

A STEPCCHILD OF THE HUNGARIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM? FUNCTION AND PUBLIC IMAGE OF THE HUNGARIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANISATIONS

László Christián¹, József Bacsárdi²

ABSTRACT

This paper³ summarizes some results of the local governmental law enforcement research in Hungary and describes the function and the public image of the Hungarian local governmental law enforcement organisations. The Hungarian law enforcement organisations in Budapest and in the city counties were researched by a complex survey. The public image of the Hungarian law enforcement organisations was examined using the most important national and county newspapers. According to the most important findings, it is proved that there are some anomalies in the function and legislation of the local governmental law enforcement and the public image of the local governmental law enforcement organisations are much better in the county media than in the national media.

Keywords: local governmental law enforcement, municipal police, public judgement, police, cooperation

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INTRODUCTION

Several research projects have been carried out in the recent time by the research group of the Department of Private Security and Municipal Policing at the National University of Public Service, the Faculty of Law based on the research plan of the research group. The research of the local governmental law enforcement has more steps; at first two comprehensive research projects were carried out based on the preliminary assessment and a problem map which results can be introduced in this study (Bacsárdi & Christián, 2016). The aim of the research was to get a comprehensive image about the problems and the social status of the Hungarian local governmental law enforcement.

The relevance of the study is given by the fact that the law material of the local governmental law enforcement has been changed a lot in Hungary in recent years, thus the declared objective of the legislature was to ascertain the national public safety with the enhancement of the possibilities of the local governmental law enforcement (Bacsárdi, 2014). It was correctly recognised by the legislature that the local governments had not been able to give a right answer for the problems of the local public safety. However, if appropriate instruments and authorisation were given, the local governments could be effective partners for the bodies responsible for public service, mostly the police.

In the legal environment being changed from 2013 (in particular with regard to the date of entry into force of the law in charge of the new local governmental and some law enforcement tasks) the possibilities of the local governments have been improved in the view of a more active participation in the local policing, but several recent anomalies in local

1 László Christián, Faculty of Law Enforcement, National University of Public Service, Hungary.
Contact: christian.laszlo@uni-nke.hu

2 József Bacsárdi, Joint Local Governmental Office of Bábolna, Hungary. Contact: jozsef.bacsardi@gmail.com

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governmental law enforcement have not been eliminated by the legal rules what is more, newer problems have been created. These problems were identified in 2015 (Bacsárdi & Christián, 2016) and the further research can contribute to a better understanding of the identified problems.

The better understanding of the outlined anomalies cannot be possible without getting information about opinions of the local governmental law enforcement organisations due to the analysis of some problems. That was the purpose of the dimension of the complex questionnaire; the inner analysis of the local governmental law enforcement organisations could be carried out with it.

However, it is not enough to carry out an inner analysis so that we can get a picture about the real function of the local governmental law enforcement, thus it is also necessary to get to know how the local governmental law enforcement can be seen and related by the outsiders. It was considered important - being aware of that - the negative perception of the local governmental law enforcement had also been identified in the problem map.

HYPOTHESES

Before the start of the research the following hypotheses were set. Hypotheses of the quantitative research (questionnaire):

- The function of the local governmental law enforcement organisation is impeded by some supervisory problems.
- The relationship between the local governmental law enforcement organisation and the other actors of law enforcement can show a diverse picture nationally.
- The function of the local governmental law enforcement organisation is impeded by some problems coming from the lack of the personnel staff and trainings.

Hypotheses of the perception research:

- A rather negative image of the local governmental law enforcement is depicted by the press.
- The press only marginally deals with the activities of the local governmental law enforcement.
- The county press deals with the local governmental law enforcement more than the national press.
- The local governmental law enforcement is presented in the press in charge of carrying out mainly management and public authority tasks.

METHODOLOGY

Different research methods had to be applied to study the identified law enforcement problems in the problem map and prove the hypotheses outlined above. We would have liked to reach the directors of the local governmental law enforcement organisations with a quantitative research (questionnaire) to identify the problems of the local governmental law enforcement in an extended or deeper level. Having regard to the lack of the central register about the local governmental law enforcement organisations in Hungary, that is why the method of full inquiry (census) was applied to Budapest and its districts (1+23) and to the city counties (23) because we were assured that they had the local governmental law enforcement organisation system worked. Because of the previous things, the research focuses on only the local governmental law enforcement of the local governments with a high population; the research could not deal with the regions with a few or medium-sized population.

