

Legal Status of Internal Affairs Bodies : Reforms, Results and Prospects

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Abstract. In the article legal status of internal affairs bodies Based on the analysis of the theoretical approaches to the concept, the legal documents adopted on the reforms implemented in the system and the results achieved in practice, the current state of the legal status of the internal affairs bodies is highlighted, as well as theoretical and practical conclusions, suggestions and recommendations on the topic are formed.

Key words: legal status, internal affairs bodies, task, activity, right, obligation, law, decree, decision, reform, improvement.

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, reforms in the system of internal affairs bodies in the late 1990s directly reflected: *firstly*, the system of maintaining public order and ensuring security in society and in residential areas, combating crime, and preventing it no longer met modern requirements; *secondly, the lack of an effective system* for maintaining public order and ensuring security in residential areas around the clock, preventing crimes, and providing timely assistance to victims; *thirdly*, the lack of a system for organizing effective cooperation between the largest number of internal affairs bodies that carry out crime prevention activities directly in residential areas and provide services in all areas in this area; *fourthly*, there is a lack of a system of engaging the general public, especially citizens who want to help the internal affairs agencies, to maintain public order and security in residential areas, and to prevent crime, and to organize effective cooperation between them.

It should be noted that these reforms implemented in the system of internal affairs agencies, *first of all*, increase the role and status of internal affairs agencies in the field of state administration, increase the trust and respect of citizens to internal affairs agencies; *secondly*, to the effective provision of peace, rights and freedoms of citizens; *thirdly*, to introduce modern advanced technologies into the system; *fourthly*, although it served to a certain extent for the training of morally high and qualified professional personnel[1.B.4], systemic problems remained in the field.

The adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Internal Affairs Bodies" marked the beginning of a new stage of reforms in the system of internal affairs bodies by eliminating gaps, uncertainties and contradictions in the legal field regulating the extremely responsible, multifaceted and diverse activities of internal affairs bodies, as well as ensuring the consolidation of the main rules on the activities of internal affairs bodies into a single system within the framework of a separate law [2.B.20].

Based on the requirements of the new edition of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, significant work is being done to effectively implement the main tasks entrusted to the state, in particular the internal affairs bodies, such as protecting the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, the property of individuals and legal entities, the constitutional system, ensuring the rule of law, the security of the individual, society and the state, as well as the prevention and detection of crimes.

It should be noted that the current laws[3; 4; 5; 6; 7], decrees on reforming the system of internal affairs bodies[8; 9], as well as decisions adopted on the introduction of new procedures and mechanisms for their activities in the field of crime prevention, public order and security, and the fight against crime[10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15] directly provide for the improvement of the legal status of internal affairs bodies based on the needs and demands of society .

Today, the growing number of threats and conflicts in the world, threats to national peace and security, pandemics, natural and man-made disasters impose on responsible state structures the task of further improving their activities based on the priority idea of "All efforts for human dignity" [8]. Based on the needs and demands of society, digitization of activities, widespread introduction of modern technologies and artificial intelligence into the sector, as a result of which the internal affairs bodies at all levels transform their departments into a people-oriented professional system that ensures stability in the country and can adequately respond to today's threats and dangers, requires improving their legal status.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

In the theory of law, we can see that there are basically three different approaches to understanding the legal status of internal affairs bodies (police).

The first direction is institutional-legal, that is, internal affairs bodies (police) are researched as subjects of public law with main tasks, directions and principles of activity, rights and obligations[16].

The second direction , the content of activity, that is, the content of the activity of internal affairs bodies (police), that is, their powers to implement protective, preventive, investigative, operational-search and other measures established by law, are studied [17; 18].

The third direction, personalized, that is, the legal status of the employees of the internal affairs bodies (police), that is, their rights and obligations, guarantees, restrictions, legal and social protections, benefits related to the passage of service have been studied[19].

A complete study of the legal status of internal affairs bodies first of all requires the analysis of scientific opinion, views and approaches regarding the concepts of "internal affairs bodies", "legal status" and their combination, "legal status of internal affairs bodies", as well as the definitions given in legal sources. Based on their essence, it is logically appropriate to analyze theoretical and legal sources related to the concepts of "legal status", "internal affairs body", and then "legal status of internal affairs bodies" in the following sequence.

