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INDIVIDUAL PREVENTIVE WORK OF POLICE OFFICERS WITH JUVENILE OFFENDERS

The article reveals the essence of the concept “individual crime prevention”. There are presented the tasks and powers of the juvenile prevention units of National Police of Ukraine. It is described the experience of “school police officer” innovation in Ukrainian police.

Key words: *individual legal offences prevention, juvenile prevention of the National Police, juvenile offenders, legal offence.*

Recently, it has increased the number of administrative offenses committed by minors. It is a significant threat to the existing legal order. Their danger lies not only in the nature of individual illegal acts, but in the greater prevalence, influence on the formation of illegal attitudes of the

adolescent. To solve them, it is necessary to form a system of combating crimes and other offenses, especially among minors, as the most important direction of state policy in the field of the national security.

There are elements of multifaceted and systematic administrative activities carried out by the police such as following: detection of administrative offenses, organization of accounting activities, conducting individual preventive work with the minors.

Under the prevention of offenses it is understood as a set of measures carried out by government agencies and public organizations aimed at:

1) improvement of living conditions and upbringing of the minors, when the situation hinders their normal development;

2) termination and elimination of anti-social influence on the minors;

3) influence on minors who allow deviations in behavior, in order to prevent the consolidation of their anti-social views and habits [5].

In the legal literature, individual prevention is understood as a “set of measures designed to influence the consciousness and behavior of specific people” (individual). The purpose of such people is to prevent offenses on their part [2]. At the same time, the arsenal of methods of influence is not limited to purely legal ones and it also includes social, pedagogical, psychological, medical, etc.

According to R. Bundz, “individual prevention is an activity aimed at identifying persons who can be expected to commit offenses and influencing them and their social environment (microenvironment) in order to positively correct their behavior, eliminate, weaken or neutralize criminogenic factors operating in this area” [1, p. 173]. The purpose of individual prevention of juvenile delinquency is a positive correction of the juvenile offender, change of his anti-social behavior to law-abiding.

Among the main tasks and powers of juvenile prevention units are “preventive registration of children prone to committing offenses and carrying out individual prevention measures with them” [3].

In order to prevent children from committing administrative and criminal offenses, the juvenile prevention units of the National Police, independently or together with the relevant executive bodies, local self-government bodies, carry out the following general prevention measures:

– identify the causes and conditions that lead to the commission of administrative and criminal offenses by children, take organizational and practical measures to eliminate them;

- hold meetings with the administration of educational institutions and representatives of parent committees;

- conduct lectures and practical classes in educational institutions aimed at forming children’s right to conscious behavior, skills for a healthy lifestyle [1].

Measures of individual prevention are carried out by juvenile prevention police officers in relation to a specific child in order to prevent him / her from committing administrative and criminal offenses.

There are following measures of individual prevention carried out by employees of juvenile prevention:

- conducting introductory, preventive and educational interviews with the child at the place of residence, study or work at least once a month;

- conducting introductory, preventive interviews with the child’s parents, legal representatives, family members in order to eliminate the causes and conditions that led to the commission of an administrative or criminal offense;

- drawing up a plan of measures for individual prevention based on the study of materials characteristics, individual psychological characteristics of the child;

- visiting the child’s place of residence to find out the living conditions, as well as factors that may adversely affect it and motivate it to commit administrative and criminal offenses;

- implementation of other preventive measures provided by law [3].

The “school police officer” is one of the innovations in the Ukrainian police. Thus, on the basis of a partnership agreement between the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine from 2016 in Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Odesa and Kyiv educational institutions was introduced an experimental model of cooperation between educational institutions and police – “School Police Officer”. The purpose of the experimental model is to promote the activities of educational institutions for the prevention of delinquency among children and ensure a safe learning environment [4].

Police officers conducted educational and preventive classes with students under this program. In addition, they regularly held individual meetings with students and / or their parents, their surrogates, responded in a timely and effective manner to calls from school leaders. Also they participated in parent meetings and pedagogical councils to conduct

outreach work among parents and teachers to prevent negative phenomena in children.

It should be borne in mind that individual preventive work of law enforcement agencies among minors will be effective only if it is carried out in time. Also it would be better if preventive measures correspond to the state of the object of prevention (the more criminogenically “affected” a minor, the more intensive measures should be), using influence methods set (persuasion, assistance, use of public opinion, coercion).

Unfortunately, the work of law enforcement agencies alone is not enough to prevent juvenile delinquency. Other subjects of prevention should be involved in this work - specialized government agencies and public organizations, movements, parties and non-profit foundations, municipal social services, social and psychological centers in educational institutions, institutes of social assistance. Accordingly, it will create a comprehensive innovative model of juvenile delinquency prevention, based on the recommendations of the European Union, the UN and UNICEF documents on the modern experience of juvenile justice, Canada, Switzerland and other European countries’ best practices in juvenile delinquency prevention.

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