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The enforcement of crime prevention duties of the Police, in relation of youth – especially juvenile prostitution – and the practical experiment in Hungary**A rendőrség fiataalkorúakkal – különösképpen a fiataalkorú prostitúcióval – kapcsolatos bűnmegelőzési feladatainak érvényesülése és gyakorlati tapasztalatai hazánkban****Abstract**

Nowadays the prostitution, the people-trafficking, the child-pornography is world-wide. We cannot allow that the confederacies increase and implement a guilty behaviour. By the most estimation, there are over 1,000,000 children are in the sex-market all over the world, every fifth child is in the labour-market (mostly they are from the third world). That is the reason that the law enforcement has to put a greater importance for the prevention and victim protection and the exact knowledge of expansions, contents and characteristics of juvenile delinquency requires established effort. The purposes of underage protection by the law enforcement are the detection of deviant, precriminal-situated underages, monitoring, assisting and to obtain the underages would not to become to victims or perpetrators of crimes or other infringements of lawful rights. On the grounds of law the law enforcement fulfils its obligation, but in my research I wondered about realization the social purposes and legal disposal in practice. Who is aware of crime prevention, only the crime prevention officer? Is it expected every employees of police to have a knowledge of all directions and pass on? How the collaboration is powerful? What is the image of police in connection with crime prevention, positive or negative? Is the prevention realized? Are the all steps effective? My support had supported, that one of the most important objectives of the national law enforcement is crime prevention and victim protection.

Absztrakt

A prostitúció, az emberek kereskedelme, a gyermekpornográfia világméreteket öltött. Nem engedhetjük azt meg, hogy a bűnszervezetek tovább terjeszkedhesenek és társadalmilag bűnös magatartásaikat foganatosíthassák. A legtöbb becslés szerint a világon évente jóval több mint egymillió gyermek kerül a szexpiacra, minden ötödik gyermek valamilyen formában jelen van a munkaerőpiacon

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(ők döntően a harmadik világ országaiból kerülnek ki). Ez az indok, amiért a rendőrségnek sokkal nagyobb hangsúlyt kell fektetnie a prevenciós tevékenység foganatosítására, illetőleg az áldozatvédelmi feladatok és intézkedések megtételére és az ifjúkori bűnözés terjedésének, tartalmának és jellemzőinek pontos ismerete tudományosan megalapozott munkát követel meg. A rendőri ifjúságvédelem célja a deviáns, prekriminális helyzetben lévő kiskorúak felderítése, figyelemmel kísérése, segítése, annak elérése, hogy a kiskorúak ne váljanak bűncselekmények, vagy más jogsértések elkövetőivé, illetve áldozataivá. Jogszabályból adódó kötelezettségének a rendőrség eleget tesz, azonban kutatásomban arra voltam kíváncsi, hogy vajon a gyakorlatban is megvalósulnak-e a társadalmi célok és a jogszabályi rendelkezések. Csak a bűnmegelőzési előadónak, és erre a célra rendszeresített státuszon foglalkoztatottnak kell tisztában lenni a bűnmegelőzés tevékenységével? A megfelelő szintű tájékoztatást, és intézkedést nem az összes rendvédelmi területen dolgozónak kellene ismernie és megfelelő módon tovább adnia? Mennyire hatékony az együttműködés? Milyen - pozitív vagy negatív - képet mutat és vetít a szervezetről a bűnmegelőzési tevékenység foganatosítása? Valóban megvalósul a prevenció? Elég hatékonyak-e területen hozott intézkedéseink összessége? A kutatásom bizonyítja, hogy a bűnmegelőző és áldozatvédelmi tevékenység az egyik legfontosabb célkitűzés a hazai rendvédelem számára.

INTRODUCTION

In the global, accelerated world the becoming of children to an adult happens unobserved, almost without transition within a given society, community. As the world developing apace, often we can forget to realize those duties, which can contribute to process to right of our children. The executives of these objects look the defence of family, child and youth, as a priority task and enforce duties, due to their social function.

First of all the policed is the body of the executive power of a leadership of a society, e.g. the government, it means the police has responsibility to hamstring the reproduction, reinforcements and suppression of delinquency within legal framework by task of criminal investigation and crime prevention. But sometimes the social function of an institution or an organization is not enough to solve local problems or to cooperate each other.

