



# REVISTA

# MOLDO *scopie*

ISSN 1812-2566

E-ISSN 2587-4063

Nr. 1 (98), 2023

publicație USPEE

redactor-șef: Victor MORARU, membru corespondent

Moldoscopie

## DIN CUPRINS:

**Pantelimon VARZARI** / Democrația contemporană: între mit politic și pledoarie politică

**Tatiana TURCO, Larisa TALMAZAN** / Relația „centru-regiune” prin prisma interacțiunii elitelor politice naționale și regionale

**Svetlana CEBOTARI** / Relațiile Republica Moldova - România în contextul conflictului din Ucraina

**Ludmila OLEINIC** / Republica Moldova și Transnistria: probleme de origine și modalități de soluționare a conflictului

**Nicolae GOTIȘAN** / Paradigme de clasificare a sistemului de servicii sociale

**Péter CIELESZKY** / Ordinea polițienească. Punerea bazelor cercetărilor legate de ideile acestei ordini

**Iștvan BANDI** / „Iradiații deturnate”: reacția conducerii politice și administrative din Ungaria la dezastrul nuclear de la Cernobîl

**Maria ZINOVII** / Abordare istorico-politologică a fenomenului deportarilor în GULAG a cetățenilor RSSM în perioada 1940-1941 și 1944

**Sergiu SANDULEAC** / Tehnologii educaționale de dezvoltare și eficientizare a gândirii științifice la pedagogi

**Tatiana GRIBINCEA, Victoria TROFIMOV** / Evaluarea dezvoltării profesionale a cadrelor didactice ca proces important al managementului educațional

**Teodor BIVOL** / Studiu privind comunicarea managerială bazată pe nevoile de formare ale elevilor

**Tatiana GRIBINCEA, Florentina CIULEI** / Nevoia de dezvoltare personală a managerului organizației școlare în contextul schimbării

**Natalia CUTANINA** / Profilul lucrătoarei moderne de la distanță. Probleme ale organizării muncii și a managementului timpului

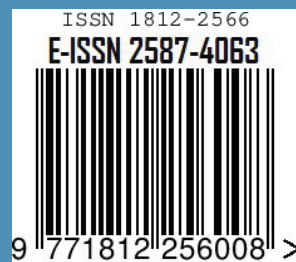
**Victor MORARU, Sergiu TEODOR** / Problematika imaginii de țară în abordare politologică

**Mihai LESCU** / Valențele geopolitice ale comunicării mediatice

**Laura TUGAREV** / Deepfake - fabricarea realității cu ajutorul inteligenței artificiale

**Iana DAHAN** / Influența ziarului școlar asupra consumului de presă de către elevi. Studiu de caz: Israel

Științe politice • Sociologie • Comunicare și media



Publicațiile USPEE, coordonate de prof. univ. dr. Gheorghe Avornic  
prof. univ. dr. Cătălin Bordeianu

Nr. 1 (98), 2023

ISSN 1812-2566  
E-ISSN 2587-4063

# MOLDOSCOPIE

*Publicație periodică științifico-practică*

**Tipul B**

**Anul 27 (2023), nr. 1 (98)**



## **DOMENII DE CERCETARE:**

- ◆ *Științe politice*
- ◆ *Sociologie*
- ◆ *Mass-media și științe ale comunicării*

**CHIȘINĂU - 2023**



**Agenția Națională de Asigurare  
a Calității în Educație și Cercetare**

# CERTIFICAT

de recunoaștere a revistei  
în calitate de publicație științifică de profil

Seria RȘP Nr. 015

## Moldoscopie

ISSN 1812-2566

Fondatori: Universitatea de Studii Politice și Economice Europene „Constantin Stere”  
Universitatea de Stat din Moscova „M.V. Lomonosov”  
Universitatea de Stat din Moldova  
Universitatea Americană din Moldova

### Tipul B

Profiluri: Științe politice; Sociologie; Media și comunicare

În baza Deciziei Consiliului de Conducere al Agenției Naționale de Asigurare a Calității  
în Educație și Cercetare nr. 14 din 28 februarie 2020, pentru o perioadă de 4 ani.

Președinte



Andrei CHICIUC

Eliberat la 15 iunie 2020



Chișinău

# MOLDOSCOPIE

Publicație periodică științifico-practică

## Anul 27 (2023), nr. 1 (98)

Inregistrată de Universitatea de Stat din Moldova (fondată la 1 octombrie 1946) în 1997 și reînregistrată în 2009

Certificatul de înregistrare: nr. 1002600043325 din 28.07.1997

Acreditată de Consiliul Suprem pentru Știință și Dezvoltare Tehnologică al Academiei de Științe a Moldovei prin Hotărârea nr. 146 din 27.06.2013, reacreditată prin Hotărârea nr. 245 din 11.11.2015

Acreditată de Agenția Națională de Asigurare a Calității în Educației și Cercetare prin Decizia nr. 14 din 28.02.2020

### Tipul B

#### FONDATORI:

- ✓ *Universitatea de Studii Politice și Economice Europene „Constantin Stere”, Republica Moldova*
- ✓ *Universitatea de Stat „M. Lomonosov” din Moscova, Rusia*
- ✓ *Universitatea de Stat din Moldova*
- ✓ *Universitatea Americană din Moldova*

**REDACTOR-ŞEF:** *Victor MORARU*, doctor habilitat în științe politice, profesor universitar, membru corespondent, Academia de Științe a Moldovei

**REDACTOR-ŞEF ADJUNCT:** *Victoria TROFIMOV*, doctor, profesor universitar, Universitatea de Studii Politice și Economice Europene „Constantin Stere”, Republica Moldova

Redactare în română și rusă: *Tudor SOROCEANU*; Redactare în engleză: *Lorina GODOROG*; Redactare în franceză: *Anişoara DUBCOVETCHI*;  
Asistență computerizată: *Maria BONDARI*

### CONSILIUL ȘTIINȚIFIC AL REVISTEI

*Ivan ALEȘCOVȘCHII*, doctor habilitat în drept, profesor universitar, consilierul rectorului, Universitatea de Stat „M. Lomonosov” din Moscova, Rusia  
*Gheorghe AVORNIC*, doctor habilitat în drept, profesor universitar, rector, Universitatea de Studii Politice și Economice Europene „Constantin Stere”, Republica Moldova  
*Cătălin BORDEIANU*, doctor, profesor universitar, membru corespondent, Academia Internațională „Mihai Eminescu”, România  
*Christian HAERPFER*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Marea Britanie  
*Victor MORARU*, doctor habilitat în științe politice, profesor universitar, membru corespondent, Academia de Științe a Moldovei

*Valeriu MOȘNEAGA*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Universitatea de Stat din Moldova  
*Joao PEIXOTO*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Universitatea Tehnică din Lisabona, Portugalia  
*Gheorghe RUSNAC*, doctor habilitat în științe politice, profesor universitar, academician, Academia de Științe a Moldovei  
*Stefan TROEBST*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Universitatea din Leipzig, Germania

### COLEGIUL DE REDACȚIE AL REVISTEI

*Ivan ALEȘCOVȘCHII*, doctor habilitat în drept, profesor universitar, consilierul rectorului, Universitatea de Stat „M. Lomonosov” din Moscova, Rusia  
*Vitalie ARMAȘU*, doctor în sociologie, Universitatea Americană din Moldova  
*Gheorghe AVORNIC*, doctor habilitat în drept, profesor universitar, rector, Universitatea de Studii Politice și Economice Europene „Constantin Stere”, Republica Moldova  
*Cătălin BORDEIANU*, doctor, profesor universitar, membru corespondent, Academia Internațională „Mihai Eminescu”, România  
*Vasile CUJBA*, doctor, conferențiar universitar, Universitatea de Stat din Moldova  
*Ion DEACONESCU*, doctor, profesor universitar, academician, Academia Internațională „Mihai Eminescu”, România  
*Valeriu EFREMOV*, doctor, conferențiar universitar, Academia Militară a Forțelor Armate „Alexandru cel Bun”, Republica Moldova  
*Spyridon FLOGAITIS*, doctor în istorie și drept, profesor universitar, academician, director, Organizația Europeană de Drept Public, Grecia  
*Alexandr GASPARIȘVILI*, doctor habilitat în drept, profesor universitar, Universitatea de Stat „M. Lomonosov” din Moscova, Rusia  
*Vladimir GUTOROV*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Universitatea de Stat din Sankt-Petersburg, Rusia  
*Cristian HAERPFER*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Marea Britanie  
*Victor JUC*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Academia de Științe a Moldovei  
*Andrei KOROБКOV*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Universitatea de Stat Middle Tennessee, SUA  
*Anatoliy KRUGLAȘOV*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Universitatea Națională „Iurii Fedkovičii” din Cernăuți, Ucraina  
*Aliona LIȘI*, doctor, conferențiar universitar, Universitatea de Studii Politice și Economice Europene „Constantin Stere”, Republica Moldova  
*Constantin MARIN*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Universitatea de Stat din Moldova  
*Alexandru MARIT*, doctor în drept, profesor universitar, Universitatea de Studii Politice și Economice Europene „Constantin Stere”, Republica Moldova  
*Pavel MIDRIGAN*, doctor, conferențiar universitar, Universitatea de Studii Politice și Economice Europene „Constantin Stere”, Republica Moldova  
*Cezar MÎNĂȘCURTA*, doctor, conferențiar universitar, Universitatea de Studii Politice și Economice Europene „Constantin Stere”, Republica Moldova

