

VIEWS ON THE PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF MODERN POLICEISTICS DEVELOPMENT AS A STEP TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF POLICE ACTIVITY

OPINIÕES SOBRE AS DIREÇÕES PRIORITÁRIAS DO DESENVOLVIMENTO DA POLICIAMENTO MODERNO COMO UM PASSO PARA AUMENTAR A EFICIÊNCIA DA ATIVIDADE POLICIAL*

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Abstract: Policeistic has always been an essential aspect in the effective recognition of police activities in every stable society. The key elements of modern policeistics are analyzed, proposals on possible directions of qualitative development of this sphere are given. Attention is focused on the features of adapting successful foreign experience of policing, as well as scientific achievements in the field of policeistics. On the basis of a number of scientific works of scientists, conclusions are drawn about the content of policeistics. It is emphasized that among the priority directions of policeistics development, most scholars refer to the improvement of interaction with the public. It is noted that the current state of legislative regulation of policing in Ukraine, although it was partially improved in the period 2015-2021, however, still has a number of shortcomings. It is noted that currently among the representatives of modern Ukrainian policeistics discussions continue on the extent of foreign experience in the system of domestic policeistics. Researchers need to determine the importance of foreign experience for the development of domestic policeistics, as well as for improving policing in general.

* Artigo recebido em 04/09/2022 e aprovado para publicação pelo Conselho Editorial em 09/12/2022.

Key words: Policeistics. Effective activity. Police law. Legal regulation. Rationality. Legislative support.

Resumo: Policialista sempre foi um aspecto essencial no reconhecimento efetivo das atividades policiais em toda sociedade estável. Os elementos-chave da policiamento moderno são analisados, propostas sobre possíveis direções de desenvolvimento qualitativo desta esfera são dadas. A atenção se concentra nas características de adaptação da experiência estrangeira bem sucedida de policiamento, assim como nas conquistas científicas no campo da policiamento. Com base em uma série de trabalhos científicos de cientistas, são tiradas conclusões sobre o conteúdo da policíística. É enfatizado que entre as direções prioritárias do desenvolvimento da policiamento, a maioria dos estudiosos se refere à melhoria da interação com o público. Observa-se que o estado atual da regulamentação legislativa do policiamento na Ucrânia, embora tenha sido parcialmente melhorado no período de 2015-2021, no entanto, ainda apresenta uma série de deficiências. Observa-se que atualmente entre os representantes da moderna policiamento ucraniano continuam as discussões sobre a extensão da experiência estrangeira no sistema de policiamento doméstico. Os pesquisadores precisam determinar a importância da experiência estrangeira para o desenvolvimento da polícia doméstica, bem como para a melhoria do policiamento em geral.

Palavras-chave: Policística. Atividade eficaz. Direito policial. Regulamentação legal. Racionalidade. Apoio legislativo.

1. INTRODUCTION

The history of the police in all periods of its activity is cognitive and instructive, it has academic (scientific) and practical aspects. Each stage of the activity of this body of law enforcement had its own peculiarities related to the general political line of the state and its criminal law doctrine (Grechenko, 2021, p. 38). In the fast realities of today, the development of policeistics is recognized as a multifaceted phenomenon, because in connection with the establishment of the National Police of Ukraine in 2015, domestic policeistics has intensified. In particular, given that the new law enforcement body has changed not only the name (from militia to police), but also the very purpose of police activity, police researchers have received a large number of phenomena that need to be analyzed and investigated. Revealing the statement about the change in the purpose of police activity, it is noted that the main emphasis was on the real observance of human and civil rights, which should exceed all other values. Recall that until 2015, during the existence of the “old” militia, the duty of the then policemen to protect the constitutional rights of individuals existed mainly only on paper and was almost not carried out in practice. Instead, militia was often used as a tool to suppress opposition among the population. As a result, the low level of transparency contributed to the steady spread of corruption offenses (including bribery) among old law enforcement officials. That is why such a large-scale reform of the largest, as well as one of the most important law enforcement agencies of Ukraine, namely the National Police of Ukraine, opened new horizons for researchers of policeistics. Among other things, it can be argued

that the society and the National Police of Ukraine need a quality scientific and theoretical justification of the new norms and principles of their professional activity. At present, the policeistics faces many tasks that need to be properly addressed and questions that need to be answered. Therefore, it should be emphasized that the level of intensity and diversity of scientific discussions in this area will only increase.

