

# ORGANIZATION OF ACTIVITIES OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS LEGAL BASIS OF ACTION

Eraliev Azam Bakhtiyor ugli

Independent researcher of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs

## ABSTRACT

**This scientific article provides a detailed analysis of the legal framework for the organization of law enforcement agencies, in particular, the legislative system. The article also highlights a number of key trends in reforms in this area through the analysis of regulatory documents.**

**Keywords: body, system, police, state, law, area.**

## INTRODUCTION:

Socio-economic reforms in Uzbekistan, as in other areas, are leading to radical changes in the activities of law enforcement agencies. In this regard, the Law "On Internal Affairs" adopted on September 16, 2016 is an important event not only in the legislation on internal affairs, but also in the development of the legal system of Uzbekistan as a whole.

This law has created conditions for strengthening the rule of law and order in society, increasing the effectiveness of the fight against crime. This Law filled the existing gaps in the legal regulation of the internal affairs, reflected more reliable guarantees of human and civil rights within the scope of the activities of law enforcement agencies, and set more stringent requirements in the work of law enforcement agencies.

The relevance of the Law "On Internal Affairs" is inextricably linked with the need to increase the level of legal regulation of the system. Unfortunately, it still plays a leading role in the legal regulation of this area in terms of the volume of legal documents. The Law on Internal Affairs has served to address this

problem to some extent by giving legal force to a number of norms, as well as by clarifying and reducing references in legal documents.

For the first time, the law defines 15 main areas of activity of law enforcement agencies (Article 4). It should be noted that Article 4 of the Law on Internal Affairs stipulates that in order to eliminate the practice of imposing additional, non-specific responsibilities on law enforcement agencies, additional duties not provided for in this Law may be imposed only by law. This would impose a legal restriction on the arbitrary assignment of other functions that contradict the law enforcement functions of the law enforcement agencies.

In order to limit harassment and subjectivism in the law enforcement agencies, the responsibilities of the law enforcement agencies, in particular the obligations to influence the rights and freedoms of citizens, are clearly defined, as well as the rights of law enforcement agencies are more fully reflected. In other words, the authoritative articles and norms of the Law have been significantly increased, which has made it more convenient for both those exercising these powers and citizens.

Today, under the direct leadership and initiatives of the President, a number of new laws and other normative and legal acts have been adopted to ensure a peaceful and prosperous life of citizens, early prevention of crime, fight against crime and ensure their implementation on the ground [1].

In particular, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 10, 2017 PF-5005 The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and more than 100

resolutions of the President and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted on its basis played an important role.

Through the analysis of these normative and legal documents, we can show a number of key trends in the reforms implemented in this area.

**First**, a completely new system of accountability to the representative bodies of law enforcement agencies was introduced. According to him, the Minister of the Interior is in the Senate of the Oliy Majlis twice a year; Heads of internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Tashkent city and regions - quarterly in the Jogorku Kenesh of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Tashkent city and regional Kengashes of People's Deputies, respectively; heads of district (city) departments of internal affairs - quarterly in district (city) Councils of People's Deputies; Deputy heads of district (city) police departments (divisions) on youth issues - in district (city) Kengashes of People's Deputies on a monthly basis, prevention inspectors on a monthly basis to report to citizens' self-government bodies.

At the same time, based on the analysis of the results of public safety at the end of the reporting period at the monthly meetings of district (city) Councils of People's Deputies, serious and very serious crimes committed in the relevant territory, measures taken by bodies and institutions a system of critical discussion of the situation was introduced.

It should be noted that effective parliamentary control over the activities of law enforcement agencies also has a positive impact on governance. For example, AN Tulaev writes that today in European countries the concept of parliamentary participation in the legal and organizational support of law enforcement is realized in the following ways: through legislative activity, which creates the legal basis for the organization of law enforcement agencies; through the discussion and adoption of the

budget, which determines the amount of funding for law enforcement agencies; through independent and impartial control of the police (including through parliamentary inquiries, etc.) and on this basis to develop measures to optimize their activities [2].

It should be noted that in European countries, parliamentary control over the activities of the police is carried out by permanent committees and commissions, which are special structures of the legislature, in particular, the Special Committee on the Interior of the House of Commons in the UK, the Bundestag in the Federal Republic of Germany. the meeting is carried out by the Constitutional Law, Legislation and General Management Commission of the Republic and others. It is noteworthy that these structures have the right to conduct parliamentary investigations, if necessary, on crimes that have a negative impact on the criminogenic situation and come to the attention of the public.

