

Specifics and Principles of Organization of the Activities of Internal Affairs Bodies

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ABSTRACT

In this thesis the subject of peculiarities and principles of the organization of activity of internal affairs bodies is scientifically and theoretically studied. Also, thesis provides a detailed analysis of the scientific views of scientists on the specifics and principles of the organization of internal affairs bodies.

KEYWORDS: *body, system, police, state, mechanism, program*

The organization of activities in the internal affairs bodies serves to effectively combat crime, protect the legitimate interests of citizens, the state and society, and maintain peace and security.

It should be noted that the issue of organizing the activities of internal affairs bodies is practically not disclosed in the legal literature, not only domestic, but also foreign, including the CIS countries. When the issue of organizing the activities of internal affairs bodies is studied by various legal scholars, attention is paid to such issues as the functions and functions of internal affairs bodies, the conditions for their functioning, law enforcement, organizational structure and legal regulation of their activities [1], the concept, types and methods of management forces and means of internal affairs bodies [2].

In this regard, the analysis of the laws of foreign countries on internal affairs bodies is carried out in the chapters devoted to the organization of the activities of internal affairs bodies of the system of internal affairs bodies, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Minister of Internal Affairs (Chapter 3 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Internal Affairs Bodies"), laws "On the status of a policeman" and "On the organization and functioning of the police activity" indicates that the rules relating to his activities are reflected.

In our opinion, the organization of the activities of the internal affairs bodies covers such central issues as the management of the activities of these bodies, interaction in the process of performing tasks and functions assigned to the internal affairs bodies, ensuring an organizational structure capable of effectively performing the tasks and functions assigned to the internal affairs bodies, ensuring the effective implementation of tasks and functions assigned to the internal affairs bodies.

A.Rakhimova noted, "the creation of conditions for everyone to live peacefully and calmly at their place of residence, his legal rights and freedoms, in particular, his life, health and property, are one of the legal values subject to protection from unjustified aggression of offenders. Therefore, the fight against violations, especially with their dangerous manifestation - crime, is one of the main tasks of every society and state "[3].

Introducing an effective management system in law enforcement agencies, marked by the Decree President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to raise the activities of the internal affairs bodies to a qualitatively new level in the field of ensuring public safety and combating crime" on 26 March 2021 year[4]. About the system of "republic - region - district - makhalla", ensuring peace

and stability in the country through effective coordination of activities to ensure public safety of internal affairs bodies and other state bodies of completely new mechanisms for organizing the activities of the system of internal affairs bodies. Also, these indicate the importance and necessity of management in the organization of the activities of law enforcement agencies.

It should be noted that the concept of a management system in internal affairs bodies has not been sufficiently studied in the scientific and theoretical literature. In particular, ES Krapivina understands the management system in the internal affairs bodies, which is aimed at forming the optimal organizational structure of the internal affairs bodies, providing personnel and material and technical support, as well as solving social problems of the internal affairs bodies [5]. In this regard, the researcher ignores the need for the management system in the internal affairs bodies to serve to ensure the achievement of the main goals set for it.

Another scientist-lawyer M.T. I Kongantiev writes that the management system in the internal affairs bodies, as in any social system, consists of subjects and objects of management, direct and interdependent means of communication, as well as other social systems and activities in a certain external environment. The author writes that the Ministry of Internal Affairs is a system of governance in relation to the president, as well as a system of governance in relation to his subjects [6]. In this concept, the author does not pay enough attention to the specifics of management in the internal affairs bodies.

Lawyer-scholars I. Ismailov and Fazilov noted that "the internal affairs bodies are an integral system in which services and structures operate that have the most numerous forces and means within the law enforcement agencies, with special powers in all main areas of activity. services and structural structures are inextricably linked with each other, while the main activity of each of them is carried out in many other directions that are related to each other "[7]. It is also an important factor influencing the administrative and legal aspects of organizing the activities of the internal affairs bodies.

Some researchers write that the word about the system of management in the internal affairs bodies of the Borganda in the conditions of parliamentarism, the legislative power participates in the development of a strategy for their functioning, regulating the status of the structures of the internal affairs bodies, their organization, financial and staffing, and also controls their activities and, thus , participates in the management of internal affairs bodies.