The questionnaire was filled in by 22 local governmental law enforcement organisations of 23 county cities, 18 districts in Budapest and the capital governmental law enforcement organisation. It means more than 87% response rate, which is allowed us to draw relevant conclusion from the data.

The external assessment of the local governmental law enforcement's work required another research method. The Polish research method – used in an article about the media appearance of the Polish local governmental guards by Michalina Szafrńska and Anna Wojcieszczak - was applied by us to study the social status because high degree identity can be experienced between the activities of the Polish local governmental guards and persons' activities in charge of the Hungarian local governmental law enforcement tasks. Furthermore, the Polish research was also appropriate for drawing relevant local governmental law enforcement experiences (Szafrńska & Wojcieszczak, 2016). During our research as a secondary research we studied the articles about the local governmental law enforcement of two national public press, a regional wide tabloid and three regional public press printed in 2016.

In the first part of our research the stressed importance of the perception research was pointed out because the negative assessment of the population concerning the local governmental law enforcement (the image of on-the-spot fining and wheel clamping body) (Bacsárdi & Christián, 2017). This kind of local governmental law enforcement perception research similar to the Polish study has not been carried out in Hungary so far in front of the perception research of police (Keller & Tóth, 2013), private security (Christián, 2016) and civilian guard (Christián, 2017).

QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

Each local governmental law enforcement organisation studied with quantitative (questionnaire) method has a public area inspectorate, which is sometimes completed by other local governmental law enforcement organisations (field guard service, local governmental nature protection guard service). Taking into account that it is compulsory to establish a public area inspectorate in the capital city (Magyarország helyi önkormányzatairól, 2011), while in the county cities the public area inspectorates have been already set up, so it can be stated that the system of public area inspectorates constitutes the backbone of the local governmental law enforcement in the cities of Hungary with a crucial proportion, thus the public area inspectorates were necessarily at the forefront of our research.

THE INSPECTION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Studying a local governmental law enforcement organisation system in any countries, one of the substantial questions refers to the inspection of the local governmental law enforcement, because the inspection body has a prominent role in creating the unified, legal and consistent practice of law enforcement.

Considering the previous facts, the study of the surveillance of local governmental law enforcement organisations was considered a prominent task for the research group because the shared surveillance of the local governmental law enforcement organisations is used in Hungary. The police generally have the right of professional surveillance but an inspection body in charge of carrying out other state professional surveillance has also been joined some specific local governmental law enforcement types of body (A fegyveres biztonsági őrsegről,

a természetvédelmi és a mezeti őrszolgálatról, 1997; A halgazdálkodásról és a hal védelméről, 2013; A természetvédelmi örökre, illetve őrszolgálatokra vonatkozó részletes szabályokról szóló 4/2000. (I. 21.) Korm. rendelet, 2000). Furthermore, the appropriate function of the local governments' expectations has to be also highlighted which is considered a kind of professional surveillance. The double-expectation system has been mentioned by more respondents based on the precedents.

It must be stressed that the judicial supervision of the local governmental law enforcement organisations in Hungary was abolished with the implementation of the new prosecution law, thus the legal supervisory powers of the prosecution relating to local governmental law enforcement activities had been reduced to the surveillance over the measurements, and procedural force measurements of the deprivation and restriction of personal liberty (Varga Zs, 2011). Because of the previous things there is no judicial supervision above the Hungarian local governmental law enforcement organisations.

During the research more than half of the respondents, exactly 21 respondents fully agreed with the statement that they get the necessary support in the case of anomalies from its inspection body, 15 respondents rather agreed with the statement, while 2 respondents disagreed with it at all, 3 respondents rather disagreed with it. There is no significant difference between the rural and capital local governmental law enforcement based on the responses for the question.

The majority of local governmental law enforcement organisations are satisfied with the professional surveillance of the local governmental law enforcement. 17 respondents are fully satisfied with it, 14 respondents are rather satisfied with it and only 7 respondents are rather unsatisfied with it, while 3 respondents are unsatisfied with it. It is clear that those respondents, who said that they did not get the necessary support from their supervisory body, were rather unsatisfied with the professional surveillance.

Taking into account the question about the transformation of the professional surveillance of the local governmental law enforcement, the respondents were divided, thus it was not considered necessary by 23 respondents, it was considered necessary by 7 respondents and it was considered necessary partially by 10 respondents. There were some respondents who said that they got the necessary support from the inspection body but the transformation of the supervisory system was considered necessary as well. It should be noted that some transformation of the supervisory system was favoured by almost half of the studied local governmental law enforcement organisations.

