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INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES, SYSTEM AND CLASSIFICATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the foreign and national experiences and opinions of legal scholars about the cooperation of internal affairs bodies with civil society institutions.

KEYWORDS

Internal affairs bodies, institution, civil society, society.

INTRODUCTION

Legitimacy and legal order in society are established by the legal behavior of citizens and the observance of laws by all state bodies and public associations and their correct use. Establishing stability, peace and tranquility in the society, ensuring unconditional observance of human rights and freedoms is an important condition for achieving the goals set by the large-scale reforms implemented to further develop the country from a socio-economic point of view, increase the welfare of the population, and build a legal democratic state.

A comprehensive legal system has been created in the republic to protect the rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens, to maintain public order, to ensure the safety of individuals, society and the state, to

prevent and prevent crimes, in which internal affairs bodies play an important role.

Article 13 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Internal Affairs Bodies" is devoted to the system of internal affairs bodies, according to which the system of internal affairs bodies is the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the main administration of internal affairs of the city of Tashkent, regional internal affairs departments, internal affairs departments (sections) of districts and cities, transport security departments (sections), penal institutions, departments of internal affairs bodies in extremely important and classified objects, town internal affairs departments and bases of internal

affairs bodies, as well as educational and medical institutions, it is determined that it consists of other departments and organizations established to perform the tasks assigned to the internal affairs bodies.

Also, it is indicated that the system of internal affairs bodies will include guard troops, which use the rights and privileges for servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the law, as well as troops for ensuring security at international airports. According to his status, the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a part of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan is directly subordinated to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and in accordance with the law on some issues to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the status of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the prevention and prevention of violations The provision of information about the Republic of Uzbekistan twice a year to the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the approval of the organizational and staff structure of internal affairs bodies and the upper limit of the number of staff by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is reflected in this norm.

Also, Article 11 of the Law is devoted to the cooperation of internal affairs bodies with other bodies and organizations, in which, in order to fulfill the tasks assigned to them, internal affairs bodies cooperate with state bodies, citizens self-government bodies and other organizations in accordance with the procedure established by law, and identify crimes and It is stipulated that information sharing, including sharing in electronic form, as well as sharing other information about existing materials related to other offenses will be carried out.

According to it, state bodies, self-government bodies of citizens and other organizations protect the rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens, maintain public order, ensure public safety, prevent crimes and administrative violations, identify them, put an end to them, expose them, it is indicated that it is necessary to assist the internal affairs bodies in the investigation of criminal cases, in the search for criminals, in determining the whereabouts of missing persons, as well as in the prevention of offenses.

As we mentioned above, internal affairs bodies carry out the task of strengthening law and order, protecting the rights and legal interests of citizens, and fighting crime. They carry out inquiries and preliminary investigations on cases under their authority, and ensure peace and human security. The importance of the implementation of the tasks of internal affairs bodies increases even more in the conditions of the formation of a legal state and the establishment of a civil society.

Public associations differ from each other in terms of their composition, goals and tasks, forms of activity and work methods. But there are signs that are common to all of them. These public associations actively participate in solving various tasks in the management of the society in accordance with the rules specified in their charters. They are formed and operate on the basis of the voluntariness of their members, equal rights, self-management, legality, loyalty to humanitarian ideas, transparency.

Public associations are divided into three according to their scope of activity, which are as follows:

- international public associations;
- public associations of the republic;
- local public associations.

International public associations are public associations operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan on the territory of one or more foreign countries, if the Republican public association is part of the international public association formed abroad as a collective member, the Charter of the Republican public association is also registered in accordance with the law on public associations. Public associations may establish direct contact with international public associations in accordance with their Statutes.

Public associations of the Republic include public associations, political parties or trade unions that carry out the activities specified in their Charter throughout the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Public associations can also be formed in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Local public associations include regional, district, city and village public associations. In necessary cases, inter-provincial and inter-district public organizations can be established.

It is important for public associations in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan to cooperate with the state and its bodies in the transition to a market economy, to establish a legal democratic state and civil society, to express and satisfy the interests of various social groups through self-government, and to promote democratic ideas and rules among the people is important.

Political parties, which are one of the important types of public associations, play a big role in the exercise of state power. The participation of political parties in the implementation of the state function is to transform the private interests of citizens, social strata and certain groups into common political interests.

Political parties perform the following tasks:

- to develop and define their own political directions that create opportunities to solve problems in society;
- expansion of the party structure and training of personnel and activists, nominating their candidates for positions in state and social structures;
- participation in the formation of state and local self-government bodies, control over their activities;
- participation in the organization of elections of state and local self-government bodies and participating in them;
- ideological influence on colleagues and members of the organization, formation of political doctrines and formation of a positive attitude towards values and ideas recognized in the country.

The growing role of political parties in the power of the state, the development of the forms and methods of activity requires their legal regulation. Formalization (institutionalization) of the activities of political parties became active after the independence of Uzbekistan. Institutionalization is expressed, firstly, in the determination of their status in the constitutional order, and secondly, in the detailed determination of this status at the level of ordinary legislation. The place and role of parties in the socio-political life of our country is defined in the Constitution of our country. In particular, the Constitution in Article 12, it is legally established that different political institutions can operate.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter XIII of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan entitled "Public Associations", trade unions, political parties, societies of scientists, women's, veterans and youth organizations, commercial associations, public movements and other associations of citizens registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance

with the law recognized as (Article 56 of the Constitution). Article 34 of the Constitution states that citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to join trade unions, political parties and other public associations and participate in mass movements .