*Victor MORARU*, doctor habilitat în științe politice, profesor universitar, membru corespondent, Academia de Științe a Moldovei  
*Joao PEIXOTO*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Universitatea Tehnică din Lisabona, Portugalia  
*Adrian POP*, doctor, profesor universitar, România  
*Elena RAILEAN*, doctor în pedagogie, conferențiar universitar, Universitatea Americană din Moldova  
*Sergei REȘETNICOV*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Universitatea de Stat din Belarus  
*Alexandru ROȘCA*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, academician, Academia de Științe a Moldovei  
*Rodica RUSU*, doctor, conferențiar universitar, Universitatea de Stat din Moldova  
*Victor SAÇA*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Universitatea de Stat din Moldova  
*Aurel SIMBOTEANU*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, prorector, Academia de Administrare Publică, Republica Moldova  
*Constantin SOLOMON*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Universitatea de Stat din Moldova  
*Georg SOOTLA*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Universitatea Pedagogică din Tallinn, Estonia  
*Georgeta STEPANOV*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Universitatea de Stat din Moldova  
*Alexandr ȘIRINEANȚ*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Universitatea de Stat „M. Lomonosov” din Moscova, Rusia  
*Vasile TABARĂ*, doctor, profesor universitar, Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu, România  
*Valentina TEOSA*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Universitatea de Stat din Moldova  
*Stefan TROEBST*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Universitatea din Leipzig, Germania  
*Eduard TUGUI*, doctor, conferențiar universitar, Universitatea de Studii Politice și Economice Europene „Constantin Stere”, Republica Moldova  
*Pantelimon VARZARI*, doctor habilitat, profesor universitar, Universitatea de Studii Politice și Economice Europene „Constantin Stere”, Republica Moldova  
*Tatiana VERDEȘ*, doctor, conferențiar universitar, Universitatea de Studii Politice și Economice Europene „Constantin Stere”, Republica Moldova

**ADRESA REDACȚIEI:** MD 2009, Chișinău, bd. Ștefan cel Mare și Sfint, nr. 200, et. 2, bir. 202. Tel./fax. (022) 241207

Versiunea electronică: <http://uspee.md/moldoscopie/>; <http://americanuniversity.md/moldoscopie/>; [moldoscopie.revistestiintifice.md](http://moldoscopie.revistestiintifice.md). Pagina web: [www.moldoscopie.revistestiintifice.md](http://www.moldoscopie.revistestiintifice.md)

*Toate articolele sunt recenzate în sistem „double-blind peer review”*

**Responsabilitatea pentru conținutul textelor aparține, în exclusivitate, autorilor**

© USPEE, USML, USM, UAM, 2022

MOLDOSCOPIE  
Periodical scientific-practical publication

Year 27 (2023), No. 1 (98)

Registered by the State University of Moldova in 1997 (founded on 1 October, 1946) and re-registered in 2009  
under the Registration Certificate No. 1002600043325 of 07.28.1997

Accredited by the Supreme Council for Science and Technological Development of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova by Decision No. 146 of 27.06.2013 and re-  
accredited by Decision No. 245 of 11.11.2015

Accredited by the National Agency for Quality Assurance in Education and Research by Decision No. 14 of 28.02.2020

Type B

**FOUNDERS:**

- ✓ *University of European Political and Economic Studies „Constantin Stere”, Republic of Moldova*
- ✓ *Moscow State University „M.Lomonosov”, Russia*
- ✓ *State University of Moldova*
- ✓ *American University of Moldova*

**EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:** *Victor MORARU*, doctor habilitatus in political science, professor, correspondent member, Academy of Sciences of Moldova

**DEPUTY EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:** *Victoria TROFIMOV*, PhD, professor, University of European Political and Economic Studies „Constantin Stere”, Republic of Moldova

Romanian and Russian editing: *Tudor SOROCEANU*; English editing: *Lorina GODOROG*; French editing: *Anisoara DUBCOVETCHI*; Digital assistance: *Maria BONDARI*

**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE**

*Ivan ALESCOVSCHII*, doctor habilitatus in law, professor, rector's counselor, Moscow State University „M.Lomonosov”, Russia

*Gheorghe AVORNIC*, doctor habilitatus in law, professor, Rector, University of European Political and Economic Studies „Constantin Stere”, Republic of Moldova

*Cătălin BORDEIANU*, PhD, professor, correspondent member, International Academy „Mihai Eminescu”, Romania

*Christian HAERPFER*, doctor habilitatus, professor, United Kingdom

*Victor MORARU*, doctor habilitatus in political science, professor, correspondent member, Academy of Sciences of Moldova

*Valeriu MOSNEAGA*, doctor habilitatus, professor, State University of Moldova

*Joao PEIXOTO*, doctor habilitatus, associate professor, Technical University of Lisbon, Portugal

*Gheorghe RUSNAC*, doctor habilitatus, professor, academician, Academy of Sciences of Moldova

*Stefan TROEBST*, doctor habilitatus, professor, Leipzig University, Germany

**EDITORIAL BOARD**

*Ivan ALESCOVSCHII*, doctor habilitatus in law, professor, rector's counselor, Moscow State University „M.Lomonosov”, Russia

*Vitalie ARMASU*, PhD in sociology, American University of Moldova

*Gheorghe AVORNIC*, doctor habilitatus in law, professor, Rector, University of European Political and Economic Studies „Constantin Stere”, Republic of Moldova

*Cătălin BORDEIANU*, PhD, professor, correspondent member, International Academy „Mihai Eminescu”, Romania

*Vasile CUIJBA*, PhD, associate professor, State University of Moldova

*Ion DEACONESCU*, PhD, professor, academician, International Academy „Mihai Eminescu”, Romania

*Valeriu EFREMOV*, PhD, associate professor, Military Academy of the Armed Forces „Alexandru cel Bun”, Republic of Moldova

*Spyridon FLOGAITIS*, PhD in history and law, professor, academician, Director of the European Public Law Organization, Greece

*Alexandr GASPARIȘVILI*, doctor habilitatus in law, professor, Moscow State University „M.Lomonosov”, Russia

*Vladimir GUTOROV*, doctor habilitatus, professor, Saint Petersburg State University, Russia

*Cristian HAERPFIER*, doctor habilitatus, professor, United Kingdom

*Victor JUC*, doctor habilitatus, professor, Academy of Sciences of Moldova

*Andrei KORBOKOV*, doctor habilitatus, professor, Middle Tennessee State University, SUA

*Anatolii KRUGLASOV*, doctor habilitatus, professor, Chernivtsi National University „Yuriy Fedkovych”, Ukraine

*Aliona LISII*, PhD, associate professor, University of European Political and Economic Studies „Constantin Stere”, Republic of Moldova

*Constantin MARIN*, doctor habilitatus, professor, State University of Moldova

*Alexandru MARIT*, PhD in law, university professor, University of European Political and Economic Studies „Constantin Stere”, Republic of Moldova

*Pavel MIDRIGAN*, PhD, associate professor, University of European Political and Economic Studies „Constantin Stere”, Republic of Moldova

*Cezar MINASCURTA*, PhD, associate professor, University of European Political and Economic Studies „Constantin Stere”, Republic of Moldova

*Victor MORARU*, doctor habilitatus in political science, university professor, correspondent member, Academy of Sciences of Moldova

*Joao PEIXOTO*, doctor habilitatus, associate professor, Technical University of Lisbon, Portugal

*Adrian POP*, PhD, professor, Romania

*Elena RAILEAN*, PhD in pedagogy, associate professor, American University of Moldova

*Serghei RESETNICOV*, doctor habilitatus, professor, Belarusian State University, Belarus

*Alexandru ROSCA*, doctor habilitatus, professor, academician, Academy of Sciences of Moldova

*Rodica RUSU*, PhD, associate professor, State University of Moldova

*Victor SACA*, doctor habilitatus, professor, State University of Moldova

*Aurel SIMBOTEANU*, doctor habilitatus, professor, Vice-rector, Academy of Public Administration, Republic of Moldova

*Constantin SOLOMON*, doctor habilitatus, professor, State University of Moldova

*Georg SOOTLA*, doctor habilitatus, professor, Tallinn Pedagogical University, Estonia

*Georgeta STEPANOV*, doctor habilitatus, professor, State University of Moldova

*Alexandr SHIRINYANTS*, doctor habilitatus, associate professor, Moscow State University „M.Lomonosov”, Russia

*Vasile TABARA*, PhD, professor, „Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Romania

*Valentina TEOSA*, doctor habilitatus, professor, State University of Moldova

*Stefan TROEBST*, doctor habilitatus, professor, Leipzig University, Germany

*Eduard TUGUI*, PhD, associate professor, University of European Political and Economic Studies „Constantin Stere”, Republic of Moldova

*Pantelimon VARZARI*, doctor habilitatus, professor, University of European Political and Economic Studies „Constantin Stere”, Republic of Moldova

*Tatiana VERDES*, PhD, associate professor, University of European Political and Economic Studies „Constantin Stere”, Republic of Moldova

**PUBLISHING HOUSE ADDRESS:** MD 2009, Chișinău, blvd. Ștefan cel Mare și Sfint, nr. 200, et. 2, bir. 202. Tel./fax. (022) 241207

Electronic version: <http://uspee.md/moldoscopie/>; <http://americanuniversity.md/moldoscopie/>; [moldoscopie.revistestiintifice.md](http://moldoscopie.revistestiintifice.md). Pagina web: [www.moldoscopie.revistestiintifice.md](http://www.moldoscopie.revistestiintifice.md)  
*All articles are double-blind peer reviewed*

