As the title implies the article describes about police system which is organized very differently in many countries. The main idea of the article is the main duties and rights of police in each country. The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on police systems. People must know that police has powers to enforce the rule of law and main order, but subject to it like any other citizen and are answerable for their actions. The article much attention is given to maintain relationships police system with government because the police critically affects the character of government. Authoritarian police are the hallmarks of undemocratic governments. In a democracy there are much more limitations on what the police is allowed to do. These limitations are intended to secure human rights, and among those especially civil liberties and political rights. The article gives a detailed analysis of police systems which set up in Russia, USA, Britain, France and Germany. Citizens of any country should know that all police are required to be strictly impartial and to administer the law without fear or favour.

Keywords: police system, Germany, USA, Russia, France, Britain, law, policemen, police force.

Police is the agency of a community or government that is responsible for maintaining public order and preventing and detecting crime. The basic police mission — preserving order by enforcing rules of conduct or laws — was the same in ancient societies as it is in the contemporary sophisticated urban environments. The term “police” is also used in main states such as Russia, USA, Britain and other. In these states, however, the police is an instrument for protecting the fundamental interests of the citizen. police is the organized civil force and agency of social control, which, in the service of the state, is charged with preserving law and order. It does this by protecting persons and property and bringing wrongdoers to justice, and acting as a deterrent to crime. At that time police in any country were responsible only for the detection and prevention of crime.

In history of police is told that the police was one of the first hallmarks of a state. For example, in ancient Athens “public authority initially existed only in the form of the police, which is just as the state” [1 p. 118]. The Middle Ages was the main period of development for the police, which flourished especially under the police state of the age of absolutism. After gaining power, the bourgeoisie preserved and perfected the police, which, like the army, became a bulwark of the bourgeois state.

In Russia the police was established as an autonomous organization by Peter I in 1718. Its principal divisions were the general police, which kept order and included an investigative office that conducted inquiries on crimi-
nal cases, and the political police. There were also special service police stationed at palaces, ports, and fairs. The police were subordinate to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which had a Department of Police. The police system included city police administrations headed by chiefs of city police; police units and sections headed by unit and sectional police officers; police stations; and, at the lowest level, the rank-and-file civilian members of the tsarist police serving in the cities. In district centers and districts the police agencies belonged to police administrations headed by a chief district officer and subordinate to the governor. The entire police hierarchy had broad powers. As V. I. Lenin observed, “tsarist autocracy is the autocracy of the police” [2, p. 137]. The Police of the Russian Empire was dissolved on March 10, 1917, and on April 17 the Provisional Government established the People’s Militia as a new law enforcement body.

At this time the police is the federal law-enforcement agency in Russia, operating under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It was established in 2011 the former police service. The police operates according to the Law on police, as approved by the Federal Assembly and subsequently signed into law on February 7, 2011 by the then President of the Russian Federation, Dmitry Medvedev. Russian police reform is to improve the efficiency of Russia’s police forces, decrease corruption and improve the public image of law enforcement. As a result of the reform, the Russian police will be made a federal-level institution, with funding accomplished fully from the federal budget. Under the old system, police units responsible for public order and petty crimes were under the jurisdiction of regional and city authorities, financed from regional budget and responsible more to the regional governors than to the federal center.[3]

It is necessary to consider the practical activities of the foreign experience of the organization and functioning of the national police systems which are core internal security system in the leading democracies of the world: US, UK, France, Italy, Spain, Germany, Austria. There are two forms of national police systems: the centralized system (Austria, France, and Finland, for example) and the decentralized system (Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany [FRG], for example). States that have been chosen as possible examples, are the USA and France as the oldest democracies of modern times, the UK as a very influential state that also served as the basis for the US police system, and Germany and Japan as examples of states that have been successfully led to democracy by external intervention, which included an externally supervised police reform.

After much deliberation in Parliament, the British statesman Sir Robert Peel in 1829 established the London Metropolitan Police, which became the world’s first modern organized police force. His plan was to establish a professional police that respected the civil liberties of the citizens. With several reforms increasing the minimum size of a police force, the number of police forces in England, Wales and Scotland has been reduced to 51 until the 1960s and has remained stable since then. To summarize, the characteristic of the English police system is its mixed national and local democratic control with the 50/50 financing that ensures national standards but defines policing as a mainly a local task. Several years later the Royal Irish Constabulary was formed, and Australia, India, and Canada soon established similar organizations. Other countries followed, impressed by the success of the plan, until nations throughout the world had adopted police systems.
based on the British model. The development of the British police system is especially significant because the pattern that emerged had great influence on the style of policing in almost all industrial societies.

At first the English colonies in North America adapted the English policing system. But with the independence of the USA, the sheriffs and a network of sheriff departments and other local police forces emerged throughout the states. Especially cities increasingly developed professional police forces after the example of the London metropolitan police between since the 1830s. Today only three US states do not have sheriff departments: Alaska, Hawaii and New Jersey. In only two counties the sheriff is appointment instead of elected: Dade County Florida and Denver County Colorado. Until the 1920s the local police was almost the only form of police structure in the USA. But this form of policing has been heavily criticized due to high levels of corruption and political influence. In such a police system the police officers have been loyal rather to their patron than to the law. In the early 20th century there were increasing demands for a police reform in order to professionalize the police, reduce corruption and political influence, and increase the accountability of the police to the law. To summarize, the characteristic of the US policing system are police agencies on all state levels: the municipality, the county, the state, and the federal level. The system is clearly decentralized, when it comes to preventive policing and emergency response. But the federal level has increasing competencies when it comes to the investigation of state crimes and especially organized crime.

People often use the term “Napoleonic” to categorize a certain police structure, which can be found for example in today’s France, Italy, and Spain. In the 19th and early 20th century it was the most common police structure throughout continental Europe. The hallmark of the structure are different national police forces, which are accountable to different national ministries. In France, the Gendarmerie is responsible for policing throughout the country and especially in rural areas. It is accountable to the ministry of defense. So despite of some community policing, the main characteristic of the French police structure remained the different centralized police forces, which are accountable to different national ministries.

The police in Germany has been radically restructured after World War II. The main factors have been the police reform plans of the occupying powers and the history of the German police system. The German police system is still characterized by its decentralized structure on the state-level. There are no municipal police agencies and only limited competencies for federal police agencies, such as in the area of transnational organized crime.

Although police forces are controlled and administered in different ways throughout the world, their duties can usually be divided into similar categories. they are normally organized in several divisions, each having a special duty. police have no powers to enforce law outside their territory or legal limits. Only the main functions of police in any country are to prevent crime, preserve the public peace and protect persons and property. a police.

References: