

# Research on the Functions Transformation of Public Security Organs

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**Abstract:** Looking at the historical development of Chinese and foreign police functions, we can find some common development and change laws: First, the police function has experienced a transition from "political suppression" to "combating crime" to "serving the public"; The transformation of police functions requires a long period of debate and repeated processes; third, a national police function must be transformed with the transformation of the main social contradictions in this country. Recognizing these laws, the public security organs should take the initiative to adapt to the new situation in which the main contradictions in our society have been transformed into contradictions between the people's growing needs for better life and the development of unbalanced development, and to weaken the intervention market and strengthen the people's livelihood policing.

## 1. Introduction

General Secretary Xi Jinping stated in the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China: "The main contradiction in our society has been transformed into a contradiction between the people's growing need for a better life and the development of an inadequate balance." This major political judgment is known to us. It provides an important basis and methodology for studying the transformation of public security organs. It is of great significance to explore the laws governing the development of police functions in ancient and modern China, to recognize and promote the transformation of the functions of public security organs in the new era, and to give full play to the functions of public security organs and promote the gradual resolution of major contradictions in our society [1].

## 2. The Concept of the Functions of Public Security Organs

The functions of public security organs refer to the functions of public security organs and the role they should play within their areas of responsibility. The definition of the functional connotation of the public security organs by the public security theory circles and the actual combat departments is generally accepted. However, its extension, that is, the types of functions of public security organs, has different classifications from different perspectives. From the different roles of public security work, public security organs have security functions, investigation functions, public security management functions, etc.; from the different means of public security work, public security organs have preventive control functions, crack down on punishment functions, public security management functions, service relief functions, The function of education reform, etc.; from the role of adjusting the state social relations, the public security organs have political repression functions and social management functions. Here, according to the fact that "the public security organs are the people's democratic dictatorship, the armed public security administrative power and the criminal judicial power" has the legal authority of the qualitative, we generalize the basic functions of the public security organs as: political repression function, crime prevention function And serve the public function.

The function of the public security organs is an important part of the national function of the people's democratic dictatorship. The changes in its connotation and extension are inevitably linked to the country's political economy, social structure, and cultural values, and will inevitably change with the transformation of major social contradictions. It can be said that whether public security

work is effective or not, whether it can achieve its goals depends to a large extent on whether the public security organs can timely adjust the strategic guidelines for public security work and fully and effectively play the functions of public security organs.

### **3. The Historical Evolution of Chinese Police Functions**

The historical evolution of the Chinese police function is regularly searchable. According to the "Shangshu", the ancient Chinese police function sprouted in the period of the Sui Dynasty, which was born in the establishment of the Xia Dynasty in the first slavery country, and experienced the development process of the slave society and the feudal society for more than 3,000 years. Throughout the development of the ancient police, its functions were characterized: military and police are inseparable, political and police are integrated; the key function is to defend the interests of the ruling group and politically suppress the opponents within the ruling class and the ruling group [2].

The modern full-time police in China started late and lasted for a short period of time. From 1902, the Qing government established the police station "Industrial and Commercial Affairs Bureau" in Beijing and in 1949 the National Government police was destroyed. It was experienced in the late Qing Dynasty, the Beiyang warlord government was strengthened, and the National Government improved. In the past half century, on the one hand, due to the constant civil war, frequent regime changes, and extremely complex and fierce social contradictions, on the other hand, it has been deeply affected by the national police system of the Western civil law system. Therefore, the main features of the old Chinese police function are to cooperate with military operations, collect intelligence on military and special activities, suppress the opposition, and political repression is very prominent. Of course, its social management function also has a process from exploration to perfection. With the cross-straits of the Kuomintang regime, the old Chinese police system was completely denied. Here, we focus on the functions of public security organs under the conditions of the people's democratic dictatorship.

In the first 17 years after the founding of the People's Republic of China, the public security organs, as an important tool for the people's democratic profession, firstly exerted full play of the political repression function, vigorously cracked down on the counter-revolutionary movement, and severely cracked down on the thieves, the destruction of finance and other serious public security. Criminals defended and consolidated the people's democratic political power and protected the people's democracy and other legitimate rights and interests; secondly, they exercised social management functions, carried out social security rectification work, and banned social ugly behaviors such as "yellow, poison, gambling" and strengthened The administrative management of public security such as Hukou, transportation, special industries, and dangerous goods has achieved brilliant achievements. There has been a rare public security situation in China's history, where the roads are not left behind and the night is not closed. The people live and work in peace. During the "Cultural Revolution", China continued to adhere to the "class struggle as the key link". The central work did not shift to economic construction and paid insufficient attention to democracy and human rights. Therefore, the key functions of the public security organs are still placed on the dictatorship and suppression of the reactionaries against the land, rich, anti-, bad, and right. They have not been timely adjusted to combat criminal crimes and defend economic construction. In addition, the legal system is not perfect, and the results have emerged. The expansion of the dictatorship has resulted in a large number of false and wrongful cases, infringing on human rights and intensifying social contradictions.

