fugitive or a search for a lost child.

Saturation patrolling involves increasing the number of units covering a particular area, sometimes to address a particular type of offence such as theft or mugging.

Aggressive patrolling consists in more frequent intervention of patrol officers in some suspicious circumstances. They do this, for example, by increased traffic checks or stopping and interviewing people on the street.

Community patrolling covers a specific residential area. It is based on the Peel's principles that the people are the police and the police are the people with an emphasis on crime prevention. Police officers should know the residents and speak to them to know their concerns and solve specific local problems, visit schools and speak to young people about crime and the law. Community partnerships increase the flow of useful information coming to the police from the public and provide the patrol officer with access to valuable information that assists in solving and preventing crime.

Patrolling remains the mainstay of policing. Various patrol techniques are used as a deterrent in preventing crime because the mere presence of police will make would-be criminals think twice about attempting a robbery or something worse.

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GEORGIA PATROL POLICE ACTIVITY

Nowadays a lot of modern countries have patrol police. Ukraine is not an exception. Police reform was conducted in our country not so long ago, but for this rather short time of work, the police showed far better performance than their predecessors, the militia. The Patrol Police carry out round-the-clock patrols of the streets, as well as the first to respond the emergency calls. The purpose is to ensure public order and safety, protect citizens' rights and road safety.

Georgia police started their operations in 2004, and there were 1,600 police officers in the patrolling police. They were given Volkswagen as make of patrol cars. Also, each policeman has a Jericho-941SFL pistol. The work of a policeman is prestigious and highly paid. So for 2005, the minimum wage of a policeman was almost \$ 250 per month.

Thus, in December 2010 within the framework of the "Police Patrol Vehicles Project" program, the patrol police of Georgia received 99 free-rider patrol cars for free. As part of the National Crime Database Project,