First analysis. Encyclopedic dictionaries state that “status (in law) is the legal status of elected persons, citizens, state bodies, organizations, institutions, international organizations, formalized by a regulatory act , a set of their rights and obligations ” [20], “the legal status of a person is a system of rights, freedoms and obligations that express the political and legal status of a person, legally enshrined in legal norms” [21], “legal status denotes the status of an organization, association, official (citizen) formalized by a regulatory act (from which the term “legal status” originated). That is, it characterizes the nature of the above-mentioned organizations and individuals, their place in the system of social relations and legal entities, their important rights and obligations, the forms (procedure) of their implementation, and the documents adopted or actions taken in this regard” [22].

It is worth noting that, as noted in the studies, the term "legal status" was initially considered by legal theorists in relation to individuals, in particular, their rights and freedoms, and later it began to be applied to legal entities, public legal entities, including the state, and other areas of law. Today, this concept has begun to be used in almost all areas and spheres of law, and now this term can be associated with various legal categories, such as legal status, legal regime, and is used to characterize property in civil law relations, that is, the variability of its application is very diverse [23.B.19-27].

The leading scholar of legal theory, Academician A.Kh. Saidov, defined “Legal status is a legal category that determines the status of a certain subject in legal relations, its rights and obligations, and the direction of its activity ” [24.B.64], while N.A. Mamatov believes that “legal status is a legal situation that determines the role of a subject in legal relations, the boundaries of its legal possibilities and obligations” [25.B.88].

Analysis of foreign sources shows that the concept of “legal status” as a legal category has been given definitions of different content that are close to each other. In particular, Yu.A. Tikhomirov recognizes legal status as a complex of legal signs, fixed in regulatory documents, determining the role and place of the subject in the system of legal relations[26], while V.D. Perevalov considers “legal status to be a system of legal characteristics that reflect the status of the subject of law in society and the state, including its rights, obligations, guarantees and responsibilities”[27]. Another source recognizes that “legal status is a measure of the possible and correct behavior of a person, including his rights, duties, freedoms and obligations, established and ensured by the state”[28].

The analysis shows that, although there is no single approach to the definitions of the concept of “legal status”, their content and essence are close to each other, and they all refer to the “legal status of the subject”. As recognized in the studies, in general, all specialists agree that legal status includes the rights and obligations of a person as mandatory elements. At the same time, many scholars consider it necessary to include other elements in its structure, in addition to rights and obligations. These elements include, in particular, the following: citizenship; legal capacity and authority; principles; legitimate interests; guarantees for the exercise of rights and freedoms and the fulfillment of obligations; the responsibility of a citizen before the state and society, etc. [29.B.59-62].

In the studies, it is recognized that "legal status" and "legal status" are similar in terms, content and essence[30]. Based on the results of the analysis of the above definitions and sources, the following author's concept is given: "*legal status* is a legal category that determines the place and role of the subjects of social relations in various spheres of life in society through the tasks, powers, rights and obligations provided for in the legislation, as well as the potential for their implementation."

Second analysis. The internal affairs bodies are a holistic system that includes the largest number of structural units that carry out the law enforcement function of the state and operate in a variety of directions.

It is worth noting that there is no single approach to defining the concept of "internal affairs bodies." In scientific sources, scholars have tried to define the concept of this system, taking into account the tasks, areas of activity, rights and obligations of internal affairs bodies, as well as the specifics of providing services in them.

Researcher Sh.A. Alimov recognizes that “ *the internal affairs bodies* are the executive structure of the state, a system of specially authorized bodies that carry out the tasks of ensuring internal security, eliminating crimes, and protecting public order” [31.B.25], and recognizes that its main characteristic is that it is an executive body, while B.R. Rakhmanov emphasizes that “ *the internal affairs bodies* are the central link of the law enforcement system, performing the main practical tasks of ensuring the security of the individual, society, and the state” [32.B.42], and emphasizes that it is the main link of the law enforcement system.