After the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh National Congress in 1978, the guiding ideology of party and state work shifted from "taking class struggle as the key link" to "taking economic construction as the center". With the deepening of reform and opening up, the social economy has invigorated and developed rapidly. At the same time, the Western erroneous thoughts and decadent lifestyles have also invaded, making our social life complex and changeable, the social security problem is becoming more and more serious, and the incidence of ordinary criminal crimes has risen sharply. Therefore, in the early 1980s, the public security organs adjusted their functions from

the dictatorship of the counter-revolutionaries to severely crack down on serious criminals. After years of "strike hard", it has dealt a heavy blow to the arrogance of criminals and reversed the abnormal social security situation. Subsequently, the Ministry of Public Security clearly stated that the public security organs "have both dictatorship and democratic functions; both management functions and service functions." Since the 1990s, public security organs have established a rapid response police mechanism in charge of police patrols and command centers and 110 alarm services in large and medium-sized cities, so that social security management has changed from static order maintenance to dynamic comprehensive prevention and control. Law enforcement management has become a combination of management and services. At the same time, the criminal investigation and the work of the police station were reformed, and the main functions of the police station were determined to be the grassroots foundation of public security and public security prevention. The public security organs adhered to the combination of special work and mass work, and implemented the strategy of "community policing" and "online policing". Establish a police office in urban communities and rural natural villages, so that the police force sinks and is close to the people; establish a household registration website, a traffic control website and other online convenience services; establish a spokesperson system and implement police affairs. The purpose is to connect with the masses, serve the masses, prevent and control illegal crimes, and maintain social stability, thus expanding and strengthening the functions of the police social management and serving the people [3].

#### **4. The Adjustment of Police Functions in China at the Present Stage**

Through the study of the historical evolution of the functions of Chinese and Western police, we can find out some changes in the development of Chinese and foreign police functions. First, in the West or in China, since the police function was created, its functional focus must undergo a political repression. "Second, the transformation of police functions requires a long period of debate and repeated processes. Just as the focus of the Western National Police function has been changed from fighting crime to serving the public, it has been achieved after more than 30 years of community policing. Third, a national police function must be transformed with the transformation of the country's major social conflicts. For example, at the beginning of China's reform and opening up, the key functions of public security organs were changed from political repression to cracking down on crimes. That is, as the main contradiction of our society is transformed from class contradictions into the growing material, spiritual life needs and backward productivity. Based on the understanding of the trend and law of the transformation of police functions and the major political judgments on the major contradictions in our society, we should have a clear understanding of the transformation of the functions of public security organs at this stage. In fact, in the past decade or more, the functions of public security organs have been or are being actively adjusted with the transformation of government functions:

China's market economy is deeply affected by the planned economy and has a deep imprint of the planned economy. In recent years, the Chinese government has taken measures to eliminate the traces of the planned economy and reduce government intervention in the market. As a functional department of the government, the public security organs have been or are reducing their intervention in the market in many ways: First, reduce public security administrative examination and approval projects. Since 2002, the State Council has repeatedly ordered the cancellation of public security administrative examination and approval projects. For the approval projects that need to be retained, it is required to increase the transparency of administrative examination and approval, optimize management procedures, simplify the examination and approval process, and enhance the service function of public security work to the market economy. The second is to relax the control of security products and security services. The release of security product control is mainly to promote the marketization of security products on the basis of strict management; to liberalize security service control, mainly to bring the security industry to the market and realize the marketization of the security industry. In terms of the opening of security products and security services, private capital is encouraged to enter, and public security organs conduct macroeconomic

regulation and control in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. The third is to establish an internal security system, so that the enterprise's security work is separated from the functions of the government in accordance with the principle of separation of government and enterprise, and return to the position of the market economy subject to maximize profits. The fourth is to reform the management of special industries, including adjusting the scope of special industries, appropriately relaxing the examination and approval policies of special industries, strengthening social supervision, and establishing a public security management system that manages services [4].

In the past, in some places and certain police types, the phenomenon of exercising their functions and powers beyond the scope of statutory duties was more serious. In the past decade or more, the state has adopted a series of strict and standardized enforcement measures, and the issue of the non-police function of public security organs has been stopped. Its performance: First, vigorously strengthen public security legislation. Timely clean up existing public security laws and regulations, speed up "waste, reform, and establishment" and provide legal boundaries for public security organs to exercise their functions within the statutory scope. The second is to promote the openness of police affairs. The operational procedures and precautions for publicly available police law enforcement and convenience service work shall be publicly announced and accepted by the public. The third is to ensure that the enforcement procedures are legal and standardized. In the process of law enforcement, the public security organs must not only ensure the entity is legal, but also ensure that the procedures are legal. For example, the abolishment of the labor education system that has not been prosecuted by the procuratorate and the court trial, and the inspection of the places of residence of foreigners and restrictions on personal freedom must be in accordance with legal procedures. Handle relevant legal procedures. The fourth is to correct the exercise of non-police functions. In some localities, party and government leaders have disregarded the statutory public security organs' responsibilities. They used the police force to take compulsory measures to exercise the functions of other administrative departments, and placed the public security police and the masses in a serious opposition. This caused tensions between the police and the people, and also destroyed. The Ministry of Public Security has carried out strict law enforcement legal education throughout the country, prohibiting police activities from exceeding the scope of statutory duties, and effectively correcting the behavior of public security organs in exercising non-police functions.

