

The main directions and historical development of reforms in the system of internal affairs bodies in foreign countries

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Abstract: The article analyzes the genesis and current state of reforms carried out in the system of internal affairs bodies of foreign countries, as well as the main points of the transition to a police model. Also, proposals have been developed for the transition to the police model of the internal affairs bodies in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: internal affairs bodies, police, reform, modernization, cooperation with the public, prevention

Introduction. In recent years, in the framework of large-scale reforms in the system of internal affairs in our country, the process of lawmaking, aimed at strengthening the legal framework for the activities of law enforcement agencies, has significantly intensified.

With the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M.Mirziyoyev, a completely new system of ensuring peace and security and the fight against crime has been established in our country – **“Truth and Justice in the fight against crime”** In the framework of the work carried out in this direction, special attention was paid to the transformation of law enforcement agencies into a people's government agency and the mobilization of the activities of each employee in the interests of the people.

Achieving these goals, in turn, requires consistent reform of the system and the study of the experience of advanced foreign countries in this area. At the same time, proposals are being put forward in our country for the transition to the police model as a logical continuation of the reforms in the system of internal affairs. This requires the study of the experience of foreign countries in this area, which have been operating for many years on the basis of this system, as well as the history of the emergence and development of the police system.

In general, the term “police” is derived from the Greek word “politia” (“police” – “city”), in one of his works – “Politics” Aristotle called the state and city government. Later, the term entered the Latin language as “politia” and was widely used in scientific and official sources of the Roman and Byzantine empires.

From the end of the 14th century to the 18th century, its active use was observed in France and Germany. The French words “police” and the German “polizei” refer to the whole set of secular governing affairs. Later, the term “police” took on an increasingly limited meaning: they began to understand government activities aimed at maintaining public order.

Since the beginning of the 18th century, the term has begun to refer to a system of administrative bodies designed to combat crime. It became the name given to law enforcement and crime agencies first in Western Europe and then around the world.¹ The historical significance of the establishment of the police as an independent state-legal institution is that it contributed to the formation of national centralized states in the largest states of the European continent. In democracies, a great deal of attention is paid to balancing the “scales” of justice, in which the police fight crime and civil liberties are at one stage.

The police, as a state institution, also has its own characteristics - belonging to the executive branch, its activities are focused on law enforcement, the right to apply direct coercion and confidentiality measures².

The activities of the police to ensure law and order, and law enforcement are reflected in a set of several legal forms, each of which has its own characteristics arising from its purpose. These include administrative, operational-search and criminal procedure³.

The content of modernization measures has not been the same, as the police organizations of European countries have long had important national characteristics that have been formed. Police reform in England and Wales was aimed at improving the efficiency of the police in terms of improving the “cost quality” ratio in the provision of public services⁴.

In Belgium, however, reforms were seen as important in restructuring the police system, resulting in a single, locally integrated police force instead of three independent police agencies. In Germany, reforms under the influence of the “new government” were opposed by the parliamentary opposition and the police trade unions, and were limited to the reorganization of several police structures in the late twentieth century⁵.

The development of reforms in Spain related to the formation of a collective approach to the fight against crime has been slower and slower than in other European countries. The main threats to the Spanish police were related to terrorism and organized crime, and for its close neighbors, the main issue on the agenda in recent decades has been to ensure constant security and prevent petty crimes.

The state policy in the field of organizational and legal structure of the system of internal affairs is literally a policy aimed at modernizing the agency, the purpose of which is to ensure the activities of law enforcement agencies in accordance with socially approved legislation, ethics and moral norms, with other government agencies, civil society institutions working in close cooperation, transforming the individual, society and the state into a system that provides reliable protection from criminal and other illegal encroachments.

Modernization of the law enforcement system not only changes or reorganizes it, but also involves the renewal of all aspects of activity, evolutionary development and the experience of the most developed countries in terms of law enforcement and the rule of law, law enforcement, respect for human rights and freedoms. , take into account the need to put real tasks in front of law enforcement agencies, their network services and departments in accordance with their capabilities.

In general, the reforms implemented in the system of law enforcement agencies in foreign countries are inextricably linked with the ideas, principles and concepts (the concept of “Community policing”), aimed at the gradual orientation of their activities to society.

The theoretical aspects of this concept, as well as practical issues related to its implementation have not been sufficiently studied in the national literature, although in our country the main goal of reforms in this area is to transform the police into a “people's” system.

It should be noted that the formation of the concept of “Community policing” dates back to the 70s of last century. During this period, the concept was prompted by the slowness of the police in the fight against violence, the problem of drug addiction and bandits, injustice in the equal protection of all members of society, police violence, a sharp increase in the number of minor offenses.

The above situation, in turn, has shaped the ineffectiveness of the “traditional” police system and the need to move to a “professional” police model. In general, the general shortcomings of the USA, Michigan

“traditional” police system are as follows: police activities are aimed at combating the consequences of the offenses committed; a “symptomatic” approach to security issues, i.e. (the symptoms of the threat to security are addressed, not the root causes); understanding the police as a law enforcement activity (the police are limited to ensuring the rule of law in society, which in turn is seen as a goal, not a means of ensuring safety and improving living standards); social isolation of the police (police are not integrated into society and are isolated from society). All these aspects together did not allow the police to adequately combat modern threats.

In turn, a serious concept for the radical renewal of the "traditional" police system was the concept of "Community policing", developed in America and enriched by other countries. In recent years, this concept has been understood as a set of concepts and practices related to police activities that have similar aspects in different countries.

