**Problem-Oriented Policing**

**Essay**

**7th May, 2018**

Professor Herman Goldstein, one of the most greatly regarded scholars in the field of “*policing”* who originated the POP concept, this monograph presents a new model for developing police services that corrects for the inadequacies and conflicts inherent in the traditional model. “*Professor Goldstein has written a thought provoking examination of how to improve policing. His book has inspired an international conference on Problem Oriented Policing held each year by the Police Executive Research Forum*. *POP helps to meet these needs by working intensively in a very detailed and clinical way to improve the end products of policing”*, During this period, a number of reforms were carried out in the US and Western European police aimed at implementing the principle of “active social partnership”, which implies the integration of public activity into the law enforcement system. Notions such as community policing (community police), problem-oriented policing, criminal prevention at the municipality and community levels, citizen-oriented police work, security and law enforcement partnerships have become widely used in police work. Regardless of differentiation, these concepts have one thing in common: they are based on the idea that flexible police work is currently required, which is aimed at the needs of a specific citizen and society as a whole (Goldstein, 1990).

Despite the fact that many of the activities carried out within the framework of the programs under consideration are of the same type, they nevertheless have their own specifics related to the peculiarity of the mentality of citizens of a particular country. In the 90s of the last century, the philosophy of maintaining law and order with the participation of the public was actively developed and put into practice in the United States of America. The leadership of the police began to realize that they could no longer limit themselves to traditional methods of managing and reacting to certain events, because in a democratic society the people want their opinions to be heard and their opinions to be listened to.

**Conclusion**

In recent years, the literature has unanimously recognized that police organizations are complex entities because of the nature and diversity of responsibilities, functions and roles they are called upon to play. The same goes for the components within these organizations that reflect this complexity within the organizational structure. It has been found that evaluation mechanisms display a marked inability to reflect this complexity of functions.

**References**

Goldstein, H. (1990). Excellence in problem-oriented policing. New York NY.

Goldstein, H. (1979). Improving policing: A problem-oriented approach. Crime & delinquency, 25(2), 236-258.