The reform of the internal affairs bodies is one of the main priorities of the Democratization of the Judicial and Legal system

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Abstract: This article reveals the main points of the reform of the system of internal affairs bodies initiated by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in recent years. Special attention is paid to the further steps in the modernization of the internal affairs bodies determined by the Head of State.

Key words: internal affairs bodies, legality, supremacy of law, reform, modernization, law and order.

Introduction

In the past four years, the internal affairs system of the Republic of Uzbekistan has undergone truly historic and large-scale transformations aimed at achieving the main goal – that the internal affairs bodies become a reliable bulwark of supremacy of law, a structure serving the interests of the nation.

At the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev, in recent years, the entire system of internal affairs bodies has been radically improved, the absolute majority of the personnel have been transferred to lower divisions, to places immediately close to settlements.

Material and Methods.

Completely new criteria have been introduced for all structural and regional divisions, in particular, services of prevention, operational-search activity services, the bodies of investigation, forensic and passport departments, road patrol and checkpoint patrol and guard services, and we released the officers from functions alien to their service.

For the first time in the history of the internal affairs bodies, new positions have been established: home affairs inspector on prevention has been assigned to each mahalla, and raised in status to the deputy chairperson of the mahalla. And the position of inspector on women’s issues was introduced, comprising only female officers. A mahalla is citizens’ self-governing body, the entity closest to the people and a unique civil society institution. The mahalla refers to a residential quarter of a city, which typically formed a community and self-governing administrative unit of residents who also elect mahalla’s Committee and its Chairman. The mahallas facilitated the task of maintaining close contacts among community members and solve issues on local needs as well as responsible to the higher state bodies for ensuring law and order in their mahalla.

Taking into account foreign experience, the divisions of the internal affairs bodies engaged in social rehabilitation and social adaptation have been replaced by probation services, which provide all possible assistance to convicts in education and training the necessary professions, in employment, entrepreneurship, and crucially, in ensuring their rights and interests on the part of employers.

Taking into account the fact that tourism is one of the priority directions of development of the country’s economy in the state policy of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has established units to ensure safe tourism, which has significantly increased the tourist attractiveness of our historical sites and attractions.
Special courses have been created to train district inspectors and with the introduction of a new system of parliamentary and public control over the activities of the interior, the practice of reporting to the people by all personnel – from the head to the home affairs inspector on prevention – has been significantly increasing the public confidence in them.

The home affairs bodies are consistently equipped with innovative digital technologies and information and communication systems.

**Results and its discussion.**

As a result of reforms, bodies of the interior are transferring to the body working for people, open, agile and compact structure outfitted with modern technologies and capable of combating crime with dignity. Crucially, the moral qualities of the servicemen and women have been growing, as has their respect among citizens [1].

At the same time, the rapidly changing realities of the ongoing democratic reforms in the country, liberalization and democratization of the entire judicial and legal system require further improvement of the system of internal affairs bodies. In this regard, the Head of the country has set the following priority tasks:

**First.** It is proposed to introduce a qualitatively new system of training intellectual and professional personnel with high spiritual and moral merits. This task concerns, first of all, our Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in which, along with traditional legal disciplines, attention should be paid to the practical orientation of the educational process, closer interaction with the operational-search activity services of the internal affairs bodies, prosecutor's services, acting judges in organizing practical classes for cadets on the basis of modern interactive forms of training.

**Second.** It is necessary to bolster efforts to provide the home affairs bodies, especially the services of prevention, operational-search activity services, the bodies of investigation, forensic and passport departments, road patrol and checkpoint patrol and guard services, as well as forensic units, with modern technology, information and communication systems and special means. In this regard, the work on the creation of a modern Simulation and Modulation Center at the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, equipped with the most advanced technologies, is of great interest.

**Third.** It requires widely introduce into practice the latest methods and mechanisms of work, digital technologies based on in-depth study of the cutting-edge experience of advanced nations. Here, the practice of our colleagues in the United States, the Republic of Korea, and Israel, where the most modernized IT technologies are implemented in the activities of the police and other special law enforcement services, is of the greatest interest.

**Fourth.** The urgent issue today is gradually consolidating the social protection system for personnel and their families, in particular, qualified medical service, improved conditions of service and rest, material and housing provision.

**Fifth.** Particularly important is to preserve the glorious history of the home affairs bodies of our country, promote the heroism of officers and veterans of the system, who set the tone for future generations, respect and perpetuate the memory of servicemen and women who gave their lives for the independence of the native land and the peace of the people.

**Sixth.** On 29 December 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev addressed the Oliy Majlis and also sets four tasks directly related to the internal affairs bodies:

*The first task is proposed to phase out the number of colonies-settlements so that if the punishment imposed on a person sentenced to*
imprisonment for the first time is replaced by a milder one, he will be sent under probation supervision at the place of residence.

The second task is to transfer the powers to change sentences to lighter ones and to apply for parole from the penal institutions to newly created humanitarian commissions.

The third task is to radically revise in order to improve the system for the prevention of torture in the operational-search activity, the bodies of investigation and the execution of sentences.

The fourth task is to directly grant Uzbek citizenship to stateless persons who came to our country before 2005 and live here permanently.

All of these initiatives require a thorough and comprehensive study of international standards, legislation and best practices of developed democratic countries.

Conclusions.
Summing-up all the above, we can conclude that these and other measures, identified as the main directions of state policy in the sphere of reforming and modernizing the internal affairs bodies, this will, in our opinion, ensure the solution of the main task of the internal affairs bodies - ensuring order and law, supremacy of law.

As President Sh. Mirziyoyev noted «The key fulcrum of the country is law, and it would be fair to say that the most effective system capable of showing its strength in practice is the system of the interior. We will continue to direct all our strengths and capacities for the comprehensive development of this system, consolidation of its material and technical base, personnel potential, formation of these bodies as a system working for people» [1].

REFERENCES: