

**SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF THE EXPERIENCE OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN
REGULATING THE SERVICE PROCEDURES OF WOMEN IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS
BODIES**

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Annotation: this article presents a comprehensive scientific analysis of the experience of developed countries in regulating the service procedures of women in internal affairs bodies. The study examines the legal status of women, recruitment processes, working conditions, professional requirements, and social protection mechanisms. Based on the practical experience of countries such as the USA, the United Kingdom, Germany, Russia, and South Korea, the research develops conclusions and recommendations that are relevant to improving the service of women in Uzbekistan's internal affairs bodies. The study aims to promote gender equality, support women's professional activities, enhance their qualifications, and increase service efficiency. Both normative-legal frameworks and practical aspects of women's service are analyzed, highlighting existing barriers to recruitment and suggesting ways to overcome them. The findings have practical significance for formulating state strategies and policies, developing programs to integrate women effectively into internal affairs institutions, improving organizational structures, and ensuring higher levels of professional training. This research contributes to the understanding of international best practices and provides evidence-based recommendations to strengthen the role of women, enhance gender-sensitive policies, and improve overall institutional effectiveness within Uzbekistan's internal affairs system.

Keywords: women, internal affairs bodies, service procedure, legal status, gender equality, international experience, social protection, professional development.

**ICHKI ISHLAR ORGANLARIDA XOTIN-QIZLAR XIZMAT O'TASH TARTIBINI
BELGILASHGA DOIR RIVOJLANGAN MAMLAKATLAR TAJRIBASINING ILMIY
TAHLILI.**

Annotatsiya: mazkur maqolada ichki ishlar organlarida xotin-qizlarning xizmat o'tashi tartibini belgilash bo'yicha rivojlangan mamlakatlar tajribasi ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda xotin-qizlarning huquqiy maqomi, xizmatga qabul qilish jarayoni, ish sharoitlari, malaka talablarining o'ziga xosligi va ijtimoiy himoya tizimi masalalari keng yoritilgan. Shuningdek, AQSh, Buyuk Britaniya, Germaniya, Rossiya va Janubiy Koreya kabi davlatlarning amaliy tajribasi asosida O'zbekiston uchun ahamiyatli bo'lgan xulosa va takliflar ishlab chiqilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari ichki ishlar tizimida gender tengligini ta'minlash, xotin-qizlar faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning professional malakasini oshirish va xizmat samaradorligini yaxshilashga qaratilgan. Maqolada nafaqat normativ-huquqiy asoslar, balki amaliy ish tajribasi ham tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, xizmatga kirishdagi to'sqinliklar va mavjud muammolar ko'rsatib o'tilgan hamda ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari taklif qilingan. Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari O'zbekiston ichki ishlar organlarida xotin-qizlar xizmatini rivojlantirish bo'yicha siyosat va strategiyalarni shakllantirishda amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: xotin-qizlar, ichki ishlar organlari, xizmat tartibi, huquqiy maqom, gender tenglik, xalqaro tajriba, ijtimoiy himoya, professional rivojlanish.

НАУЧНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ОПЫТА РАЗВИТЫХ СТРАН ПО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЮ ПОРЯДКА ПРОХОЖДЕНИЯ СЛУЖБЫ ЖЕНЩИНАМИ В ОРГАНАХ ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ

Аннотация: в статье проведён комплексный научный анализ опыта развитых стран по регулированию порядка прохождения службы женщинами в органах внутренних дел. Рассмотрены вопросы правового статуса женщин, процесса набора на службу, особенностей условий работы, профессиональных требований и системы социальной защиты. На основе опыта таких стран, как США, Великобритания, Германия, Россия и Республика Корея, разработаны выводы и рекомендации, имеющие практическое значение для совершенствования службы женщин в органах внутренних дел Узбекистана. Исследование направлено на обеспечение гендерного равенства, поддержку профессиональной деятельности женщин, повышение их квалификации и эффективности работы в системе. В статье анализируются как нормативно-правовые основы, так и практический опыт службы женщин. Особое внимание уделено существующим препятствиям при поступлении на службу и возможным способам их преодоления. Результаты исследования могут быть использованы при разработке государственных стратегий и программ, направленных на развитие и интеграцию женщин в систему внутренних дел, а также на улучшение организационной структуры и повышения уровня профессиональной подготовки персонала.