**The responsibility for the texts' content lies exclusively with the authors**

© USPEE, USML, USM, UAM, 2022

# MOLDOSCOPIE

Publication périodique scientifique et pratique

## Année 27 (2023), N° 1 (98)

Enregistré par l'Université d'État de Moldavie en 1997 (créée le 1er octobre 1946) et ré-enregistré en 2009,  
Certificat d'enregistrement: N° 1002600043325 du 28.07.1997

Accréditée par le Conseil supérieur pour la science et le développement technologique de l'Académie des Sciences de Moldova  
par la Décision N° 146 du 27.06.2013, ré-accréditée par la Décision N° 245 du 11.11.2015

Accréditée par l'Agence nationale pour l'assurance de la qualité dans l'enseignement et la recherche par la Décision N° 14 du 28.02.2020

### Type B

#### FONDATEURS:

- ✓ Université d'Études Politiques et Économiques Européennes „Constantin Stere”, République de Moldova
- ✓ Université d'État „M.Lomonossov” de Moscou, Russie
- ✓ Université d'État de Moldovie
- ✓ Université Américaine de Moldovie

**RÉDACTEUR EN CHEF:** *Victor MORARU*, docteur habilité, professeur, membre correspondant, Académie des Sciences de Moldova

**RÉDACTEUR EN CHEF ADJOINT:** *Victoria TROFIMOV*, docteur, professeur, Université d'Etudes Politiques et Economiques Européennes „Constantin Stere”, République de Moldova

Rédaction en roumaine et russe: *Tudor SOROCEANU*; Rédaction en anglais: *Lorina GODOROG*; Rédaction en français: *Anisoara DUBCOVETCHI*;

Assistance informatique: *Maria BONDARI*

### COMITÉ SCIENTIFIQUE

*Ivan ALESCOVSCHEI*, docteur habilité en droit, professeur, conseiller du recteur, Université d'État de Moscou „M.Lomonossov”, Russie

*Gheorghe AVORNIC*, docteur habilité en droit, professeur, recteur, Université d'Etudes Politiques et Economiques Européennes „Constantin Stere”, République de Moldova

*Cătălin BORDEIANU*, docteur, professeur, membre correspondant, Académie Internationale „Mihai Eminescu”, Roumanie

*Cristian HAERPFIER*, docteur habilité, professeur

*Victor MORARU*, docteur habilité, professeur, membre correspondant, Académie des Sciences de Moldova

*Valeriu MOSNEAGA*, docteur habilité, professeur, Université d'Etat de Moldova

*Joao PEIXOTO*, docteur habilité, professeur, Université Technique de Lisbonne, Portugal

*Gheorghe RUSNAC*, docteur habilité, professeur, académicien, Académie des Sciences de Moldova

*Stefan TROEBST*, docteur habilité, professeur, Université de Leipzig, Allemagne

### COMITÉ DE REDACTION

*Ivan ALESCOVSCHEI*, docteur habilité en droit, professeur, conseiller du recteur, Université d'État de Moscou „M.Lomonossov”, Russie

*Vitalie ARMASHU*, docteur en sociologie, Université Américaine de Moldova

*Gheorghe AVORNIC*, docteur habilité en droit, professeur, recteur, Université d'Etudes Politiques et Economiques Européennes „Constantin Stere”, République de Moldova

*Cătălin BORDEIANU*, docteur, professeur, membre correspondant, Académie Internationale „Mihai Eminescu”, Roumanie

*Vasile CUJBA*, docteur, professeur associé, Université d'Etat de Moldova

*Ion DEACONESCU*, docteur, professeur, académicien, Académie Internationale „Mihai Eminescu”, Roumanie

*Valeriu EFREMOV*, docteur, professeur associé, Académie militaire des forces armées „Alexandru cel Bun”, République de Moldova

*Spyridon FLOGAITIS*, docteur en histoire et en droit, professeur, académicien, directeur, Organisation Européenne de Droit Public, Grèce

*Alexandr GASPARIȘVILI*, docteur habilité en droit, professeur, Université d'État de Moscou „M.Lomonossov”, Russie

*Vladimir GUTOROV*, docteur habilité, professeur, Université d'État de Saint-Petersbourg, Russie

*Cristian HAERPFIER*, docteur habilité, professeur

*Victor JUC*, docteur habilité, professeur, Académie des Sciences de Moldova

*Andrei KOROBKOV*, docteur habilité, professeur, Université d'État Middle Tennessee, États Unis

*Anatoliy KRUGLASOV*, docteur habilité, professeur, Université Nationale de Tchernivtsi „Ioury Fedkovitch”, Ukraine

*Aliona LISIÎ*, docteur, professeur associé, Université d'Etudes Politiques et Economiques Européennes „Constantin Stere”, République de Moldova

*Constantin MARIN*, docteur habilité, professeur, Université d'Etat de Moldova

*Alexandru MARIT*, docteur en droit, professeur, professeur agrégé, Université d'Etudes Politiques et Economiques Européennes „Constantin Stere”, République de Moldova

*Pavel MIDRIGAN*, docteur, professeur associé, Université d'Etudes Politiques et Economiques Européennes „Constantin Stere”, République de Moldova

*Cezar MINASCURTA*, docteur, professeur associé, Université d'Etudes Politiques et Economiques Européennes „Constantin Stere”, République de Moldova

*Victor MORARU*, docteur habilité, professeur, membre correspondant, Académie des Sciences de Moldova

*Joao PEIXOTO*, docteur habilité, professeur, Université Technique de Lisbonne, Portugal

*Adrian POP*, docteur, professeur, Roumanie

*Elena RAILEAN*, docteur en pédagogie, professeur associé, Université Américaine de Moldova

*Serghei RESETNICOV*, docteur habilité, professeur, Université d'État du Bélarus

*Alexandru ROSCA*, docteur habilité, professeur, académicien, Académie des Sciences de Moldova

*Rodica RUSU*, docteur, professeur associé, Université d'Etat de Moldova

*Victor SACA*, docteur habilité, professeur, Université d'Etat de Moldova

*Aurel SIMBOTEANU*, docteur habilité, professeur, vice-recteur, Académie d'Administration Publique, République de Moldova

*Constantin SOLOMON*, docteur habilité, professeur, Université d'Etat de Moldova

*Georg SOOTLA*, docteur habilité, professeur, Université Pédagogique de Tallinn, Estonie

*Georgeta STEPANOV*, docteur habilité, professeur, Université d'Etat de Moldova

*Alexandr SHIRINYANTS*, docteur habilité, professeur, Université d'État de Moscou „M.Lomonossov”, Russie

*Vasile TABARA*, docteur, professeur, Université „Lucian Blaga” de Sibiu, Roumanie

*Valentina TEOSA*, docteur habilité, professeur, Université d'Etat de Moldova

*Stefan TROEBST*, docteur habilité, professeur, Université de Leipzig, Allemagne

*Eduard TUGUI*, docteur, professeur associé, Université d'Etudes Politiques et Economiques Européennes „Constantin Stere”, République de Moldova

*Pantelimon VARZARI*, docteur habilité, professeur, Université d'Etudes Politiques et Economiques Européennes „Constantin Stere”, République de Moldova

*Tatiana VERDES*, docteur, professeur associé, Université d'Etudes Politiques et Economiques Européennes „Constantin Stere”, République de Moldova

**ADRESSE DE LA MAISON D'ÉDITION:** MD 2009, Chișinău, blvd. Ștefan cel Mare și Sfint, nr. 200, et. 2, bir. 202. Tel./fax. (022) 241207

Version électronique: <http://uspee.md/moldoscopie/>; <http://americanuniversity.md/moldoscopie/>; [moldoscopie.revistestintifice.md](http://moldoscopie.revistestintifice.md). Pagina web: [www.moldoscopie.revistestintifice.md](http://www.moldoscopie.revistestintifice.md)

*Tous les articles sont évalués en système „double-blind peer review”*

**La responsabilité du contenu des textes incombe uniquement aux auteurs**

© USPEE, USML, USM, UAM, 2022

# MOLDOSCOPIE

Научно-практическое периодическое издание

Год 27 (2023), № 1 (98)

Зарегистрировано Молдавским Государственным Университетом в 1997 и перерегистрировано в 2009,

Регистрационное свидетельство: № 1002600043325 от 28.07.1997

Аккредитовано Высшим Советом по Науке и Технологическому Развитию Академии наук Молдовы решением № 146 от 27.06.2013 и решением № 245 от 11.11.2015

Аккредитовано Национальным агентством по обеспечению качества в образовании и исследованиях по решению № 14 от 28.02.2020

## Тип Б

### УЧРЕДИТЕЛИ:

- ✓ *Университет Европейских Политических и Экономических Знаний имени Константина Стере, Республика Молдова*
- ✓ *Московский Государственный Университет имени М.В. Ломоносова, Россия*
- ✓ *Молдавский Государственный Университет*
- ✓ *Американский Университет в Молдове*

**ГЛАВНЫЙ РЕДАКТОР:** *Виктор МОРАРУ*, доктор хабилитат, профессор, член-корреспондент, Академия наук Молдовы

**ЗАМЕСТИТЕЛЬ ГЛАВНОГО РЕДАКТОРА:** *Виктория ТРОФИМОВ*, доктор, профессор, Университет Европейских Политических и Экономических Знаний имени Константина Стере, Республика Молдова

Редактирование на румынском и русском языках: *Тудор СОРОЧАНУ*; Редактирование на английском языке: *Лорина ГОДОРОВ*; Редактирование на французском языке: *Анишоара ДУБКОВЕЦКИ*; Компьютерная техподдержка: *Мария БОНДАРЬ*

## НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ЖУРНАЛА

*Иван АЛЕШКОВСКИЙ*, доктор, профессор, советник ректора, Московский Государственный Университет имени М.В. Ломоносова, Россия  
*Георге АВОРНИК*, доктор хабилитат, профессор, ректор, Университет Европейских Политических и Экономических Знаний имени Константина Стере, Республика Молдова  
*Кэтэлин БОРДЕЯНУ*, доктор, профессор, академик, Международная Академия «Михай Еминеску», Румыния  
*Кристиан ХАЕРПФЕР*, доктор, профессор, Великобритания  
*Виктор МОРАРУ*, доктор хабилитат, профессор, член-корреспондент, Академия наук Молдовы

*Валериу МОШНЯГА*, доктор хабилитат, профессор, Молдавский Государственный Университет  
*Жоау ПЕЙШОТУ*, доктор, профессор, Технический Университет Лиссабона, Португалия  
*Георге РУСНАК*, доктор хабилитат, профессор, академик, Академия наук Молдовы  
*Стефан ТРОЕБСТ*, доктор хабилитат, профессор, Лейпцигский Университет, Германия

## РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ ЖУРНАЛА

*Иван АЛЕШКОВСКИЙ*, доктор, профессор, советник ректора, Московский Государственный Университет имени М.В. Ломоносова, Россия  
*Виталие АРМАШУ*, доктор социологических наук, Американский Университет Молдовы  
*Георге АВОРНИК*, доктор хабилитат, профессор, ректор, Университет Европейских Политических и Экономических Знаний имени Константина Стере, Республика Молдова  
*Кэтэлин БОРДЕЯНУ*, доктор, профессор, академик, Международная Академия «Михай Еминеску», Румыния  
*Василе КУЖБЭ*, доктор, доцент, Молдавский Государственный Университет  
*Ион ДЕАКОНЕСКУ*, доктор, профессор, академик, Международная Академия «Михай Еминеску», Румыния  
*Валериу ЕФРЕМОВ*, доктор, доцент, Военная Академия Вооруженных Сил «Александр чел Буя», Республика Молдова  
*Спиридон ФЛОГАТИС*, доктор, профессор, академик, директор, Европейская Организация Публичного Права, Греция  
*Александр ГАСПАРИШВИЛИ*, доктор, профессор, Московский Государственный Университет имени М.В. Ломоносова, Россия  
*Владимир ГУТОРОВ*, доктор хабилитат, профессор, Санкт-Петербургский Государственный Университет, Россия  
*Кристиан ХАЕРПФЕР*, доктор, профессор, Великобритания  
*Виктор ЖУК*, доктор хабилитат, профессор, Академия наук Молдовы  
*Андрей КОРОБКОВ*, доктор, профессор, Государственный Университет Миддл Теннесси, США  
*Анатолий КРУГЛАШОВ*, доктор, профессор, Черновицкий Национальный Университет имени Юрия Фельковича, Украина  
*Алена ЛЫСЫЙ*, доктор, доцент, Университет Европейских Политических и Экономических Знаний имени Константина Стере, Республика Молдова  
*Константин МАРИН*, доктор хабилитат, профессор, Молдавский Государственный Университет  
*Александр МАРИЦ*, доктор юридических наук, Университет Европейских Политических и Экономических Знаний имени Константина Стере, Республика Молдова  
*Павел МИДРИГАН*, доктор, доцент, Университет Европейских Политических и Экономических Знаний имени Константина Стере, Республика Молдова  
*Чезар МЫНЭСКУРТЭ*, доктор, доцент, Университет Европейских Политических и Экономических Знаний имени Константина Стере, Республика Молдова

*Виктор МОРАРУ*, доктор хабилитат, профессор, член-корреспондент, Академия наук Молдовы  
*Жоау ПЕЙШОТУ*, доктор, профессор, Технический Университет Лиссабона, Португалия  
*Адриан ПОП*, доктор, профессор, Румыния  
*Елена РАЙЛЯН*, доктор педагогических наук, доцент, Американский Университет Молдовы  
*Сергей РЕШЕТНИКОВ*, доктор, профессор, Белорусский Государственный Университет, Беларусь  
*Александр РОШКА*, доктор хабилитат, профессор, академик, Академия наук Молдовы  
*Родика РУСУ*, доктор, доцент, Молдавский Государственный Университет  
*Виктор САКА*, доктор хабилитат, профессор, Молдавский Государственный Университет  
*Аурел СЫМБОТЯНУ*, доктор, профессор, проректор, Академия Государственного Управления, Республика Молдова  
*Константин СОЛОМОН*, доктор хабилитат, профессор, Молдавский Государственный Университет  
*Георге СООГЛА*, доктор, профессор, Таллинский Педагогический Университет, Эстония  
*Жеоржета СТЕПАНОВ*, доктор хабилитат, профессор, Молдавский Государственный Университет  
*Александр ШИРИНЯНЦ*, доктор, профессор, Московский Государственный Университет имени М.В. Ломоносова, Россия  
*Василе ТАБЭРЭ*, доктор, профессор, Университет имени Лучиана Блага в Сибиу, Румыния  
*Валентина ТЕОСА*, доктор хабилитат, профессор, Молдавский Государственный Университет  
*Стефан ТРОЕБСТ*, доктор хабилитат, профессор, Лейпцигский Университет, Германия  
*Едуард ЦУГУЙ*, доктор, доцент, Университет Европейских Политических и Экономических Знаний имени Константина Стере, Республика Молдова  
*Пантелимон ВАРЗАРЬ*, доктор хабилитат, профессор, Университет Европейских Политических и Экономических Знаний имени Константина Стере, Республика Молдова  
*Татьяна ВЕРДЕШ*, доктор, доцент, Университет Европейских Политических и Экономических Знаний имени Константина Стере, Республика Молдова

**АДРЕС РЕДАКЦИИ:** MD 2009, Кишинев, бул. Штефан чел Маре 200, 2-й этаж, офис 202. Тел / факс. (022) 241207.

Электронная версия: <http://uspee.md/moldoscopie/>; <http://americanuniversity.md/moldoscopie/>; [moldoscopie.revistestintifice.md](http://moldoscopie.revistestintifice.md). Сайт: [www.moldoscopie.revistestintifice.md](http://www.moldoscopie.revistestintifice.md)

Все статьи рецензируются по системе „double-blind peer review”

Ответственность за содержание текстов несут исключительно авторы

© USPEE, USML, USM, UAM, 2022

## CUPRINS

### ȘTIINȚE POLITICE

- Pantelimon VARZARI*  
Democrația contemporană: între mit politic și pledoarie politică  
*Tatiana TURCO, Larisa TALMAZAN*  
Relația „centru-regiune” prin prisma interacțiunii elitelor politice naționale și regionale  
*Svetlana CEBOTARI*  
Relațiile Republica Moldova - România în contextul conflictului din Ucraina  
*Ludmila OLEINIC*  
Republica Moldova și Transnistria: probleme de origine și modalități de soluționare a conflictului  
*Nicolae GOTIȘAN*  
Paradigme de clasificare a sistemului de servicii sociale  
*Péter CIELESZKY*  
Ordinea polițienească. Punerea bazelor cercetărilor legate de ideile acestei ordini  
*Istvan BANDI*  
„Iradiații deturnate”: reacția conducerii politice și administrative din Ungaria la dezastrul nuclear de la Cernobil  
*Maria ZINOVII*  
Abordare istorico-politologică a fenomenului deportarilor în GULAG a cetățenilor RSSM în perioada 1940-1941 și 1944

### SOCIOLOGIE

- Sergiu SANDULEAC*  
Tehnologii educaționale de dezvoltare și eficientizare a gândirii științifice la pedagogi  
*Tatiana GRIBINCEA, Victoria TROFIMOV*  
Evaluarea dezvoltării profesionale a cadrelor didactice ca proces important al managementului educațional  
*Teodor BIVOL*  
Studiu privind comunicarea managerială bazată pe nevoile de formare ale elevilor  
*Tatiana GRIBINCEA, Florentina CIULEI*  
Nevoia de dezvoltare personală a managerului organizației școlare în contextul schimbării  
*Natalia CUTANINA*  
Profilul lucrătoarei moderne de la distanță. Probleme ale organizării muncii și a managementului timpului

### MASS-MEDIA ȘI COMUNICARE

- Victor MORARU, Sergiu TEODOR*  
Problematica imaginii de țară în abordare politologică  
*Mihai LESCU*  
Valențele geopolitice ale comunicării mediatice  
*Laura TUGĂREV*  
Deepfake - fabricarea realității cu ajutorul inteligenței artificiale  
*Ilana DAHAN*  
Influența ziarului școlar asupra consumului de presă de către elevi.  
Studiu de caz: Israel

### RECENZII

- Elena PRUS*  
Recenzie la monografia „La République de Moldova: les enjeux du passé, du présent et de l’avenir”, autor Victor MORARU

## SUMMARY

### POLITICAL SCIENCE

- Pantelimon VARZARI*  
Contemporary democracy: between political myth and political advocacy  
10  
*Tatiana TURCO, Larisa TALMAZAN*  
«Center-region» relations through the prism of interaction of national and regional political elites  
26  
*Svetlana CEBOTARI*  
The relations of the Republic of Moldova - Romania in the context of the conflict in Ukraine  
41  
*Ludmila OLEINIC*  
The Republic of Moldova and Transnistria: origin issues and ways of conflict resolution  
52  
*Nicolae GOTIȘAN*  
Classification paradigms of the system of social services  
67  
*Péter CIELESZKY*  
The order of policing. Laying the foundations for research on the ideas of this order  
83  
*Istvan BANDI*  
“Misguided radiations”: reactions of the political and administrative leadership from Hungary to the Chernobyl nuclear disaster  
94  
*Maria ZINOVII*  
Historical-political approach to the phenomenon of deportations to the GULAG of RSSM citizens in the period 1940-1941 and 1944  
104