Over the last few years, the number of scientific papers devoted to the quality training of police officers, as well as the peculiarities of policing, has significantly increased in Ukraine. Recently, there have been many professional researchers who have been able to prove themselves as leading theorists in various sectors of the police. And this is not surprising, because ensuring national security and strengthening its law enforcement sector should be based primarily on properly trained staff for government and law enforcement agencies, who will have modern knowledge in the field of law, economics and cybersecurity to perform tasks in the field of combating crime. However, recently one can observe attempts by individual representatives of the legal community to remove the institutions of higher education of the Ministry of Internal Affairs from training lawyers in the specialty "Law", primarily for investigation and inquiry units, to redistribute the volume of state orders in favour of civilian institutions of higher education, which in the context of the subject of our research looks like a certain nonsense and can cause irreparable damage to both the system of departmental education and the staffing of the security and defence sector of our state (Bandurka, 2021, p. 31).

The main purpose of the article is to establish priority directions for the development of modern policeistics in Ukraine. The objectives of the article are to analyze the statements and scientific views of researchers in the field of policeistics and policing and to create on this basis the author's inferences on this topic. The main task is to directly provide proposals on priority directions for the development of modern Ukrainian policeistics. Really, there exist good objective for the police in modern practices cause as activities are increasing, so too are the need for an effective police control needed. The issue remains that there is great need for enforcement of the police control, and I things has to be done in a calm abd more stable manner, the police too has to adapt with modern terminologies been an essential necessity. There is no way a perfect and good policy soceity can be accepted if those of protecting and maintaining security does not ensure their obligations.

2. METHODOLOGY

Scientific methods were chosen taking into account the purpose and objectives of the study. In particular, the bibliographic method of research was used due to which, from the leading foreign and domestic scientists of our time, up-to-date information was received on the current state of affairs in the field of policeistics and the directions of its possible development. The dialectical and empirical and theoretical methods were also applied, which are necessary for the proper disclosure of terms that are important for the subject of this article. The use of the historical and legal method was due to the historical and legal analysis of the emergence and development of policeistics within the scientific environment of Ukraine, as well as the study of historical background of the emergence of policeistics in the country. Using the comparative method of legal research, the peculiarities of the functioning and development of policeistics in Ukraine and developed and democratic countries were analyzed. Most attention was paid to the countries of Western and Central Europe, as well as Canada and the United States. Using the scientific methods is a good issue, but the problem is not just of having knowledge about policeistics that is important, but ensuring that such method should realised it's objective of iniitaion. One thing is in having information about the development of policing, the other is to ensure that such method guarantees it's known and recognised objectives.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The police are confronted with a variety of aims by different actors. For example: communities expect police to reduce crime and victimization, to ensure civility in public areas, to respond quickly to emergency situations and to use their authority in a fair and efficient manner. Focusing on the police and their members, other aims (organizational and personal) may become more relevant. Different points of view but also intersections of what the police has to do and in what way policing has to be done would become visible, if one would care to ask (Braga, MacDonald, 2019; Seidensticker, Bode, 2021).

Since the formation of the National Police of Ukraine as a separate body of executive power, it has been in a systemic process of development: social and political conditions of life, the structure of crime are changing, new areas of social relations are emerging that require protection, etc. (Buhaichuk, 2019, p. 18). Such a process is not statistical and rapid, as evidenced by the reform of the police in other states. For example, as V. V. Kopcha points

out (2018, p. 109), the process of reforming the Police of the Republic of Poland was long, took place in several stages for almost three decades, its main factor was the obligation to implement the standards and values of the police activity of the European Union, joining which was the strategic goal of the state.

