

## The history of social crime prevention

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### Abstract

Volunteers play a significant role in the field of public safety activities, which we can see in many foreign countries and in our country as well. In our country, the Civil Guard is the organization that has the legal authority to carry out social crime prevention activities as an element of complementary policing. The author of the study undertakes to present, as a practicing law enforcement specialist and civil guard leader, after a general overview of the development of crime prevention, the historical antecedents of civil public security activities, the creation of the civil guard, by illuminating the reasons for the movement's formation, with an emphasis on the stages of development, the expansion of tasks, the to the appearance of legal regulation and its importance. The author wishes to contribute to the comprehensive scientific research and mapping of the operation of the Civil Guard, recognizing the fact that the researched topic is crime prevention, civil cooperation in the maintenance of public order and public safety, and therefore is a constantly timely question of law enforcement cooperation, because under the current circumstances, the Civil Guard his involvement is an essential help for the police. An indispensable element of the research conducted on this topic is the historical review, the summary of the development affecting the organization and the operation.

**Keywords:** civil guard, civil guard, public order, public safety, crime prevention, civil, social, formation, development

### Security, public safety, crime prevention, state and civil actors

If we talk about social crime prevention, civil participation in the creation and maintenance of public safety, we must definitely start from the concepts of public order and public safety.

In science, there is no generally accepted, uniform definition for the mentioned concepts.

Security is mostly a generic term that includes

- the protection of the given country from external threats, as well as the (preventive, strategic) preparation for this,
- ensuring internal order and stability with legal and law enforcement means and by its institutions, as well as
- protection against external and internal threats that require special (secret service readiness).

We can talk about safety in an objective and subjective sense. The former represents data and facts specific to the security of a given country, area or settlement. Subjective security is a feeling, belief, conviction, as the citizen perceives what he defines as security.

Security can also be formulated as a need, one of the most important needs in people's lives, which the state must satisfy through the activities of actors working in this area [1].

Public security is a public state, a social and legal order, a situation of social coexistence in which the life, functioning and property of communities are protected and actually ensured by

legislation, and the moral norms recognized by the law and public perception prescribed by the state power are respected by the vast majority of citizens, their validity is ensured by the state power and society.

In a more ordinary sense, public safety means the peace of mind when you know your person and property are safe. Public safety is a collective product involving individuals, their communities, and state organizations. In a material sense, public safety is the combined effect of social conditions, which exists in everyday life and can be experienced, "enjoyed", or non-existent, which causes some kind of danger to society and individuals [2].

Creating and maintaining public safety - as László Christián and Pál Kardos alluded to - cannot be the task of a specific organization. Whether we are talking about the creation and maintenance of security - the safety of the people living there, the safety of the PUBLIC - at the state, middle or local level, we must always think about the joint activities and cooperation of several actors. The creation and maintenance of public safety is the result of the close cooperation of several actors - local government, police, civil and private organizations - or, as László Christián puts it, a product of cooperation [3]. Since public safety is the interest and expectation of the local community, a constant dialogue with the community must be conducted in order to identify threats to public safety. Cooperation with the organizations responsible for public safety is necessary, since - as Géza Finszter pointed out in his textbook - safety itself is a cooperation product [4].

Crime prevention, according to the internationally accepted concept - as can be read in European Council Decision No. 2009/902/IB11 - is nothing but the sum of all measures aimed at reducing crime and citizens' lack of security, both quantitatively and qualitatively, or the other contribution, either through direct deterrence from the commission of crimes, or through policies and actions aimed at reducing the possibility and causes of crime.

As you can see, this concept does not record the possible crime prevention activities in an exhaustive list. It is probably not even possible to precisely define and list the scope of activities and possibilities, the essence of crime prevention can really be understood in the light of the goals.

The basic goal of crime prevention is to create the sense of safety and security discussed earlier, to achieve a state in which the chances of becoming both a victim and a perpetrator are as low as possible. It is important to note that prevention is always aimed at reducing the chances, as it would be naive to assume that crime will ever completely cease [5].

### **The beginnings of crime prevention**

Before we turn to the topic of social crime prevention, it is worth reviewing how crime prevention basically appeared on the one hand in science, and on the other hand, how it was formed and reached its current system in domestic law enforcement.