We have also asked that if a unified local governmental law enforcement inspection would be considered necessary according to the respondents. The responses showed a contrast picture based on the content of the previous ones, thus the transformation of the professional surveillance of the local governmental law enforcement was not considered necessary by 23 respondents, but it was considered fully necessary by 18 respondents, 13 respondents rather agreed with the statement that a unified local governmental law enforcement inspection is needed to establish and only 10 respondents disagreed with this statement.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANISATIONS AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANISATIONS

It is known that the establishment of public order, public safety is a cooperation production, that is to say it is the result of more actors' co-operation (Finszter, 2009).

A recent research concluded, that before the turn of the millennium the different security agents considered one another as rivals, however, by now it has become evident, that optimal security is only attainable if these agents actually cooperate as partners (Sotlar & Meško, 2009).

Having regard to the previous things we felt necessary to study the relationship between the local governmental law enforcement organisations and the other two important actors of the local public security, the police and civil guard.

The relationship between the local governmental law enforcement organisations and the police can be considered excellent and good. A perfect relationship can be experienced by 26 respondents and 14 respondents have a good relationship with the police. Only one local governmental law enforcement organisation expressed that it had rather no good relationship with the police.

We also examined what obstacles could be seen by the respondents in the cooperation with the police. According to the majority of the respondents (24) the cooperation is excellent and there is no obstacle in the cooperation. The obstacles collected by the local governmental law enforcement organisations can be ordered in the following:

- organisational obstacles: (a) the supervisory jurisdiction is not carried out by the police appropriately; and (b) the police have problems with the shortage of the personnel (employees).
- the lack of police material regarding the local governmental law enforcement – at executive level persons in charge of local governmental law enforcement tasks are not considered equal partners by the police, they have no enough information about the jurisdiction of the local governmental law enforcement organisations and the procedural rights of the local governmental law enforcement.
- inappropriate flow of information and diverse interpretation of provisions of law can be experienced between the police and local governmental law enforcement organisations.

In most cases the shortage of the police was highlighted by the majority of those respondents who have experienced obstacles in the cooperation. Furthermore, they have also stated that they are not considered equal partners by the police.

The relationship between the local governmental law enforcement organisations and the civil guard - the other important actor in establishing regional public safety - shows a less clear picture.

PERSONNEL STAFF OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Based on the personnel staff of the Hungarian local governmental law enforcement organisations, the following anomalies have been addressed on the problem map: the low qualification of the personnel and executive staff; the lack of the comprehensive, unified local governmental law enforcement trainings.

Significant differences could be experienced between the studied organisations, because the Capital Local Governmental Law Enforcement - a local governmental law enforcement organisation with the biggest personnel staff - while the smallest county local governmental law enforcement organisation employs only three persons for carrying out the duties of law enforcement. The total number of the employees of the organisations giving answers for the questions is 1.962 persons. The number of the employees by the responding local

governmental law enforcement shows how heterogeneous the size of the local governmental law enforcement is despite the fact that the subjects of the research were only the county cities and the capital city with its districts.

Having regard to the age structure of the personnel staff, based on our research, it can be stated that the middle-aged (35-49 year) and the elderly people (50-65 year) having intermediate school qualifications in charge of local governmental law enforcement tasks employed by the local governmental law enforcement organisations. Based on the age structure and the qualification of the personnel staff it is the case that the local governmental law enforcement workers get around minimum wages, which mean 180.500 Ft (around 600 Euro) (A kötelező legkisebb munkabér (minimálbér) és a garantált bérminimum megállapításáról szóló 430/2016. (XII. 15.) Korm. rendelet, 2016).

As for the salary and recruitment difficulties it does not seem surprising that more than half of the respondents (27) have answered that the extraordinary work is considered typical in the organisation while only 13 respondents have thought that the extraordinary work is rather not considered typical or not considered typical at all, which can refer to the problems of the duty rosters.

The respondents basically are satisfied with the capabilities of the local governmental law enforcement workers. There were only two respondents who were not satisfied with the capabilities at all, while 10 respondents were rather not satisfied with it. 24 respondents were rather satisfied, while 5 respondents were fully satisfied with it. Having regard to the local governmental law enforcement workers' professional qualification entirely same responses were given to the question about the workers' capabilities.