First of all, we prefer to give indicators of the volume of crimes and offenses, as well as the total number of court cases related to the National Police of Ukraine. Thus, for example, it is indicated that according to the annual statistics shown by the law enforcement agencies of Ukraine at the end of each calendar year, the National Police of Ukraine is the absolute leader in the state both in the number of registered criminal and other proceedings, and in the number of indictments sent to court. Compared to this, other law enforcement agencies, such as, for example, the Security Service of Ukraine, the State Bureau of Investigation, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, etc., do not implement even half of the above. Given the significant role that the National Police plays in society, researchers in the field of policeistics conduct a lot of analyzes and other work in order to increase focus on the principles and essence of the activity of its structural divisions.

The expediency of the separation of police law is determined by the specifics of those legal relations regulated by its norms, to which a special method of legal regulation is applied. The essence of the method of police and legal regulation is the existence of a number of prohibitions that oblige a person to refrain from certain actions, aimed at protecting the relevant legal norms. It is the presence of protection in combination with administrative coercion that differentiates the norms of police law from other norms of administrative law. And this, in fact, is the basis for the formation of an independent sub-branch of administrative law. The peculiarity of police law is the fact that police and legal relations are built on the formula of "power-subordination", which means the legal inequality of their subjects. Police law is not characterized by "horizontal" legal relations which are a kind of administrative and legal relations (Sokurenko, 2021, p. 10).

The daily activity of structural units of the National Police of Ukraine have an impact on a large number of social legal relations regulated by domestic legislation. In addition, it is the largest and (according to the vast majority of experts and researchers) the most important law enforcement agency in Ukraine. Of course, the status of the National Police as the largest law enforcement agency of the state in terms of size and territorial presence is easily confirmed in the process of comparing the size and number of territorial units of law enforcement agencies, but a more detailed explanation should be given regarding the status of the most important body. Among the priority tasks facing the representatives of modern

Ukrainian policeistics is to offer specific ways and means of qualitative improvement of the National Police units activity. Other tasks include the study of the formation of policeistics, the scientific analysis of its interaction with citizens, public organizations, state authorities and local self-government.

Some representatives of domestic policeistics in their scientific publications directly state that the entire spectrum of Ukrainian policeistics should be conditionally divided into two parts. The first part, in their opinion, should include the processes of providing specific ideas (proposals) to improve the functioning of the National Police bodies and the means of their implementation. For example, the path to improved police transparency in Canada includes the use of advanced technology with capabilities such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, “cloud” enabled services, and an ever-increasing number of data collection and management tools. At an ever-increasing pace, police services in Canada are turning to leading-edge technologies to support their missions. Rarely does a day go by that there’s not another announcement in the media about some exciting new technology being deployed by a law enforcement agency somewhere in the country. Some of the key adjectives used in these press releases include effective, efficient, and transformational (Valcour, 2021, p. 71).

The second part should include scientific discussions, which in one way or another are related to the study of policeistics itself, the study of historical and legal features of the formation of the domestic police body (National Police) and its historical predecessors.

Regarding the so-called "first" part of policeistics, we note that the dominant part of the discussions that take place among its representatives is to find the best way to develop this area. In particular, they tend to focus on the successful experience of foreign countries. Namely, they are, among other things, interested in the Western approach to the fundamental creation or qualitative development of science about a particular sphere of social life in the context of principles. In other words, they support the view that it is the fundamental goals, principles and objectives of any field of research that are the guideline that researchers should always refer to.

Describing policeistics specifically, we emphasize that its main goals are, first of all, to achieve a high level of efficiency of structural units of the National Police of Ukraine. It is to improve the quality of the functioning of police units and the operations they conduct that the vast majority of research in the field of policeistics should be conducted. After all, experts face many different tasks that must be successfully solved in this direction. For example, in the United Kingdom the police service should be advantaged in its ability to harness best academic advice. Senior police officials throughout the United Kingdom are

exposed to the virtues of what systematic criminological approaches offer during their training for promotion to the most senior management roles (Stanko, 2009).