### **Scientific antecedents**

As I mentioned, crime prevention has emerged as a need in all eras of human history, but at the same time, the past of prevention in today's sense does not cover such a period of time. Its birth is linked to the publication of Cesare Beccaria's book *Dei delitti e delle pene* in 1764, in which he stated that it is better to prevent crimes than to punish them [6]. This was an important

milestone in the development of criminal law thinking, despite the fact that Beccaria considered the primary means of prevention to be a legal, necessary and proportionate sanction that is as close as possible to the offense, adapted to the act, differentiated and recognizable.

The development of the scientific background of crime prevention can be done even later than that. The science of criminology, which examines the phenomenon of crime, uncovers its causes, explains the perpetrators, the victims and the social contexts behind the crimes, only appeared in the 19th century. began to develop in the century. Taking into account psychological, sociological, legal and criminological theories, this branch of science strives for scientific explanations, the use of which in practice can promote the preventive and restorative suppression of delicts.

The XX. The 20th century marked a real breakthrough in the field of crime prevention, when, starting with the Chicago school, hundreds of empirical researches dealt primarily with what criminal processes take place at the level of the individual and the community, and how effective crime prevention intervention is possible [5].

### **Domestic development history**

In Hungary, the development of crime prevention was different. In our country, even in the period before the system change, there was a lack of a real approach to crime prevention. The socialist conception of the state, according to which the victory of the proletariat will end class struggles and, with it, crime will become obsolete, had to be overcome. The criminal law of the past system considered crime prevention activities, in contemporary terminology, the "fight against crime" as a specific synthesis of law enforcement and policing, and identified it with deterrence. Therefore, the domestic crime prevention system could actually develop after the regime change. Organizational units dealing with crime prevention were established at the National Police Headquarters and county headquarters almost in the year of the system change.

Stopping the growth of crime became a cardinal issue in the period following the regime change, when the number of crimes suddenly increased with the collapse of the socialist system, and unprecedented and unprecedented showdowns, which had to be faced unexpectedly, became everyday. The need for CRIME PREVENTION came up more and more. In 1995, the National Crime Prevention Council (OBMT) was established, which fulfilled the function of coordinating interests, preparing decisions, and making proposals. The National Crime Prevention Program created by the Council, which was considered the first crime prevention strategy document. Its basic objective was to succeed in creating a state and social control network over crime and the circumstances that lead to it, which can prevent the further increase in the number of crimes. The OBMT coordinated the implementation of the National Crime Prevention Program, managed the performance of tasks related to the protection of victims, analyzed and evaluated social, economic and criminal processes, monitored international trends, promoted domestic crime prevention, provided methodological support to civil self-organizations, carried out - among other things – drug-related educational activities for young people [5].

The number of crime prevention tasks, spheres of activity, and areas of intervention gradually increased, a fact recognized by the Ministry of the Interior in 2002 when it established the National Crime Prevention Center (OBMK), which served to perform the administrative and administrative tasks of the OBMT, and was the organizational background for the complex and

multifaceted task outlined above. provided. At the same time, a ministerial commissioner was appointed in the Ministry of Justice for the reformation of crime prevention, so two ministries became responsible for the task at the same time. In the IM, the theoretical preparation of crime prevention was carried out, and in the BM, a deputy state secretariat dealing with crime prevention was established, which continued the practical work.

In order to increase the effectiveness of crime prevention, the government abolished the OBMT in 2003 and instead established the National Crime Prevention Commission (OBMB). This made it possible to create Hungary's first crime prevention strategy [7]. 115/2003 on the national strategy for social crime prevention. (X. 28.) OGY decision (TBNS) was a document in which the "formulated principles and objectives identified new emphases and expected a new approach not only from professionals, but from society as a whole. OMBM was responsible for its implementation.

A year later, the duties of the BM Deputy State Secretariat for Crime Prevention were expanded, and the Deputy State Secretariat for Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention was established, within which the OBMK was located from now on. From 2006, when the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement was established, crime prevention was dealt with by the Crime Prevention Department established within the ministry, which performed the secretarial tasks of the OBMB and coordinated the implementation of the TBNS. The momentum generated by the constantly expanding tasks outlined so far ran out in 2009, because from then on the OBMB de facto did not fulfill its tasks, did not hold meetings, and did not prepare a new action plan.