These tasks have to rate and realize systematized. Dr. Geza Finszter in his work „A rendészeti rendszer alkotmányos és közjogi alapjai” (The constitutional and public basis of the system of forces) put into the fundamental conceptions this cooperation: „The system of forces in a modern civil constitutional state means the complex entirety of those laws, public authorities, social organizations and ventures, tasks and functions which allocated a

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protection of the whole society, community and the individuals against of illegal human behaviour.”¹

But suppress of those crimes which extend over the frontiers and are world-wide asks cooperation between member states, societies and nations. By the way, do not forget, even the world is developing, but for the sovereign feeling of security of human being is necessary the fighting of community against of organized delinquents, terrorists, drug trade, people-trafficking, corruption and the growing of shadow economy, in a word against of crime, because a common area and cooperation are not enough to create the sovereign feeling of security and evolve it into the individuals.

In the history of humanity every time could be found the crime, delinquency, as it is a process, occurrence, which cannot be abandoned, but a good built-up, fluent and powerful method (an ideal, structured system, in the centre with cooperation of the police forces and justice), well-organized strategy can it suppress, reduce. So it is necessary to develop, make complexity of the scheme, and extend it over international relation.

Nowadays the prostitution, the people-trafficking, the child-pornography is world-wide. We cannot allow that the confederacies increase and implement a guilty behaviour. By the most estimation, there are over 1,000,000 children are in the sex-market all over the world, every fifth child is in the labour-market (mostly they are from the third world). By the International Labour Organization probably 170,000,000 children are working by „the worst child labour”, participating in armed clashes, forced to prostitution or became victim of pornography, forced commit a crime, became a drug trader or used „home help”.² (Fig. No.1.).

I have been found in my research that – as it looks in my statistical facts – mostly the children are victims of illegal pornography and prostitution exploitation.

¹ Dr. Finszter Géza - „A rendészeti rendszer alkotmányos és közjogi alapjai. 2. számú előtanulmány az átfogó rendészeti stratégia társadalmi vitájához” -, (Kézirat) Budapest, 2008., 9. old.

² Gyurkó Szilvia - A gyermekek kereskedelmi célú szexuális kizsákmányolása különös figyelemmel a gyermekprostitúcióra -, Konferencia a prostitúcióról: Narratívák Szemelvények a Magyar Szociológiai Társaság és az Országos Kriminológiai Intézet közös szervezésében, 2011. szeptember 15-én az OKRI- ban elhangzott konferencia előadásokból; OKRI, 2011.

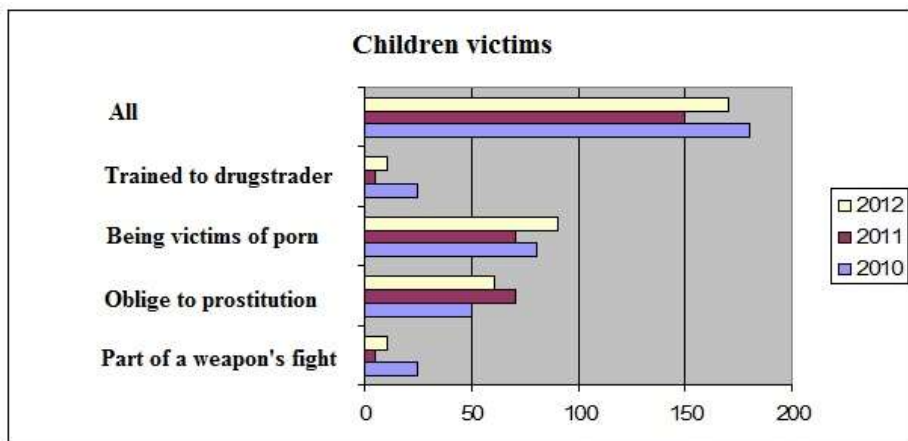


Fig. No.1. (Conference from prostitution: In the organization of *Narratívák Szemelvények a Magyar Szociológiai Társaság és az Országos Kriminológiai Intézet* in the 15th september 2011 in OKRI)

Because the children are the equivalent members of the community and becoming to an adult they can be participants of social duties and they have an adequate self-image and body mind, it is very important, that in their childhood to secure an healthy physical growth, protect them from harmful habits, passions, deviance-causing behaviours and above all secure them from the all kinds of abuses, physical or physical. We are not able to place a policeman onto all the streets. The most important thing is that the parent has to contact with his children and let the children actively communicate with his trustable parents. If the parent experiences one like, which differs from his child's behaviour, then say it to the district crime prevention adviser to let us help. The children's correct upbringing is primarily the parent's responsibility and his duty, but we are able to help, we protect and serve.