Studies show that the definitions given by foreign scholars to the concept of “internal affairs bodies” also have different approaches, with the main focus being on the tasks, functions, and integrity of the system. In particular, researcher E.A. Kirillova recognizes that internal affairs bodies are “a state body exercising executive power, having a centralized, integrated system, the main task of which is to protect the individual, society, and the state from unlawful encroachments, and to ensure public order and public safety ”[33]. According to researcher N.A. Makarova, internal affairs bodies are part of the state mechanism that performs the protective function of the state by directly implementing legal measures to protect the rights of citizens and ensure public safety[34].

It is worth noting that some sources define “internal affairs bodies as a set of institutions, departments and services organized to implement state policy in the field of maintaining public order, ensuring personal security and combating crime[35]”, while other literature, based on the relevance of informatizing the system’s activities, defines “modern internal affairs bodies as multifunctional structures that ensure the protection of the interests of the individual and the state in the conditions of a digital and extraordinary legal regime”[36].

The analyzes show that in the above definitions given to the concept of "internal affairs body", this structure is recognized as a body that performs law enforcement functions such as maintaining public order and public (individual, society, state) security and fighting crime. However, today, the internal affairs bodies of the state perform preventive (preventive) functions aimed at preventing dangers, threats and aggressions arising in the society, as well as providing public services to individuals and legal entities on the basis of priority, open and transparent, using modern information technologies and artificial intelligence.

In our opinion, it is appropriate to form the definition given to the concept of "internal affairs bodies" by specifying these symbols separately, as well as taking into account the main specific features that determine its legal status as a state body in the current legislation.

DISCUSSION

Research shows that determining the legal status of the internal affairs bodies, which are one of the central entities of the state that implements the law enforcement function in Uzbekistan, has been one of the most complex and unresolved problems in the national legal system for many years.

It should be noted that, in accordance with the decree of August 25, 1991, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the republic and the State Security Committee were legally transferred to the Uzbek SSR, which reviewed the status and Regulations of these departments and determined that, first of all, the protection of the security and interests of the republic and its citizens should be the primary task . [37] In accordance with the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of October 25, 1991, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Uzbek SSR was transformed into the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Regulations on the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan were approved . [38] This normative-legal document established the main tasks of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the principles of its activities, the scope of its law, the organization of the activities of the Ministry, the structure of the central and ministerial apparatus, that is, the legal status of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In addition, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. 16 of January 8, 1993, approving the Provisions "On Approval of the Temporary Regulations on Service in the Internal Affairs Bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan." This regulatory legal document established general rules, issues of granting and depriving employees of internal affairs bodies of special titles, appointment to positions, transfer and promotion, certification, granting of labor leave, dismissal, sending certain categories of employees to other ministries and their service, as well as their rights and obligations [39] , that is, the legal status of internal affairs employees.

As noted in the studies, "in the early years of independence, laws and regulatory legal acts adopted in our country on various spheres of public life also served to strengthen the legal status of internal affairs bodies" [1.B.80] , but the methods and forms of implementing the main areas of activity of internal affairs bodies, as well as the legal mechanisms for their practical application, were determined by departmental regulatory legal acts of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular orders, most of which were either in use or in a closed form.

It should be noted that the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Concept of Maintaining Public Order and Ensuring Security in the City of Tashkent" of April 12, 1999 indicated that the current system of ensuring public order and security does not meet the requirements of the times, and the situation in the republic, as well as the terrorist acts committed in Tashkent on February 16, 1999, required the implementation of fundamental (complex) reforms in the system of internal affairs bodies in order to effectively ensure peace and tranquility in society, public order and security " [1.B.81] .

The preservation of procedures and methods from the former authoritarian regime in the departmental normative legal documents regulating the activities of internal affairs bodies has contributed to the emergence of systemic errors, shortcomings, and problems in the effective organization of activities to ensure peace and tranquility, public order and security in the country, and to combat and prevent crime .