Among them, a special place is occupied by information policy and the intensity of the use of the latest computer or other technological achievements in the daily activity of police officers. In their research on topics related in one way or another to the use of new technologies, they are mostly in favor of assigning many functions to technological devices.

Another important area in modern policeistics is research aimed at significantly improving the interaction between structural units of the National Police and other public authorities, law enforcement agencies and society (the public) as a whole. To prevent and control crime using the community-oriented policing model, law enforcement agencies must develop positive relationships and partnerships with the communities they serve. Unfortunately, several obstacles impede the development and maintenance of police-community partnerships, particularly excessive force and other forms of misconduct, and negative coverage of law enforcement by the media. To restore public trust in the police, agencies must implement competency-based interviews and assessments during the hiring process; develop a recruitment plan to attract more diverse applicants; provide regular crisis intervention, de-escalation, and implicit bias training to all officers; and evaluate and make any necessary improvements to existing use-of-force and disciplinary policies (Hatfield, 2021). In particular, in their academic papers, researchers support the increase in transparency in the National Police. Most of them, one way or another, note that transparency and publicity (openness to the surrounding society) are one of the key elements of the effective functioning of the police and the main condition for its successful interaction with the public .

Problems and issues related to corruption are usually given special attention. It is recognized that corruption crimes destabilize and destroy any state body from the inside, reducing its functional efficiency (Panova, 2021). In addition to the definition and classification of corruption crimes, researchers provide specific proposals to reduce the level of corruption among the employees of the National Police. Together with the above transparency, they advise to take a number of effective steps in the near future aimed at overcoming the corruption component in the ranks of Ukrainian police officers. Thus, they propose to reform the hierarchical structure and basic principles of the daily functioning of police units to such a level that they can successfully compete with the best law enforcement units in developed democracies.

It is a generally accepted fact that the National Police of Ukraine cannot fully meet the high international standards of law enforcement (Panova, 2019). For example, the National Police lags behind the world's leading states both in terms of the success of "typical" police functions, and in terms of combating internal corruption, ensuring transparency, and in the context of proper and timely communication between other law enforcement agencies, the state and society. Therefore, these problems are the subject of careful study by representatives of domestic policeistics. Often turning to the current experience of the United States, Canada and the developed countries of Western Europe for help, they, using the method of comparison and due to qualitative analysis, become able to provide concrete proposals for improving the activity and the general situation of the National Police units.

It should be noted that since 2014, the adoption of successful experience of foreign countries has become the main and most common topic for research in the field of policeistics. It is argued that the majority of scientific works in this field, one way or another, contained the coverage of effective foreign practices and encouraged their adoption (Panov, 2019). We support the opinion that the study of the successful experience of foreign states should be continued. In particular, this can be implemented as one of the priority areas for the future development of policeistics in Ukraine. In particular, following a study by T. Craddock and G. Telesco (2021), police officers are subjected, daily, to critical incidents and work-related stressors that negatively impact nearly every aspect of their personal and professional lives. They have resisted openly acknowledging this for fear of being labeled. The perpetual long-term exposure to critical incidents and traumatic events, within the scope of the duties of a law enforcement officer, have negative implications that can impact both their physical and mental wellbeing. These symptoms become exacerbated when the officer perceives that receiving any type of service to address these issues would not be supported by law enforcement hierarchy and could, in fact, lead to the officer being declared unfit for duty.

The invitation of foreign experts in the field of law enforcement is one of the options for implementing the processes of transferring successful experience, which is advocated by the representatives of the research community of policeistics.

Specialists from the Baltic States, Poland and the United States visit Ukraine more often than others to "train" and instruct police personnel (Vereitin, 2021). Their work on conducting theoretical and practical exercises for the personnel of the National Police is carried out not only among the representatives of practical units, but also in specialized educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. For example, it is argued that

foreign instructors have been working systematically since 2015-2016 to improve the state of affairs in the domestic law enforcement system (Lester, 1982).