After the change of government in 2010, following the re-establishment of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice, the new body was established with the intention of settling the situation of crime prevention. The government established the National Crime Prevention Council (NBC) as an inter-ministerial body, whose task is to develop a national strategy for social crime prevention, taking into account the latest scientific results, to formulate proposals for the Government, and to prepare efficiency studies and methodological studies that help to establish the principle of criminal policy and crime prevention, which they support the implementation of the Government's public safety objectives. From the point of view of our topic, it is significant that the National Police Association is also a member of the NBT as a civil society organization for crime prevention.

After the establishment of the NBT, it started to develop the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NBS), with the aim of creating a medium-term strategic planning document that, not in declarations, but in formulating concrete tasks, sets out the crime prevention directions of the decade ahead. An important element is that the Government has made it mandatory for itself to provide resources for the realization of goals related to crime prevention [5].

The NBS includes the 2013-2015. also an action plan for the period between

- settlement security,
- child and youth protection,
- helping victims and preventing victimization,
- as well as the prevention of recidivism.

New action plans are prepared for the strategy every two years, the development of which enables the continuation and development of effective measures, the abandonment of ineffective efforts, and the definition of new tasks.

### **The historical antecedents of the civil guard, its establishment in our country**

It is a centuries-old tradition that larger cities and towns organized civil guards to deal with emergency situations, which served to ensure the safety of the population and the protection of valuables. He organized the performance of these tasks based on the population's own interests without financial compensation. In Hungary, the citizens were similarly organized to deal with various defense situations.

In our country, citizens were similarly organized to deal with various defense situations. The earliest historical antecedents date back to the XVI. century. One of the most important "burdens" of Hungary's free royal cities and their urban residents with civil rights has always been the obligation to protect. Although the manner of fulfillment may have varied from age to age and from city to city, it was basically done in two ways: by directly protecting the city, or by contributing to the defense of the country. the construction and maintenance of the city's defense system, armed training, guard duty and the defense of the city walls. they were divided into tenths and twelfths, and the citizen guards were grouped accordingly for the protection of the city walls and bastions. The most obvious example for the Hungarian cities was already 1500 citizens guarding the city. A good example was Sopron, where from 1532 a "must list" was drawn up, which was a precise statement of the number, blood composition and armament of the crew who could go to war. The last one survived from 1783. Civil guards marched on holidays, events, and protocol events. Similar formations were established, for example, in Kőszeg, Komárom, Székesfehérvár, Szeged, Győr, Pécs or even Buda [8].

A qualitatively new phase in the history of the Hungarian Civil Guards began when the voluntarily organized civilian units, which until then only held shooting exercises and paraded in celebrations, were obliged to perform the duties of military garrisons marching to the battlefield. During the Napoleonic Wars, in the autumn of 1805, the garrison reserves were used in the same way as in Austria. Instead of the retiring conscripts, the civil guard (Bürgermiliz) entered armed guard duty in Vienna, and its number was increased to about 11,000 at the monarch's request. The entire management and magistrate of the city served in the Civil Guard. The civil guard of the imperial city was divided into cavalry, infantry and artillery. Within the infantry, several formations were distinguished: there was a "citizen regiment", several companies of the "city guard", the "citizen grenadiers", a green uniformed, newly organized grenadier formation, two rifle units wearing gray and green uniforms, a Hungarian civilian team and an academic corps [8].

Of course, this system was far from the character of today's civil guard, as it took on a military character, had to comply with a command-and-control system, had mandatory obligations to deploy troops, and used firearms. It was a civil guard only in the sense that it consisted of the citizens of the city, who performed guard duties, and were therefore not remunerated. In 1808, the establishment of the Civil Guard to protect the internal security of the free royal cities was enshrined in law, such an organization was established in 41 cities. In 1848, the civil guards operated for a while in parallel with the national guard.

The name civil guard also appeared in our history during the First World War. In 1914, a decree of the Ministry of the Interior ordered the establishment of a civil guard in order to protect the basic conditions of public order and public safety [9]. Based on this, the command of the Budapest civil guard was established in preparation for wartime events. The civil guard was not a military body, but a body under military discipline, which maintained public safety with 12- and 24-hour services instead of the police personnel going to war, and in addition to the reduced police force [10].