With respect for the above mentioned the criminal investigation bodies have to do everything to fulfill their obligation and enforce social function on the level of prevention. The purpose of my research and investigation was the recognition, do the specialists of criminal investigation bodies use in practice the current legislations, anyway if they are informed about a criminal art in connection with children, how do they proceed, how do they deal with it and what kind of steps are used for the rest of minors, falling victim of childhood prostitution.

Also a purpose of my research is examining the efficiency of the forces and devices using for crime prevention by the trained specialists, is any difference from the expected and are they suitable digesting the physical and psychical traumas of those children, who became victims of such a crime and do they have sufficient prevention for the possible victims.

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THE TASKS OF POLICE FOR CRIME PREVENTION

Sandor Konek had written in his publication „Öt év Magyarország bűnvádi statisztikájából” (Five years from the criminal statistics of Hungary) about the delinquency: „The delinquency (and usually the social problems) is a disease for the convulsion of organism, which causes feverish conditions”.³

The author from another aspect threw light upon social occurrence of delinquency, but this definition shows, that delinquency is that kind of social occurrence, which has a negative effect for the law-abiding citizens, practically for the whole community. This is why so essential to firm steps must be taken against it by the authorized organs of community.

My point of view, written in the Introduction, as for the fighting against delinquency is necessary a concentration of forces communities and member states, backed up by Katalin Gönczöl, in her work, „A devianciák” (The deviances). She writes: the crime prevention „is the complex entirety of all that steps, which are directed towards increasing of social cohesion, observing the social bonds of individuals and their natural community, strengthening of loosening ties and at least which are aimed at assuring of social integration.”⁴

Since to realize perpetrators of crime, insufficient to use forces and devices of the specialized for these tasks organizations, also necessary to ask a help of the injured party or other organizations, institutes to use within cooperation.

In addition to detection of crimes and catching of perpetrators, the prevention of crime is very important, because if prevent, it would not be happened, so the investigation authority can eliminate becoming to perpetrator and victim. Basically the police force through analysis and evaluation does their victim protection and crime prevention in Hungary.

In one police headquarters, whether local, regional or central, the gathered, analysed and evaluated facts and the conclusions from them, sorted given to individuals and target groups, living in an infected and endangered by criminal acts area, give them the acknowledge, to able to reduce a risk of unlawful behaviours and to strengthen subjective security.

The most important crime prevention activity of the Hungarian Police Force are the protection of families, children and youth, the drug-use and drug-related crime prevention, the revision of documents of minors, and by disappearance and preventive property-protection.

If examine the subfields and compare it with the expectations and regulations of European Community, we can state, that the first three subfields coincide with the EC expectations.

³ Konek Sándor - „Öt év Magyarország bűnvádi statisztikájából. Értekezések a Társadalmi tudományok köréből V.” -, „A bűnözés (és általában a szociális problémák) a társadalmi „organismus megrázkodtatására ható kórantag”, mely „lázás állapotot” okoz”, Budapest, 1879., (1-65. old.), 23. old.

⁴ Gönczöl Katalin - „Devianciák, devianciakontroll, bűnmegelőzési stratégiák.” In. Gönczöl K. – Korinek L. – Lévai M. (szerk.) Kriminológiai ismeretek, bűnözés, bűnözéskontroll -, Corvina, Budapest, 1999., 120. old

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At the founding of EC an important purpose was, to establish an area based on the four freedom principles, as free streaming of goods, services and capital, as well as granting freedom of movement of individuals.⁵ If some states are not member states, there special rules, especially in respects of four freedom principles, as the controlling of external borders, refugee affairs, immigration and the illegal migration, especially the people-trafficking and prostitution.

Regarding to the cooperation the police forces had organized at first time between September 2004 and August 2005 in Brussels a series of conferences to form a network of international and civil organizations. The main purposes of this network were common trainings regarding teamwork against people-trafficking from candidate states for EU or neighbouring countries on EU after the enlargement.