### SOCIOLOGY

- Sergiu SANDULEAC*  
Educational technologies for the development and improvement of the efficiency of scientific thinking of teachers  
113  
*Tatiana GRIBINCEA, Victoria TROFIMOV*  
Evaluation of the professional development of teachers as an important process of educational management  
122  
*Teodor BIVOL*  
Study on managerial communication based on students’ learning needs  
132  
*Tatiana GRIBINCEA, Florentina CIULEI*  
The need for personal development of the manager of the school organization in the context of change  
142  
*Natalia CUTANINA*  
Profile of a modern female remote worker. Organization of the workflow and time management issues  
150

### MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

- Victor MORARU, Sergiu TEODOR*  
The problem of country image in politological approach  
161  
*Mihai LESCU*  
Geopolitical values of the mediatic communication  
171  
*Laura TUGĂREV*  
Deepfake - manufacturing the reality with the aid of the artificial intelligence  
182  
*Ilana DAHAN*  
The school newspaper influence on the consumption of mass media by school students. Case study: Israel  
188

### REVIEWS

- Elena PRUS*  
Review of the monograph „La République de Moldova: les enjeux du passé, du présent et de l’avenir”, by the author Victor MORARU  
199



# TABLE DE MATIÈRES

## SCIENCE POLITIQUE

- Pantelimon VARZARI*  
La démocratie contemporaine: entre le mythe politique et le plaidoyer politique
- Tatiana TURCO, Larisa TALMAZAN*  
La relation „centre-région” au prisme de l'interaction des élites politiques nationales et régionales
- Svetlana CEBOTARU*  
Les relations de la République de Moldova - Roumanie dans le contexte du conflit en Ukraine
- Ludmila OLEINIC*  
République de Moldova et Transnistrie: problèmes d'origine et moyens de résoudre le conflit
- Nicolae GOTISAN*  
Paradigmes de classification du système de services sociaux
- Péter CIELESZKY*  
Ordre de la police. La mise des bases de recherches liée aux idées de cet ordre
- Istvan BANDI*  
“Irradiation détournée”: la réaction des dirigeants politiques et administratifs hongrois à la catastrophe nucléaire de Tchernobyl
- Maria ZINOVII*  
Approche historique et politique du phénomène des déportations au GOULAG des citoyens de la RSSM en 1940-1941 et 1944

## SOCIOLOGIE

- Sergiu SANDULEAC*  
Technologies éducatives pour le développement et l'efficacité de la pensée scientifique des enseignants
- Tatiana GRIBINCEA, Victoria TROFIMOV*  
Évaluation du développement professionnel des enseignants en tant que processus important de gestion de l'éducation
- Teodor BIVOL*  
Étude sur la communication managériale basée sur les besoins de formation des élèves
- Tatiana GRIBINCEA, Florentina CIULEI*  
Le besoin de développement personnel du gestionnaire de l'organisation scolaire dans le contexte de changement
- Natalia CUTANINA*  
Profil de la travailleuse à distance moderne. Problèmes d'organisation du travail et de gestion du temps

## MEDIA ET COMMUNICATION

- Victor MORARU, Sergiu TEODOR*  
Le problème de l'image du pays dans l'approche politique
- Mihai LESCU*  
Valences géopolitiques de la communication médiatique
- Laura TUGAREV*  
Deepfake - fabrication de la réalité avec l'intelligence artificielle
- Ilana DAHAN*  
L'influence du journal scolaire sur la consommation de presse des élèves. Étude de cas: Israël

## REVUES

- Elena PRUS*  
Revue de la monographie „La République de Moldova: les enjeux du passé, du présent et de l'avenir”, par l'auteur Victor MORARU

2023, nr. 1 (98)

# ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

## ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

- Пантелимон ВАРЗАРЬ*  
Современная демократия: между политическим мифом и политической защитой
- 10 *Татьяна ТУРКО, Лариса ТАЛМАЗАН*  
Отношения «центр-регион» сквозь призму взаимодействия национальных и региональных политических элит
- 26 *Светлана ЧЕБОТАРЬ*  
Отношения Республики Молдова и Румынии в контексте конфликта на Украине
- 41 *Людмила ОЛЕЙНИК*  
Республика Молдова и Приднестровье: проблемы происхождения и пути урегулирования конфликта
- 52 *Николае ГОТИШАН*  
Классификационные парадигмы системы социальных услуг
- 67 *Петер ЧИЕЛЕСКИ*  
Полицейский порядок. Закладка основ исследований, связанных с идеями данного порядка
- 83 *Иштван БАНДИ*  
«Перенаправленные облучения»: реакция венгерского политического и административного руководства на Чернобыльскую ядерную катастрофу
- 94 *Мария ЗИНОВИЙ*  
Исторические и политические аспекты депортации жителей МССР в ГУЛАГ в период 1940-1941 гг. и 1944 г.
- 104

## СОЦИОЛОГИЯ

- Серджиу САНДУЛЯК*  
Образовательные технологии развития и повышения эффективности научного мышления педагогов
- 113 *Татьяна ГРИБИНЧА, Виктория ТРОФИМОВ*  
Оценка профессионального развития педагогических кадров как важный процесс менеджмента образования
- 122 *Теодор БИВОЛ*  
Исследование управленческих коммуникативных навыков, основанных на потребностях учащихся в обучении
- 132 *Татьяна ГРИБИНЧА, Флорентина ЧУЛЕЙ*  
Необходимость личностного развития руководителя школьной организации в условиях перемен
- 142 *Наталья КУТАНИНА*  
Профиль современной удаленной работницы. Проблемы организации труда и тайм-менеджмента
- 150

## МЕДИА И КОММУНИКАЦИОННЫЕ НАУКИ

- Виктор МОРАРУ, Серджиу ТЕОДОР*  
Проблема имиджа страны в политологическом аспекте
- 161 *Михай ЛЕСКУ*  
Геополитическая валентность медиакоммуникаций
- 171 *Лаура ТУГАРЕВ*  
Deepfake – создание реальности с использованием искусственного интеллекта
- 182 *Илана ДАХАН*  
Влияние школьной газеты на использование студентами прессы. Пример Израиля
- 188

## РЕЦЕНЗИИ

- Елена ПРУС*  
Рецензия на монографию „La République de Moldova: les enjeux du passé, du présent et de l'avenir”, автор Виктор МОРАРУ
- 199

## ORDINEA POLIȚIENEASCĂ. PUNEREA BAZELOR CERCETĂRILOR LEGATE DE IDEILE ACESTEI ORDINI <sup>1</sup>

**Péter CIELESZKY**

Doctorand, University of Public Service, Budapesta, Ungaria

e-mail: [cieleszky.peter@uni-nke.hu](mailto:cieleszky.peter@uni-nke.hu)

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7755-3410>

---

*În prezentul studiu, scopul meu a fost de a contribui la fundamentarea teoretică a tinerei științe de aplicare a legii printr-o abordare neobișnuită. În această analiză bazată mai ales pe lucrări teoretice voi dezvolta acea premisă conform căreia definițiile conceptuale ale poliției și abordările actuale ale științei de aplicare a legii se bazează pe preconcepții istorice (experiențiale) și evolutive bine definite ale practicienilor disciplinei. În studiu, pe lângă unele definiții standard ale poliției, și prezentarea anumitor aspecte ale acestei cercetări științifice, ajung prin dezvoltarea premisei, pentru care abordarea normativă și critică a organelor de drept creează cadrul teoretic. În spatele determinării gândirii sistematice bazate pe preconcepție se află o cerere evolutivă inspirată de o necesitate apriori care acoperă epocile istorice, pe care am numit-o Ideea de ordine. Expresii ale acestuia, manifestate prin relații sociale din ce în ce mai complexe, apar împlinite într-un lanț istoric, a cărui cercetare este justificată.*

**Cuvinte-cheie:** ordine, poliție, știință de aplicare a legii, psihologie evolutivă, legitimitate.

### THE ORDER OF POLICING. LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS FOR RESEARCH ON THE IDEAS OF THIS ORDER

*In this study my aim is to contribute to the theoretical foundation of young law enforcement science with an unusual approach. In this analysis based mostly on theoretical papers I will develop the premise that conceptual definitions of policing and current approaches to law enforcement science are based on well-defined historical (experiential) and evolutionary preconceptions of practitioners of the discipline. In the study in addition to some standard definitions of policing, and the presentation of certain aspects of this scientific research I get through the development of the premise, for which the normative and the critical approach of law enforcement creates the theoretical framework. Behind the determination of systematic thinking based on preconception lies an evolutionary demand inspired by a priori necessity spanning historical ages, which I named the Idea of order. Expressions of this, manifested through increasingly complex social relations, appear intertwined in a historical chain, the research of which is justified.*

**Keywords:** order, policing, law enforcement science, evolutionary psychology, legitimacy.

---

<sup>1</sup> This work was carried out within the framework of the Project TKP2020-NKA-09, with the support of the National Research Development and Innovation Fund, and was funded by the Thematic Excellence Programme 2020.