Ключевые слова: женщины, органы внутренних дел, порядок службы, правовой статус, гендерное равенство, международный опыт, социальная защита, профессиональное развитие.

In all countries, ensuring the safety of citizens is one of the most important issues, and the management of structural units responsible for this task is carried out through various methods and approaches. In this field, each state has its own unique experience, and studying such experience and applying it to the national system of maintaining public order and public safety is one of the pressing issues today.

As noted by legal scholar D.V. Vasiliev, the study of foreign experience makes it possible to identify key directions for societal development and to prevent the repetition of mistakes and erroneous approaches that have occurred throughout the long historical evolution of humankind. Moreover, as rightly emphasized by N.G. Khizhnyakov, when carefully studying and implementing the experience of foreign countries, it is necessary to take into account the specific characteristics of each state [1].

This chapter examines analytical data on police activities based on the experience of developed countries around the world. In this regard, since police systems in foreign countries do not differentiate between women and men, foreign experience is presented through general analytical examples.

A number of scholars point out that the organizational structure, functions, and distribution of powers of foreign police agencies across different levels depend on the form of governance and the degree of centralization of the state existing in each particular country [2].

Since the establishment of modern law enforcement agencies, patrol activities have been used as one of the primary methods of crime prevention. By the 1870s, scientific research aimed at improving patrol services became more active. As a result, the effectiveness of patrol services improved significantly, particularly in Western countries, where both the quality and quantity of patrol operations increased [3].

Moreover, researchers who have studied the police systems of Western countries acknowledge that although policing in these states is carried out by various professional organizations—such as public police forces, private security agencies, the armed forces, and governmental bodies endowed with supervisory and investigative powers—the most prominent and recognizable among them are the public police forces that conduct foot and vehicle patrols in public places. These forces represent the most visible embodiment of civil authority and typically exemplify the models associated with police organizations [4].

The Russian scholar A.N. Badmaev also emphasizes that significant attention is paid abroad to the organization and strengthening of patrol services and that, as a rule, patrol service constitutes a core, independent, and numerically large structural unit within law enforcement agencies [5].

This, in turn, necessitates a systematic approach to studying and effectively incorporating the experience accumulated by foreign countries into national legislation and law enforcement practice in order to improve the organizational and legal foundations for regulating women's service in internal affairs bodies. Therefore, in order to achieve the intended objectives, it is advisable to study foreign experience in managing activities aimed at improving the organizational and legal framework governing women's service in internal affairs bodies by systematizing it as follows:

Each country's system of maintaining public order and public safety differs from that of others due to its specific characteristics. The United States of America is a country that possesses a distinctive system and advanced experience in ensuring public order and security within administrative territories.

The historical development of the United States led to the formation of a three-tier police system in the country. These include federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, among which the local-level police constitute the foundation of the system, accounting for the largest share (60 percent), and maintain constant direct interaction with the population [6].

Legal scholar D.D. Shalyagin, who studied the U.S. policing system, notes that its principal difference from the police systems of European countries lies in its organization based on the "bottom-up" principle [7]. Meanwhile, P.N. Kurlovich emphasizes that despite the absence of a strict hierarchical and subordinate relationship among the levels of the law enforcement system and its inherent complexity, all its units operate as specialized divisions functioning on the basis of clearly defined responsibility [8].

In the United States, the law enforcement system is dynamic and technologically advanced, reflecting a modern concept of maintaining public order within the framework of the implementation of democratic rights and freedoms in civil society [9].

In the country, the tasks of maintaining public order and ensuring public safety, as well as combating crime, are primarily assigned to municipal police agencies operating at the state level [10]. Federal law enforcement agencies, in turn, provide state, city, and county police departments with all necessary information, and as a result, an efficient and highly developed information system has been established nationwide in this field [11].

In the national police system, patrol activity constitutes an integral component and one of the primary functions of policing [12]. Researchers note that although the tasks of the U.S.

police patrol service are highly complex, patrol officers, as the lowest operational level of the police, work in direct cooperation with the public, which enables them to address citizens' problems more effectively compared to other police personnel [13].

