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**ON THE ANALYSIS OF NORMATIVE-LEGAL DOCUMENTS IN THE
 REGULATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF CRIME PREVENTION
 SERVICES OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE
 REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

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ABSTRACT

This article concentrates on the analysis of normative-legal documents in the regulation of the activities of crime prevention services of the Ministry of internal affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as depicts the normative and legal documents regulating this sphere and proposals and recommendations for the improvement of the activity of this area are developed.

KEYWORDS: *Internal affairs organs, Crime prevention services, Law, Decree, Resolution*

INTRODUCTION

The unique legal system for crime prevention and protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, property of individuals and legal entities, the constitutional order, public order, the rule of law, security of the individual, society and the state has been created in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and crime prevention services of internal affairs organs play the significant role in this system.

It should be mentioned that the crime prevention services of the Ministry of internal affairs also have its own legal status just as each participant, namely the subject of the administrative-legal relations involved in the social life of the society has its own legal status. Legal status is the set of a state of the subject, its rights and obligations defined by legal norms¹. It is possible to include not only its rights and obligations, but also its main functions when talking over the legal status of the legal entity².

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On internal affairs”³, the Minister of internal affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a member of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Ministry of internal affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan reports directly to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on some issues.

The organs of internal affairs maintain its activity within the scope of their powers, including protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, the maintenance of public order and public safety, the fight against criminality and terrorism, human trafficking, crime prevention, prevention, identification and elimination of their causes and conditions, identification of persons prone to commit offenses in advance, participation in the work on raising legal awareness and legal culture in the society, and other crucial areas.

It can be highlighted that the large-scale works have been carried out to improve the system of internal affairs during the years of independence, and consistent works in this direction are still ongoing in an effort to ensure peace and tranquility, public order and security in our country.

Particularly, it is no exaggeration to say that the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on April 12, 1999, №170/40 “On the concept of maintaining public order and security in Tashkent”⁴ was the beginning of reforms in this field. The reason is that these initiated reforms cover the entire system of internal affairs and are focused on all important areas of activity. The structure of the General Directorate of internal affairs of Tashkent city was reorganized, the activities of patrolling service and traffic safety service were launched on the completely new basis, and the institution of crime prevention inspectors was established on the basis of police station inspectors within the scope of this decision⁵.

Moreover, bases of internal affairs organs were established in all 444 makhallas (people`s community) of Tashkent, where the activities of about 1,200 crime prevention inspectors were established on the basis of this decision. As a result, it has allowed radically reconsidering and strengthening the work on crime prevention, identification and elimination of the causes and conditions of crime, as well as has significantly improved the criminal situation in our country⁶.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on March 27, 2001, № PD-2822 “On measures to improve the activities of internal affairs organs of the Republic of Uzbekistan”⁷ defined the organizational structure and main tasks of the Ministry of internal affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and in order to ensure the execution of this decree the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on June 6, 2001, №247/41 “On measures to strengthen the role of the prevention service in the fight against crime”⁷ has been adopted and both legal documents play an essential role in determining the legal status of crime prevention services of the ministry.

The bases which are the lowest level of crime prevention services have been established in all makhallas (residential area) of the country, where the activities of crime prevention inspectors have been established and cooperation with citizens` self-government bodies has been further strengthened in the course of these reforms.

The resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on May 16, 2002, №162 “On measures to improve the infrastructure of police bases”⁸, and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on July 19, 2004, № 3264 “On measures to further

improve the activities of internal affairs organs of the Republic of Uzbekistan”⁹, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on September 23, 2004, № 442/69 “On measures to improve the training of specialists for internal affairs organs at the Academy of the Ministry of internal affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan”¹⁰ have had a positive impact on the effectiveness of reforms in this sector.

These normative-legal acts effectively influenced the formation of the absolutely new system of crime prevention services of internal affairs organs, the further strengthening of their activities, the further enhancing of the legal framework and legal status, the improvement of material and technical base and the training, retraining and advanced training of highly qualified personnel in the educational institutions of the internal affairs organs for this service, the newly established structural units in the system of crime prevention services of the internal affairs organs, namely, the establishment of bases of internal affairs organs to comprehensively combat crime, their sectoral services of internal affairs organs and mechanisms of cooperation with law enforcement bodies and other government agencies, citizens` self-government bodies and public structures as well as other civil society institutions.

The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On crime prevention”¹¹ dated on May 14, 2014, served to determine the powers of the organs and institutions directly involved and participate in crime prevention, as well as the formation of coordinating councils served to increase the efficiency of work in this area and raise it to the qualitatively new level.

The adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Internal Affairs”¹² has also played vital role in comprehension the legal status and current circumstance of crime prevention services of internal affairs, and in determination of the goals and functions.