Above, based on the scientific definitions of the concepts of "internal affairs bodies" and "legal status", as well as the results of the analysis of current legislative documents, we form the following author's definition: "

internal affairs bodies - based on the requirements of the constitution and law, protect the rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens, the property of individuals and legal entities, the protection of the constitutional system, the rule of law, the fight against crime, public order and security, the prevention of crimes, as well as the provision of law is an integrated system that performs activities in the field of law enforcement, such as the provision of public services."

Third analysis. Analysis of scientific sources on the topic shows that some researchers have considered the legal status of an employee of the internal affairs bodies "[19] , the Ministry of Internal Affairs "[40] , structural units responsible for preventive, public order and security, operational-search, and execution of punishment activities "[41.B.80,178] , subjects of the passport system "[18.B.223] , and support points of internal affairs bodies "[17.B.80] based on a direct analysis of the regulatory legal acts regulating their activities.

It should be noted that a full review of the concept of "legal status of internal affairs bodies" requires an analysis of the views and approaches of national and foreign scholars in the theory of law related to this issue.

Foreign studies define the legal status of executive bodies as follows: "The legal status of federal executive bodies is their place and role in the structure of their counterparts, which is determined by the relevant regulations approved by the Government of the Russian Federation or directly by the President of the Russian Federation, depending on their powers. These regulations determine the tasks and functions of federal executive bodies, their relations with other federal executive bodies and executive bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, as well as the powers of their officials, including the head of each specific body [42.B.28-34] .

Researchers Strelnikova V. O., Zhuykov A. V. the legal status of internal affairs bodies is characteristic of a legal entity: organizational integrity; the existence of a separate property; having the capacity of independent property responsibility for their obligations; have tried to illuminate by researching the signs such as participation in civil relations on their own behalf . In their opinion, internal affairs bodies must have the legal capacity and legal capacity inherent in a legal entity to participate in civil-legal relations "[16.B.203-205] .

As studies have noted, the high importance of the activities of internal affairs bodies in any state is determined by ensuring national security, the right to apply coercive measures on behalf of the state, and the right to own and use weapons, therefore the legal status of employees of these bodies is regulated by numerous regulatory documents at both the international and national levels . [30]

As noted in studies on the legal status of internal affairs officers, "the wider the range of rights and freedoms declared and legally enshrined for an internal affairs officer, the more fully they are guaranteed by the state, and the more complex the mechanism for performing the duties of the officer, the higher his status. Therefore, status should be considered as the permissible and necessary capabilities of an internal affairs officer not only as a person, but also as a representative of the authorities. Because it is this status that is exercised by an internal affairs officer when performing official duties assigned to him by law, that is, when he makes demands or makes decisions that are mandatory for individuals, legal entities and other organizations" [43.B.214-2015] .

Based on the scientific approaches, views and definitions of the above concepts of "internal affairs bodies", "legal status" and "legal status of internal affairs bodies", as well as the results of the analysis of current legislative documents, we formed the following author's definition: *the legal status of internal affairs bodies* is the place and role of internal affairs bodies in the system of society and state management through the tasks and functions, assigned powers, rights and obligations, and the potential for their implementation in accordance with the requirements of the constitution. is a representative legal category.

As noted in the studies, although special laws in the country in the areas of combating human trafficking, prevention of juvenile delinquency and delinquency, combating corruption, and combating extremism define the system of state bodies directly involved in these areas, methods and forms of cooperation, their powers and main areas of activity, as well as issues of cooperation between them and with civil society institutions, unfortunately, unresolved problems associated with the creation and implementation of effective legal mechanisms for the practical implementation of these legal norms hinder the effective organization of the system [44.B.95-98] .

RESULTS

The legislative activity of state bodies helps to eliminate the legal vacuum in many areas of society. However, the more laws are adopted, the more clearly it becomes clear that this does not ensure their unconditional implementation. Therefore, the study of the mechanisms of influence of laws on social relations, which is the main problem in the practice of law enforcement today, is becoming increasingly relevant.

As research has shown, it is necessary to determine the organizational and staff structure and legal status of internal affairs bodies, their personnel, financial and material and technical support based on real life needs, as well as determine the procedure for transferring employees, and mechanisms for ensuring their legal and social protection, based on the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Internal Affairs Bodies" [2.B.25].

That is why we can clearly see that the legal status of structures at all levels is gradually improving as a result of the reforms implemented in the system of internal affairs bodies in accordance with the Movements[45], later Development[46], "Uzbekistan-2030"[47] strategies, as well as the Concept of Public Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan[48].

The analysis of these reforms shows us that the legal status of internal affairs bodies is being implemented based on the requirements of society through: a) optimizing institutional structures and creating completely new ones; b) ensuring openness and transparency of activities; c) introducing new procedures, forms, methods and mechanisms into activities; d) strengthening the material and technical base; e) digitizing the activities of the system; f) improving the system of personnel training, retraining and advanced training.

It should be noted that, first of all, the adoption of the Law on Internal Affairs Bodies determined the legal status of this integrated system as a law enforcement agency, and then, in order to fully and effectively ensure the tasks assigned to it, and to form the forces and potential to adequately respond to emerging threats and dangers in the context of globalization and acceleration, systemic reforms are being carried out on the basis of legislative documents adopted at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

taking into account the improvement of the legal status of the structural structures of the internal affairs bodies as a result of the harmonious implementation of measures in two or more areas classified above in the legislative documents that provide for reforms in the system, that is, in one regulatory document, we considered it appropriate to research them by dividing them into stages.

Taking into account the fact that a monographic study [1;17;18;41;] has been conducted on the reforms implemented before the law on internal affairs bodies regarding the improvement of the legal status of internal affairs bodies, we will try to conditionally divide the period after the adoption of this law into three stages.

The first stage was the implementation of systematic measures to improve the legal status of internal affairs bodies in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5005 of April 10, 2017

[8] and the legislative acts adopted in its implementation.

This decree identified serious shortcomings and problems in the activities of the internal affairs bodies, identified the most important areas for radical reform of the system, and set the goal of transforming it into a socially oriented professional structure where each of its employees considers "serving the interests of the people" to be their duty.

At the stage under study, the following served to improve the legal status of the internal affairs bodies and their constituent structures:

firstly, the practice of submitting reports to the relevant representative bodies on the state of crime prevention and prevention by territorial and district (city) divisions of internal affairs bodies, as well as on public safety[7];

secondly, the tasks and functions of all levels of internal affairs bodies have been clearly defined and distributed, the organizational and staff structures have been optimized, rational use of forces and resources has been

established, the management apparatus has been downsized by 70 percent, the number of staff in district and city internal affairs bodies has been increased by 4 times, and 175 internal affairs departments have been established, operating directly in 5-6 makhallas [50];

thirdly, clearly defining the priorities, main tasks and functions, and organizational structure of the departments of crime prevention[51], investigation[52], migration and citizenship registration[53], road safety[54], institutions for the execution of sentences involving deprivation of liberty[55], and the probation service[56];

fourth, the priority areas for developing the system of training, retraining and advanced training of personnel in internal affairs bodies, the most important tasks of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its educational institutions were determined, the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was given the legal status of a higher educational and research institution specializing in training internal affairs officers, its structural structure was changed, and the ministry's academic lyceums were established[57];

fifth, in connection with the introduction of the concept of ensuring safe tourism in the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva and Shakhrisabz, safe tourism departments were established within the internal affairs departments of Bukhara, Samarkand, Khorezm and Kashkadarya regions, the heads of which are also deputy heads of the regional internal affairs departments[58];

Sixth, the activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of selection and placement of personnel, formation of their reserve, as well as organization of service of internal affairs officers were considered unsatisfactory, priority areas for improving the organization of the service were identified, the tasks of departments at all levels for its implementation were clearly divided, and the regulation on the procedure for service in internal affairs bodies was approved, in which its legal status was fully consolidated[59];

