# DO 100-РІЧЧЯ НАВС: ТГРАДИЦІЇ ТГА СУЧАСНІ НАПРЯМИ РОЗВИТКУ НАУКОВИХ ШКІЛ НАВС У РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ПРИНЦИПІВ ПУБЛІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ ПГА ПОРЯДКУ

2. Der Kriminalist 12-2019. URL: http://www.bdk.de/web/der-kriminalist

3. Michael Meng, Sven Fath, Jan-Henryk Dombrowski, Sabine Schildein & Bernd Korber. Die Einfluss sozialer Exclusion auf die Gefahrenwahrnehmung in polizeilichen Einsatzsituationen. URL: http://www.polizeiundwissenschaftonline.de/aktuelle-ausgabe/

> Бортнійчук Валерія Олександрівна студент 3-го курсу ННІ №3 НАВС *Науковий керівник:* Зубенко В.О. викладач кафедри іноземних мов Національної академії внутрішніх справ

### **POLICE AGAINST CORRUPTION**

Police misconduct and corruption are abuses of police authority. Sometimes used interchangeably, the terms refer to a wide range of procedural, criminal, and civil violations. Misconduct is the broadest category. Misconduct is "procedural" when it refers to police who violate police department rules and regulations; "criminal" when it refers to police who violate state and federal laws; "unconstitutional" when it refers to police who violate a citizen's civil rights; or any combination thereof. Common forms of misconduct are excessive use of physical or deadly force, discriminatory arrest, physical or verbal harassment, and selective enforcement of the law.

Police corruption is the abuse of police authority for personal gain. Corruption may involve profit or another type of material benefit gained illegally as a consequence of the officer's authority. Typical forms of corruption include bribery, extortion, receiving or fencing stolen goods, and selling drugs. Through both criminal and civil statutes, federal law specifically targets police misconduct. Federal law is applicable to all state, county, and local officers, including those who work in correctional facilities. The law makes it unlawful for anyone acting with police authority to deprive or conspire to deprive another person of any right protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States[1, c.3].

Additionally, federal law prohibits conduct ranging from racial slurs and unjustified arrests to the refusal of departments to respond to discrimination complaints. Most problematically of all for plaintiffs, police are protected by the defense of immunity—an exemption from penalties and burdens that the law generally places on other citizens. This immunity is limited, unlike the absolute immunity enjoyed by judges or legislators.

The local and state agencies are more susceptible to corruption than federal agencies. For example, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is held in high regard and is thought to be an example of what a law enforcement organization should be and its agents are considered exemplary police officers. The federal pay scales are greater and the educational standards are higher, as well. In other words, the

# DO 100-РІЧЧЯ НАВС: ТГРАДИЦІЇ ТГА СУЧАСНІ НАПРЯМИ РОЗВИТКУ НАУКОВИХ ШКІЛ НАВС У РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ПРИНЦИПІВ ПУБЛІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ ПГА ПОРЯДКУ

federal agencies have the "cream of the crop" of law enforcement officers. Lower pay and less integrity are identified as two major reasons for corruption and these conditions exist far more often in local and state agencies[2, c.4].

The expectation of the police to regulate morality while respecting civil liberties, cracking down on clandestine activities while obeying regulations on how information is obtained and evidence gathered, enforcing regulations dealing with economic enterprise while remaining immune to the temptations create tension and contradiction. One result of this is corruption.

#### **References:**

1. The Anti-Corruption Network for Transition Economies – OECD. URL: https://www.oecd.org/corruption/acn/39972270.pdf

2. Заходи запобігання та протидії корупції в органах поліції. URL: http://fmd.kh.ua/news/zahodi-zapobigannya-ta-protidiyi-koruptsiyi-v-organah-politsiyi.html

## Бразалук Максиміліан Юрійович

студент 2-го курсу ННІ №3 НАВС Консультант з мови: Козубенко І.В викладач кафедри іноземних мов Національної академії внутрішніх справ

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS A MAJOR PROBLEM IN OUR SOCIETY

The matter of domestic violence has always been one of the main in public relations. It is primarily due to the problem of the relationship between man and woman in particular husband and wife.

It should be noted, that domestic violence include physical, verbal, emotional, economic, religious, reproductive and sexual abuse [4]. One aspect is that domestic violence is not discriminatory. Any person of any race, age, sexual orientation, religion or gender can become a victim or perpetrator of domestic violence. This can happen to people who are married, living together, or dating. These affects people of all socioeconomic strata and levels of education.

It is known, domestic violence includes behavior that causes physical harm, causes fear, prevents the partner from doing what he wants, or makes him behave the way he does not want to [5].

In general, domestic violence is a real enough problem, so the goal of this work is to develop recommendations for its identification and prevention.

As said before, domestic violence can take the form of physical, sexual, psychological influence.

It is also important to mention that psychological abuse is:

- ignoring the feelings of a woman
- humiliation of beliefs that are of value to her