



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijhps>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

REFORMS IMPLEMENTED IN UZBEKISTAN TO TURN THE BODIES OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS INTO A POPULAR, PROFESSIONAL STRUCTURE

Submission Date: June 20, 2023, Accepted Date: June 25, 2023,

Published Date: June 30, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijhps/Volume03Issue06-12>

Abdullaev Ikhtiyor

An Independent Researcher At The Institute Of History Of The Academy Of Sciences Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In this article, the reforms carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan to increase the efficiency of internal affairs bodies, to reliably protect public order, rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens have been researched based on historical sources and normative-legal documents.

KEYWORDS

history, statehood, society, internal affairs body, Ministry of Internal Affairs, reform, law, decree, decision, abuse, crime.

INTRODUCTION

In the development of the Uzbek people and statehood which has a history of several thousand years, ensuring security and sustainable development has always been a priority. Historical sources indicate that in ancient times in our country, besides the military warriors, “sokchi”, “korovul”, “chokar”, “shikhna”, “yasovul”, “kokaldosh”, “mukhtasib”, “postonbashi”, “sarbaroz”, “mirshabboshi” and “mirshab” were responsible for guarding palaces and other structures of the ruler's residence, maintaining peace and public order in towns and cities, ensuring the safety of the population and fighting against crime, identifying and punishing the guilty, and these responsibilities laid

base for forming today's internal affairs bodies, in turn this also shows that internal affairs bodies has historical roots I connection with our statehood.

Even during the former USSR, the activities of the internal affairs bodies were focused on the establishment of the Soviet system in the territory and further strengthening its ideas, along with public security and fight against crime. They tried to fulfill the tasks in this regard from the center on time and faultless.

Thanks to independence, internal affairs bodies became the protector and helper of our people, a

reliable guarantee of peace and tranquility , public order and the safety of citizens in our country. Studying the activity and history of the internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2016 by dividing into two periods is accepted by most researchers.

- Initial changes in internal affairs bodies (1991-1998);
- Improvement of internal affairs bodies (1999-2016)

In the first stage, the initial changes that aimed at improving the material and technical condition of the internal affairs bodies during the period of independence and the introduction of the national training system of qualified personnel were carried out.

In the second step, Based on the decision of Ministers of Republic of Uzbekistan in April 12, 1999 “On the concept of maintaining public order and ensuring security in the city of Tashkent”, it is required to maintain peace and tranquility in the Republic, preserve our independence, and ensure public order and security 1 Reforms based on this concept were implemented aimed at forming a new system that ensures public order and security in society.

In our country, under the leadership of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, large- scale practical work that aimed at increasing the efficiency of the internal affairs bodies, raising it to a completely new modern level, and strengthening the cooperation of the sector employees with the population is being carried out.

The purpose of this is to turn the internal affairs bodies into a socially oriented, professional, people- oriented structure that provides timely and high- quality service to the population, and each of its employees considers serving the people as their duty.

President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev, at the 8th session of the Liberal- Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, held on October 19, 2016, pointed out that “the people should not serve the state bodies, but the state bodies should serve the people” [2]

A comprehensive legal system was created in the republic to protect the rights, freedom and legal interests of citizens, to maintain public order, to ensure the safety of individuals, society and the state, to prevent crimes, in which internal affairs bodies play an important role.

During the last period, extensive work was carried out on the improvement of the internal affairs bodies. In particular, they worked on the development and strengthening of the lower level of the internal affairs bodies, which is organized to ensure the public order in neighborhoods, to ensure the safety of citizens, to fight crime and its prevention .

First of all, a number of regulatory-legal documents have been adopted to regulate internal affairs bodies career. Among them, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Internal Affairs Bodies” was adopted on September 16, 2016, and the main tasks of the internal affairs bodies, the main directions of their activities, cooperation with other bodies and organizations, rights and obligations, the procedure and conditions of service and the legal and social protection of employees were defined by the law[3]

Additionally, 50 laws, 17 decrees and 3 orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan directly affect the work of internal affairs bodies during this short period of time in order to fundamentally increase the efficiency of the internal affairs bodies in Uzbekistan, to reliably protect public order, the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens. , 85 decisions and

140 decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers were adopted.

As a result of the implemented reforms, internal affairs bodies 85 percent of employees' positions were lowered and brought closer to the people. A prevention inspector was assigned to each neighborhood, 6,687 of them were provided with service houses, and 7,435 were given preferential loans to purchase a personal car.

During this period, as a result of the reform of the infrastructure of the base points of internal affairs bodies, their number was increased from 3,819 to 5,997, and they were provided with 2,937 modern tablets [4].

Today, every preventive inspector has become the deputy of the head of the neighborhood in terms of law and order, and their authority related to ensuring security has expanded.