Seventh, on the basis of district internal affairs departments (departments) in Tashkent city, departments for coordinating the activities of internal affairs bodies were established, city internal affairs departments were reorganized as internal affairs departments, the Press Service was reorganized as an Information Multimedia Center, their main tasks and functions were clearly defined, and the positions of Deputy Head of the Main Department for Crime Prevention and Advisor to the Head of the Coordination Department were introduced [10];

eighth, to maintain public order in Tashkent, patrol groups consisting of internal affairs bodies and National Guard officers were introduced to operate in the 3rd stage around the clock, involving the public, coordinating the efforts of public order enforcement forces and establishing mobile communication centers, and organizing "Fidokor Yoshlor" public patrol groups in each neighborhood[11];

ninthly, on the basis of the Main Department of Organizational-Inspection and Information-Analytical Affairs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Department of Legal Support, the Department for Work and Management of Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities, the Organizational Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Faculty of Advanced Training of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Department for Work with Academic Lyceums, the Center for Modeling and Simulation, and the Course for Training Pedagogical Personnel The establishment of a training institute, the introduction of the positions of deputies for educational work in districts and cities, as well as the reorganization of the centralized self-security service[60];

tenth, the introduction of mechanisms to increase the responsibility of local government and administrative bodies in the field of crime prevention and crime control, the implementation of the positive experience of Tashkent city in the formation of "Fidokor Yoshlor" public patrol groups in each neighborhood and organizing their activities in all regions of the republic, the establishment of funds for the development of the crime prevention system [12];

eleventh, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan has established the Department of Public Safety in Transport, the Department of Internal Affairs of the Tashkent Metro of the Main Department of

Internal Affairs of Tashkent City, and the Department of Public Safety in Transport of the Tashkent Regional Department of Internal Affairs, as well as the Departments of Safe Tourism within the Main Department of Internal Affairs of Tashkent City, and the Departments of Internal Affairs of Tashkent and Surkhandarya Regions, and their main tasks, functions, and structure have been determined[13];

Twelfth, the Tashkent Regional Department of Internal Affairs was reorganized into the Tashkent Regional Main Department of Internal Affairs, and a system of regional control and management of the forces and means of internal affairs bodies was introduced in the Tashkent Region [14] , and later in the Fergana Region and Karakalpakstan.

In conclusion, it should be noted that at this stage, *first* of all, due to the optimization of forces and means in the central and regional management apparatus of the internal affairs bodies, the lower level, which is directly responsible for preventing crimes in residential areas, ensuring public order and public safety, has been quantitatively and qualitatively strengthened. *On the other* hand, the reforms related to these organizational and institutional structures and their rights and obligations were tested in the internal affairs departments of the city of Tashkent and its districts and introduced to other regions of the republic based on the accumulated experience, which created the opportunity to prevent possible errors, shortcomings and problems.

The second stage, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6196 dated March 26, 2021 and the legislative acts adopted in its implementation, serves to improve the status of internal affairs bodies:

first, the creation of completely new mechanisms for organizing the activities of internal affairs bodies, in particular, the creation of a system for early prevention of offenses and solving problems related to the fight against crime directly on the spot by identifying and eliminating the causes of crime at the level of each mahalla ("mahallabay"), family ("oyalabay"), and individual ("fuqarobay") [9] ;

second, based on the crime situation in the regions, each district, city, and neighborhood is divided into "green", "yellow", and "red" categories, and a procedure has been introduced to mobilize all necessary forces and means to eliminate "crime hotbeds" in cooperation with local government and administrative bodies and the public [61] ;

thirdly, the gradual establishment of mahalla law enforcement agencies based on the main points of the internal affairs bodies, the clear definition of their main tasks and composition as the main link in ensuring public safety, preventing offenses and combating crime in the region, as well as the introduction of the position of inspector-psychologists for minors [15] ;

fourthly, that at the end of every month, the heads of regional, district and city internal affairs bodies have introduced the practice of making "preventive-warning appeals" to the population through information resources in the Internet system regarding the criminal situation in the region;

fifth, the creation of the Departments of Rapid Investigation, Public Security, Security at Transport and Tourism Facilities, Spiritual and Educational Affairs and Personnel Management under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as the Department of Punishment Enforcement under the Ministry of Internal Affairs;

Sixth, the positions of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the heads of regional, district and city internal affairs bodies: maintenance of public order; prevention of offenses; probation and execution of punishment have been abolished, and the positions of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the deputy heads of regional, district and city internal affairs bodies - Head of the Public Security Service have been introduced [9] .

