The main responsibility of the highway patrol is to monitor and enforce safety on state and federal highways. This can involve checking the speed of vehicles, responding to accidents and emergencies, and helping local law enforcement. Highway patrol officers are state-level employees.

To help reduce accidents on the road and promote safety while driving, highway patrol officers make appearances at local schools and community events. This allows them to help educate the community on safe driving practices. They might also work with officials in the community to figure out better ways to protect the people in the area. When a crime takes place, a patrol officer might be the first to arrive on scene. In this role he or she helps secure evidence and gather witness statements to aid detectives in their investigation.

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COMMUNITY POLICING IN SWITZERLAND

«In 1992, the gendarmerie scored success in the fight against petty crime. … In our mission to maintain order and safeguard «International Geneva», we put in more hours with fewer staff. Yet, these results are deceptive. While quantitatively and globally, [our] performance keeps improving, qualitatively and in terms of human relations, it keeps deteriorating, imperceptibly but surely». This analysis of the commander of the gendarmerie (patrol division) of the Geneva cantonal police, Guy Baer, was given in his department's in-house publication in 1993. Baer observed that in spite of the apparent successes in combating crime, fear of crime among the general population was increasing. Determined to stop this slide, Baer announced the most ambitious reform agenda of his police organization in a generation.

Under the plan "P'egase" (Pegasus), officially launched in 1994, the Geneva police's gendarmerie embarked on a major internal reorganization to introduce community policing that should foster regular contacts between ordinary citizens and the police. The plan aimed to boost the feeling of safety of the general population by increasing police visibility through the renewed deployment of police officers on foot patrol and the creation of a new bike patrol. The plan "P'egase" was hence the first formal effort to introduce the concept of community policing in a Swiss police force.

As community policing was gaining ground internationally during the 1990s, a few chiefs of police in Switzerland were anxious not to miss out on

this new idea whose time had apparently come. A number of cantonal and municipal police departments began to devise their own reform agendas to adopt the new policing paradigm. Broadly speaking, the objectives of these organizational and strategic reforms at the five police departments were to decentralize the provision of basic police services and regular patrols, to introduce flatter command structures, to improve internal cooperation between different divisions, and to foster regular contacts between the police agencies, local interest groups, and ordinary citizens. In accord with the problem-solving doctrine of community policing, the five police departments have also forged strategic partnerships with other branches of the local government and civil society groups. Police departments have continued training of the patrol and liaison officers to hone their interpersonal and conflict management skills.

The Swiss police forces did not draw up their community policing agendas from scratch. All of them looked abroad, seeking to emulate community policing models that were already being practiced elsewhere. In Geneva and Lausanne, due to the physical proximity and cultural affinity, the police administrators looked towards neighboring France and Quebec for inspiration. The police administrators in Basel and Zurich had sought guidance from a publication of the Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt) of Wiesbaden, Germany. Moreover, police administrators from all three Swiss cities took study trips to Amsterdam in the mid-1990s to get a glimpse of the community policing model practiced there.

It may be concluded that the current process of Ukrainian police reforms requires deep understanding the origins and the constituting elements of community policing in Switzerland and taking into account its recent policing history as well as newly ascendant paradigm in Swiss policing.

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ACTIVITIES OF THE PATROL POLICE. FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

When talking about the activities of the patrol police, its development in our country and foreign experience, which the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is trying to implement in law enforcement activity of the National Police, in order to make life of Ukrainians even more secure, we should consider the definition of the national police itself and constituent units and the role of the patrol police in this structure.