No one can discriminate against the rights, freedoms and dignity of opposition persons who are a minority in political parties, public associations, public movements, and representative bodies of the government.

Political parties, mass movements, trade unions, women, youth and children, veterans and disabled organizations, scientific-technical, cultural-educational, physical education and sports, other additional societies, creative associations, foundations, associations and other associations of citizens, public are recognized as associations.

Currently, 5 political parties are operating in Uzbekistan. Political parties include: People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, Environmental Party of Uzbekistan, Social Democratic Party "Adolat", Party "Milliy tiklanish", Liberal Democratic Parties of Uzbekistan. Constitutional provisions on the legal status of political parties are set forth in the Law "On Political Parties" adopted on December 26, 1996.

Each party adopts its own program to facilitate the implementation of the state function. The program contains the proposals of the parties, which they promote in their speeches. Political parties contribute to the implementation of state functions by actively participating in the formation of state bodies.

The basic rules for party activities are also developed in election laws. These laws reflect the norms regulating the participation of parties in elections. Electoral legislation, first of all, determines the right of political parties to participate in elections. According to the

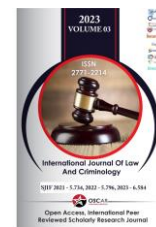
rule, the parties must be registered with the relevant organizations (Ministry of Justice) and must have previously participated in elections.

As can be seen from the above, political parties in Uzbekistan also actively participate in the implementation of the law-making function of the Oliy Majlis.

Another important type of public associations involved in the implementation of state power is trade unions. At present, the possibility of forming trade unions is recognized in the legislation of all democratic countries and expressed in the relevant constitutional articles.

A trade union is a public organization that unites employees of a particular profession on a voluntary basis, regardless of race, nationality, gender and religious beliefs. Trade unions are an important component of the political system of our country. A political system is a system of relations related to the exercise of political power in society, in turn, political power is the power of a certain group of people over the entire society. The entire activity of the trade unions is based on methods of persuasion, activism, initiative and strict adherence to democracy.

In accordance with the provisions of the first chapter of the Law "On Trade Unions, Their Rights and Guarantees of Activities" adopted in our country on July 2, 1992, all trade unions have equal rights and are independent. State authorities and local government bodies, parties do not have the right to interfere in their activities. They can be suspended or dissolved only through the court. This law guarantees that it is possible to create a primary organization in any labor group, regardless of the form of ownership.



Trade unions operate in accordance with the goals and tasks defined in their charters. They independently develop and approve their charters, determine the internal structure of the association, elect the leading bodies, and organize their activities. Trade unions protect the right of their members to work, provide them with appropriate working conditions and take care of paying them a decent salary for the work done. Monitors compliance with labor legislation in enterprises, institutions and organizations. Engages in social protection of workers and takes an active part in considering and resolving labor disputes.

The policy carried out in Uzbekistan places great responsibility on public associations. The main basis of such responsibility is to ensure that every citizen is socially protected during the transition to market relations, and that they consciously and actively participate in the management of the state and society. Public associations should analyze the reforms being implemented in the republic with the participation of their members and express their opinions about them, determine the tasks they face as a result of the reforms, and involve all members to fulfill them. This, in turn, provides an opportunity to transfer a number of functions of the state to public associations during the formation of civil society in Uzbekistan, serves for the high development of Uzbekistan, peaceful and prosperous life of every citizen.

The participation of public associations in the exercise of state power is carried out on the basis of close cooperation with state bodies. In this regard, parties should work consistently in order to gain prestige among the population, gain political experience, strive for political maturity and, most importantly, to achieve financial independence, find their place in society and rely on their permanent voters. Regardless of their

programs and orientations, it is undoubtedly important for all our parties to follow this path.

As the reputation of public organizations grows and strengthens in our country, the role of civil society institutions in effective public control over the activities of state and power structures is increasing in our society. Today, the institution of public and civil control is becoming one of the important means of ensuring the effective interaction of the society with the state, determining the mood of the people and their reaction to the changes taking place in the country.

The effect of large-scale reforms implemented in our country, the main guarantee of peace and development is directly related to ensuring the Constitution and the rule of law. That is why it is becoming an extremely important and urgent task for people working in all spheres and branches of our life, first of all, leaders, citizens to thoroughly know the Constitution and laws, to properly organize their implementation, and to strictly adhere to these rules by all members of society.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan serves as the legal foundation for building a new life and a new society in our country. In this way, the strengthening of the basic principles of the activity of public organizations in our Constitution created favorable conditions for the development of wide networks of such organizations that reflect the interests of all segments of the population.

As stated in President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's decree N-4969 of June 20, 2017 "On preparations for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and measures for its implementation", an effective national legal system based on the rules and

principles established in our Basic Law, bodies of state power and management, institutions of civil society are being formed, large-scale reforms are being implemented in all spheres and branches of our life, the socio-economic, political and military potential of the state is increasing, and this is a sign that the self-consciousness of our people is growing more and more.

In our opinion, a full opportunity has been created for public associations to contribute to the implementation of state power by involving citizens in the management of state and community affairs.

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