This initiative helps the cooperation and the exchange of information and applied practice between EU and the neighbouring countries in the future on the field of fighting against people-trafficking, especially fighting against organized crime and victim protection. This project helps the member states to smooth over the existing differences between their achievement and structure and the standards of EU regarding against people-trafficking. With respect to success of series of conferences, it is organizing every year, where they can exchange experiences and information.

Agnes Novoszel in her work „Az IOM helye, szerepe az emberkereskedelem elleni nemzetközi küzdelemben” (The situation and function of IOM in the international struggle against people-trafficking) considers the cooperation against people-trafficking, as a key element. She writes as, „...*So the effectiveness of fighting against people-trafficking can be provided by the cooperation between organizations and specialists, skilled in victim protection and criminal investigation, as well as extensive social cooperation...*”.⁶

Allowing above – also in my opinion – , required a fluent, flexible and exact exchange of information between the states, it has to meet the requirements the laws, ratified and accepted by states, it has to adapt to decisions made by legal harmonisations, it is necessary, that the countries change the purchased, analyzed and rated facts, experiments each other and most of all to give the adequate assistance and information to the injured and victims from the authorized organs and attach importance to the prevention.

If we press for the cooperation, the social collaboration, we have to mention the importance of the social function of other organizations and authorities. We can divide the crime prevention into two parts, situational and social crime prevention.

For laymen the situational crime prevention means the complex entirety of steps (evident and physically perceptible) of police forces, i.e. implementing of tasks of law enforcement bodies, patrolling, operating alarm and video surveillance systems, etc.

⁵ Treaty of Rome about European Community 1957. <http://www.econom.hu/romai-szerzodes/> (Downloaded on 21 October, 2013)

⁶ Novoszel Ágnes - „Az IOM helye, szerepe az emberkereskedelem elleni nemzetközi küzdelemben” - Magyar Hadtudományi Társaság, Határőr Szakosztály, A pécsi határőr tudományos közlemények, periodika 2007. VII. szám, 57. oldal, ISSN 1215-4121

The meaning of the social crime prevention is primarily not to become of victim or perpetrator. The social crime prevention tries to seek out the motives and reasons of crimes using facts based on research methods of other social sciences. It tries to stop at beginning the abnormal processes and to manage, care and rehabilitate these processes. It would be information, a possible intervention, deterrence, assistance, compensation or victim protection.

Let's think, the target group is the whole community, living in an infected and threatened area, while the crime prevention, information are parts of a social work. As it would be realized and all organs could get an adequate information, the Hungarian Police Forces can contribute passing the collected information during completing their tasks.

Although primarily the purposes of criminal investigation, in accordance with the Police Act, are to seek out the perpetrators, to pass them on to jurisdiction and to pay a distinguished attention to protect and help the victims.

In my earlier publication – The Predominance, Failure and Injury of Rights of Victims of People-trafficking and Connected Prostitution in Hungary – I had examined the fallibility and necessity of information and victim protection within the framework of crime protection.

The victims of people-trafficking are mostly women and teenage girls, vanishingly men. This crime is an appearance of the violence against women, an integral part of it.⁷ On the basis of that my research, I could ascertain, the Hungarian achievements are reasonable on an international level, supported, that the victims of people-trafficking are in particular women and children.

These are verified with interviews with the victims of people-trafficking by a content analysis, „Netsaru” (Netcop) data, frequency diagram according to gender and age and the attitudes of becoming victims. (Fig. No.2.).

⁷ Act CII. of 2006 (Törvény az Egyesült Nemzetek keretében, Palermóban, 2000. december 14-én létrejött, a nemzetközi szervezett bűnözés elleni Egyezménynek az emberkereskedelem, különösen a nők és gyermekek kereskedelme megelőzéséről, visszaszorításáról és büntetéséről szóló Jegyzőkönyve kihirdetéséről) http://www.complex.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=A0600102.TV (Downloaded on 21 October, 2013)