## ORDRE DE LA POLICE. LA MISE DES BASES DE RECHERCHES LIÉE AUX IDÉES DE CET ORDRE

*Dans cette étude, mon objectif était de contribuer aux fondements théoriques de la jeune science de l'application de la loi par une approche inhabituelle. Dans cette analyse basée principalement sur des travaux théoriques, je développerai cette prémisse selon laquelle les définitions conceptuelles de la police et les approches actuelles de la science de l'application de la loi sont basées sur des idées préconçues historiques (expérientielles) et évolutives bien définies des praticiens de la discipline. Dans l'étude, en plus de certaines définitions standard de la police et de la présentation de certains aspects de cette recherche scientifique, elles passent par le développement de la prémisse, pour laquelle l'approche normative et critique des forces de l'ordre crée le cadre théorique. Derrière la détermination d'une pensée systématique basée sur la préconception se cache une exigence évolutionniste inspirée par une nécessité apriori couvrant les époques historiques, que nous avons appelée l'idée d'ordre. Ses expressions, manifestées par des relations sociales de plus en plus complexes, apparaissent imbriquées dans une chaîne historique dont la recherche est justifiée.*

*Mots-clés: ordre, police, science de l'application de la loi, psychologie évolutionniste, légitimité.*

## ПОЛИЦЕЙСКИЙ ПОРЯДОК. ЗАКЛАДКА ОСНОВ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ, СВЯЗАННЫХ С ИДЕЯМИ ДАННОГО ПОРЯДКА

*В данном исследовании моей целью было внести свой вклад в теоретическое обоснование молодой науки о правоприменении с помощью необычного подхода. В представленном анализе, основанном главным образом на теоретических работах, я разовью предположение о том, что концептуальные определения полицейской деятельности и современные подходы к правоохранительной науке основаны на четко определенных исторических (эмпирических) и эволюционных предубеждениях практиков этой дисциплины. В исследовании, помимо некоторых стандартных определений полиции и изложения некоторых аспектов данного научного исследования, я прихожу к развитию мысли, теоретическую основу для которой создает нормативно-критический подход правоохранительных органов. За детерминацией систематического мышления, основанного на предвзятости, стоит эволюционное требование, вдохновленное априорной необходимостью, охватывающей исторические эпохи, которую я назвал Идеей Порядка. Ее проявления во все более сложных социальных отношениях, оказываются переплетенными в историческую цепь, исследование которой оправдано.*

*Ключевые слова: порядок, полицейская деятельность, правоохранительная наука, эволюционная психология, легитимность.*

### Introduction

In my study, by drawing on the accumulated knowledge of the relatively young policing science, I research the ideological roots of the concepts of order and their contents. Of course, it is not policing science that would have a unified vision of order, but rather those researchers who somehow define policing science, and then place it on a tableau of the ever-changing history of science. On a tableau where every attempt at definition is a kind of interpretation, a way of looking at, modelling and describing reality from a particular point of view - in this case, in the focus of interest from a young discipline.

In this interpretative framework, behind the diversity of approaches, many variations of conceptions on order can be discovered - often without expressing their content expressis verbis. For whether or not the definition of order or social order precedes the definition of the concepts of policing and policing science, the contemporary imprints of the researchers' thinking, but of thinking in general, are revealing and present recognisable patterns. Researchers report similar experiences of policing involvement in society. Referring to the turn of the millennium, they indicate that although this concept was already known at that time, sci-

entific thought was still lacking a valid definition, but there was „... *a latent, unexplained, unthought-through form*” [13, p. 280].

I cannot present all or even most of these approaches, a study of this length precludes the possibility of doing so. Nor do I undertake to judge the justification for this diversity, or even to attempt to justify a particular interpretation. However, I think it is important to highlight three points that could be seen as the starting point for this research.

1) Firstly, in the absence of clarification of the basic concepts, I find it difficult to describe the functioning of a conceptual structure, a model. Therefore, in this paper I will present some approaches related to the concept of order, as an introduction to a study that aims to address this topic in its entirety.

2) Secondly, I believe that the consequences of this diversity - the diversity of ideas about order - can also be seen, for example, in the now gradually fading but in many respects still topical debate on law and order versus policing, or in the positions that approach the origins, development and evolution of this discipline from different perspectives. I have a similar feeling when I come across certain issues of private security, or when I come across an interpretation of what is known as the privatisation or multilateralisation of security, etc. The variations in scientific approaches on the agenda and the natural debates that arise in this context can therefore in many cases be “derived” from, or point back to, the different preconceptions. To put it more simply: whoever thinks about order, constructs it around themselves, creates expectations in their own reality.

3) Thirdly, these images of order, on the one hand, characterise the age in which they appear, and by being intertwined with this particular age, reveal the man who thinks about order in a particular way. However, I will highlight two approaches related to modern definition. One is the influence of the historical context, the other is a much broader evolu-

tionary determination. The relationship between the two is worth a discussion in itself, but here I would like to refer to just one specific feature. I do not exclude that human thought ultimately rests on fundamental foundations and stands on their unchanging pedestal. However, it is also possible that these images change as generational experiences build on each other, for a number of reasons. These dimensions open up a broad horizon of scientific interests that reaches into other disciplines and far beyond my own competences. Nevertheless, certain aspects of it - especially as it relates to human ethology and evolutionary psychology - will have to be discussed in the following.

So my starting point is that the conceptions of order underlying the investigations related to the science of order are expressed through conceptual models that can be organized into conceptual nodes - to which the problems of the discipline can often be traced - and that these conceptions of order have an evolutionary determination. Elsewhere, I have argued that behind the determination of order-like thinking lies an evolutionary demand inspired by a priori necessity throughout history, which I have called the idea of order. And the expressions of this through increasingly complex social relations appear intertwined in a historical chain.

Consequently, since the subject of young policing science is policing itself, the police and police activity, as well as their organisational, functional, social and community-determined embeddedness, it is undoubtedly justified to ask the question of what preconceptions underlie the development of institutionalised policing, what sustainable mode of operation can become accepted in a given community, and what community and institutionally mediated concept of policing can make this acceptance legitimate. My research focuses on the latter feature, and relies in particular on the first and third of the findings taken as a starting point in this context.

In the present study, according to the rules of methodological analysis in law enforcement, I first examine the definition of law enforcement, and then I compare today's approaches to law enforcement with the well-defined historical (experiential) and evolutionary preconceptions of practitioners of the discipline. I am preparing this theoretical analysis of law enforcement based on the relevant work of internationally recognized scientific experts in the Hungarian field of study (Klára Kerezsi, László András Pap, Géza Finszter, Zoltán Hautzinger, etc.). I hope that this theoretical methodological analysis enriches policing research and thinking in an unusual way, and helps to understand what preconceptions institutionalized policing can be based on, what sustainable mode of operation can become accepted and legitimate in a given community.

### **Definition of Policing Science**

It is not the purpose of my study to discuss this definition in detail, but I would like to illustrate the traces of the expression of the often implicit conceptions of order indicated in the introduction by means of some authoritative approaches. In fact, these are not necessarily the easiest to understand in the narrow sense of these definitions. What is particularly telling, however, is how well the definitions that are more practical in their approach to the issue are distinguished, leaving little room for the broader theory that serves as a framework. Ilona Bodonyi formulated this distinction as follows *"police science is analytical-empirical on the one hand, [...] and normative on the other"* [2, p. 45].

An example of the former approach is a definition given by András Szabó in 2004, according to which *"Police sciences are interdependent, practical sciences that make the police procedure effective and efficient"* [18, p. 6]. Géza Finszter, in his entry in the Encyclopedia of Law and Order, refers to law enforcement as the branch of state and legal

sciences *"whose research object is the organization, operation and law of law enforcement"* [1, p. 480]. Géza Katona, in his definition dating back to 2004, emphasises the interdisciplinary nature of policing science, and identifies the subject of policing science which becomes fully embodied in the *"harmonisation of organisation, personnel and methods of law enforcement activity"* [8, p. 11-19].

Compared to the other definitions referred to above, Ilona Bodonyi's definition is more nuanced, and when she refers to the normative nature of policing science, she says that *"it has to go through various ethical, legal and other values to the concept of good policing and the optimisation of its work - to be able to formulate what police should be, what they can be and what they should not be"* [2, p. 45].

I could continue with the social science approach shared by Klára Kerezsi and László András Pap [10, p. 67], or with László Korinek's classification of this discipline as a field between criminal and administrative science, with the proviso that the scientific control of some of its areas is still to be defined.

In terms of my topic, I agree with Zoltán Hautzinger's approach, which suggests further reflection on this topic, namely that it is worth reflecting on the question of whether we are really talking about a branch of law and order or a science that forms a separate discipline, which is associated with research methods and results of other sciences [7, p. 138]. This latter approach, by emphasising the normative character applied by Bodonyi as well as by Kerezsi and Pap, opens up a broader horizon for an ethical and value-oriented approach to scientific research. The conceptions of order become more intelligible through such an approach.

### **On Certain Aspects of the Research on Policing Science**

However, before starting to examine the conceptual issues of order and its historical and evolution-

ary layers, let us start from the ways in which the science of order approaches its object of research, and in fact it approaches its subject matter with the sensitivity indicated above. In other words, in what intellectual context can I situate my own research, which is an extension of these definitions and conveys a broader content than the above? At the same time, I would like to point out that, regardless of the “analytical-empirical” interest of the researcher, any research necessarily reaches the value problems of the normative approach in the appropriate depth. I wish to summarise my thoughts in this context in three points.

