

ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙНО-ПРАВОВІ, СОЦІАЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНІ ТА НОРМАТИВНО-ПРАВОВІ ОСНОВИ РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ СИСТЕМИ ПІДГОТОВКИ ПОЛІЦІЇ

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PROBLEM ORIENTED POLICING IN KHARKIV REGION: FIRST STEPS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Problem-oriented policing aims to target specific issues of the local community. This approach emerged as an element of community policing in the early 1980s (in terms of identifying problems of the local community). It is based on acknowledging the inefficiencies of the standardised model of policing in the face of multiple local needs in different local communities (Tilley, 2010). Research findings indicate (Weisburd, Telep, Hinkle and Eck, 2010) that this approach is only moderately successful on its own, and has to engage with establishing partnership relationships with the community.

The core of the «Community Policing» model is partnership between the police and the community. Such partnership can be defined as ‘mutual feedback’ through: 1) involvement of the community in law enforcement, at least in setting priorities; and 2) the police addressing specific local problems (Shilston, 2008). In context of policing in Khrakiv region, we use this approach as part of a complex of research and organizational activities aimed at the developing the Community Policing strategy in the Kharkiv region (Kopina, Miroshnyk and Serdiuk, 2018).

Since the beginning of the 2000s, The Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs has been engaged in conducting a number of surveys of public opinion concerning community safety and policing issues (Svezhentseva, Sobolev, Rushchenko et al., 2002; Bandurka, Svezhentseva., Sobolev et al., 2003). For example, the annual monitoring sociological survey «Public safety and trust to law enforcement agencies» has been established in 2013 by A. Serdyuk (Serdyuk, Buhaichuk, 2017; Serdyuk, 2018) under the framework of Community Safety Strategy Program (and with support of European Union Advisory Mission Ukraine (EUAM) within the framework of the Regional Safety Strategy and the Regional program for ensuring public safety and order in the Kharkiv region for 2018-2019 (Serdyuk, Shilston, Sokurenko, 2017)).

The aim of the Public Safety study – is to assess key indicators of the performance of law enforcement agencies in the Kharkiv region from the public perspective (public trust to law enforcement agencies, level and dynamics of crime, public safety and order). In 2018, two methods of data collection were used: 1) “face-to-face” interviews at the place of residence of respondents using a paper questionnaire; and 2) an online survey. We use a two-stage quota sampling (N=4500) based on age, gender and geographic area. Web-based survey conducted on the free software platform “lime survey” (N=2332). Measures – the following 6 groups of indicators taken into account: 1. Security of residence; 2. Assessing police work in the mirror of public opinion; 3. Trust in police; 4. Interaction with police officers; 5. The victimological unit; 6. Problems of law

enforcement in the local community. The group of indicators “*Problems of law enforcement in the local community*” is qualitative. This volume includes open-ended questions regarding most acute problems and expectations of the local community from law enforcement agencies:

- the most acute problems related to the protection of the law and order existing in the local community;
- expectations of the local community from law enforcement agencies.

By identifying issues of the group of qualitative indicators in 2017-2018, we have investigated problems related to the protection of public order of the local community and the expectations of the local community from law enforcement agencies.

In 2017 the following issues have been identified: violations of public order (hooliganism and vandalism, fights and debaucheries), property crimes (theft, robbery), corruption, and the use of alcohol and drugs. In 2018 the most reported problems were: property crimes (theft, robbery), drug and alcohol problems, violations of public order (hooliganism and vandalism, fights and debaucheries), traffic safety and crimes committed by young people.

The reported expectations of law enforcement agencies in 2017 included: expectations of public order and high-quality performance of their duties (work), citizens also expect justice from law-enforcement agencies, honesty and courtesy of the law-enforcers themselves. In some places, among the expectations, there are requests for patrolling during the dark time. In 2018 the reported issues were: high-quality performance of their duties (work) and Protection, Order and Rapid response. Citizens also expect justice, human attitude and rule of law from law-enforcement agencies. In some places, among the expectations, still appeared request for patrolling during the dark time. 2018 has identified a new expectation of controlling illegal drugs and alcohol.