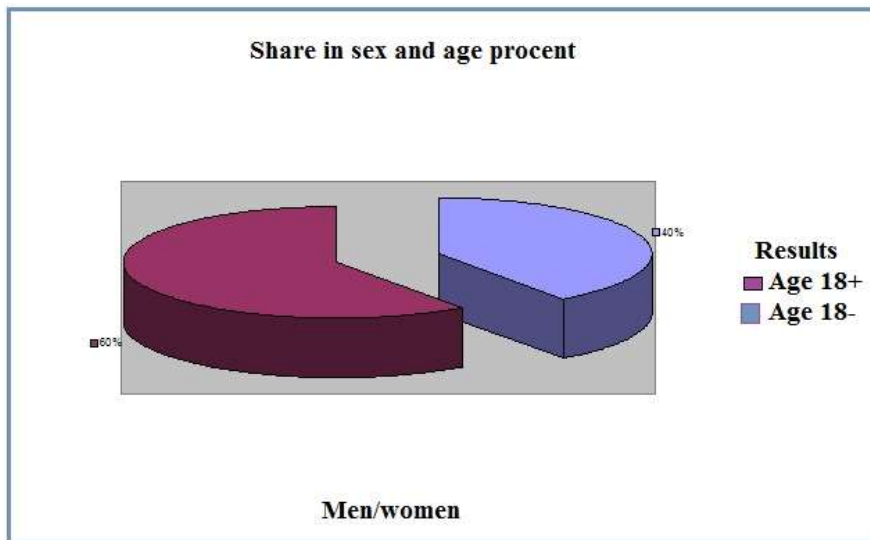


Fig. No.2.: Frequency diagram according to gender and age of victims of prostitution offences. by Istvan Kovacs police lieutenant. Source: National Police Headquarters; Integrated Management and Case Management System (NetZsar); crime statistics; Crime Statistics 2013, 1st quarter

My earlier support had supported, that one of the most important objectives of the national law enforcement is crime prevention and victim protection. As it seems on Fig. No.2., more, than 60 percents of prostitution offences were underage.

The law enforcement has to put a greater importance for the prevention and victim protection.

CRIME PREVENTION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH UNDERAGES

The purposes of underage protection by the law enforcement are the detection of deviant, precriminal-situated underages, monitoring, assisting and to obtain the underages would not to become to victims or perpetrators of crimes or other infringements of lawful rights.

Youth protection is an independent specialization of crime protection by order of C.O. of National Central Police Headquarter No. 16/191. In the Crime Prevention Department of National Central Police Headquarter there is an official in charge of youth protection, who manages, supervises and controls the youth protection of police stations.

In the Crime Protection Departments of County or Metropolitan Police Headquarters appointed chief officials work.

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In the Crime Protection Departments of Town or Budapest District Police Headquarters rarely we can find specialized chief officials, dealing with only youth protection. No any local police station has an independent chief official. Characteristically the specialists fulfil this duty in addition to other official duties. Often several officers fulfil parts of youth protection task.

In the headquarters among the youth protection tasks they deal with warranty of missing underages or maintain relations with the heads of children's institutions. Additionally the task of youth protection task of local police headquarters is to give information about this in schools.

The Crime Prevention Department of National Central Police Headquarters after it was reformed, had considered outstanding task its duty to build up the required network for this task and to form a powerful cooperation with the organizations having a key role in youth protection.

Now we can tell, we have profitable relation with the Ministry of Human Resources, the members of Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Administrative and Justice and other state and social organizations.

We have a definitely good connection with institutions of protection of children and youth. We are regularly discussing with the Secretary of National Crime Protection Board (Országos Bűnmegelőzési Tanács Titkársága), Social Relations Major Department and Victim Protection Department of Ministry of Interior (BM Társadalmi Kapcsolatok Főosztálya és Áldozatvédelmi Irodája). We evaluate the position of juvenile delinquency and the new problems together with the heads of departments of the Supreme Prosecutor's Office (Legfőbb Ügyészség), Metropolitan Prosecutor's Office (Fővárosi Főügyészség) and Metropolitan Court (Fővárosi Bíróság) dealing with youth.

We cannot complete our task effectively without contribution of pedagogical institutions or organizations participating in patroning supervision of youth. The exact knowledge of expansions, contents and characteristics of juvenile delinquency requires established effort.

Furthermore we have fluent connections with the National Criminalist Institute, Leadership Training, Police Researching Institute, as well as the National Public Service University and technical schools for law enforcement. Also we have a good connection with Count Crime Prevention Departments and the specialists of National Central Police Headquarters.