1) On 17 September 2003, András Szabó, a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, submitted a proposal to Department IX of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences for the inclusion of policing science, his paper was entitled “*Policing Science Seeks to be Recognized*”. One of his many convincing arguments suggested a paradigm shift. He concluded that, from a methodological point of view, an interdisciplinary approach seemed to be the most obvious way of dealing with the disciplinary changes in jurisprudence to explain new phenomena.

However, paradoxically, while this approach has helped to understand new phenomena more fully - offering, for example, a new, more comprehensive understanding of security - it has in fact obscured or allowed to be less pronounced the fact that, in the background of change, distinct units of reality, separate qualities, have developed as entities that can be studied in their own right. Among these, one of the new entities was the reality of policing, which, according to the approach applied by Klára Kerezsi and László András Pap to policing science, should be explored through the main functions of policing and the types of policing activities, in order to meet the criteria of scientificity [10, p. 67].

The fact that law enforcement specialists were not slow to unravel the historical thread of the disci-

pline, both before and after its recognition, provided a solid background. The diversity of forms and the millennia-long history of human community organisation have been a popular field to be taken under research, even in disciplines seemingly far removed from the field of policing. At the same time, the unfolding discipline more and more often discovered the forerunners of its object of research among the historical elements of reality, and I need only to refer to János Sallai’s statement that there is a basic consensus among researchers that various forms of policing activity were already evident in antiquity [15, p. 5]. Regardless of the criticism that this approach is based on the mere presumption that antiquity legitimates or operates with a cheap analogy [12, p. 4], there is undoubtedly room for a historical identification of policing activity, even at the risk of such pitfalls. How else, in the absence of a more in-depth investigation, can a well-founded position be taken on the question of what, if changes in living conditions have created similar constellations for the development of this type or kind of activity in the past, can be seen as a forerunner of the phenomenon.

At the same time, it is important to emphasise that policing science, for understandable reasons, turns primarily towards the observation and research of elements of reality (entities) whose existence is tied to the formation of modern states, whose problems - for example, the contradiction between the principles of justice and utility mentioned by Géza Finszter, which can be embedded in the problem of the contradiction between freedom and security - exist essentially within the framework of the interpretation of the formation of modern states. Separated from such notions, they can only be explained in other contexts and/or concepts. This is one of the reasons why the detailed and precise elaboration of its conceptual apparatus, to which I will return in the third section, has become so important for policing science. It is, however, undoubtedly also a fact that

these historical antecedents are indirect and can be seen rather as an embedding of policing thinking in the history of ideas. As for the question related to the medium in which the unfolding of the reality of this discipline was conceived, I tend to see as the catalyst the impact of overseas social changes that unfolded with connotations and a particular initial interpretation on the continent, thinking in terms of a legal and administrative approach.

My first conclusion, therefore, is that the unfolding of a researchable reality and the need for scientific knowledge to turn towards it gave rise to policing science at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries, which found a definite object for its research.

2) The critical approach to policing research is intrinsically linked to questions related to the social function of policing, its place in the state and the nature of policing power [4, p. 102]. In this sense, we could also use the adjective “reflexive”, since the object of research is policing itself and its operational environment. However, in the area of scientific interest where policing becomes a user of scientific results, the general and broader questions of policing are relegated to the background. The day-to-day problems of policing practice are more pronounced, such as research to identify best and most effective practices. Géza Finszter also distinguishes between these two aspects of research by naming a social need or research decision as the client in the former case, and the police force itself as the client in the latter [5, p. 431-432]. It also points out that while the primary beneficiary of applied research is the police, the critical approach ultimately satisfies a social need, which is more manifested in the researcher’s interest.

The same dichotomy is evident in the definition of the role of policing in society. A group of authors, Krémer-Molnár-Szakács-Valcsicsák, derives this attitude from the interaction of social problems and perceptions of social order, saying that this engagement “*includes social and political expectations*

*that come from the civil world and the world of institutional power towards policing, but also includes expectations that come from occupational (professional) value choices”* [13, p. 273].

Both investigative aspects have their place, role and specificities. The critical approach is concerned with how policing fits into the functioning of the civil democratic state - including the ways and variants in which it is institutionalised. The applied research approach, on the other hand, takes as its starting point the way it fits in, and seeks solutions to make it more efficient and effective. This resolves the apparent contradiction in which the two approaches may appear to be opposing. The difference is, of course, that while the former is less sensitive to questions of practice in the here and now, the latter is explicitly concerned with the problems of actual practice. Jürgen Stock’s thoughts partly explain this apparent contradiction “... *for politics, it is not primarily the creation of internal security that is important, but reactions to society’s public sense of security. The reason is very simple: in a society overshadowed by risk, people want to feel safe. It is therefore very important for politics not to create a deficit in society’s sense of security through the intrusion of science into the field of policing, because citizens need effective and rapid solutions in this area”* [17, p. 39].

On the other hand, I could illustrate the difference by using the terms effectiveness/efficiency and sustainability. For example, policing may be effective/efficient in the short term - for example, if there is a demonstrable reduction in crime as a result of a particular measure - but its sustainability is often questionable. For example, if the measures result in disproportionate infringement to rights, or only result in a displacement of crime etc., then in the longer term it becomes pointless to sustain such measures.

However, if the research is focused on how to reduce crime in a sustainable way, solutions that may result in disproportionate infringement or only ap-

parent results are out of the question. In such cases, policing looks at its own operating environment - ideally at the broadest spectrum - and first separates short-term measures that restore public confidence from medium- and long-term measures that seek to eliminate the cause of the problem rather than the cause of the problem. For example, it puts the relationship between law enforcement and society on a different footing, and seeks new incentives, going beyond the blind faith in the applicability of legitimate violence in all situations, or other false presumptions, see Finster's interpretation of the myth of secrecy or hierarchy [5, p. 387-389], in which it sometimes gets entangled.

The lack of this differentiated approach to problems has led to unfortunate historical experiences. Such is the heavy price of the practice of praising effectiveness and efficiency, but Géza Finszter also refers to this when he writes about the possibilities of these two aspects of research. "*It is also a very important realisation for the countries that have changed their regimes [...] that while applied research can be conducted to a high standard in authoritarian regimes [...] the freedom to express social criticism is only given in democracies*" [5, p. 432].

If we place this problem in a broader context - going beyond the specific historical determinants of the Eastern European countries - the social critique message also appeared in the overseas and Western European scientific thought of the 1960s. It was a response to the observation that the police had become impotent in the face of a rapid increase in crime. As Ferenc Krémer points out, the traditional understanding of the relationship between the state and its citizens was being called into question, and the forces, tools and methods of dealing with social problems in a policing context were being rethought and their evidence questioned [12, p. 5]. It is to these changes, moreover, that the researcher links the potential for the development of police science.

For policing science, it therefore seems essential to continue research that puts social needs first. I am convinced that this can create the intellectual environment in which the real results of policing science can unfold and its applied research can become embedded. It is also the way to resolve the contradictions that István Szikinger draws attention to in his reference to Skolnick's research [20, pg.8]. According to him, the basic problem of policing in democratic societies is the contradiction between the requirements of order, efficiency and police initiative and the rule of law [16, p. 6].

My second point is that young policing science is therefore facing a challenge which it is important to address in order to guarantee its scientific quality. This is to continue to build the theoretical foundations of this discipline, drawing also on the results of a critical approach.

3) Professor Finszter also draws attention to the need for a conceptual approach to policing when he points out in the introduction to one of his papers [6, pg.2-3] that: it is not possible to talk about policing science without defining it. Then, in explaining this, he indicates that police science is "*... the systematic body of knowledge [...] concerning policing...*", and, to remedy another definitional problem, he notes that by policing he means the area of public administration that has a legitimate monopoly of physical violence and protects public order and public safety from unlawful human conduct [6, p. 3]. The author could go on by expanding the meaning of the concepts of public administration, legitimate monopoly of physical violence or public order, public security, etc. If not here, he does so elsewhere. The conceptual approach is an inevitable starting point for research, since it is the way to present ideas in a standardised way, to make them understandable to others, and to build a model that represents, as far as possible, real relations.

From conceptual definitions, a pseudo-world



emerges, with deeper, layered meanings. For in definitional descriptions, the imprint of the conditions of existence of a given time is (also) preserved. Not only can we know what the person who communicated meant, but also what it meant in the period to which the communication referred. This is why Zoltán Hautzinger's historical approach is appropriate, when he notes that *"in contrast to the definition of policing, we find far fewer attempts to define police science in the beginning"* [7, p. 138] – despite the fact that the term itself was already used by 19th century thinkers. The reason for this, according to the author, was that the science of policing used to be applied exclusively to police officers and the police forces in general [7, p. 139], on the whole, therefore, was chained to the interpretative domain of tasks covered by the police forces. So we can say that it has not detached itself, it has not separated itself from the concept of policing. Later, however, this concept took on a deeper and broader meaning, and led many thinkers quoted in this paper to add new layers of meaning. Behind this change in meaning is, of course, a change in reality, in the conditions of life and existence, to which scientific thought has over time responded, flexibly filling in the content of certain concepts. *"... to understand the nature and development of a scientific concept, it is worth taking into account the many factors of the specific material and intellectual environment of the time, ranging from the recurring mechanisms of everyday life, through the social structure and interests, to the religious and philosophical views of the time* [14, p. 141].

It also follows from the above that concepts do not stand alone, in isolation. The grounding of the theory – i.e. making sense of it - is manifested in a model constructed with a conceptual web. The theory, in turn, seeks to describe reality. In a given age, concepts have a specific meaning and express the world they are created to describe according to

specific laws. And this meaning is expressed through a multi-layered medium of meaning. Semantic analysis is thus historically determined and can be completed by this synoptic vision.

