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Some Issues Of Improving Public Order By Law Enforcement Agencies In The Organization And Conduct Of Public Events

Abdurashid Khudoyberdiev

Acting Associate Professor Of The Department Of Administrative Law Of The Academy Of The Ministry Of Internal Affairs Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Doctor Of Philosophy In Law (PhD), Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the legal aspects of the actions of the internal Affairs bodies to ensure the protection of public order during mass events.

KEYWORDS

Events, Preparation For Events, Public Safety, Administrative Enforcement, Warning.

INTRODUCTION

As a result of the effective work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan in ensuring public order and security of citizens, peace and tranquility prevail in the country, which in turn will allow to continue democratic reforms and build civil society. It is necessary to ensure that all actions of law enforcement agencies to maintain public order and ensure the safety of citizens are based on the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan. During an average of more than 16,000 public events held annually in the country, law enforcement officers

(730,000 people a day) take part in ensuring public order and safety. If we take into account the participation of more than 50 million citizens in these public events, we can clearly understand the responsibility and complexity of the legal, organizational and practical measures taken by law enforcement agencies to ensure the safety of citizens. Currently, the legal basis of the Ministry of Internal Affairs consists of a number of laws and by-laws, which define the main duties, rights and responsibilities of law enforcement officers. Based on the Law of the Republic of

Uzbekistan "On the Foundations of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of August 31, 1991, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of October 25, 1991. The structure of its central apparatus was approved. The main task of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is to protect the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, public order, public safety and the fight against crime. This decision is recognized as the first normative legal act determining the legal status of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Independent Republic. But the Ministry of the Interior was not sufficient to carry out its duties and functions. Therefore, in accordance with the Resolution of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 481 of January 4, 1992 "On ratification of the Treaty on the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Protocol", applied.

Currently, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Internal Affairs Bodies", adopted by the Legislative Chamber on August 12, 2016, approved by the Senate on August 24, 2016, came into force on March 16, 2017 [1]. Some internal and external reactionary extremist forces tried to take advantage of the transition to a multi-party political system, one of the main principles of building a democratic state, the right to freedom of conscience provided by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations". The events that took place first in Namangan, then in Fergana, and then in Boka and Parkent districts of Tashkent region, and the terrorist attacks in Tashkent on February 16, 1999, were severely tested by law enforcement officers. At the same time, there are some problems in the activities and

administrative and legal framework of the old law enforcement agencies. On five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021.

The action strategy stipulates "strengthening security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, strengthening the independence and sovereignty of our state, aimed at pursuing a well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy" [2].

In order to improve the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the legal regulation of their rights and obligations, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5005 of April 10, 2017 and Resolution No. PQ-2883 of April 12, 2017 were adopted. On the basis of this Decree, reforms were launched in the systems of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The main task of the newly formed law enforcement agencies is to ensure public order and safety of citizens. Over the past period, extensive work has been done to improve the system of internal affairs. In particular, significant work has been done to develop and strengthen the lower echelons of law enforcement agencies established to maintain public order in neighborhoods, ensure the safety of citizens, crime prevention and fight crime. On the basis of the adopted decrees and resolutions, in a short period of time, the Interior Ministry has done significant work to improve public safety and improve their work. In accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 1, 2017 No PP-2940 approved the Regulation on the Main Department of Patrol and Public Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, according to which:

- The Main Directorate carries out coordination and organizational and methodological support of the activities of divisions, ministries and bodies of internal affairs on issues of maintaining public order and public safety in densely populated areas, preparation and holding of public events.
- Maintenance of public order and public safety, including the preparation and holding of public events, the organization of diplomatic, consular and other missions of foreign states and international organizations, the protection of other facilities and cargo in accordance with the law, as well as restricted items and substances prevention and elimination of violations of the rules of purchase, transportation, accounting, storage and use;
- Internal affairs on timely detection, prevention and elimination of actions against public order and public safety, as well as measures to detain offenders in the preparation and conduct of public events, in crowded places and in emergencies ensuring the activities of the authorities;
- Provision of services on a contractual basis for the maintenance of public order and public safety in public facilities and crowded places, the protection of certain diplomatic facilities, especially dangerous and special cargoes;
- The organization of the blocking of roads to the objects of public events, crowded and emergency situations with the use of engineering and technical means, as well as the forces and means of line and operational units of law enforcement agencies and the formation of boundaries;
- Control and organizational and methodological support of the activities of law enforcement agencies and other ministries and agencies in the implementation of measures to maintain public order and ensure the safety of citizens in the preparation and conduct of public events;
- Organization and coordination of cooperation between police departments, ministries and agencies involved in maintaining public order and ensuring public safety in densely populated areas, during the preparation and holding of public events and visits of official delegations of foreign countries;
- Development and implementation of modern methods, tools and systems for maintaining public order and ensuring public safety in public places and crowded places, as well as in emergencies, as well as protection of diplomatic, consular and other missions of foreign states and international organizations [3];