The public security function is expanding to the society, that is, the socialization of public security work is the embodiment of the public security organs' adherence to the mass line in public security work and an inevitable trend of the broad participation of the people in public security affairs. The key to the expansion of public security functions to the society is to realize the massification and marketization of public security work, and to use the participation of the masses and the power of the market to maintain public order. Through power integration, functional expansion, and network extension, a grassroots security construction organization network will be formed, and the forces of grassroots comprehensive management, letters and visits, public security, and judicial departments will be organically combined to implement public security, contradictions, joint problems, and joint incidents. And Ping an Lianchuang. At the same time, integrate social forces, introduce market mechanisms, and actively explore the security service industry, paid protection industry, public security contract system, and public security insurance system. Strengthen the construction of community governance associations and mediation committees, and develop grassroots forces such as security guards, informants, and building leaders, continuously develop and strengthen the group defense team, and promote the socialization, marketization, professionalization of the group defense team. Give full play to community power and community resources, and rely on the wisdom and strength of the masses to maintain public order.

In the context of economic globalization, there are people, logistics, capital flows and information flows on a global scale, which provides great convenience for transnational crimes. Organized crimes such as cross-border fraud, money laundering, drug trafficking, and human trafficking are becoming more and more serious. The trend is obvious. This poses a serious challenge to China's public security organs, namely, how to effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese citizens abroad and abroad, and the safety of their lives and property, how

to protect foreign countries and the legality of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan citizens in mainland China. Therefore, the public security organs must include them in the scope of their duties and strengthen their external police functions.

After the public security organs reduce the public security administrative examination and approval items, the mode of public security administration will inevitably be transformed into pre-approval and post-inspection and post-investigation. This requires strengthening daily inspections and spot checks, accepting reports from the masses, building early warning systems, and conducting information research and judgment.

With the growing prosperity of our country and the further expansion of foreign exchanges, more and more foreigners are doing various activities in China. In the past ten years, the public security organs have gradually formed an entry-exit management system in which all police types work together, with full-time staff as the core and relying on the police station, and use the comprehensive information system of entry and exit personnel to realize the exit, entry, travel, and residence [5].

The public security organs have strengthened the research on the criminal countermeasures with specialization and internationalization characteristics at the present stage, enhanced the predictive, pertinent and practical effectiveness of combating crimes, and realized the investigation from "reconnaissance and division" to "reconnaissance and investigation". The establishment of a criminal police team in the responsibility area covering the social aspect will strengthen the professionalization of the criminal investigation team. We will promote an active offensive work mechanism establish an information network, a diversified investigation model, and a special struggle method to increase the intensity, depth, and effectiveness of cracking down on crime.

It is necessary to emphasize that the public security organs should improve the effectiveness of combating terrorist crimes. Terrorist crimes have become a serious crime that threatens literary civilization, social stability and the safety of people's lives. At present, criminal suspects also use terrorist acts as a criminal means. In order to maintain social stability and protect the lives of the people, the public security organs must shoulder the duties and tasks of counter-terrorism, continuously enhance the effectiveness of counter-terrorism, strengthen prevention and combating terrorist activities, reduce the casualties of innocent people, and increase people's sense of security.

The public information network security supervision work is based on network technology and security supervision and management, and based on online reconnaissance intelligence, it prevents, discovers, detects, and attacks various criminal activities. It is a new type of public security work that emerged in response to the rapid development of the Internet and the increasing influence of information technology on social life. According to the requirements of the Ministry of Public Security, public security organs at all levels have established public information network security supervision agencies, established public security computer security supervision teams, and exercised network information monitoring, analysis, judgment, and disposal functions. With the further development of network information technology, the public security network's public information network security supervision function will continue to increase.

The people's livelihood policing requires the grassroots public security organs to face the demands of the people in the arrangement of police forces, police activities and even public security organs; pay attention to the trivial matters and fine details of the daily life of the people, especially the public safety needs and living environment guarantees of the people's food, clothing, housing, travel and living. In terms of work attitude, emotion and method, service is the first, convenience, protection, and benefit to the people, providing basic public services and public goods to the people. Give full play to the functions of public security organs serving the people, and satisfy the people's demand for a better life under the conditions of unbalanced and inadequate development of China's political, economic, and cultural aspects.

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