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RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF TRAINING FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM AT THE ACADEMY OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Today Uzbekistan consistently continues the path of democratic renewal of society, radical reform of the economy and industrial relations. The country is increasingly strengthening its position in the global community and the international arena. The latest innovations introduced into our life, great creative efforts serve to improve the well-being of our people. In this regard, it is difficult to imagine the scope and scale of economic reforms implemented in recent years. In particular, measures to reform the judicial system and liberalize the criminal and criminal procedural legislation demonstrate that our country boldly follows the path of democratic renewal and liberalization in all parameters of modern state development.

KEYWORDS

The economy, industrial relations, global community and the international arena.

INTRODUCTION

It is due to independence that the internal affairs bodies have become the protector and helper of our people. A reliable guarantor of protection of peace and order, public order and safety of citizens in our country is carried out directly by the efforts of internal affairs bodies. Moreover, the reforms conducted in recent years allow to radically improve the system of law enforcement bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The task has been set to turn the internal affairs bodies into

a socially oriented professional structure providing timely and high-quality assistance to the population. Each employee of the internal affairs bodies considers it his duty to "serve the interests of his people".

If we look at history, we see that the name, tasks and methods of work of law enforcement structures have changed in accordance with the political conditions of different periods. For example, the police-myrrshab

system, introduced in Turkestan at the end of the XIX century, mainly ensured public peace, public security and the fight against crime. In addition, this body exercised control over the movement of the local population, preventing the emergence of people's liberation movements and assisting military units in combating them.

The history of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which is one of the largest law enforcement training institutes in Central Asia, dates back to the 1930s. The institution was established in Tashkent in 1932 as a specialized secondary militia academy. And more than 90 years it is engaged in preparation of staff for the internal affairs bodies on the territory of the republic. In 1958, a branch of the Moscow Higher School at the Ministry of Public Security of the RSFSR was established in Tashkent. In 1961, 48 cadets from the Union republics of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan successfully completed their distance learning.

In those years, the need for militia officers was high not only in Uzbekistan, but also in neighboring republics. This necessitated the training of personnel for the branch and improving their qualifications. On August 1, 1964, the branch was transformed into a department of correspondence education in Tashkent. Three departments (special sciences, law and social sciences) and sections of Russian and foreign languages were created at the faculty. In September of the same year evening classes were also opened at the faculty. In a short period of time the educational process at the educational center was considerably revived. In those years the faculty prepared hundreds of specialists, but it could not fully meet the needs of the Central Asian republics for qualified personnel.

In 1967, the Tashkent Higher Militia School of the Ministry of Public Security of the former Soviet Union

was created on the basis of the department. In the first academic year, 85 cadets were accepted into the school. A year later, the school's training and counselling centres were launched in the cities of Dushanbe and Ashgabat. The main attention was paid to improving the quality of training, professional development of the law enforcement agencies in combating and preventing crime. The material and technical base of the higher school continued to be strengthened and new buildings and facilities were built. A site for the creation of a military field training ground in the Tashkent region was allocated and construction work began. Soon were completed and put into operation several buildings, dormitory, kitchen, training ground, club, sports complex and other objects.

In 1971, the first 32 full-time graduates graduated from the high school. In the new school year, the number of school admissions doubled. The continuing education courses were transformed into a faculty. Each year about 200 law enforcement officers were trained there.

By the mid-1980s, the school began to offer full-time and part-time courses, continuing education faculties, a special faculty to train interpreters from Dari (Persian), a faculty of firefighting and safety engineers. In 1984, the Faculty of Fire and Safety Engineers was withdrawn from the school. Later on the basis of the faculty of fire protection and safety engineers the Higher technical school of fire safety of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was created.

After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained its independence, there were reforms in the internal affairs bodies. Also in many areas, the system of training of professional personnel was radically changed.