Due to eliminating of deficiency of statistics we had worked out a proposition to the Information Major Department of Supreme Prosecutor's Office regarding of structure and reasons of juvenile delinquency and objective and subjective elements of perpetration.

Our information liability is fulfilled by request of Communication Services of National Central Police Headquarters within press and public relations activity of youth protection. At request of the press we expertise to juvenile delinquency. The base of youth protection is the exact knowledge of the situation of juvenile delinquency. By this reason we regularly update the circumstances of serious crimes connecting with underages. In the case of appearing new forms of crime we consult with the administration of justice and about these

results we inform the regional organizations. Besides we issue publications, special books, lecture notes to help its work.

Since 2000 we organize trainings for heads of county youth protection departments, invited the representative of Youth Protection Subdivision of Criminal Investigation Department of Budapest Central Police Headquarters. In the training they could extend their knowledge about the situation of protection children and youth and the new attitudes of juvenile crime. During the training we summarized the tasks in the youth protection and tried to unify the jobs of regional and local police services.

On the grounds of law the law enforcement fulfils its obligation, but in my research I wondered about realization the social purposes and legal disposal in practice. Who is aware of crime prevention, only the crime prevention officer? Is it expected every employees of police to have a knowledge of all directions and pass on? How the collaboration is powerful? What is the image of police in connection with crime prevention, positive or negative? Is the prevention realized? Are the all steps effective?

THE FEATURE OF RESEARCH-METHOD

There are many complex measurement techniques for examining an occurrence in outside world. As the people appraise the occurrences in outside world by their experiences, they will feel their own reality through this information.

This information is different at all people, may be similar, but never will be the same, because they draw different, sometimes contrasted conclusion from it. This is why the science, scientific research and scientific methods lead away to real and objective information, opinions. There are several scientific methods; the common is to get information from outside world.

THE RESEARCH-METHOD OF SCIENTIFIC TOPIC

I tried to formulate examined inquiry very simply with survey-method. It seems very pure to compile a questionnaire, but to compile a survey is more difficult, as we want to analyse the picked up information, make a conclusion and take steps.

At the creating of survey I drew up one, so-called open and five closed questions. For the open question they could give an answer with their own words, for the closed questions they had chosen from the given answers.

The survey was completed by five policemen, serving as investigators, five detectives, five employees, working in policing field and five crime preventing officers, not take a difference for age, sex or affiliation. Of course they had anonymity, as without it, they would refuse participation. Nowadays everybody fear for its status, even it was very difficult those, who surrendered in the end.

The drafted survey was, as:

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The required information and steps no need for the all officers, working in police-field and pass them?		
<input type="radio"/>	a.	Yes, it is true
<input type="radio"/>	b.	Yes, but in the practice it is impracticable.
<input type="radio"/>	c.	No, only for the specialists.
How the collaboration is effective?		
<input type="radio"/>	a.	Excellent
<input type="radio"/>	b.	Realized
<input type="radio"/>	c.	Not at all
What is the image of police in connection of crime prevention?		
<input type="radio"/>	a.	Positive
<input type="radio"/>	b.	Indifferent
<input type="radio"/>	c.	Negative
Is the prevention realized?		
<input type="radio"/>	a.	Yes
<input type="radio"/>	b.	Partly
<input type="radio"/>	c.	No
Are the all steps quite effective?		
<input type="radio"/>	a.	Yes
<input type="radio"/>	b.	Partly
<input type="radio"/>	c.	No

The so-called open question was very obvious; I asked their opinion about crime prevention of Hungarian law enforcement, especially about steps connecting with youth?

We sort contexts and read out the affiliation, standards, conviction and creed of answerer, without any concretes in the text. Using this method we can explore the hidden conviction of researching groups, analysing the meaning of concept, the hidden message, speech frequency and connections comparing to each other.

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We can draw a conclusion from the answers, words, speech frequency and connecting concept, what is source of communication. It is very important to clear, the texts have several meanings and it has to examine from different aspects.