THE IMAGE RESEARCH

The study of the social status about the local governmental law enforcement was carried out in the framework of this research; six newspapers were studied in the research (Table 1).

Table 1: *Analysed newspapers and the number of publications*

Analysed newspapers	The numbers of the publication in 2016	The numbers of the articles about local governmental law enforcement in the analysed newspapers
Népszabadság	235 publication	7
Magyar Nemzet	306 publication	21
Lokák	131 publication	2
24 óra	306 publication	16
Kisalföld	306 publication	57
Heves Megyei Hírlap	306 publication	31

The total numbers of the publication of the studied and analysed newspapers were 1,590 pieces. Based on the table it can be stated that the local governmental law enforcement was mentioned in the analysed newspapers or dealt by the studied printed press 134 times per year in any way. At first sight it is prominent that the numbers of the articles are quite low compared to the numbers of the publication: almost an article on average relating to the local governmental law enforcement was involved in every 12th publication. The number of the articles would be worse if we took into account that two articles about the local governmental law enforcement had been published many times on the same day in Kisalföld.

Having regard to that on the one hand we deal with the national printed press and on the other hand the county printed press in our research, thus it is worth separating the analysis based on the national and county newspapers.

131 volumes were published due to the launch of the Lokál regional tabloid in the summer of 2016. We could find references to the local governmental law enforcement only twice in these tabloids; in one of them the capital public area inspectorate was likely to be mixed with the maintenance of the capital public area by a journalist which is considered a serious professional mistake made by the journalist. The two mentions can show the fact that one of the prominent representatives of the local tabloid newspaper would not have liked to deal with the local governmental law enforcement in the studied period.

THE STUDY OF THE NATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPERS

In the case of studying the national daily newspapers we focused on Népszabadság and Magyar Nemzet, the two most distributed public life and national daily newspaper (Magyar Terjesztés-ellenőrző Szövetség, 2016). The two newspapers were published 541 times in 2016 and there were only 28 days when the topic of local governmental law enforcement was or even peripherally mentioned in the public life national daily newspapers publishing the two the greatest number of copies. It means that the readers could find news and information about the local governmental law enforcement hardly in 5% of the public life national daily newspapers publishing the two most number of copies. It was also found that the studied press involved news almost entirely about the public area inspectorate in the topic of local governmental law enforcement, the field of guard service was involved only once in the press mentioning the obligation to pay the field guard contribution.

The news about the local governmental law enforcement of the studied national daily newspapers could be classified in the following way. The majority of the articles about the local governmental law enforcement is linked to the activities of the local governmental law enforcement as a law enforcement organisation (16 articles). It should be highlighted that over the enforcement actions, any references for the crime prevention activities of the local governmental law enforcement or such an article with this topic have not been published in the analysed national daily newspapers, however, the topic of crime prevention should be the most important part of the local governmental law enforcement organisations besides the authority actions and priority should be given to the efficient communication of crime prevention and its social reporting. 5 articles dealt with the work of the local governmental law enforcement staff and 7 articles only mentioned the theme of the local governmental law enforcement.

It could be concluded that more than half of the articles about the local governmental law enforcement have a neutral relationship with the local governmental law enforcement, there are 9 negative articles (two of them has rather critical evaluation) and there is only one positive article about the local governmental law enforcement. The result is worse if the articles only mentioning the local governmental law enforcement are not involved in the neutral articles thus we can find exactly the same number of negative articles (9 pieces) than neutral articles (9 pieces). It should be also highlighted that those writings which subject deals with the employees' work of the local governmental law enforcement, they have - with only one exception - a negative tone.

THE STUDY OF THE REGIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Based on the review of the regional articles dealing with the local governmental law enforcement, it is striking that the topic of local governmental law enforcement has been published by the regional daily newspapers much more than the national daily press (28 articles opposite 104 articles).

Statements relating to the activities of the local governmental law enforcement as an organisation are more stressed than the employees' activities of the local governmental law enforcement, thus the total of 78 publications were made in 2016 in the studied press organs. 53 of 78 articles deal with the enforcement actions or authority activities of local governmental law enforcement, 11 of 78 articles are about crime prevention activities, 14 of 78 articles are about other, supporting activities. The dominance of enforcement actions and authority activities is obvious in the county daily press as well, as it could be seen in the national daily press but we can recognise a substantial difference. The national daily press takes a neutral or negative view of the local governmental law enforcement, positive articles cannot be found, but mostly positive (22) and neutral (22) articles were published about the enforcement activities in the county daily press and the articles including negative value judgement (7) were represented in a much smaller rate. Crime prevention and supporting activities, which were not published at all in the national press, except positive (19) and neutral (6) articles could be found.