– Initial changes in the internal affairs bodies (1991-1998)

During the period of state independence and the transition period, initial changes were implemented to improve the material and technical condition of the internal affairs bodies and to introduce a system for training qualified national personnel. In particular, on 25 October 1991 on the basis of the decision № 270 of the Cabinet of Ministers the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Uzbek SSR was reorganized into the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The decree approved the regulation and structure of the Ministry. Later this date was designated as the day of internal affairs officers in our country.

In accordance with these periods during 1989-1990 in our country prevailed very difficult period associated with the transition to a market economy. As in any sphere, there was a lot of work, huge tasks and problems waiting to be solved in the system of internal affairs bodies. The number of grave crimes such as drug addiction, religious extremism and robbery increased as a result of illegal actions of some persons who tried to use the situation in their own interests.

However, it is worth noting that even in all these difficult times brave and courageous officers of law enforcement agencies, who have fire in their hearts, spared their lives and fought against crime. In difficult times, they constantly showed fidelity to their duty, enthusiasm, determination, resilience, self-sacrifice.

Here it is worth noting that in this difficult and challenging time, the knowledge and skills that teachers and mentors, who have served in the internal affairs bodies for many years and have a wealth of experience, pass on to young employees are of particular importance.

In these times, the leadership of our country has always paid special attention to such issues as the training of qualified and experienced specialists of internal affairs bodies. At the same time, there was the issue of speedy strengthening of the material and technical base, social support of employees, and in this regard, the relevant reforms were carried out, which are implemented in stages.

It's no secret that the effectiveness of the reforms was primarily related to the personnel issue. That is why in order to train qualified personnel in the internal affairs bodies, to train morally mature personnel brought up on the basis of a new ideology, the activities of the educational institutions of the Interior Ministry were radically reformed. In this regard, in 1993 the Higher Technical School of Fire Safety, and in 1994 the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was established.

In a short period of time the personnel of the Interior Ministry was staffed with sufficiently qualified personnel. Particular attention was paid to improving the professional and combat skills of employees. As a result, the crime rate in the country decreased significantly and the crimes committed were solved in a short time.

In addition, Uzbekistan's membership of Interpol in 1994 allowed the country's law enforcement agencies to cooperate with law enforcement agencies in foreign countries. Moreover, it allowed to use the forces and means of partner countries in the fight against organized crime.

– Improvement of internal affairs agencies (1999-2016)

In order to ensure implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of March 27, 2001, on the basis of a number of decrees of the

Cabinet of Ministers, new reforms in the main sectoral services of internal affairs bodies were carried out and their activities were further improved.

These reforms and structural transformations are primarily designed to maintain peace and order in the country, prevent offenses, combat all forms of crime, ensure the sustainability and continuity of democratic reforms carried out in our country. In short, the reforms are aimed at implementing the principle “from a strong state to a strong civil society”.

In order to create a comprehensive system of training highly qualified personnel for bodies and divisions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the main objectives of the Academy were defined:

- the training of the composition of the top leaders of the internal affairs bodies;
- training of the composition of the heads of internal affairs agencies with higher and secondary legal education in two stages on a competitive basis
- to study the problems of law enforcement;
- training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel.
- The main goal of internal affairs bodies is to serve the interests of the people (from 2016 to the present).

During this period, there were some shortcomings in the process of communication with citizens. To solve the problems of the population, protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, protection of public order, timely prevention and prevention of offenses. The results of research and analytical work carried out in this regard have shown that a number of serious shortcomings and problems have accumulated in the activities of internal affairs bodies.

Including:

- the lack of a clear distribution of the main tasks and functions, as well as the powers and means of the existing organizational and state structures between the republic, the middle and lower levels;
- lack of communication between law enforcement officers, including prevention inspectors, and the public, their lack of reporting to the public, as well as the absence of effective mechanisms for public and parliamentary oversight of their activities, insufficient interaction with civil society institutions;
- superficial approaches to appeals from individuals and legal entities have caused citizens' dissatisfaction;
- lack of systemic measures for the early prevention of offenses, analysis, identification and elimination of the causes and conditions of their occurrence;
- insufficient attention is paid to the practice of protecting the younger generation from destructive ideas;
- the system of retraining and advanced training of internal affairs officers does not meet the requirements of the time, etc.