My third point is that it is therefore worthwhile to start the research by exploring the concepts and the value they convey. To this end, as I have already pointed out above in connection with János Sallai's approach, the historical aspect necessarily goes back to the past, where appropriate.

### **The Place of Research on the Ideas of Order in Policing Science**

Therefore, I return to my basic problem, since it is precisely the semantic and historical approach to the study of concepts that has drawn my attention to the question of the content of the unfolding conceptions of order that lie behind the many attempts to interpret policing and policing science - and many of the terms used in this field, such as law and order, public courage, public security, etc. Or, to put it another way: on what hidden or reflected conceptions of order are the conceptual definitions of policing and the current approaches to policing science today, here and now. Since these approaches are of course primarily relevant in the context of society (not in relation to other living and especially not inanimate nature), I will focus on the social aspects of order, i.e. on the features that indicate social order. Besides, it would be difficult not to mention the interpretations of order not directly examined here, so I must also make a minor and only indicative detour in this direction, as I have already indicated in the third point of the introduction. I feel it necessary to do so, even at the risk that for some people this is a cheap and unsubstantiated attempt at analogy. Before I go into this, however, I would like to make two comments. One is that the once fashionable etymologising tradition has its pitfalls, to which it is important to refer. Perhaps

the most important is the belief that the meaning of words is determined by their origin [21, p. 1]. There is no question, of course, that the origin of words is of paramount importance in unravelling their meaning, but the modifying/distorting effect of the change in the relations indicated above is a cautionary note. Therefore, in bringing the concept of order to the fore, I did not wish to highlight the striking similarity based on the identity of the word-forms, but to highlight the underlying concepts that give life to one of the basic conditions for the existence of human communities, which I have elsewhere called the idea of order.

My second comment is in fact another attempt to justify and answer the question of the practical relevance for policing science of research into the underlying conceptions of order that underlie policing. Why do we need to know who thinks what about (social) order, when, one could argue, law enforcement is a clear and unambiguous form of activity governed by the rule of law, and policing science, in its many definitions, focuses more on the practical side of law enforcement.

The above critical approach to policing science can also help to understand my motivation. Indeed, critical theories seek to understand the actual functioning of society and social institutions by investigating their origins, and from this they attempt to develop a historically grounded social theory. The ultimate aim is to promote the transformation of societies in order to guarantee a *“just, free and fair life”* [9, p. 274]. In this process, policing plays a decisive role, since the birth of modern policing is linked to modern states and its everyday life has been linked to the changes in the way of life that have been taking shape within this framework for several centuries. Thus, if the science of law and order focuses on knowledge of law and order, it is (also) inevitably linked today to the changing conditions of life and to the

guarantees that ensure the development and maintenance of a viable society. And this is also helped by normative approaches to police science, as I have already pointed out.

And the importance and practicality of this issue is illustrated by Concha’s idea, expressed almost a century ago in the context of policing. The essence of this is that, while law enforcement has a serious role to play in maintaining order in society, it is not the source of it. It assists and supports its maintenance, providing positive conditions [3, p. 75], and, of course, removes the obstacles to its assertion, if necessary, with the monopoly of legitimate violence. But *“there is an end to state and social order where it is built only on the special powers inherent in the police”* [11, p. 35-36] – a quote from Concha by László Korinek.

Lajos Szamel goes even further in his conclusions, which are also quoted by László Korinek in his study, and to which Professor Finszter also referred in the context of the validity of applied research: *“There is no significant difference between the socialist view and the views of the advocates of the civil rule of law in the assessment of the nature of policing and its place in the organisation of state administration [...] The essential difference between the socialist and the civil state policing is the type of social order they protect”* [19, p. 255-256], and, I might add, in how it does all this. This is pointed out very clearly in the Strategic Concept for the Transformation of the Police Occupational Culture, when it draws attention to the primacy of the choice between concepts of order in the question of how, since *“The status quo, the rules, the dominant values and the order of cooperation require very different professional attitudes and behaviours”* [13, p. 272]. Adding that the stakes of this choice are no less than the choice of the means of maintaining social order between a cooperative or a confrontational policing.

## Conclusions

Research on the conceptions of order is therefore an important and primary task, because it allows conclusions to be drawn about the quality of social order. Thinking about order, regardless of the awareness of its content, reveals what a government understands by law and order, and where and how it defines its boundaries. This is true even if, in practice, the planning and organisation of policing activities does not usually begin with a discussion among decision-makers about what they understand by social order. On the other hand, how a community thinks about order is also revealing. Because it is at the intersection of these two that the dysfunctions that can usually result in an untoward change in the current state of affairs become apparent. And this is where researchers have an explicit responsibility to support decision-makers in taking the necessary action by identifying such adverse trends. For example, by pointing out that in the decades following regime change, policing was dominated by two concepts of order, and fundamentally lacked a mindset that supported the resolution of the diversity of people and norms in an order of cooperation [13, pg.278], and without this, policing activity in the future can be hardly viewed as legitimate.

As far as my personal motivation is concerned, I join those historians of science who argue that man and his environment cannot be understood “*solely on the basis of what we characterize as practical-materialistic motivation [...] but we must also take into account man’s anthropologically given cosmological orientation as a motivation that can be called idealistic*” [14, pg.4]. An integral part of this is research which, for example, helps to synthesise the whole body of scientific knowledge by exploring preconceptions of order, with particular reference to the young science of policing, to the theoretical underpinning of which I am thus trying to contribute.

## Referenses

1. BODA, J. (Főszerk.) (2019). *Rendészettudományi Szaklexikon*. Dialóg Campus.
2. BODONYI, I. (2008). *A rendészettudomány kutatás-módszertana*. MA Jegyzet. Nemzeti Közszerzői Egyetem.
3. CONCHA, Gy. (1935). A rendőrség természete és állása szabad államban. In: *Hatvan év tudományos mozgalmi között. Concha Győző igazgató és tiszteleti tagnak összegyűjtött értekezései és bírálatai*. Magyar Tudományos Akadémia.
4. FINSZTER, G. (2020). A modern rendészet. A rendészettudomány hazai kísérletei. In: *Magyar Rendészet*, 20(3), 91–118. <https://doi.org/10.32577/mr.2020.3.6>
5. FINSZTER, G. (2018). *Rendészettan*. Dialóg Campus Kiadó.
6. FINSZTER, G., BODA, J., KEREZSI, K., KOVÁCS, G., SALLAI, J. & IMRE, M. (2016). A rendészettudományi kutatások elméleti megalapozása és főbb irányai. In: *Államtudományi Műhelytanulmányok*, (17) 1–24.
7. HAUTZINGER, Z. (2020). A rendészettudomány határtudományai. In: *Magyar Rendészet*, 20(3), 137–146. <https://doi.org/10.32577/mr.2020.3.8>
8. KATONA, G. (2003). A rendészet fogalma és tagozódása. In: *Magyar Rendészet* 3(3), 11–19.
9. KEREZSI, K. & NAGY, V. (2017). A rendészettudomány kritikai megközelítése. In BODA, J., FELKAI, L. & PATYI, A. (Eds.). In: *Ünnepi kötet a 70 éves Janza Frigyes tiszteletére* (pp. 273–282). Dialóg Campus Kiadó.
10. KEREZSI, K. & PAPA, A. L. (2015). Rendészet, tudomány, doktori iskola. In: *Magyar Rendészet* 15(4), 67–83.
11. KORINEK, L. (2015). Rendszerváltozás a belügyben. In: *Belügyi Szemle*, 63(1), 5–33. <https://doi.org/10.38146/BSZ.2015.1.1>
12. KRÉMER, F. (2019). Létezik-e rendészettudomány? Egy kritikai tudomány lehetősége és lehetetlensége. In: *Academia Education*. [https://www.academia.edu/37593211/Letezik\\_e\\_rendeszettudomany](https://www.academia.edu/37593211/Letezik_e_rendeszettudomany)
13. KRÉMER, F., MOLNÁR, K., SZAKÁCS, G. &

VALCSICSÁK, I. (2010). A rendészeti foglalkozási kultúra átalakítása – stratégiai koncepció. In: *Belügyi Szemle Kül-önszám*, 269–299.

14. ROPOLYI, L. & SZEGEDI, P. (Szerk.) (2000). *A tudományos gondolkodás története*. Eötvös Kiadó.

15. SALLAI, J. (2015). A magyar rendészettudomány etablációja. In: *Belügyi Szemle* 63(6), 5–28. <https://doi.org/10.38146/BSZ.2015.6.1>

16. SKOLNICK, J. H. (1975). *Justice Without Trial. Low Enforcement in Democratic Society*. Wiley and Sons.

17. STOCK, J. (2000). *Zum Stand der Polizeiwissen-*

*schaft*. In: *Polizeiliche Handlungslehre – Polizeiwissenschaft* (pp. 26–44). Sächsisches Dr.- und Verl.-Haus.

18. SZABÓ, A. (2003). A rendészettudomány meghatározása és értelmezése. In: *Magyar Rendészet*, 3(4), 6–10.

19. SZAMEL, L. (1972). *Magyar államigazgatási jog - Különös rész*. Tankönyvkiadó.

20. SZIKINGER, I. (1998). *Rendőrség a demokratikus jogállamban*. Sík Kiadó.

21. URL1: KICSI, S. A.: *Mi az etimológia. Nyelvtudomány*. <https://magyar-irodalom.elte.hu/ezredveg/0708-9/0708-94.html>