After the Second World War, or more precisely, nearing its end, we could meet again with the Civil Guard as an organization name. In the area already under Soviet control, the start of political life began, the establishment of a provisional government. Among the law enforcement officers of the previous political system, a significant part of the gendarmerie staff was dismissed immediately, and the police staff was subsequently dismissed continuously. With the advance of the front line to the west, life started again in the eastern areas of the country, and the need for public safety and tranquility increased. The new temporary political leadership paid special attention to the maintenance of public order, and already in January 1945, 13/1945. By issuing a decree, M.E took measures to organize the civil guard, which cooperated with the later reorganized police in the performance of the public security tasks of the settlements [11].

### **The creation of today's Civil Guard, root causes, initial difficulties**

During the period of the political system change, the institutional transformation took place quickly, the borders were opened, and businesses were created at a high rate. As a result of the social and economic transformation, crimes have increased significantly. The number of known crimes doubled in two years. Organized crime, terrorism, drug and human trafficking appeared. Violent and disorderly acts committed against property - especially involving vehicles and apartments - and in public areas were prominent. The number of street attacks, public institutions, schools, offices, as well as - as a direct consequence of the price explosion - the number of crimes committed against shops and commercial units and serious violations also increased spectacularly. All of this shocked the population and what was even worse, the police were caught unexpectedly and unprepared. Because of all this, there was an increasing demand among citizens to form self-defense groups to protect local interests and public safety. In order to create a safe environment, the population living in a given neighborhood organized within the community who goes to pick up the children at school after dark, who takes the dog for a walk together, and takes joint walks to ensure the safety of the neighborhood. These joint walks became regular and planned, and the organized groups caught more and more criminals, thereby increasing public safety. The relationship of the police to these groups was uncertain at the beginning, since the purpose of their operation was not clear, and negative ideas and prejudices influenced the initiation of cooperation. People living next to each other tried to pay more attention to each other, to suspicious phenomena and persons in their surroundings than before. The so-called "Neighbors for each other" movement, which has become the anteroom of civil crime prevention. The self-defense groups began to gather into organizations, making their activities more organized by Act II of 1989 on the right of association. made possible by law. They began their official operation, and their registration became typical throughout the country. The registered associations generally designated crime prevention as their operational goal, which in practice meant patrol services, which they initially carried out exclusively

independently. They undertook to help the work of law enforcement organizations with their activities [2].

In order to achieve public safety through civil cooperation and to help state bodies, many civil guards and civil guard associations started their activities. Civil guard organizations started their crime prevention activities by uniting self-defense groups, which became socially accepted and respected among citizens. Law-abiding citizens who recognize the need for community order have realized that not only do they have to set expectations towards the state and law enforcement agencies, but they also have to actively cooperate in creating and protecting public safety. The number of organizations and the number of their members continued to grow.

By the beginning of 1991, the police realized that they needed social help to fight crime. National police chief Dr. Győző Szabó initiated a meeting to be convened, which would give these organizations the opportunity to explain how they work and what caused their "conflict". On this occasion, it was suggested that the organizations that have been operating in isolation from each other until now should create an association that represents their interests. This was all the more necessary because the politicians watched these initiatives with concern, and the police received them with suspicion, fearing their prestige. What do they want? For what purpose were they created? Do they want to play politics? Are they preparing for elections? Supporters or opponents of the new social system? The question was asked [12]. After such antecedents, the National Association of Self-Defense Organizations (ÖSZOSZ) was founded on April 24, 1991, and in November of this year the general assembly changed its name to the more expressive National Association of Civil Guards (OPSZ), with Dr. Sándor Kopácsi as its president. elected police general.

### **Development from the end of the establishment to the present day**

Under the guidance of the National Police Association, the police associations and their regional associations, legally operating in Hungary, self-organized by the population, with the aim of better public order and public safety, social crime and accident prevention, child and youth protection, and environmental protection, and their regional associations, have a unified approach, have the same approach, are well-organized, and have definite objectives. have become the social crime prevention organization with the largest number of employees. To those that could be suitable for contributing to the creation and maintenance of public order and public security and for this purpose cooperation with other organizations and strategic partnerships.

As I mentioned, the civil guard movement did not start out easily. He had to stand up on several fronts at the same time, he had to fight the fear of prestige and suspicion of the police, the mistrust of the local and parliamentary authorities, as well as the undertaken task: the prevention of crimes and - sometimes also in the physical sense of the word - criminals. All of this is done by paying association membership fees and fueling his own car from his own pocket, which he uses to patrol his residential area.

