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Abstract of a doctoral dissertation titled: "Prevention measures in the Military Gendarmerie" prepared under the guidance of prof. zw. dr hab. Jerzy KASPRZAK.

The aim of this doctoral dissertation was to review crime rates within the Polish Armed Forces, including among soldiers and Ministry of National Defence officials, and to define the number of prevention measures implemented in particular areas.

The following research methodology has been applied to conduct the study: literature review, source review (legislative acts, regulations, orders), statistics review. Interviews, questionnaires and conversations were also conducted as part of the study.

The first chapter of the dissertation presents the history of the Polish military police in the last 200 years. It describes the stages of development of this agency since the Napoleonic era, that is, since 1812 when the Polish gendarmerie came into existence, until the present times. It looks at its organisational structure as well as its main objectives and functions over the years in consideration of important events that have had an impact on its shape.

The second chapter contains a brief description of several of the most important branches of prevention that reflect on crime prevention, e.g. crime prevention measures, prevention by penalty and crime control policies. It also describes the important role of forensic science, particularly forensic investigations that serve as an effective tool for establishing the identity of perpetrators. In addition, this chapter looks at psychological foundations of preventing crime and other pathologies.

The next chapter deals with the problems of restriction of risky behaviours, in their broad sense, within the Polish Armed Forces, including behaviours such as alcohol or substance abuse, behavioural addiction or psychological abuse at the workplace, including counteracting domestic violence. It presents the principles and ways to deal with people who experience similar problems in consideration of penal and disciplinary consequences of violating the law.

The fourth chapter discusses the phenomenon of corruption in the Polish Armed Forces. It should be noted that corruption is a serious threat to correct operation of any army, one example being the unlawful use of vast financial resources allocated by the state for military

modernisation. This chapter also looks at soldiers' liability for corrupt practices according to different branches of law.

The fifth chapter describes a number of prevention measures prescribed by key government programmes whose main objective was to improve road safety. The Military Gendarmerie implemented prevention measures within military units by itself, and in public space and educational institutions it did so in conjunction with the police. The chapter further describes the collaboration between the military police and selected entities alongside which it works on specific objectives.

The sixth chapter is divided into two parts. Part one focuses on possession of weapons for personal use, which, broadly speaking, refers to administrative proceedings held by the Military Gendarmerie with regard to permits for weapons for personal use, and monitoring compliance with safety rules. Part two looks at the prevention measures that involve monitoring of the security of military facilities and institutions.

The seventh chapter contains a summary of the performance of prevention measures used by the Military Gendarmerie and it defines its impact on the discipline within the Polish Armed Forces. In order to evaluate objectively how effective those measures were in preventing crime within the Polish Armed Forces, an analysis of crime statistics for the last decade was conducted.