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ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORTING OF THE CRIME PREVENTION INSPECTOR TO THE POPULATION AS A CONTROL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Based on the study of the norms of national legislation, the activities of prevention inspectors for the prevention of offenses, as well as their interaction with the self-government bodies of citizens in the field of crime prevention, are considered. Discussions are being held on the prospects for the development of crime prevention activities in the mahallas, as well as on the importance of organizing the reporting of crime prevention inspectors to the population.

KEYWORDS: *Prevention Of Offenses, Chairman Of The Mahalla, Citizens ' Self-Government Bodies, Reporting, Control.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the main directions of the policy of any democratic state is crime prevention activities, which consists in the implementation of a set of interrelated measures carried out by bodies and institutions that directly carry out crime prevention in order to preserve and strengthen law and order, identify, suppress offenses, as well as identify, eliminate the reasons for committing offenses and conditions conducive to them.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On measures to raise the activity of internal affairs bodies in the field of ensuring public safety and combating crime to a qualitatively new level», the internal affairs bodies have developed a qualitatively new system «Smart mahala» the process of their consideration, conduct a mutual operational dialogue with the population, evaluate the activities of prevention inspectors and sector leaders.

The practice of «preventive and preventive treatment» of the heads of the internal affairs bodies of regions, districts and cities to the population about the state of the crime situation in the relevant territory at the end of each month through information resources of the Internet is being introduced[1].

In accordance with the State Program for the Implementation of the Strategy of Action in Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, in the «Year of Development of Science, Education and the Digital Economy», a completely new procedure for hearing reports from ambassadors of Uzbekistan in foreign countries has been introduced in the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as holding meetings of the Kengash and Senate committees on the issues studied directly with visits to the field with the participation of heads of ministries and departments in order to promptly resolve problems of concern to the population[2].

Thus, the analysis of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On the Prevention of Offenses» showed that the main idea of the normative legal act is to consolidate at the legislative level the priority tasks, principles and types of prevention of offenses, the system of bodies and institutions directly involved in the prevention of offenses, as well as their powers[3].

In particular, in accordance with chapter two of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On the Prevention of Offenses», the internal affairs bodies, prosecutors, the National Security Service, the National Guard, Justice, the State Customs Service, the State Tax Service, have entered the system of bodies and institutions directly involved in the prevention of offenses. bodies for labor and social protection of the population, public administration bodies for education and educational institutions, governing bodies of the state health care system and health care institutions and bodies of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on ecology and environmental protection in the field of crime prevention, etc.[3].

In turn, the prevention of offenses carried out by the internal affairs bodies, as one of the authorized subjects of prevention, is understood as a set of special measures for recording and preventing the criminogenic consequences of human activity, as well as for identifying, studying and influencing criminogenic factors, conditions and circumstances, various negative phenomena and processes that affect crime.

The modern approach to crime prevention presupposes the creation of a system capable of influencing the causes and conditions of crime, objectively corresponding to the state of public relations and the established scientific approaches in this area, the main principle of which is a partial rejection of the dominance of control and preventive practice (which does not mean, of course, complete rejection of it) in favor of the security and protective orientation of the entire prevention system.

In accordance with the Action Strategy for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, one of the important areas is the reform of the system of public administration and civil service through decentralization of public administration, increasing the level of professional training, material and social security of civil servants, as well as a phased reduction state regulation of the economy[5].

The control and preventive function should be activated as a social legal system for the protection and protection of the rights of citizens and other persons, the state and society. The formation of an effective system for the prevention of offenses should be based on clear legal regulation of the activities of all subjects of prevention.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On measures to radically improve the activities of crime prevention units of the internal affairs bodies», a procedure was introduced on October 1, 2017 for citizens' self-government bodies to hear monthly reports of preventive inspectors. It was determined that, based on the results of hearing the reports of preventive inspectors, the measures taken and the results of work to fulfill the assigned tasks are critically discussed, a personal assessment of the effectiveness of their activities is given, and recommendations are made on the suitability or inadequacy of the position held.[6].

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On measures to improve the social and spiritual atmosphere in society, further support the institution of makhalla, as well as raising the system of working with families and women to a new level» cooperation in identifying and solving problems of the population on the basis of the principle of «mahalla - sector - People's reception – mahalla» ensuring the real formation of the mahalla as a reliable «bridge» between the people and the state, support for families and women»[7].