The various strategies and tactics of the Public Police are based on a broad approach to security and quality of life, aimed at creating a police force that is integrated into civil society and seeks to solve security problems together with society, especially at the local level.

This concept is a rapprochement between police services and citizens to ensure security; real cooperation with representatives of the local community (commune) and local authorities; problem solving principle; relies on key principles such as strengthening the prevention component in policing⁶.

The concept of “community police” is the decentralization of management, the main focus of management structures on problem analysis, changing the mentality of members of the organization, involving the public (regional community) in policing, encouraging citizen participation in decision-making, providing opportunities for all police officers the quality of the show and the business spirit of the group are recognized as related⁷.

Analyzing the practice of foreign countries in the field of police-public cooperation, it can be said that by ensuring such permanent cooperation, first of all, to achieve effective law enforcement at the local level; second, to establish effective public control over police activities; thirdly, to ensure public order and safety, to create a sense of responsibility not only in the police but also in the public about the implementation of crime prevention.

In this regard, M.Z.Ziyadullaev studied the foreign experience of public order and crime prevention systems in the settlements; identified and took measures to form cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the public in the settlements, which provided information on law enforcement, crime prevention, and helped in the fight against crime⁸.

Another important aspect of reforming the police system in foreign countries is to focus its activities on economic austerity. Economic austerity in the police serves to increase the management of police units, improve working methods, increase the professionalism of police officers, and achieve high results while reducing the cost of maintaining the police apparatus⁹.

It should be noted that the legal literature has also developed a number of proposals and recommendations related to the modernization of law enforcement agencies. For example, Yu.E.Avrutin called for organizational reforms in the modernization of the system of internal affairs, such as organizational structures, services, training, retraining and advanced training, logistics, in accordance with modern law enforcement and internal affairs; recommends the development of innovative solutions to ensure the implementation of reforms related to the technical re-equipment of law enforcement agencies, the content and technical modernization of

management in law enforcement agencies, updating the forms and methods of work of law enforcement agencies, etc¹⁰.

V.V. Kovalenko writes that the modernization of the police requires not only the transformation of the police into a police force, but also the delimitation of law enforcement functions in the field of law enforcement, organizational and structural differentiation in accordance with its main tasks, functions and areas of activity. According to the author, the police should include criminal police, civil security police, financial police, traffic police and special police units¹¹.

V.I. Mayorov notes that the effectiveness of police actions depends on the level of cooperation with the population to meet their needs and solve their problems¹². Yu.E. Avrutin proposes to consider the issue of separation of investigative units from the police in connection with the transition to the police system¹³.

In this regard, it is worthwhile to dwell on the reforms in the police system in the United States. In particular, a special decree of the President of the United States dated December 18, 2014 established a working group "Police of the 21st Century", which includes 11 scientists and law enforcement officers. The working group worked under the direction and close supervision of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS).

Despite the differences in the institutional structure of the police in the United States and Uzbekistan, the idea of its modernization (reform), there are commonalities in understanding the role of the police in modern society. Special provisions of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Internal Affairs" No. URL-407 of September 16, 2016 is reflected in the report of American experts, which includes six sections: "Building trust and legitimacy in the police" (Building trust & legitimacy); "Policy & oversight"; "Interaction with the media" (Technology & social media); "Community policing & crime reduction"; "Training & education of police officers"; "Social and legal protection of police officers" (Officer Wellness & safety).

It should be noted that the conceptual idea of forming the law enforcement agencies as a new law enforcement institution is left out of the normative formalization. The idea is to increase police cooperation with civil society institutions and citizens in the process of creating a partnership model of relations between the police and society of Uzbekistan, the fight against crime, maintaining public order and ensuring public safety.

In this regard, Yu.E. Avrutin considers the institutional and functional structure of the police, the ideas and directions of reforming the agency not only as a conceptual basis for further development of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, but also as its legal basis to minimize the risk of imbalances and deformation of its staff, and he notes that should be removed¹⁴.

The concept of development and modernization of the Ministry of Internal Affairs should address the issues of more flexible system of protection of public order and security and rational diversification of the distribution of powers between central and local authorities on the basis of the constitutional principle.

Another important aspect of reforming the work of law enforcement agencies is related to **the personnel system**. It should be noted that in the United States and the European Union, great attention is paid to maintaining a high image of police work. It is a prestigious and highly paid profession. For example, in France, 10-15 people are nominated for the position of ordinary police officer, and in Finland, 16 people are nominated. In France, the school of police commissioners has two to three thousand candidates for 50 seats, while in Sweden 13 people apply for one seat. Authoritative citizens of the country are appointed (elected) to leadership positions in this system¹⁵.
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In this regard, in many literatures it is desirable to eliminate the excessive militarization of law enforcement agencies, a large number of special levels of personnel, to ensure an optimal balance of employees with special ranks in law enforcement agencies, civil servants and those working under labor law.

In this regard, it is necessary to consider the issue of transferring certain categories of certified police officers to the category of civil servants in the future.

In addition to the above, the reform of the police requires special attention to the education system. In particular, V.I. Mayorov emphasizes that in the process of training police officers, great attention is paid to the ethical principles of police work and their interaction with the public.

In order to ensure that the level of special training of graduates of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs fully meets the modern requirements of law enforcement agencies, it is necessary to improve the material and technical base of the Academy of the Ministry and ensure the organization of practical training.

In general, the strategy of modernization of the system of internal affairs should be implemented as an integral part of the administrative reform of public administration, which is carried out in accordance with the legislation on the formation of the system and structure of the executive branch.

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