R.R. Aliullov noted that modern management in the internal affairs bodies has certain shortcomings, and in order to eliminate them, it is necessary to improve the system and organizational structure of the ministry and its territorial divisions, restructure the functions of the central apparatus and its structural divisions, free the internal affairs bodies from the tasks and functions that they are not characteristic, professionalism emphasizes the need to improve the efficiency of making and implementing management decisions based on a comprehensive and full analysis of the situation in the body, improving financial and material and technical support based on printing full-fledged functions, strengthening human resources, improving the regulatory framework governing management activities [9].

Based on the foregoing, the management system in the internal affairs bodies can be described as "a systemic process consisting of accounting, analysis, forecasting, planning, organization, regulation, stimulation and control in the activities of the internal affairs bodies in order to effectively organize the activities of the internal affairs bodies and ensure timely and the full fulfillment of the tasks entrusted to these bodies".

The process (mechanism) of management consists of such stages as setting a goal, collecting information, preparing directions for making decisions, choosing the optimal direction, making a

decision, communicating a decision to performers, monitoring the work of performers, adjusting a decision, evaluating the results of a set goal and a management decision [10].

When studying the issue of organizing the activities of internal affairs bodies, special attention must be paid to its purpose. After all, the question of its appointment in the organization of the activities of the internal affairs bodies occupies a central place and serves as a guideline for the direction of the corresponding activity. In other words, the content of the activities of the internal affairs bodies and its final result will be aimed at achieving the set goal.

In general, the goal of organizing the activities of internal affairs bodies corresponds to the goals of managing their activities. As you know, many goals are set depending on the scale of the management process (global, specific to a particular network), duration (long-term and short-term, intermediate and final), importance (strategic and tactical), duration (permanent and temporary). For example, the protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, the property of individuals and legal entities, the constitutional order, the rule of law, the security of the individual, society and the state, as well as the prevention and detection of violations can be indicated as a permanent goal for the internal affairs bodies.

It is worth considering both printouts of the organization of the activities of the internal affairs bodies in the prism of managerial printouts. In particular, manual printouts also reflect applicable laws and regulations that must be followed in carrying out management activities. The literature on management shows its principles, such as purposeful orientation, objectivity, competence, management optimization, harmonization of centralization and decentralization, legality and discipline, responsibility, motivation, isolation, level of competence, professional development, formalization of management decisions[11].

At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the organization of the activities of the internal affairs bodies is based on the observance of the basic principles of the activities of the internal affairs bodies established in Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Internal Affairs Bodies" - legality, uniqueness, rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, and also the main directions of the activities of the internal affairs bodies, as noted in the legal literature, are primarily aimed at ensuring human rights and freedoms, preventing abuse in the application of measures restricting human rights and freedoms[12].

In our opinion, the basic principles of the activities of the internal affairs bodies established by the law "On the Internal Affairs Bodies" determine the most basic rules for organizing their activities, the foundations for organizing their activities. They fulfill the main criterion guiding the task, both for reforming the system and for shaping the spiritual image of an employee of a modern internal affairs body, at the present stage of the implementation of the second wave of large-scale reforms in the internal affairs bodies.

In this regard, it should be noted that the internal affairs bodies are part of state bodies that carry out a separate type of public service. The system of internal affairs bodies has a character and patterns inherent in it as a separate type of social system. In the system of state bodies, internal affairs bodies are among the law enforcement bodies.

The reforms carried out in the system of internal affairs bodies in recent years are part of the administrative reforms carried out in the entire system of public administration. Reforms in the system of internal affairs bodies were carried out in accordance with the Constitution and laws, documents of the President and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, taking into account the generally recognized norms and principles of international law.

The internal affairs bodies have a complex, centralized system, this system is described in detail in

Article 13 of the Law "On the Internal Affairs Bodies". According to him, the system of internal affairs bodies includes the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the main departments of internal affairs of the city of Tashkent and the Tashkent region, the Directorates of Internal Affairs of regions and cities (departments), departments (departments) of security in Tashkent, institutions for the execution of sentences, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan. is a phrase from other departments and organizations that is organized to perform the tasks assigned to the internal affairs bodies.

This includes institutions of culture, physical culture and sports of internal affairs bodies, publishing houses, structures of internal affairs bodies of foreign countries, etc., as well as other departments and organizations. In general, the issue of improving the organization of management in the process of continuous reforms in the system of internal affairs bodies is of particular importance. After all, if there are systemic shortcomings, shortcomings in the management of any body of internal affairs, it cannot function effectively.

At the same time, management activity in the internal affairs bodies has its own characteristics, which is manifested primarily in the law enforcement nature of management.