So, starting from here, the Civil Guard has come a long way and has reached the point where it is now nationally appreciated as a strategic partner of the government and the police. But let's see the stages of the development that the Civil Guard has gone through in the past three decades.

If we want to present the development of the role of the civil guard, it is customary to separate four stages from each other.

### **I. development stage I (spontaneous development stage)**

Between 1991 and 1996, the civil guard organizations were characterized by a basically spontaneous development, a loose national federal relationship, a different crime prevention approach and practice in each area, and extremely little financial support. At that time, the county and capital associations, as well as the leaders of the associations, took upon themselves a great responsibility to establish the social appreciation of civil crime prevention in almost every settlement and to make it accepted by the population. An important result of this period was that vigilante associations were continuously established, the movement spread and increasingly sought its place in the system of social action against crime. The associations operated on the basis of the law on the right of association, they did not differ from associations and social organizations active in various areas of society [13].

### **II. development stage (start of organizational development)**

Between 1997 and 2000, the movement underwent significant changes. On March 1, 1997, there was a personal change at the head of the National Police Association, which brought about an organizational transformation, and the spirit of the movement changed. The OPSZ identified the prevention of crimes as the most important objective, with the main focus being

- for the property protection of the population,
  - for child and youth protection tasks,
  - to reduce drug consumption,
  - for informational and educational work to be carried out for the sake of traffic safety
- need to translate.

Civil guard organizations have distanced themselves from all forms of violence, self-judgment, provocative behavior that offends others, arming, paramilitary organizational and operational structures, and political manifestations [13]. The OPSZ, the county and capital associations, and the civil guard associations expanded their system of cooperation, so they received more and more support. The Civil Guard has become a strategic partner of the police and municipalities [2]. In 2000, OPSZ was classified as an outstanding public benefit organization. By that time, the law had already stated that the activities of members of social self-defense organizations established to ensure the protection of life and property of the population, aimed at improving public safety, according to the cooperation agreement concluded with the police, are a public duty, so the citizen guard receives enhanced criminal protection during the performance of this task.

### **III. development stage (quality development stage)**

The period between 2001 and 2010 can be considered the beginning of the quality development phase of the civil guard. The most important elements of this:

- further strengthening of strategic partnership relations;



- the initiation and continuous organization of national police crime prevention programs (narcotics, tourism regions program, metropolitan crime prevention program, autumn school start), theoretical and methodological development;
- legal regulation of civil guard activity, integration of the organization into the social crime prevention system;
- creating a stable, continuous financing background.

In these years, progress has been made in the mentioned areas. The OPSZ appeared in the Ministry of the Interior chapter of the central budget, which made it possible for regional associations to receive support for their operations and the implementation of their programs, thanks to which crime prevention programs could be implemented, associations with a lack of resources could survive, and central events could take place. On February 13, 2006, the Parliament adopted Act LII of 2006 on the Civil Guard. law, which created a uniform legal regulation of civil guard activity [14].

At the legal level, it has been established that civil guards can only perform their duties in the prescribed uniforms, which cannot be deceptive due to their similarity to the uniforms of members of the national defense, law enforcement agencies or other authorities.

The great significance of the first Civil Guard Act is that it established the enhanced legal protection related to the activities of the Civil Guard by including in its normative text that the Civil Guard is a person performing a public duty as defined in the Criminal Code. As a result, in the Criminal Code, persons performing public duties receive the legal protection due to them in the course of their activities, an abusive act committed against them constitutes violence against a person performing public duties [14].

#### **IV. stage of development (the modern civil guard)**

From 2011, the era of the modern civil guard was marked by the CLXV of 2011 on the civil guard and the rules of civil guard activity, which is still in force. from the entry into force of the law. The new civil guard law monopolized the position of the civil guard among civil organizations in the field of maintaining public safety [13]. The Civil Guard organization can only carry out its activities in the area indicated as its seat in the founding document, i.e. its members can only perform tasks in the inner and outer areas of the given settlement. The exception to this is if there is a written agreement to this effect with the police or other state, municipal law enforcement, public safety organizations, tax authorities, and environmental and nature protection agencies. The Civil Guard can only carry out its activities on the basis of a cooperation agreement with the police. Pursuant to the law, a police officer can only be an adult, capable of acting, with no criminal record. The administrative tasks related to service cards are carried out by the OPSZ based on its expanded powers. Thanks to the related amendment of the Law on Offenses, the civil guard can be punished with imprisonment or a fine of up to one hundred and fifty thousand forints if he does not perform his duties in accordance with the provisions of the amended Act on the Civil Guard. The offense law has also been supplemented with the fact of the unauthorized execution of public security activities, so anyone who carries out activities aimed at maintaining public safety and public order in public areas or public places for which they are not authorized by law, or creates the appearance of such activities, will also be subject to imprisonment or a fine of up to one hundred and fifty thousand forints punishable. Act C of 2012 on the Penal Code criminalizes the illegal organization of public safety activities,

