

# **ANALYSIS OF THE EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN PUBLIC SECURITY**

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## **ANNOTATION:**

Each state on the basis of its locality and standards of life strives to ensure peace and tranquility, the rights and interests of citizens, public order and the prevention of violations. For this purposes all countries have structural units responsible for internal security. This article explores best practices of such developed countries as Russian Federation, United States of America, Japan and China in the sphere of public security and relevant suggestions are formulated for further improvement of the activity of National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan in this direction.

**Keywords:** public order, public security, administrative territory, locality, maintenance of public order and security, preventive measures, interaction with the public, police stations and posts, commissioner of police, policeman, patrol and post service, National Guard, sheriff.

## **INTRODUCTION:**

On the administrative territory (settlement) of any state, activities to maintain public order and ensure the safety of the population are carried out in different ways. Each country has its own experience in this area, and studying it today is one of the most urgent requirements. Learning from these experiences allows us to understand the strengths and weaknesses of national structures designed to ensure public safety.

Candidate of Legal Sciences D.V. Vasiliev noted that the study of foreign experience makes it possible to study the factors influencing social development, to identify the basic laws of the development of society and its subsystems, to determine the prospects for the dynamics of social relations, to identify effective measures to solve existing problems [1].

In general, Doctor of Law. A.E. According to Sharikhin, public security is a strategic priority for national security [2].

Public safety systems in developed countries are different. The experience of the Russian Federation in this area is great, and the results of its study allow us to draw some conclusions.

In the Russian Federation (hereinafter - Russia) "territorial police departments" play an important role in maintaining public order and preventing riots. The main goal of organizing the service in such points is to improve interaction with public organizations and government agencies on the ground. Territorial police stations ensure the coordinated activities of self-government bodies and their constituent labor communities. One of the main subjects of these points is the heads of the police stations. Their activities are organized on the basis of the order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia (hereinafter - the Ministry of Internal Affairs) of December 31, 2012 No 1166 "On the organization of the activities of police station inspectors" [3].

The activity of police department inspectors is a guarantee of the protection of citizens from various criminal threats at the place of residence. According to Russian law, police officers must be present in their primary areas of responsibility and, if necessary, at local police stations. In some regions of Russia, the position of assistant to the chief of police has been introduced, which increases the efficiency of work by distributing the workload [4].

The results of a public opinion poll on the activities of the police in the Russian Federation show that 83.3% of the population consider themselves protected from encroachments on life, health and property.

87.3% trust police officers to ensure personal and property security [5].

It is planned to involve citizens in maintaining public order and security, for which an appropriate legal framework has been created.

The role of patrol and postal services in ensuring public order and security in the administrative territories is great. Patrolling the territories attached to them, they ensure the identification of possible places of crime, the identification of hidden criminals, violations of the law and morality by individuals and the adoption of appropriate measures [3,4].

The creation of the Federal Service of the National Guard Troops of the Russian Federation by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of April 5, 2016 No 157 brought public security in the Russian Federation to a new level [5].

Today, the troops of the Russian Guard, along with the police, are involved in maintaining public order and ensuring public safety. National Guard personnel have broad powers in this area. These include the requirement for citizens to maintain public order and stop illegal activities, take measures to protect the scene, prevent riots in settlements and, if necessary, in penitentiary institutions.

Although these powers of officers and servicemen of the Rosgvardia are close to those of the police, they have their own characteristics. Citizens who have not fulfilled the legal requirement of a soldier (employee) of the National Guard are administratively liable in the form of fines or arrests [6].

The Federal National Guard Service of the Russian Federation plays a key role in maintaining public order, ensuring the safety of the population and facilities during major public events (including the 2018 FIFA World Cup).

The United States (hereinafter referred to as the USA) is a state with a unique system and experience in maintaining public order and security in its administrative and territorial divisions. The US police have a decentralized management system, which, in contrast to

European police systems, is based on a bottom-up principle [3].

D.D. Shalyagin points out that the presence of such a system in the American police is characterized by the history of the emergence of statehood on the North American continent [15].

Most local police agencies are made up of state (county) sheriff's offices. The sheriff is the confidant of the police, performing certain administrative functions in his district. The Sheriff is the official who ensures public order and local security, crime prevention, crime control and enforcement. Responsible for public order in the administrative area, the sheriff has almost all legal powers. Its activities are financed from the local budget.

In the main states of the United States, sheriffs are provided with service helicopters, cars and vehicles, as well as special teams for special tasks. [8]

Experts who have studied the role and importance of the personnel of the patrol and guard service in ensuring public order and security believe that this service is the heart of the police. Due to the principle of a decentralized police system in the United States, the patrol service is organized differently in different states, depending on the specifics of the states.

Under US law, the US National Guard, a reserve force, can also be involved in maintaining public order and safety in the event of an emergency. The US National Guard is subordinate to state governors in peacetime and to the US president in wartime.