Analysis of the order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On approval of the Regulations on the procedure for hearing reports of inspectors on the prevention of strong points of internal affairs bodies in citizens' gatherings» establishes the procedure for organizing and conducting prevention inspectors and showed to the population that the report of the prevention inspector is his in-person speech in the prescribed manner before the chairman of the makhalin committee and other interested persons, the population once a month. The inspector's report on prevention is part of the mandatory activities of the territorial body of internal affairs. The report of the prevention inspector is carried out in order to: create conditions for the implementation of the rights of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, public associations and organizations, state bodies, established by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, laws, to receive reliable information on the activities of the internal affairs body; ensuring openness and publicity in the activities of the internal affairs body; increasing the level of citizens' confidence in employees of internal affairs bodies, as well as early prevention of offenses and crimes in the territory.

The tasks of conducting reports of crime prevention inspectors are: informing public authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, citizens about the state of law and order in the served territory; development, within the framework of the current legislation, of a system of public control over the activities of internal affairs bodies; ensuring the interaction of the internal affairs bodies with state bodies, public organizations, and citizens for the prevention and disclosure of crimes and offenses; legal education of citizens.

The hearing of the report of the prevention inspector is carried out in the presence of the chairman (oxakal) of the gathering of citizens, his advisers, representatives of educational institutions, family clinics, rural medical centers, the population living in apartments, apartment buildings, the head of the law enforcement agency. The date of hearing the report of the preventive inspector is established by the council of the citizens' gathering in agreement with the head of the law enforcement agency assigned to the given territory. Three days before the meeting, an announcement will be posted in a prominent place at the meeting of citizens and measures will be taken to inform the public. The meeting to hear the report of the prevention inspector is conducted by the chairman (oxakal) of the citizens' gathering. The minutes of the

meeting are signed by the chairman (oxakal) of the meeting of citizens, the executive secretary of the meeting of citizens, the head of the internal affairs body of territorial subordination. Representatives of bodies and institutions directly involved in the prevention of offenses and participating in it are invited by citizens to gather at a meeting to hear reports from prevention inspectors. Hearing reports from prevention inspectors at citizen meetings.

Prevention inspectors report on the following main areas: organizing the prevention of offenses, especially among minors and young people, identifying, studying and eliminating the causes of offenses, the conditions that allow them; conducting direct work with minors and young people aimed at educating them in the spirit of love for the Motherland, patriotism, respect for national and universal values, protecting the younger generation from the ideas of terrorism, religious extremism, violence and cruelty; interaction with other bodies of internal affairs, state bodies, organizations, self-government bodies of citizens on the prevention of offenses, improving the legal culture of citizens; implementation of special preventive measures to identify and suppress offenses, eliminate the causes of offenses and the conditions that allow them, as well as preventive work with persons prone to offenses; monitoring the attendance of students in educational institutions, to carry out preventive work with minors and young people who are in a socially dangerous situation and do not attend educational institutions, as well as with parents of this category of persons.

During the reporting period, prevention inspectors must ensure state and official secrets protected in accordance with the law, as well as ensure the inviolability of personal and family secrets of people.

In cases where the prevention inspector cannot speak at public meetings (when the prevention inspector is temporarily incapacitated, transferred to another position, resigned), the head of the internal affairs body assigned to this area, in agreement with the chairman of the citizens' meeting, sets another date for the performance.

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The prevention inspector reports to the gathering of citizens on the work done from the date of appointment. In order to ensure a fair assessment by the population of the activities of preventive inspectors, the chairman of the gathering of citizens ensures the participation of the population (their representatives) in yards, houses, streets and neighborhoods on the territory. It is not allowed to prohibit citizens from attending a meeting for various reasons. Based on the results of the hearings of prevention inspectors, the measures taken and the results of their work are critically discussed, their effectiveness is assessed, recommendations are made on the suitability or unsuitability of their position and presented to the head of the internal affairs bodies. The assessment of the performance of the prevention inspector is determined by the decision of the meeting. A meeting of citizens is permitted if more than half of the total population eligible to participate is present. If it is impossible to convene a meeting of citizens, a meeting of representatives of citizens is held. A meeting of citizens' representatives is competent if at least two thirds of citizens' representatives are present in yards, houses, streets and districts. At a meeting of citizens (meeting of citizens' representatives), a decision is made by a majority vote

of those present. In case of equality of votes, the vote of the persons responsible for holding the meeting is decisive.

Thus, the organization of the reporting of the crime prevention inspector to the population is carried out in order to implement the principles of openness and publicity, to create conditions for ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens, public associations and civil institutions to receive reliable information about the activities of the internal affairs bodies. The report of the subjects of prevention is his face-to-face presentation in the prescribed manner before a competent meeting of the legislative (representative) body of state power or a meeting of citizens. The report of the subject of prevention is part of the mandatory activity of the territorial body of internal affairs to inform state bodies and citizens about the activities of the internal affairs bodies.

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