This period represents a radical improvement of the system on the basis of the Strategy of actions for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan initiated directly by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev. The internal affairs bodies should provide timely and high-quality professional assistance to the population. Each officer must “serve the interests of the people” in his service. This stage was a period of large-scale reforms aimed at transforming the internal affairs bodies into a socially oriented professional structure. In 2016, for the first time in the 25-year history of independent Uzbekistan, the law “On internal affairs bodies” was adopted,

which defined the main tasks, directions and principles of internal affairs bodies.

As a clear priority of deepening reforms and modernization in the country, many tasks aimed at ensuring the rule of law and further reforming the judicial system have been undertaken.

Over the years, the Academy has become one of the leading higher educational institutions for training highly qualified personnel for the law enforcement agencies of our country. The educational process was further improved and the educational system was fundamentally reformed on the basis of the National Personnel Training Program and the Law on Education. In this regard, special importance was given to the training of personnel capable of ensuring the peace and tranquility of our country, faithfully serving the homeland, quite mature, educated, physically healthy, spiritually fresh, able to adequately deal with modern threats.

The material and technical base of the educational institution was further strengthened to meet the demands of the time. New academic buildings, classrooms, special rooms for specialized departments, sports facilities and other objects were built and existing ones were reconstructed. In the educational process were introduced advanced teaching technologies and classrooms were equipped with the necessary equipment. Thanks to the efforts of professors and lecturers of the Academy hundreds of textbooks, manuals and courses of lectures have been published not only in the field of specialization, but also in social sciences and humanities. PhD and doctoral dissertations on topical problems of jurisprudence and other disciplines have been successfully defended. Necessary measures to implement their results in the activities of law enforcement agencies were implemented. Prior to independence, the educational

institution employed 5 doctors of sciences and 47 candidates of sciences, and in subsequent years this figure has increased significantly. For example, today the Academy has 20 Doctors of Sciences and more than 50 Candidates of Sciences in nine fields of science.

As a result of consistent reforms, the system of training, retraining and advanced training of highly educated legal personnel for internal affairs bodies has reached a qualitatively new level.

It is known that in today's rapidly developing era the issues of ensuring a peaceful and tranquil life of our people, fighting crime and delinquency, maintaining public order and security are important issues in our country. Undoubtedly, one of the main directions of the radical reform of the system of internal affairs bodies is to improve the system of training, retraining and advanced training of internal affairs officers.

Increasing the prestige and status of the educational institution, strengthening the material and technical base, improving the system of training highly qualified personnel were set as priorities. In general, transforming the Academy into a completely new and modern educational institution.

In a short period of time the training of qualified, professional and, most importantly, honest and fair personnel for the internal affairs bodies in accordance with the requirements of today, the introduction of best practices in this regard. In particular, the Presidential Decree PP-3216 (dated August 16, 2017) on measures to radically improve the system of training, retraining and advanced training of internal affairs officers has further strengthened the legal framework of the sector. This decision entrusted the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its educational institutions with the development of a system of training, retraining and advanced training of

personnel in the internal affairs bodies based on the implementation of the most important tasks in eight priority areas. As a higher educational institution specializing in the training, retraining and advanced training of internal affairs officers, the Academy has created a qualitatively new system to improve the capacity of personnel. Distance learning was introduced in the educational institution as one of the first in our country.

The structure of the Academy was improved taking into account today's requirements. The legal status of the persons enrolled in the higher educational establishments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the persons studying on the full-time basis in the higher educational establishments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs - cadets, correspondence students, the management of the faculty of professional education, as well as the persons were sent to the training centers and received the status of a trainee. In order to systematically train young teachers and retrain internal affairs officers assigned to teaching positions, a refresher course for teachers was organized. With the involvement of highly qualified specialists the Foreign Languages Center was established to teach foreign languages to professors, researchers and trainees, to improve the qualifications of professors and teachers in foreign educational institutions and prepare them for internships.