Leading researchers and scientists in the field of policeistics, working in higher education institutions with specific learning conditions related to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, have a good opportunity to compare their own scientific and theoretical achievements with their actual use in practice. Thus, over the last few years we can see a growing focus on policeistics in Ukraine. One example of this is the emergence of police departments, as well as laboratories for research on problematic issues of policeistics in these higher education institutions. For example, behind research by Michael L. Beshears, Michelle L. Beshears, and Mark Bond (2019, p. 40), 70% of the participant's lived experiences indicated that effective police use of SM sites made a significant difference in solving crime within their local communities and helped build positive community relations. That is when police departments and sheriff offices utilized SM sites to their full capabilities by incorporating two-way communication, both asynchronous and synchronous, via SM sites such as or similar to Facebook, the overall opinions and attitudes of the communities they serve are likely to improve. Additionally, the participants lived experiences indicated recognition of the need for humanizing branding to spark a connection between the police department's online SM presence with the public it serves.

It is necessary to emphasize that as of today, the main place of work of the majority of researchers and scientists in the field of policeistics is at universities of internal affairs of Ukraine. Among the leaders in this field are Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs (which has a Department of Police Activity and Public Administration, as well as the Department of Law-Enforcement Activity and Policeistics), the National Academy of Internal Affairs and other institutions of higher education with specific learning conditions. We tend to consider it is fair that the representatives of policeistics are located precisely in departmental universities that train future police officers. After all, they can present the results of their own research in the field of policeistics directly to future policemen. It should also be noted that by contacting police officers directly, researchers get the opportunity to understand and identify specific shortcomings in the work of the police and, as a result, in their scientific work to offer proposals for their solution.

As noted by Jeff A. Miller (2010, p. 4), an evaluation of police field training programs is necessary for personal and professional growth in law enforcement organizations. In their current form, training programs for Field Training Officers generally rely on instruction provided by private companies that focus on a rigidly numbered system of evaluation. This

type of inflexible evaluation system can cause issues with effective training, recruitment, and retention of officers. Creating a blend of academic and traditional training methods will be important to give new officers the best start to their careers.

We support the trend that has developed recently in the field of policeistics and consists in the emergence and development of a more fruitful relation between domestic researchers in the field of policeistics and representatives of foreign law enforcement agencies, in particular police units. After all, the exchange of experience and the penetration of the most effective foreign practices have a qualitative impact on the functioning of the National Police of Ukraine. In addition, constant interaction with the representatives of both the theoretical and practical part of foreign instructors and police officers will help to greatly expand the potential directions for future research in the field of policeistics (Buhaichuk, 2020). In turn, it is argued that the emergence of a significant number of new directions for potential scientific research will be able to improve the entire sphere of domestic policeistics. Since, it is known that the field of research activity is attractive and popular only when attention is focused on the study of socially important things and phenomena (Zozulia, 2019).

4. CONCLUSIONS

In Ukraine, policeistics is developing as a field of scientific research on the content and features of policing. In general, domestic policeistics is divided into two main parts. The first is insignificant in the number of publications and attention paid to it. It specializes in the study of the emergence and historical development of police agencies in Ukraine. The second part is much more popular, because it focuses on socially important issues, such as improving policing to the level of high world standards. It has several directions at once, in which scientific research has been conducted recently. Among them, as noted in the article, it is decided to single out combating corruption crimes, increasing the level of organizational coherence of police units and their interaction with other law enforcement agencies, as well as with the public. There is also a belief among the representatives of policeistics that active and fruitful cooperation with foreign law enforcement agencies should be continued. It is pointed out that it is extremely useful both for increasing the functionality of practical units of the National Police of Ukraine and for the development of domestic policeistics. In particular, it is emphasized that the content of policeistics changes according to the emergence of new, productive ideas, consideration and study of which can fundamentally

improve the activity of police units in Ukraine. It is argued that policeistics in Ukraine has many interesting directions for further development that can benefit Ukrainian society.

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