The majority of the positive articles are about the results achieved by the local governmental law enforcement and the co-operation with the police and the civilian guard. The local governmental law enforcement has been published more times in Kisalföld from the analysed county press, than in the Heves Megyei Hírlap and 24 hours together. The research cannot give a clear answer to the question where this substantial difference comes from but it is likely that the numbers of the copies of the articles about the local government law enforcement can be affected strongly by the range and depth of the relationship between the local governments and the county press; the ability of the announcement and identification of the problems raised by the readers during the function of the local government. In addition, the Kisalföld is considered a county daily press sold in the most copies and it was also experienced during the research period. So, they have the biggest editorial team and resources for exploring social problems and communications of local governments.

Studying the articles dealing with the local governmental law enforcement, the table of the county daily newspapers has been completed with a line called „other, supporting activity” compared to the table prepared for studying the county daily newspapers, because more such activities relating to the local governmental law enforcement were presented by the county daily newspapers which could be classified to neither the enforcement actions nor the crime prevention activities. For example, such an activity was published in the Kisalföld when it reported that the public area inspectorate in the Hungarian town, Komárom controlled the status of the defibrillators used in the local hospital.

It is well-marked that most of the studied articles dealt with the activity of the local governmental law enforcement (78 articles), the number of the articles which only mentioned the local governmental law enforcement are smaller (20 articles) and we could find marginal number of the articles about the work of the local governmental law enforcement staff.

Three of the articles dealing with the employees' work of the local governmental law enforcement have the same topic written about a public area inspector's contested procedure. Strongly negative articles were published about the public area inspector's procedure by every county press; the public area inspector's procedure was described autocratic as an example of a repressive power. The newspaper of Kisalföld generally deals with such a topic which applies the majority of the instruments found in the journalist's toolbox suitable for degrading the organisation and procedure so that the public area inspector's procedure can be given a rather negative way in the article.

53 of 78 articles about the activities of the local governmental law enforcement as an organisation deal with the enforcement actions or authority activities of local governmental law enforcement, 11 of 78 articles are about crime prevention activities, 14 of 78 articles are about other, supporting activities. The dominance of enforcement actions and authority activities is obvious in the county daily press as well, as it could be seen in the national daily press but we can recognise a substantial difference.

The national daily press takes a neutral or negative view of the local governmental law enforcement, positive articles cannot be found, but mostly positive (22) and neutral (22) articles were published about the enforcement activities in the county daily press and the articles including negative value judgement (7) were represented in a much smaller rate. Crime prevention and supporting activities, which were not published at all in the national press, except positive (19) and neutral (6) articles could be found.

The majority of the negative articles (5 articles) were published in the daily newspaper of 24 hours. Studying these articles, it was stated that the newspaper had made way for the readers' letters and used special turns of the tabloid journalism consciously. For example, we could read in the 24 hours that „*The traffic wardens are always looking at these places and can sanction many drivers a day.*” „*This place became a place for issuing notorious punishment...*” In these articles the public area inspectorate is depicted as a fine issuing body. The use of vulgar words can be found in the negative articles („*the public area inspectorate pisses on it*”), expressing the abusive and wrong existence of the public area inspectorate's activities.

Classifying the tone of the articles it can be stated that the local governmental law enforcement is written in a neutral context in a higher proportion (49 %) but the positive tone is also occurred and positive articles can be found as well. In the case of those articles which involve negative statements, very negative (6%) and less negative (6%) content-based publications can be found in almost the same proportion as well.

If we do not take into account those statements which only mention the local governmental law enforcement (20) to the articles involving neutral value judgement, we can find that more positive articles were published in the studied county newspapers than neutral ones. Furthermore, the number of the positive articles almost reaches the number of the negative and neutral articles. It is a very positive result in the view of the local governmental law enforcement, because it shows that in the county newspapers besides the appropriate communication it is possible to communicate the usefulness of the results and the activity towards the population.