In the United States, half of the total police personnel (50 percent) are engaged in patrol service, and approximately 40 percent of the funds allocated to the law enforcement system are spent on this sector, which demonstrates its significant role within the police system [14].

When assigning patrol officers in the U.S. police system, temporal and geographical characteristics of the area are taken into account, and various information and software systems are used in organizing patrol activities. Patrol officers operate in three shifts: from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.; from 4:00 p.m. to 12:00 a.m.; and from 12:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. Each patrol unit is provided with a map indicating patrol routes and designated observation areas [15].

Automobile patrols play a particularly important role in maintaining public order in modern cities of countries such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States, due to urban planning characterized by wide streets and numerous intersections. Especially in large U.S. cities, the maintenance of public order predominantly relies on automobile patrols. In contrast, European cities often contain narrow and densely populated streets, where foot patrol units are generally required to operate.

It should be noted that by the beginning of the 21st century, patrol vehicles in developed foreign countries underwent significant development. During this period, patrol cars began to be manufactured not as standard mass-produced vehicles, but as specially designed units intended specifically for patrol service and equipped with specialized equipment. These patrol vehicles are fitted with a range of electronic devices, including radios, sirens, and lighting control systems, navigation systems, mobile phones, radar equipment, and mobile computer devices directly connected to multiple databases. In addition, they are equipped with first aid kits and relevant detection equipment.

Furthermore, in developed foreign countries, another important factor in selecting vehicles for patrol service is environmental and weather conditions. Factors such as the size of the territory, uneven terrain, road conditions, or snow coverage necessitate different approaches to organizing police service. In many foreign countries, water patrols are also conducted along maritime and inland waterways, typically using small and medium-sized motorboats with open decks. In areas with extensive swamps, forests, or in large metropolitan regions, aerial patrols have also been established, employing airboats, airplanes, and helicopters.

Among these, helicopter patrols are the most widespread form of aerial patrol, often equipped with high-intensity lighting systems to provide additional illumination of ground areas when necessary. In developed countries, police patrol operations utilize a wide range of aircraft, from single-seat planes to multi-purpose jet aircraft. Another commonly used device in aircraft patrols is the forward-looking infrared (FLIR) system, which provides night-vision capabilities and enables the detection of heat energy emitted by objects and living beings.

In many developed foreign countries, considerable attention is paid to information support within the police system. Due to advanced communication tools and computer technologies, law enforcement officers are able to quickly retrieve necessary information from centralized information databases, which significantly enhances operational efficiency. For example, one of the core strategic models of U.S. police operations is the so-called "Three-Minute Model," which is based on rapid response to service calls, prompt arrival at the scene, swift task allocation, and effective supervision.

In order to enhance the effectiveness of crime prevention in the United States, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) was established in 1967. This system made it

possible to locate and apprehend wanted criminals. The database allows law enforcement agencies to request information related to fingerprints, personal data, sexual offenses, stolen vehicles, and violations involving the use of firearms.

By the end of the 20th century, U.S. law enforcement agencies adopted a computerized statistical system known as CompStat. This system is used to identify crimes, incidents, and events by their exact time, date, and location. CompStat enabled police departments to allocate their forces and resources more efficiently, and in a number of cities where it was implemented, a significant reduction in crime was observed. The system became widely used across the United States, and many experts began to regard it as one of the most fundamental and innovative models of policing in the 21st century. CompStat has proven its modern relevance in policing practices aimed at combating crime and maintaining public order, as well as in the forms and methods of police activity.

Another important system that provides U.S. police personnel with information is the Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) system. This system covers call volume, timing, type, response time, and overall status. It is integrated with the Global Positioning System (GPS), enabling it to determine the location of both the caller and the nearest on-duty police officer. The system not only allows for the rapid dispatch of officers to incident locations, but also provides information about individuals with whom the police may come into direct contact.

In addition, the U.S. police system has implemented various communication systems designed for the rapid exchange of operational information. For example, when a call is made to the emergency dispatch system E911, the system immediately identifies the phone number, the name of the phone owner, gender, and current location. It also analyzes calls based on their geographical origin, making it a valuable source for identifying criminogenic areas.