It is very important to examine researching subject in details and in whole and analyze as. During the research aspired to exploration of symbolic meaning of texts. According to the above it was very important to find an adequate hypothesis supported achievements.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF RESEARCH

From the answers of investigators was made a table, as:

Question	Investigator 1.	Investigator 2.	Investigator 3.	Investigator 4.	Investigator 5.
1.	a	b	a	b	a
2.	b	a	b	a	b
3.	a	c	c	a	a
4.	b	c	b	b	b
5.	b	a	b	b	b

From this group I established, that they, following their duty meet with the injured parties, witnesses in ongoing periods, not in the initial, when the necessary and urgent investigation actions are completed. They have to do the adequate information and prevention before cases, reporting, becoming to a victim and perpetrator.

On the basis of filled of questionnaires, answering first question I had established, that the investigators had rationally thought, the crime prevention is necessary in all fields. In respect of second answer they are different, which means no positive, nor negative. They did not take sides, do the police take everything within the cooperation. The third answer is clear, but they did not participate qualitatively. The fourth and five answers are also not clear, as they had chosen „partly”.

From the answers of detectives was made a table, as:

Question	Detective 1.	Detective 2.	Detective 3.	Detective 4.	Detective 5.
1.	b	a	b	b	b
2.	b	b	c	b	b
3.	a	c	b	a	a
4.	b	b	b	b	c
5.	b	b	b	a	b

By the results of detectives I could establish, that they meet with the victims and witnesses from the beginning, therefore they have opinion about prevention and crime protection.

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For the first question they gave the answer „not impracticable”, but their opinion is that crime prevention is obligatory for all of them, from low to high status. In respect of second answer they are different, which means no positive, nor negative, similarly as the investigators answered. The third answer is clearly positive, In respect of fourth and fifth questions they gave an answer „partly”, which is similar, as the investigators’.

From the answers of crime protection officers was made a table, as:

Question	Crime protection 1.	Crime protection 2.	Crime protection 3.	Crime protection 4.	Crime protection 5.
1.	c	c	c	c	C
2.	a	a	a	a	a
3.	a	a	a	a	a
4.	a	a	a	a	a
5.	a	a	a	a	a

The crime prevention officers who completes in fact the preventions specified in the rules and regulations, laws of police. They are responsible for decrease of becoming victims and perpetrators.

In respect of first question practically they have agreed, the crime prevention is only for specialists. But in this case is it a task of a patrol to suppress a crime? In respect of rest four questions they had chosen the first answer, which represents crime prevention positively. It is hardly to be believed, looking only in my district 5-6.000 registered crimes. I felt some prejudices.

In respect of so-called open question I had established, they considered the crime prevention activity acceptable. It was very interesting; nobody mentioned any developments or remaking.

In the following part of my research I summarize the conclusions and want to confirm, what are the necessary things becoming our crime prevention to a European level.

CONCLUSIONS

The police body does not know the criminal characteristics of young age, as required following from its own structure. There are special laws regarding the young perpetrators in the criminal law. It would be expedient to re-establish a service dealing with youth, at least at investigator’s department. Generally most of squads did not consider as serious as needed.

Investigating of such a case requires special skills and experiences.

Appointed youth protection officers work only in a few places. Mostly the officers do dealing with other duties. These duties have criminal nature and investigators or detectives

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are dealing with youth protection. There are some local police stations, where colleagues working on other field deal with it from time to time.

In my opinion it is required to put in youth protection officer at all police services. I suggest to establish crime prevention departments at all police services for the crime prevention, criminal evaluation-analysis, warrants and youth protection. Their job can be coordinated in this system and it does not burden the frame of staff.

The executive practice of youth protection tasks are not the same at the local stations. It requires issuing a rules and regulations for a united execution of youth protection.

It has to increase the information of schoolchildren in youth protection task. The occurring problems have to solve together with the local family-, youth- and children protection organizations.

In my place of service I am out for giving information in the initial stage. The victims such a crime, even a contravention have an information about those organizations, which can help them.

This assistance is verbal, allowing for missing an information sheet with all facts and possibilities, which we can give to the victims. I wish, if a result of my research and study would be a fusion of possibilities and wills and a law for the assistance of victims, crime protection and taking steps on a local level.

On national level the realization rate is low, which means on local level the realization is higher, but the exchange of information and assistance is insignificant. I wish, if my research can contribute to more information and crime prevention and would be an independent officer for this task. I believe in reduction such a crime and giving assistance to the victims.

Kulcsszavak: gyermekkereskedelem, prostitúció, áldozatvédelem, rendőrség

Keywords: childtrafficking, sexual abuse-forced prostitution, victim defense, police

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