In particular, the Article 4 of the law states that one of the main activities of internal affairs organs is the prevention of offenses, identification and elimination of their causes and conditions that lead them to occur, the identification of persons desire to commit offenses.

It is stipulated that, One of the main structures of crime prevention services of the internal affairs organs is the base of the internal affairs organs, that ensures the cooperation of districts and cities internal affairs organs departments with the public, is considered the key subordinate link that directly ensures the safety of citizens, public order, crime prevention, the fight against crime in accordance with the Article 15 of the law.

Furthermore, it was also stipulated that the bases of the internal affairs organs carry out their activities in the composition of senior inspectors of crime prevention, inspectors and their assistants for maintaining public order, and approval of the position of crime prevention inspectors by the decision of the district (city) Council of People`s deputies and their submission of reports to the citizens` self-government bodies in accordance with the established procedure; other divisional units of internal affairs organs, and also members of public structures of “Makhallaposboni” (residential area`s security guard) can be involved in the organization of work of bases of internal affairs organs.

The adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on March 14, 2017, №2833 “On measures to further improve the system of crime prevention and fight against crime”¹³ has also served to improve the cooperation of crime prevention subjects and the creation of the efficient system for crime and delinquency prevention.

The Strategy of actions¹⁴ for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 also pays special attention to the system of crime prevention, radical improvement of the activity of internal affairs organs in the fight against criminality and maintenance of public order.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on April 10, 2017, № 5005 “On measures to radically increase the efficiency of internal affairs organs, strengthening their responsibility for ensuring public order, reliable protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens”¹⁵ has also defined the importance of crime prevention in current social life.

Specifically, the following statements are stipulated according to the Decree: the report of the Minister of internal affairs to the Senate of the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the state of crime prevention twice a year in our country; quarterly reports of the Minister of internal affairs of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Heads of the General Directorate of internal affairs of Tashkent city and the Heads of regional departments of internal affairs, respectively to the Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Tashkent city and regional Councils of People’s deputies, and quarterly reports of the Chiefs of district (city) departments of internal affairs to the district (city) Councils of People’s Deputies; and the order in which the reports of their deputies on youth issues – the chiefs of crime prevention departments (divisions) are heard on a monthly basis; discussing critically the measures taken and the results of their work, assessment of the effectiveness of their work, as well as to make recommendations on the suitability or unworthiness of their positions during the hearings of the officials of internal affairs organs are clearly indicated.

The position of deputy head of the district (city) department of internal affairs (division) on youth issues – the Head of the department of crime prevention (division) was introduced by this decree, and they will be responsible for the effective organization and coordination of the work of crime prevention inspectors, primarily for the prevention of minors and juvenile delinquency.

The adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on №2896 “On measures to radically improve the activities of crime prevention units of internal affairs organs”¹⁵ also served to further improve and legally strengthen the legal status, composition and current conditions, activities and management of crime prevention services of law enforcement agencies. The regulations “On the General directorate of crime prevention of the Ministry of internal affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan” and “On the base of internal affairs organs” were approved within the scope of this decree.

As a result of the Strategy of actions for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 and during the reform process, as well as the above-mentioned decrees and resolutions, effective affairs have been done in the field of crime prevention of internal affairs organs.

In particular, additional 175 city departments (divisions) of internal affairs organs and 824 bases of internal affairs organs were established in order to ensure the proximity of internal affairs organs to the population and to create convenience for citizens in settlements far from the internal affairs departments (directorates)¹⁶. The number of crime prevention inspectors working at the lowest levels of crime prevention has been increased from 5,867 to 6,969¹⁷.

To summarize, today the crime prevention services of the organs of internal affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan provide public order and security in residential areas, crime prevention and raising the legal awareness and culture of the population, carry out effective services in creating the way of life that fully meets the lifestyle standard, spirituality, values and mentality of our people. However, it should be stated that offences are evolving, complicating and improving just as society is always in progress.

Therefore, it is necessary to improve our national legislation in order to constantly implement crime prevention and effective fight against crime, as well as to implement the best international experiences on the basis of constant analysis of normative-legal acts regulating the activities of the subjects engaged in this activity in our national legislation. Moreover, it is of paramount importance to bring the activity and efficiency of crime prevention services of internal affairs organs to a new level and improve their work for further implementation of crime prevention and ensuring legal liability of committed offences.

In addition, it is expedient for crime prevention services of internal affairs organs to exercise their powers effectively by streamlining the forms and methods of activity and services based on laws and normative-legal regulations, in maintaining public order and ensuring the safety of citizens, prevention of delinquencies, elimination of the causes and conditions of offenses.

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