It should be noted that in the internal affairs bodies, the department performs both general, special and additional functions. Common functions can include accounting, analysis, forecasting, planning, organizing, regulating, promoting and controlling, etc. The literature also shows the organizational, information-analytical, regulatory, control and scientific-methodological functions of the internal affairs bodies as the most basic general functions of management activities [13].

In addition to accounting, analysis, forecasting, planning, organization, regulation and supervision, the internal affairs bodies also perform special functions - protecting the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens; maintaining public order and ensuring public safety, etc. in the process of administrative activities.

Special functions envisage specific functions in the field of internal affairs bodies, such as Traffic Safety, Criminal Investigation, Investigation. Supply functions, however, refer to financial, material, technical and other functions that are aimed at providing basic and special functions.

Management functions are carried out through structural and territorial divisions that exercise control in the internal affairs bodies, as well as through specific actions of their officials. Depending on the form of management activity, these actions can be legal (arising legal consequences) and illegal (arising legal consequences) [14].

In the internal affairs bodies, as a rule, three types of management are distinguished - administrative, organizational and socio-psychological methods. These management methods should be applied systematically, complementing each other. The more interrelated these methods are in relation to the control object, the more effective the control.

Thus, the management activity in the internal affairs bodies consists of a continuous management process aimed at applying various forms, methods, tools and technologies in order to effectively solve the tasks assigned to them. The management of the Bund must be proportional to the size of the modern and constantly increasing volume of work, must meet all the requirements established by law for the internal affairs bodies of all forms, means and technologies in order to be effective [15].

In this regard, special attention should be paid to the process of improving management activities and eliminating existing problems. Thus, as one of the urgent problems, one can point to the problem of legal regulation of managerial activity in the internal affairs bodies, including inadequate and unsystematic provision of effective management of existing legal and regulatory norms [16].

Today, in Uzbekistan, direct management activities have not been given an understanding of either its main directions, either at the level of legislative and legislative normative legal acts, or at the level of departmental normative legal acts. Of course, a number of orders of the Minister of Internal Affairs regulate to one degree or another this or that direction of managerial activity. However, these normative documents are legal, and there are also inconsistencies and contradictions between them.

In this regard, it is desirable to bring into a single system the normative legal acts regulating management activities in the internal affairs bodies. In particular, in our opinion, when we talk about management activities in the internal affairs bodies, it is necessary to understand the type of special activity aimed at ensuring the effective functioning of the internal affairs bodies of structural divisions and officials of the internal affairs bodies with the necessary competencies. It should be noted that, as noted in the literature, "the subjects of management activities should be in a constant process of research and development in order to increase its effectiveness" [17].

At the same time, special attention should be paid to ensuring the control function in the management activities of the internal affairs bodies. Because there is a problem of non-fulfillment or non-fulfillment of currently accepted management decisions, which has a serious negative impact on management efficiency [18].

Currently, in the internal affairs bodies of all levels, separate subdivisions or positions are being introduced, in which control over the execution of decisions taken on duty is introduced. However, in most cases, systemic problems arise in the organization of the activities of these departments, for example, all documents and decisions that require control are also timely considered by employees and are not subject to control. It remains to be noted that in the current conditions of increasing document circulation, the control function is often performed for superficiality, formality.

As an effective way to solve this problem, it is advisable to introduce a full-fledged electronic document management system in all structural and territorial divisions of the internal affairs bodies. It is also necessary to automate the Bunda management decision control function. This, in turn, makes it possible to timely exercise control and thereby increase its effectiveness, which has a positive effect on the effectiveness of management activities.

As another aspect of improving the management system in the internal affairs bodies, which should be paid attention to, it is possible to point out the full use of management methods. In particular, since the internal affairs bodies are a militarized structure, then, as a rule, administrative and organizational methods are widely used [19].

As a result, the control system is carried out in the order of issuing orders, without adequate use of socio-psychological methods. However, these techniques can significantly improve the effectiveness of HR management. Because these methods motivate employees to effectively perform their duties, unite the team, and increase its initiative. Therefore, it is advisable to conduct special training and education in the internal affairs bodies for personnel management using socio-psychological methods with the composition of managers and employees of the reserve of candidates for it.

In conclusion, it should be noted that management in the internal affairs bodies, like management in any sphere and network, is a purposeful organizational activity consisting of a subject, an object of management, and also the connection between them. Management in the internal affairs bodies is the expression of activities for the implementation of their purpose, functions and functions in established forms and methods.

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