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## HISTORICAL NEED TO CREATE POLYCEISTICS

The main aim of the police in the absolutist state was doing a great favour to its residents. The monarch of that period considered common people not to be able to arrange their lives, so the police had to help people live happy. The legislation of the absolutist period defined the police as a special hierarchy, with the care of welfare, security and the structure of society. Before the reforms of the 60<sup>th</sup> of the XIX century, the activities of the police did not imply a legal organization. At the same time a police officer should be a permanent guard against anyone and everything, which in the peaceful time of a state could violate order, health, personal and property inviolability of both the whole society and its individual members. He should have been a nurse, chemist, architect, censor, prosecutor, permanent assistant to the judicial investigator, bailiff, messenger, tax collector, excise warden, agent of various departments, executor of prescriptions.

Therefore, the police could hardly ever work. In other words they did nothing. The abundance of police rules led to the fact that they turned into arbitrariness or useless constraint for the population.

In the nineteenth century the political conditions of European states began to change. The person's personality was brought to the fore. State police establishments were changed. Their reforms were expressed in gradually reducing of police activities, since everything that is successfully accomplished by individuals, corporations, made government intervention meaningless. The historical significance of the police is that it was one of the ways to establish the state, but that time the police could not make a solid basis for the further development of the state. The only thing they could create was the impossibility of resisting the state power of the townsfolk depressed by preventive measures. Police practice needed theory. For the first time two fundamental areas of policing were identified – ensuring the security and welfare of society.

Polyceistics as a science was created in Western Europe in the second part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. All of these monarchies were powerful centralized administrative and command state systems. The police turned out to be its center and supervised everything, overseeing everything, had to intervene in everything, to ensure what is now called “public order” and “security”, and in the legal language of that time it was designated “decency” (safety), «accomplishment» (ensuring the development of society). The increase in the size of these countries prompted the government to reform the police and create a legal basis for its activities. So there is a police law, police code – laws on the improvement and decency.

### Reference list

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Розглянуто роль поліції у країнах Західної Європи та необхідність створення нової науки поліцейстики. Зазначено, що робота поліції на той час вимагала теоретичної основи, і у середині XVII століття з'явилась наука поліцейстика.

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