To support crime prevention efforts with necessary information, the European Union has established the Schengen Information System (SIS). This computerized information system enables police officers of EU member states and several other European countries to transmit and receive information related to crimes, missing persons, stolen property, and other matters of interest to law enforcement agencies.

In Japan, although computerized analytical systems for identifying areas requiring additional police resources are currently in use, since 2018 the national police have begun experimental projects employing artificial intelligence systems for crime prediction and prevention. These experiments are being conducted in the densely populated Kanagawa Prefecture near Tokyo. The system is based on advanced methods of mathematical statistics and analyzes large volumes of diverse and interrelated data through an autonomous computer platform. Experts believe that the system can assist in identifying individuals involved in criminal activity, predicting their subsequent actions, and determining the time and location of potential future crimes.

Moreover, developed foreign countries place significant emphasis on the extensive introduction of modern technologies into police activities, particularly through equipping public places and streets with video surveillance systems. For example, in Moscow, the city administration is implementing the “Safe City” program, which integrates a citywide network of surveillance cameras. Similar programs are being implemented worldwide. In terms of the number of surveillance cameras per capita, London ranks first globally. The city has a population of approximately 8.4 million people and is served by more than 600,000 surveillance cameras. These cameras are installed not only on streets and highways, but also on buses, trams, and subway systems. According to estimates by British police authorities, video surveillance

methods are expected in the near future to rank alongside DNA analysis and fingerprint identification as one of the most important tools for solving crimes.

Currently, while studying the experience of equipping police services in foreign countries with modern technical tools, several effective measures can be observed. In particular, according to an article published in the February 7, 2018 issue of The Wall Street Journal titled “Chinese police add smart glasses with facial recognition to surveillance arsenals”, another experiment aimed at improving operational efficiency is being conducted in Zhengzhou, Henan Province, China. Under this initiative, city police officers were provided with “smart” glasses, and within a short period, these devices enabled the railway police to apprehend seven major criminals and 26 other offenders operating under false identities.

Based on the above, it is reasonable to suggest that the advanced foreign experience of public order maintenance and public safety systems can be applied in our national internal affairs bodies, particularly in organizing and managing the activities of female personnel, along the following directions:

Development and consistent implementation of modern software systems to effectively organize and manage the service of women in internal affairs bodies:

a) Implementing measures to optimize the allocation and deployment of resources for regulating service in internal affairs bodies, particularly through the creation of computer-based analytical systems for predicting crimes and offenses (based on Japanese and U.S. experience);

b) Further developing databases that allow the rapid transmission and retrieval of information related to crimes, missing persons, stolen property, and other issues of interest to law enforcement agencies, and equipping patrol officers with modern devices (such as tablets) for accessing these databases;

c) Introducing a computer-aided dispatch system linked to the Global Positioning System (GPS), capable of determining the location of crimes and offenses as well as nearby internal affairs personnel, enabling rapid deployment of patrol officers to the scene and providing information about individuals for direct communication (based on U.S. police experience);

d) Expanding the use of modern surveillance technologies in the work of female preventive inspectors, including equipping not only public spaces and streets but also buses, trams, and metro systems with video surveillance devices, thereby further enhancing the ongoing “Safe City” program in our country (based on experiences from Moscow and London).

Implementation of systematic and consistent measures for integrating modern next-generation communication, computer technologies, technical devices, and automotive/motor transport into the activities and management of female preventive inspectors in internal affairs bodies;

This includes introducing modern technical tools such as “smart” glasses (China), specialized drones (France), and police robots designed for protection and patrol operations (Dubai) to support the work of female preventive inspectors.

Systematic organization and management of patrol activities for female preventive inspectors, taking into account the specific characteristics of each administrative-territorial unit, the duration of the service period, and the particular routes and posts of duty, through the creation and implementation of tailored operational models.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that worldwide, especially in developed countries, unique experiences have been developed in regulating service in residential areas within internal affairs bodies. Studying their advanced achievements, methods, and practices and applying them to our national legislation and operational practice contributes significantly to the effective organization and management of internal affairs personnel service activities.

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