It is worth noting that, as a result of the reforms implemented in connection with the adoption of the Concept of Public Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the assignment of responsibility to the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan for organizing public events in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional centers and the

city of Tashkent, as well as maintaining public order in recreation parks, squares and markets, the following have served to improve the legal status of internal affairs bodies:

based on the criminogenic situation and population density of the regions, inter-district patrol-post service units were established ;

that the convoy units within the district internal affairs bodies were gradually transferred to the direct subordination of the regional internal affairs bodies and were reorganized in accordance with the principle of inter-district service on the basis of a single management system;

that internal affairs bodies have introduced a system of monitoring the convoy of persons under the convoy through electronic bracelets;

the establishment of cavalry detachments gradually at the expense of own funds within the patrol-post service of regional internal affairs bodies;

The main tasks of the Department of Public Security of the Ministry of Internal Affairs include the implementation of the “Strategy for the Development of the Public Security System in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022-2025”, the “roadmap” for the implementation of this strategy in 2022, and the programs of measures to ensure public security in the country, which are approved annually by the Cabinet of Ministers;

The Department of Public Security has been entrusted with the task of coordinating the actions of authorized agencies in the event of mass violations of public order in the republic, and a unified interdepartmental management headquarters has been established under it;

The introduction of a procedure for quarterly reporting on public safety by the deputy heads of territorial internal affairs bodies - heads of public security services - at meetings of the Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city Keneshes of People's Deputies;

the introduction into practice of a procedure for rapid and unified interagency management of available forces and means to ensure public safety in special circumstances;

the introduction of a rating system that includes performance indicators for evaluating the activities of preventive and probation inspectors, patrol-post and road patrol service employees of internal affairs bodies;

The tasks assigned to preventive inspectors of internal affairs bodies have been rationalized, a single list of them has been approved, their involvement in activities unrelated to their duties and areas of activity and unfounded interference in their activities have been prohibited, as well as the introduction of a requirement to appoint only employees with higher legal education to the positions of senior preventive inspectors [48] ;

the transfer of inspector-psychologists for minors within the internal affairs bodies to the National Guard system [62.B.7] ;

the approval and implementation of the Code of Professional Culture and Service Discipline for Internal Affairs Officers, and the establishment of priority areas for further improving the activities of the Department of Spiritual and Educational Affairs and Personnel Management of the Ministry of Internal Affairs [63] .

Based on the analysis of the reforms implemented in the system of internal affairs bodies, the improvement of the legal status of internal affairs bodies can be explained by the formation of a modern management system and the introduction of new methods, procedures, and mechanisms in their activities in the field of crime prevention, maintenance of public order, and security.

As noted in the studies, the personal responsibility of the first heads of state bodies responsible for ensuring public security for the timely and effective implementation of the measures set out in the Concept of Public Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the clear determination of the procedure and mechanisms for the phased implementation of measures in the strategy for developing the system for its provision, are of particular importance [64] , which are aimed at ensuring a peaceful and orderly life for the population, as well as

forming a culture of the rule of law and public security in society within the framework of large-scale reforms being implemented in our country [65] .

the third stage, the status of the internal affairs bodies is improving as a result of the reforms being carried out in the new constitutional and legal conditions, aimed at improving the main directions of our country's development and bringing the ongoing large-scale reforms to a new stage, and ensuring justice, the rule of law, security and stability in New Uzbekistan. In particular:

The Research Institute of Criminology of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been established [66] and its activities have been established [67] ;

The National Strategy for Combating Drug Abuse and Drug-Related Crimes in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2024-2028 [68] , as well as the National Program of Comprehensive Practical Actions for the Early Prevention and Combating Drug Abuse and Drug-Related Crimes for 2025-2026 [69], have been approved and implemented;

The program of targeted measures to create a safe environment in the republic's neighborhoods and increase the effectiveness of the early prevention of crimes [70] , the concept of targeted measures to prevent crimes in neighborhoods with a complex criminogenic situation , and the model requirements for the organization of "model safe streets" and "model safe houses" in neighborhoods with a complex and difficult criminogenic situation [71] have been approved and implemented, and an integrated system of work in this area is being introduced [72] ;

the return of inspectors-psychologists for juvenile issues working in general secondary schools from the National Guard to the system of internal affairs bodies [73.B.20] ;

the reorganization of the Main Security Directorate of the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan into the Security Department under the Ministry of Internal Affairs [74] , institutional changes in the system of internal affairs bodies, the introduction of new structures and positions, the assignment of tasks and functions, and the delegation of powers are aimed at transforming *it into a professional system that operates on the principle of "for human dignity . "*

CONCLUSION

In the current conditions of social development, the tasks set for the implementation of measures aimed at improving the "Uzbekistan-2030" strategy, declaring 2026 as the "Year of Neighborhood Development and Society Improvement" in our country, [75] as well as the introduction of a comprehensive system of work aimed at creating a safe environment in the republic's neighborhoods [72] , based on new priority tasks serving the interests of the people of Uzbekistan, require a significant improvement in the legal status of the internal affairs bodies. In particular, the main tasks of the internal affairs bodies are as follows, related to the areas of activity within the competence of their respective structural units:

introducing artificial intelligence technologies and reducing the human factor at all stages, from receiving a criminal complaint to taking the case to court;

step-by-step introduction of the institution of "people's representative board" into the criminal process, consideration of extremely serious crimes causing a stir in the society with the participation of public representatives;

To turn the fight against drug crimes into a nationwide movement, create an environment in society that is intolerant of this vice, and create a new system to curb the channels of drug production and distribution;

To put an end to the entry of organized crime into profitable sectors under the guise of business, the involvement of athletes in this, the pressure on entrepreneurs to seize their businesses, the activities of criminal structures that solve issues of exchange between people, as well as to create a system of uncompromising struggle against their emergence (formation) in the territory of the republic and beyond;

a. to create an effective system for preventing violence against women and children and eliminating such negative situations;

the implementation of measures such as the introduction of the position of the deputy responsible for compliance and anti-corruption internal control in all agencies will serve to improve its legal status in society, including the system of state bodies, by further deepening reforms in the system of internal affairs bodies.

As a result of the reforms implemented in the field of justice and law, in particular, crime prevention, public order and security, and the fight against crime:

Firstly, crime statistics are now recording crimes that are: a) preventable; b) detectable; c) classified into groups of cybercrimes;

second, the clear definition of the responsibilities of local government bodies, specially authorized state bodies for the early prevention of preventable crimes, and for the detection of detected crimes and protection against cybercrime;

thirdly, the implementation of national strategies to combat corruption, drug abuse and drug-related crimes, organized crime, and violence against women and children, which are considered the main threats to social development and stability;

fourth, the early detection of crimes, the identification of criminal acts and ensuring accountability, the introduction of modern technologies into the management system of forces and means operating in this area, the use of digitalization and artificial intelligence;

fifthly, the specialization of personnel training, retraining and improvement systems in these directions requires further deepening of reforms in the management system of law-enforcement bodies, in particular, internal affairs bodies.

In conclusion, it should be noted that as a result of the reforms being carried out in society, in its judicial and legal sphere, in particular in the system of internal affairs bodies, *on the one hand*, the full implementation of the management system formed in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the areas of organizational and control, public security, ensuring responsibility for crimes and the certainty of punishment at the lower levels, and the transformation of each territorial structure and sectoral service *into a "professional structure" by assigning responsibility for the precise and effective fulfillment of their functional obligations, on the other hand*, by establishing a management system in which the services responsible for the prevention of offenses, maintaining public order and ensuring public security in the fight against crime and the services responsible for identifying, exposing and ensuring responsibility and punishment of individuals, groups and associations engaged in criminal activities, as well as the crimes they committed, independently carry out the activities of the services responsible for eliminating corruption factors in the system and increasing the efficiency of its activities.

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