Based on the results of the 2017 poll and recommendations of law enforcement agencies, the “Strategic Directions for ensuring public safety and order in the territory of the Kharkiv Region for 2018-2019” were approved by the decision of the Kharkiv Regional Council dated December 7, 2017, No. 557-VII. This document identifies six priority areas for improving the work of law enforcement agencies in the Kharkiv region, which employs six interagency working groups. This 6 groups include representatives of the Kharkiv Regional State Administration, the Main Directorate of the National Police in the Kharkiv Region, the Department of Patrol Police in Kharkiv Region, the Prosecutor’s Office of the Kharkiv Region, the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU) Office in the Kharkiv region, the Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs and European Union Advisory Mission (EUAM).

The recommendations, formulated on the basis of analysis of the most acute problems related to the protection of the law and order in the local community, and the expectations of the local community from law enforcement agencies, allowed to highlight six priority areas, each of which has a number of specific tasks, namely:

- Priority 1. Public order;
- Priority 2. Property crimes;
- Priority 3. Young offenders;
- Priority 4. Corruption and human rights;
- Priority 5. Road safety;
- Priority 6. Rapid response.

Work in these interagency groups is aimed primarily at solving problems expressed by citizens. Monthly meetings are held between interdepartmental working groups, within which concrete activities are planned, supported by the EUAM and law-enforcement agencies of the Kharkiv region. The main objectives of the each priority direction are informing and interacting with citizens, improving the professional image and trust in law enforcement, and improving the state of public safety.

The main informational component of this strategy is to conduct an annual survey on the proposed methodology and to correlate its results with the recommendations of law enforcement agencies, which allows to target of law enforcement activity to the most acute problems in specific territorial units, taking into account the local specifics and wishes of local residents.

Based on the results of the 2018 survey, it is possible to list the most problematic areas of law enforcement activities that concern the inhabitants of the Kharkiv region in 2018:

- 1) combating property crime (theft, robbery, fraud);
- 2) combating drug trafficking;
- 3) alcohol problems. The counteraction of this phenomenon is interagency character, it requires efforts to reduce the number of places where alcohol has been sold, to put restriction on alcohol sale, to prevent counterfeiting trade and bootlegging, and to control the sale of alcohol to minors. Since the concentration of violations of public order occurs along with the places of alcohol sale from the realization of this task it should be expected to have a positive impact on countering violations of public order, violent and other crimes;
- 4) counteracting violations of public order;
- 5) ensuring road safety;
- 6) youth crime prevention, prevention of alcohol and illegal drug use by juveniles;
- 7) fight against corruption.

The list below is somewhat different from the list of strategic directions of public safety and ordering for 2018-2019. The survey recorded a decrease in the relevance of the fight against corruption, but the urgency of the problem of illegal distribution and consumption of drugs and alcohol has increased. This important change has to be taken into account in the next stage of strategic planning in 2020.

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ГАРАНТУВАННЯ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ПОЛІЦЕЙСЬКИХ НА ЕТАПАХ ЇХ ПІДГОТОВКИ ТА ПОДАЛЬШОГО ПРОХОДЖЕННЯ СЛУЖБИ

Розглянуто окремі проблеми гарантування діяльності поліцейського як при вирішенні окремих ситуативних завдань, так і при проходженні служби в цілому. Запропоновано шляхи підвищення рівня професійної підготовки та внутрішньої мотивації поліцейських до проходження служби в поліції.

Ключові слова: підготовка поліцейських, система освіти МВС України, підготовка кадрів, гарантії професійної діяльності поліцейських.

Гарантіям професійної діяльності поліцейських по суті присвячений увесь Закон України «Про Національну поліцію», а безпосередньо ст. 62, яка закріплює правові, організаційні, матеріальні та економічні гарантії професійності, незалежності і неупередженості діяльності як окремого поліцейського, так і всієї поліції в цілому. Значна кількість досліджень у сфері гарантування діяльності поліцейських в Україні присвячена вивченню правових або організаційних гарантій. Однак, крім них існують особистісні або соціо-психологічних гарантії.

Однак проведений аналіз законодавства України та практики його застосування щодо роботи поліції вказує на те, що гарантування діяльності окремого поліцейського є більше метою, а ніж станом. Зосереджувати увагу на детальному аналізі змісту ст. 62 Закону України «Про Національну поліцію» вважаємо недоцільним в рамках цієї роботи. Вбачається за доцільне поглянути точки зору громадянина та безпосередньо поліцейського на окремі проблеми, які виникають безпосередньо в поліцейських та впливають на їх здатність якісно виконувати свої функції в окремо взятих ситуаціях. Умовно їх можна назвати «інтелектуальними» та «психологічними».