HYPOTHESIS EVALUATION

HYPOTHESIS EVALUATION OF THE SURVEY RESEARCH

The functions of the local governmental law enforcement organisations are impeded by some supervisory problems. The hypothesis can be seemed to be accepted, the research proved that it would be necessary to think about the public area inspectorate because not each local governmental law enforcement gets the necessary support from its inspection body and it proves the deficiency of the supervisory system.

The relationship between the local governmental law enforcement organisation and the other actors of law enforcement can show a diverse picture in the country. The hypothesis can be deemed to be accepted partially. The research stated that the relationship between the local governmental law enforcement and the police could be considered good but some obstacles could be found in the relationship. The cooperation between the local governmental law enforcement and the

civilian guard is different in the country, it shows a various picture and its result is coming from the association structure of the civilian guard the personnel staff and its other features.

The function of the local governmental law enforcement organisation is impeded by some problems coming from the lack of personnel staff and trainings. The hypothesis can be considered to be accepted partially. The local governmental law enforcement organisations are generally satisfied with skills and qualifications of the personnel staff but some demands are appeared for the possibilities of the appropriate local governmental law enforcement training and further training courses.

HYPOTHESIS EVALUATION OF THE PUBLIC IMAGE

The hypotheses - written before the start of the perception research - can be evaluated on the basis of the followings.

A rather negative image of the local governmental law enforcement is depicted by the press. The hypothesis can be seemed to be accepted partially. It was stated in our research that the national and regional press took a different view of the local governmental law enforcement. In the studied national press only neutral or negative articles were published whereas in the studied county press more positive or neutral articles could be found.

The county press deals with the local governmental law enforcement in a higher proportion than the national press. The hypothesis can be deemed to be accepted because the research proved that the local governmental law enforcement was occurred in the studied county press much more often than in the national press.

The local governmental law enforcement is presented in the press in charge of carrying out mainly public authority and management tasks. The hypothesis can be considered to be accepted because it was found that the local governmental law enforcement was presented in the studied national and county press as an organisation in charge of carrying out enforcement or authority activities. The functions of public safety and crime prevention activities of the local governmental law enforcement were not occurred in the national press while they were appeared very rarely in the county press a but at least they were presented.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

On the one hand our research studied the supervisory, personnel staff and relationship problems of the local governmental law enforcement based on the identified problem map, on the other hand the social status was studied as well. The core findings of the research can be concluded in the followings:

- According to the supervisory study of the local governmental law enforcement it can be stated that the supervisory system is required to modify, because among the other things the support of the local governmental law enforcement organisations cannot be guaranteed equally by the supervisory system. It was said by the local governmental law enforcement organisations as well, and the significant part of them voted in favour of the reforming of the supervisory system. In the view of our statement one of the main problems of the supervisory system is that there is no definition of the concept of the professional surveillance.
- It is particularly important for the partner relationships of the local governmental law enforcement to establish the local public safety and it has been ascertained by our research. The police and the civilian guard are the most important partners of the local governmental law enforcement, but the co-operation in practice does not show a unique image.

- The problem of the personnel staff of the local governmental law enforcement basically comes from paying salary and not from the qualifications of the personnel staff. The wage guaranteed by legal rules is not sufficient to the refreshing of the personnel staff with younger employees.
- It is difficult for the local governmental law enforcement to be accepted their activities by the society, to get people's sympathy, confidence because they cannot get the inhabitants' sympathy with the majority of their works. On the other hand, the local governmental law enforcement is a decentralized institute coming from its nature, it is not able to reach the public and affect it in a positive way because it does not include such a centralized set of instruments, communication channels.
- We stated that the main subjects of our research are the enforcement actions and the authority activities of the local governmental law enforcement and the other, crime prevention, public safety activities are not involved or involved marginally in our research. And it means a further difficulty for the local governmental law enforcement from the point of the positive opinion forming because the combat against the crimes can be sold much more than taking actions to combat against the drivers parking illegally or vendors of public areas.
- The attitude on the national and the county media to the local governmental law enforcement is different according to the research, because the rather negative and neutral news is dominant in the studied national media whereas mainly positive and neutral news can be found in the studied county press -, and its result is obviously that the local governments basically can reach the county press with their messages, because they give information about the local news. In order that the local governmental law enforcement could be given a rather positive way it would be necessary such an organisation which is able to communicate in the outrageous cases of the local governmental law enforcement authentically in the national press or if necessary „take up the local governmental law enforcement's quarrel” (Bacsárdi & Christián, 2017) But there is no local governmental law enforcement labour organisation.

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