Japan has a unique experience of maintaining public order and security. In the settlements of this state, this function is performed by the lower echelons - police posts and checkpoints. Realizing that one of the main directions of improving the work of the police is to strengthen interaction with the population, the Japanese government pays special

attention to the activities of police "booths" (koban) in populated areas. Such a system was founded in 1874 in Japan. In general, such posts and checkpoints form the basis of the Japanese police, serving almost 40% of the personnel [10].

Police posts are located in villages where one officer (Chuzasho) lives with his family and conducts official activities. On the other hand, police stations are located in cities and are only a service building for an employee. Currently, three to five police officers are serving at such checkpoints, who monitor public order using a large number of TV monitors and communications.

These police stations operate on the basis of a unified system and play an important role in ensuring the rule of law throughout the country. To date, 6,300 koban and 6,600 chudzaisho events have been organized in the country. Police officers serving in Koban not only maintain public order, but also help the population in difficult life situations [10].

Studies in Japan have shown that these points adapt to the specific terrain in which they are located. The personnel of the patrol and checkpoint service, performing official activities at Japanese posts and checkpoints, carry out regular patrols in designated areas and work closely with each family, organization, institution.

Under Japanese law, an average of 400 families are assigned to each police officer. During the service, the employees carry out explanatory work among the population in the field of prevention, provide the necessary information and study public opinion about the activities of the police. In addition, in Japan there are "police contact points" in which public associations of citizens operate.

Today there are about 700 thousand such points, each of which is home to about 50 families.

In Japan, the police organize and conduct their work without political pressure. The National Social Security Commission, set up by the Japanese Cabinet of Ministers, ensures the integrity of the police system, protects it from political pressure, and supports democratic police management. [12]

The People's Republic of China (hereinafter - PRC), which is the world leader in the field of public security, also has extensive experience, and most of these tasks are performed by the People's Police of the PRC. The People's Police of the PRC are further classified into several types, one of which is the Public Security Police. In order to ensure the safety of the population, the Public Security Police organizes round-the-clock services for police and patrol officers in the regions.

To accomplish these tasks, the police use the following service methods:

- a) Duty at real posts (guān chá shào) to ensure immediate movement in any situation. In addition to monitoring, the posts receive complaints from the local population about crimes and riots, and provide assistance to those in need.
- b) Patrol service. In the absence of a mobile post, police officers patrol the surrounding area on foot, on bicycles, cars and vehicles.
- c) Field service. Police officers involved in the service in real posts regularly travel to the place of residence and work of citizens living in the area. During their visits, they make proposals to citizens on the prevention of offenses, hear complaints from the population and proposals to improve the quality of police work. They also monitor the population in their area.

In Shanghai and other major cities in the PRC, a telephone connection has been established between the police and the population, and citizens can submit their complaints within 24 hours. Since 2005, more than 1,200 criminal cases have been initiated,

about 5,000 people have been brought to criminal responsibility.

g) Consulting services. In China, there are about 30,000 consulting services, each of which employs representatives of different social groups. Representatives of the group will express their views and, together with the police, study and discuss existing problems in ensuring public safety. In addition, contact groups on crime prevention will be established. The main task of contact groups is to prevent crime and create a healthy environment among minors. When the situation changes, the citizens included in the contact group, together with the police, conduct patrols and are involved in advocacy.

Another important factor in ensuring a high level of public security in the PRC is the new Criminal Code, adopted in 2006. Experts believe that in many countries, certain public actions considered hooliganism are considered a crime under the PRC's Criminal Code. The death penalty is imposed for some types of crimes in the republic.

Thus, analyzing the experience of developed countries such as the Russian Federation, the USA, Japan and the PRC in ensuring public safety, we can conclude that:

- 1, the organization of round-the-clock service in every region of the country, including in remote villages, can become the basis for the effective maintenance of public order;
- 2, to effectively stay in close contact with the local population in the field of crime prevention and law enforcement agencies, visit their places of residence and work, give appropriate recommendations and listen to their proposals;
- 3, one of the important factors is the strengthening of the regulatory framework of the state, observance of the principle of inevitability of punishment for offenses, increasing the legal literacy of the population;
- 4, in some cases, allowing public security personnel to make independent decisions

(including the use of force and resources) to prevent and eliminate violations, ensuring prompt management and timely action.

Studying the foreign system of public security, I propose to take into account the following factors when organizing the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan in this area:

- 1) development of measures for close interaction with local governments and the local population in the organization of measures to maintain public order and security in settlements, information support, crime prevention and the fight against crime;
- 2) organization of visits to houses (workplaces) of the population by military personnel (workers) of the National Guard involved in the duty and organization of reporting (if necessary, immediately) about received applications and proposals on received applications and suggestions;
- 3) Creation of "National Guard Points" in makhallas, where the crime situation is unstable, until the situation stabilizes in accordance with the "Safe and Safe Neighborhood" program.

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