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 10, 2017 No PF-5005 "On measures to radically increase the efficiency of law enforcement agencies, strengthen their responsibility to ensure public order, reliable protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens" chief accountants, senior inspectors, senior engineers of fire safety departments of internal affairs departments, as well as senior inspectors of non-custodial control units (groups), heads of passport departments and the public working in places of regular public events The positions of senior inspectors of law enforcement groups have been established by officers [4] and are used to

prepare and conduct public events, as well as to maintain public order and protect the safety of citizens in crowded places. strict control over the implementation of measures for the implementation of the law, organizational and methodological guidance and coordination of the activities of ministries and agencies in this area. With this decree, the legal status and main tasks of the Ministry of Internal Affairs were redefined in accordance with modern requirements. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a special state service that protects the constitutional rights of citizens and the interests of the state and society from criminal encroachment, maintaining public order and ensuring the safety of citizens. In order to maintain a reliable public order and ensure the safety of citizens, it was necessary to form in the law enforcement agencies personnel with excellent professional skills who could use the most modern and combative, fast-moving forensic tools. For this purpose, by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 23, 2004, the positions of sergeants in the internal affairs bodies were increased. Today, in accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev No. 3919 in 2018, the Institute of Advanced Training was established. The leadership of the republic has always recognized that service in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is an honorable and responsible duty. In order to further glorify this profession, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 6, 2006 "On the establishment of the Day of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. In order to achieve the lofty goals of the Republic, during the years of independence, large-scale, substantial work

has been done on the deep reform of the system of internal affairs, which is an important link in strengthening the law and order. Virtually all top-down law enforcement agencies have been formed on a qualitatively new basis, and priorities have been identified for the establishment of an effective public safety system using modern methods and tools of law enforcement and crime control. Such changes and reforms are primarily aimed at strengthening the fight against organized crime, terrorism and drug trafficking, strengthening the search and investigation units, ensuring road safety, improving the activities of the post-patrol service and increasing the role of the preventive service. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev has identified priorities for the establishment of an effective system of public safety using law enforcement and modern methods and means of combating crime.

Attempts have been made to analyze the normative legal acts issued since the early days of independence, which determine the legal status of law enforcement agencies. The analysis shows that the above-mentioned normative legal acts are not enough to provide administrative and legal support to the actions of law enforcement officers, especially in maintaining public order and ensuring the safety of citizens during public events, in order to create a complete legal system of law enforcement. Verbal and written instructions of the competent authorities and officials on the application of administrative-preventive measures and administrative restrictive measures, the execution of decisions on the imposition of penalties for administrative offenses are in fact clear documents on

management. It should be noted that in the exercise of administrative legal powers of public order subjects on specific issues of governance, legal relations arise, in which both parties have mutual rights and obligations. Thus, the law enforcement agencies, while exercising the right to issue orders and imposing penalties, must act within their powers and strictly comply with the requirements of the Constitution of the Republic on respect for the individual, protection of civil rights and freedoms. Citizens have the right to protect their honor and dignity, as well as other legitimate interests, in addition to the duties and responsibilities set forth in the Constitution, as well as the legal requirements and orders of law enforcement officers. Subjects of administrative protection of public order widely use organizational forms in addition to administrative legal forms of influence. Organizational forms of influence, unlike administrative legal forms, affect people not directly, but indirectly, make them want to commit certain actions or refrain from such actions, create favorable conditions for maintaining public order.

Thus, the administrative and legal protection of public order is the activity of execution and order of state bodies and some public organizations to regulate the daily processes in this area and protect them from adverse effects.

The work on ensuring public order and safety during public events by law enforcement agencies is carried out in three stages: preparation, conduct and final stages. In preparation for the permitted public events, the following activities shall be carried out by the internal affairs bodies:

During the preparation and conduct of public events, the tasks of maintaining public order and ensuring the safety of citizens are directly assigned to law enforcement agencies, and currently in the performance of these tasks and functions, law enforcement officers apply administrative coercive measures. According to the Russian scholar Yu.M. Kozlov [5], "administrative coercion is not the main goal, but a form of state coercion, which is used as a last resort to protect and maintain law and order." Administrative coercive measures are used as a means of preventing and restricting offenses, reviewing administrative offense cases, as well as ensuring public order and safety, respectively. In the broadest sense, administrative coercion ensures the implementation of the rules of conduct expressed in administrative law. Administrative coercion is usually an out-of-court measure applied by law enforcement agencies in the course of their day-to-day activities.

Administrative coercion, according to H.R. Alimov, is "a method of mental or physical influence on the minds and behavior of people, used in the field of public administration to bring to justice those responsible, to prevent and limit administrative offenses" [6]. Measures to inspect the operation and safety of all existing utilities, electricity and sewerage networks in the areas of public events in cooperation with special services of law enforcement agencies, cynologists, sappers, fire safety officers and employees of the Ministry of Emergency Situations. At present, we can cite only the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on holding public events as the legal basis for these events. The legal basis for these events is

not fully established in our current administrative legislation. Measures to inspect and close basements and attics in order to prevent terrorist acts in the premises of enterprises, organizations and citizens located in the areas of public events. Although these measures have not yet found a full legal basis, they are regularly carried out by law enforcement officers. In some cases, from a security point of view, citizens are not allowed to open the windows of their houses or go to their balconies. In order to prevent the violation of the rights and freedoms and interests of individuals and legal entities, it is necessary to regulate the actions of law enforcement agencies.

During the public event, administrative detainees are often detained in special places, rooms or interrogation groups set up at the event venues. Article 284 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates that offenders shall be taken to the building of the citizens' self-government body, the police base and the internal affairs bodies. However, during public events, offenders who violated public order were not detained in separate places organized by the police.

In order to legally regulate the above-mentioned problematic cases, it is necessary to submit a proposal to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis on the draft law on the amendment to Article 284 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility.

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