where the legislator does not order to punish the person performing the activity, but its organizer (the performance of this type of activity is still a violation according to the current violation law) [2].

In the Second Civil Guard Act, among other things,

- OPSZ received the legal status of a public body;
- the legal status of regional associations was regulated;
- it was fixed who can be a civil guard;
- the scope of civil guard activities has expanded;
- the legislator declared which public safety tasks can only be performed by the Civil Guard, not by any other civil organization;
- cooperation with the police was regulated;
- the nationally uniform uniform and service card were confirmed;
- the legislator established the professional and ethical responsibility of the civil guards.

Today, 67,000 citizen guards perform their voluntary community tasks in their free time in more than 2,000 associations and 20 (county and capital) associations. Today, the Civil Guard is one of the main custodians of public safety, it has become a strategic partner and ally of the police, law enforcement and law enforcement agencies, as well as local governments, taking a significant and active role in preventing crimes and improving people's subjective sense of security [2]. The organization, service provision, and professional activities of the Civil Guard have expanded significantly to date, and new divisions (equestrian, canine, motorcycle, water) have been established. Due to the expansion of the organization and scope of tasks, the cooperation of the Civil Guard covers an ever wider range. Today, the OPSZ has an extremely wide cooperation network, in addition to strategic partners, it cooperates with numerous state and local government bodies and civil organizations. Joint patrol activities and other forms of cooperation with the police and those performing individual law enforcement tasks are part of the public safety network of the given settlement, the foundation of local public order, and a promoter of the population's sense of security [15].

The legal regulation of the Civil Guard reached a new level of development with the amendment to the law initiated by the OPSZ and adopted in December 2023, which entered into force in February 2024. Its basic tasks have been expanded by contributing to border protection and the prevention of illegal migration. He was authorized - if not unlimited - to use video and audio recording devices. Applicants to the police are now required to prove their criminal record with an official moral certificate. The amendment to the law settled the frequently and legitimately arising demand that a person who has been legally convicted by a court for committing an intentional crime - regardless of the punishment or measure applied - can no longer be a senior official in a civil guard organization, even if the adverse consequences associated with the conviction exempted. The legislator also tightened the scope of the measures that can be applied in the event of violation of service or ethical rules, creating the possibility that the civil guard can be permanently banned from providing civil guard services, as well as recommending his permanent exclusion from the association [14].

## **Summary**

As we have seen previously, the Civil Guard described a broad development path. Over the course of more than thirty years, we have gone from the walks of neighbors who were concerned about the orderliness of their neighborhood, who paid attention to each other and their immediate environment for their safety, to the nationally established organization of today's citizenry, its wide range of responsibilities, and its trained membership, which as a strategic partner of the police is one of the custodians of the country's public safety - as Dr. András Túrós, the president of the OPSZ states in an interview with him, his civil pillar [17]. Its role is decisive in the performance of law enforcement tasks aimed at creating and maintaining public order and public security. In the course of the development described in the study, it was possible to reach the point that the existence of civil guard organizations in settlements is essential, the majority of the population speak with appreciation about the activities of the civil guards, they express their willingness to cooperate and help organizations that are actively working to strengthen public order and public safety.

There are now many studies about the history of the Civil Guard, its development over several decades, and its most important stages. Its scope and regulations have also become the subject of specialist literature, forming the curriculum of law enforcement higher education. This is due to the high level and high-quality current operation of civil public safety, which is an important guarantee of public safety that must be supplemented and supported by law enforcement.

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### **Applicable legislation**

LII of 2006. Act on Civil Guard

CLXV of 2011 law on the civil guard and the rules of civil guard activity

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