In European countries, the activity of parliaments in overseeing police activities depends on many factors, and each country has its own aspects, depending on its form of government. For example, the parliaments of countries with a parliamentary form of government (Italy, Germany, Spain, etc.) have broad oversight powers. In police activity, this is manifested primarily in the appointment of its senior officials by parliament. In Britain, Germany and Italy, for example, one of the leaders of the party with the most votes in parliament holds the post of interior minister. In Germany, the winning party in parliament also appoints the interior ministers of the federations. At the same time, changes in the political forces in the representative bodies in these countries also lead to changes in the officials listed in most cases [3].

**Second**, the structures of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its territorial bodies have been improved. In particular, the Ministry of

Internal Affairs will establish new structures on the basis of several duplicating departments (General Forensic Science Center, General Directorate of Finance and Logistics, International Cooperation Department, Organizational Department, Institute of Advanced Training, Public Security research center, Nukus branch of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs).

Also, depending on the scope of activities, two or more units were merged (General Directorate of Criminal Investigation, General Directorate for Combating Terrorism and Extremism, Operational Investigation Department on the basis of Operational Search Cooperation; General Directorate of Patrol and Public Order, Offenses Main Department of Prevention, Main Department of Traffic Safety, Department of Public Safety on the basis of probation service; General Department of Transport Safety, Department of Transport and Tourism Security on the basis of Coordination of Safe Tourism; The Department of Spiritual and Enlightenment Affairs and Personnel Support was established on the basis of - General Directorate of Migration and Citizenship, Special Inspectorate for Personnel - Department of Homeland Security, Department of Communications - Department of Information Technology, Communications and Information Protection, Department of Operational Information - Center for Legal Statistics and Operational Accounts), base of law enforcement agencies Mahalla law enforcement agencies were established on the basis of the checkpoints, the institute of assistants to preventive inspectors was introduced, territorial, military and sectoral structures of law enforcement agencies, as well as their security units in departmental higher education institutions were transferred to the direct subordination of the Minister of Internal Affairs.

**Thirdly**, there is a clear delineation of the main tasks and functions between the republican, middle and lower levels of the police, the Ministry is directly subordinate to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and on some issues provided by law to the Cabinet of Ministers (formerly the President and the Government edi), a number of new tasks were assigned to the Ministry, the legal status of territorial law enforcement agencies, the basis for their operation were determined, model regulations of structural and territorial divisions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs were developed.

In addition, the practice of consolidation has been introduced to ensure the organization and coordination of the activities of state bodies, organizations and public structures in the field of public safety in the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to him, the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Navoi and Khorezm regions, Chilanar district of Tashkent), the Commander of the National Guard (Andijan, Namangan, Tashkent and Fergana regions, Almazar district of Tashkent) and the Minister of Internal Affairs (Jizzakh, Samarkand, Syrdarya, Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions).

**Fourth**, in order to increase the efficiency of the law enforcement system, the law enforcement system has been optimized, in particular, the internal troops, security and fire safety structures have been transferred to the National Guard and the Ministry of Emergency Situations, respectively. The criminal record system was transferred to the Prosecutor General's Office, some tasks and functions assigned to law enforcement agencies were transferred to private businesses (functions of road safety units on mandatory technical inspection of light

vehicles belonging to individuals were transferred to businesses).

**Fifth**, modern information and communication technologies have been introduced into the activities of law enforcement agencies. In particular, the Law "On Internal Affairs" for the first time defined the use of scientific achievements, modern technologies and information systems as a principle of organizing the activities of law enforcement agencies (Article 12). The law provides for the active use of modern electronic technologies and information systems in police activities, including the provision of e-government services, electronic document exchange, investigation, as well as audio, photo and video recording devices to record the actions of law enforcement officers. issues of use have been identified.

Professor O.H.Mukhamedov noted that the further development of interagency cooperation in the field of effective crime prevention, the widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies, including video surveillance, electronic accounting and mutual information exchange, interdepartmental database systems in government agencies and is one of the main activities of organizations. The lawyer-scientist is actively involved in information and communication technologies of law enforcement agencies in the areas of investigation, crime prevention, search operations, forensic science, patrol and public order, migration and citizenship, road safety, civil service, penitentiary system. focuses on the introduction of [4].

In addition, an automated information system "102" for the reception and registration of reports of crimes and incidents was introduced, an electronic system was introduced for the activities of migration and citizenship offices, providing a non-contact form of communication to regulate the

reception of citizens on passport issues. Special vehicles of the road patrol service were equipped with audio and video recording devices, as well as their staff with mobile video cameras, a video conferencing system was introduced in penitentiaries, which allows remote video conferencing of prisoners, YPX officer the creation and systematic maintenance of electronic geoinformation maps of districts (cities) where crimes are reflected in the neighborhoods, the distance to the inspector of prevention launched an information program "Smart Neighborhood", which allows to monitor the process of sending and reviewing applications, to establish rapid communication with the population, to evaluate the activities of prevention inspectors and sector leaders, to introduce an electronic system of preventive registration of individuals, administrative offenses An electronic system of proceedings has been introduced.

An optical fiber system interconnecting all law enforcement agencies is being built in our country. Many serious and very serious crimes have been uncovered as a result of the installation of more than 177,000 video surveillance devices in trade, cultural and other public places and educational institutions[5].

At the same time, in order to prevent the spread of crime and the widespread use of information and communication technologies in the fight against crime, "safe city" in Tashkent, "safe capital", "safe tourism" in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Shakhrisabz, safe recreation in Parkent district. "Conceptual projects are being implemented [6].

**Sixth**, the structures of regional law enforcement agencies have been further optimized in order to more effectively deploy forces and equipment in areas close to the population. In particular, in the cities of Tashkent and Nukus and regional centers on the basis of district police departments

(divisions) established departments for coordination of law enforcement agencies with targeted distribution of forces and resources within the sectors of integrated socio-economic development of districts. Mobile coordination and communication centers were established, and in Tashkent region, district (city) police forces and equipment were distributed among four regional administrations.

**Seventh**, in order to increase the efficiency and maximum mobility of law enforcement units, the independence and powers of law enforcement agencies have been expanded, as well as their responsibilities. In particular, the heads of district police departments should make independent decisions on the tasks assigned to the police department within the assigned area, develop effective measures to improve the efficiency of subordinates, determine the daily deployment of attached patrol and post services, operational and criminogenic situation in the area. and in the event of an emergency, the Department of the Interior was empowered to deploy forces and equipment. Measures are being taken to optimize the leadership positions of some structures and to direct vacant state units to the field of public safety. Based on the criminogenic and social situation on the ground, the procedure for the formation and regular change of organizational and staffing structures of district and city police was introduced.

The main goal of these reforms in the police is to bring the work of law enforcement agencies to a qualitatively new level.

In this regard, the reform of the system of law enforcement agencies is aimed at bringing the content and quality of law enforcement activities in line with the objective purpose of law enforcement and the needs of society, changing perceptions of the activities, goals and social functions of law enforcement agencies and creating organizational

mechanisms to ensure these changes. is emphasized [7].

In our view, the reform of the law enforcement system is inextricably linked with the strategic direction of democratic reform aimed at strengthening the rule of law and civil society institutions, has completely new directions in the protection of human rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, against criminal threats to society and the state. should be focused on solving basic tasks that can be built, harmoniously and logically structured.

The legal literature also recognizes the important role of the principle of legality and the rule of law in the activities of law enforcement agencies, which should be the main criterion of the service of law enforcement agencies[8].

To this end, the law enforcement agencies should optimize the management structure, improve the functions, education, personnel and material resources in order to meet the needs of society in the reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, the effective fight against crime and maintaining order in public places. - Comprehensive measures have been taken to restructure the logistics system.

It should be noted that the model of law enforcement agencies as a coercive body of the state has long existed in our country. At present, the main goal of the reforms in this area is to turn the law enforcement agencies into a useful and important structure for citizens and organizations, ie the taxpayers who support its activities.

To this end, the legal means of implementing partnerships between law enforcement agencies and the public should be based on the basic principles of law enforcement, enshrined in the Law on Internal Affairs.

In particular, openness and transparency (Article 9) are mentioned as the main principles of the work of law enforcement

agencies. In this case, individuals and legal entities have the right to receive accurate information about the activities of law enforcement agencies in the manner prescribed by law, as well as directly related to the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

It should be noted that the law enforcement agencies will work in cooperation with the media, which in practice will provide information to the media about the work done, provide the necessary information at the request of the editors, hold press conferences, briefings, information and statistics. sending materials is also done in other forms.

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