In order to accelerate scientific and practical research, systematic development of methodological and practical manuals, recommendations, assistance to bodies of internal affairs in detection and investigation of especially complex crimes, which caused a resonance in the country, the Center for Scientific and Applied Research has been deployed. In the Academy there is a specialization in legal sciences on "12.00.02-Constitutional law. Administrative Law. Financial and

Customs Law", "12.00.08-Criminal Law, Prevention of Crimes. Criminology. Criminal Executive Law" and "12.00.09-Criminal Process." Academic councils for awarding academic degrees in criminology, criminal investigation law and forensic expertise were initiated.

The number of full-time departments was reduced from 22 to 18 in order to increase the number of core subjects in the educational process, the introduction of new educational areas, and optimization of the activities of core departments. Twenty-eight new subjects were included in the curricula. Moreover, new chairs and centers, including the "Department for International Cooperation and Study of Foreign Experience" and "Foreign Languages Center" were created in the educational institution. In particular, the organization of distance learning, teacher training courses, faculty of vocational training, the center for foreign languages, the center for scientific and applied research, the department of international cooperation and the study of foreign experience serves to improve the effectiveness of training.

Another piece of news is that starting from the academic year 2020/2021, admission to the full-time form of education at the Academy will be limited to graduates of the academic lyceums of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the military academic lyceums, and officers of the internal affairs bodies. About a hundred normative-legal acts on improvement of the legal base of education, research process and material-technical base are newly developed and approved in the Academy.

In order to improve the system of cadets' independent work, a system of electronic textbooks on the subjects taught in the Academy was launched.

Cadets from the Academy have been assigned to the basic offices of the internal affairs agencies in all



districts of Tashkent in order to organize practical field exercises aimed at maintaining public order, preventing offences and combating crime. In order to effectively use the highly qualified specialists of the practice agencies and the existing material and technical base in the training of specialists in the internal affairs bodies of Tashkent, 12 branches of the specialized departments of the Academy were created.

Since 2017, in order to consolidate the practical knowledge and skills of cadets, to study the specifics of the area where they will perform service in the future, and to ensure their rapid integration into the team, training practices are carried out. Such trainings are conducted in the regional bodies of internal affairs. The activities of cadet academic circles in the subjects of the departments of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are systematically carried out.

Today, the educational institution pays special attention to the in-depth study of the experience of advanced foreign countries and cooperation with them. For this purpose, consistent cooperation has been established with educational institutions of Russia, China, South Korea, Turkey, UAE, Kazakhstan and other countries in terms of training and exchange of experience.

In short, the process of training qualified personnel for law enforcement structures at the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs continues on the basis of consistent reforms. This serves to expand the ranks of high moral, independent-minded professionals who are able to take responsibility for the fate and prospects of our country.

On the basis of local conditions of crime prevention and effective fight against crime such tasks as introduction of “territorial experience”, conducting

research works in the regions with acute criminogenic situation, development of methodological manual on criminological forecasting of changes in criminogenic situation are solved.

All the reforms and news implemented in the system can be found through the official website of the Ministry of Internal Affairs www.iiv.uz. Up-to-date information is constantly posted and makes it possible to bring it to the attention of the general public.

More than 20 websites and more than 100 pages in social networks have been introduced into the system, which implies timely communication of the activities of the internal affairs bodies to the public.

However, even in difficult times and critical situations there are many selfless officers of the Interior Ministry who have not spared their lives and have made a worthy contribution to ensuring peace and tranquility in the country and fighting crime. Their hard work, courage and heroism in this regard will remain an integral part of the history of internal affairs bodies as a school of example for today's and future generations.

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