Advanced information and communication technologies, including tablets for recording administrative violations, body cameras, and computers connected to the Internet were introduced to the field. The "Smart neighborhood" program was created for the immediate prevention of crimes, the practice of holding court hearings online was launched.

It is reasonable to say that the activity of today's prevention inspectors has been formed as a system that works day and night with the daily problems and daily needs of the population.

In addition, there is an Inspector of Women's Affairs, who provides close support in working on family and women's issues. An inspector- psychologist and inspectors on minor issues are also working.

Every manager and employee's perspective on fighting crime has changed radically. Their main task is not to focus on numbers or percentage, but to reliably protect the property and health of the people. Based on the positive experience recognized by the international community in keeping crime statistics, the crime index was calculated per 100,000 population.

In order to objectively analyze the criminal situation, to avoid concealing crimes, the system of evaluating crimes detected by employees started being regarded as a positive result.

Today, in all regions, crimes are analyzed across sectors, the situation is evaluated based on the creation of safe conditions in the neighborhood, and such an approach creates a basis for dealing with the criminal case positively.

Previously, the share of neighborhoods that became crime-free did not exceed 13 percent, but today their number is more than 45 thousand.

During this period, the number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants decreased by almost 1.5 times - from 229 to 182 [5]. According to this indicator, Uzbekistan is the safest country in the CIS.

Due to this important step in the implementation of personnel policy in internal affairs bodies, the field of working with cadres was transformed. 14 academic lyceums, a specialized boarding school in Tashkent, and a "School of Temurbeks" were inaugurated in each region in order to educate the new generation in the spirit of loyalty to the Motherland. In order to improve professional knowledge and practical skills of employees, a new continuous education- career system was put into practice.

It should be said that the experiences of advanced foreign countries are of importance in increasing the efficiency of the internal affairs bodies.

In particular, relying on the positive experience of countries such as Russia, Kazakhstan, and Germany, 41 internal affairs units were established at the expense of the local budget as a kind of municipal police. Departments specializing in tourism, probation, cyber security, which are fully functioning in many foreign countries, have been established.

Cooperation with international organizations such as Interpol and Europol and with the police of 78 countries has been strengthened. The results of the security reforms implemented in our country are positively evaluated by the international community.

In particular, in 2018, in the Global Law and Order report conducted by Gallup, one of the leading US public opinion research organizations, among the citizens of 142 countries, Uzbekistan took the fifth place with 91 points in the rating of “World’s safest countries for travel” [6].

It should be separately mentioned that in 2019, Uzbekistan was listed in the fourth place [7] in this rating, which also indicates that the internal affairs bodies have established the practice of providing public services conveniently and without excessive wandering.

Also, according to the data provided by the international non-governmental agency “The World Justice Project” for 2021, Uzbekistan ranked 16th out of 139 countries in the world, 4th among 27 countries in Asia, and 1st in Central Asia according to the “Order and Security” indicator. 8]. This is also a sign that safe conditions have been created in our country.

In conclusion, it should be noted that during the reforms implemented in the system, special attention was paid to creating modern look of the employees of the internal affairs bodies, increasing their responsibility and professional competence.

In this regard, with the initiative of the head of our state, a system was created to educate the young generation in the spirit of patriotism and obedience to the law from childhood to serve in the internal affairs bodies.

In turn, actions are being taken to create decent service conditions for employees, provide them with the most modern equipment and weapons, and to ensure reliable social protection for them and their family members.

In a word, today's internal affairs bodies are a public service oriented to please our people, every employee honestly approaches his profession, and serves our country and the people with loyalty.

REFERENCES

1. Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund M-37, List 1, Volume 6, Sheet 158.
2. <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2016/10/22/islohotlar/>
3. <https://www.lex.uz/acts/3027843/>
4. Tatarnikov M., Kodirov Q.. At the service of the people of Uzbekistan.- T. Kolorpak, 2021 5.135.
5. Bobojonov P. The internal affairs bodies are close to the people, the newspaper “New Uzbekistan” is with the people. /211(467) October 23, 2021
6. [https://kun.uz/uz/news/2018/07/06/Uzbekistan is ranked among the safest countries in the world for traveling](https://kun.uz/uz/news/2018/07/06/Uzbekistan%20ranked%20among%20the%20safest%20countries%20in%20the%20world%20for%20traveling)
7. [https://centralasia-news.com/uz-Cyrl/articles/cnmica features/2019/11/19/feature-01.](https://centralasia-news.com/uz-Cyrl/articles/cnmica/features/2019/11/19/feature-01)

CONCLUSION



8. Bobojonov P. The internal affairs bodies are close to the people, together with the people, “New Uzbekistan” newspaper /211(467) 202) October 23.

