



Research Article

GENERAL ACTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD UNITS WITH THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER DURING PUBLIC EVENTS

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ABSTRACT

The article proposes to make additional amendments to some legislative acts in order to further improve the organization and conduct of mass events, strengthen measures to ensure the safety of citizens and public order during their conduct, ensure the legality of the actions of internal affairs bodies and the National Guard during their conduct on the basis of laws and other established normative legal acts. The general concept of a mass event is defined by the author as socio-political conferences, congresses, cultural and entertainment programs of musical, literary and other festivals, concert, theater, sports, advertising events, folk festivals, circus, national performances and games with the participation of 100 or more people, as well as the participation of citizens organized at the venue of a mass event in order to hold national, religious, professional holidays.

KEYWORDS

Mass event, the safety of citizens, mass political actions, territorial events.

INTRODUCTION

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the highest value is the life, freedom, honor, dignity and other inviolable rights

of every person. Any public event, meeting, rally and demonstration, as well as the personal safety of



citizens, the maintenance of public order and public safety during their conduct must be in accordance with the law and other established regulations.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized, “the principle of the rule of law enshrined in our Constitution is an important guarantee of ensuring human rights and freedoms in our society, the effective implementation of all reforms [1]”. Ensuring public order in the life of our country is the main task of law enforcement agencies [5]. Today, the services of the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan in ensuring public order during public events are growing. The procedure for ensuring the socio-political and cultural rights of citizens is established by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Effective mechanisms play an important role in maintaining public order and security during public events. Paragraph 3 of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 29, 2014 №205 “On measures to further improve the organization and conduct of public events”, which is the legal basis for public events in the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with current regulations socio-political (conferences, conferences, congresses, etc.), cultural-mass and entertainment programs (music, literary and other festivals, concerts, theater, sports, advertising events, with the participation of at least 100 and more people). public festivals, circuses, national demonstrations and games, contests, etc.), as well as the joint participation of citizens in the object of public events for the purpose of holding national, religious, professional holidays” [6]. If we consider that today in Tashkent alone there are about a hundred weddings and ceremonies, and such events are attended by 500 or more people, and fire safety, traffic safety, public order and safety in these places is the responsibility of only one body, the Interior Ministry we can see that it is the responsibility

of the authorities. President Shavkat Miromonovich stated that the services of the National Guard will be carried out in cooperation with law enforcement agencies to ensure public order in public places and designated areas. At present, public order is being ensured in cooperation, but there is still no legal basis for this. More than 400 people often take part in religious ceremonies and Friday prayers, which are held every Friday in the mosques of the country in Tashkent. None of these measures meet the security requirements of the rules of “public events” and there are shortcomings in the distribution of forces and equipment of law enforcement agencies. Therefore, it is expedient to amend the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers № 205 of July 29, 2014 “On the rules of holding public events” to include the rights and obligations of the National Guard and the State Security Service. Article 33 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan also clearly states that public events are held in accordance with the law: “Citizens have the right to carry out their social activities in the form of rallies, meetings and demonstrations in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The authorities have the right to suspend or prohibit such activities only for security reasons” [7]. The system that arises as a result of the implementation of administrative-legal, criminal-legal and socio-legal norms between the bodies of public order and the public is the system of social relations [8]. Insulting citizens with obscene language during public events, harassing citizens and other similar acts that violate public order and public order are classified as petty hooliganism, if these actions do not require the application of criminal sanctions. Minor hooliganism is punishable by an administrative fine or a correctional case, if, depending on the circumstances, the identity of the violator is found to be insufficient to apply these measures. The times are changing rapidly. In the current context of a new stage



of development, it is repeatedly emphasized that "... we must organize our activities under the motto" Our great future begins today "and use all our strength and potential to ensure the well-being of our people" [9].

One of the main features of public order and security in public events is the participation of people (public) (active or spectator), and organized mass actions with predetermined goals, initiated by certain entities, and the venue of public events is self-contained. is a public place.

According to the Russian jurist DA Korotchenkov, the legitimacy or illegality of an event is also important in ensuring public order and safety during public events [10]. From the point of view of the nature of organized mass movements, it makes sense to divide them into legal and illegal types. This process would also clarify the definition of the rights and responsibilities of the National Guard and the State Security Service. In other words, public order is mainly aimed at ensuring the personal safety and security of citizens in public places, the normal functioning of state organizations and public associations, the protection of constitutional rights, human dignity and social morality. is defined as a system of voluntary social relations that is formed and developed on the basis of law and other social norms. In short, we believe that the concept of personal security of citizens can be defined as the state of protection of every citizen from unlawful encroachment on his life, health, rights and freedoms, dignity, identity and inviolability of the home.

Lawyer S. Akhmedova "described the police's focus on maintaining public order, saying that maintaining public order would ensure the safety of citizens" [11]. In our opinion, this definition now includes the notion that the security of citizens will be ensured if the law enforcement agencies, the National Guard and the State Security Service fulfill their obligations to ensure

public order and safety of citizens during public events within the law and in good faith.

Maintaining public order in any state is an integral part of public administration. It is therefore important to consider it from a variety of perspectives, including the definition of the object of control and the methods of exposure. In the process of maintaining public order, various forms of influencing people's behavior, specific to government agencies and public organizations, are used. They can be administrative-legal or organizational in nature. Administrative-legal forms of influencing people's behavior are carried out through the adoption of normative documents by authorized and officials.

First of all, the Republic attaches great importance to the timely elimination of the causes and conditions that contribute to the violation of public order, drunkenness and hooliganism and other illegal actions against society. The interaction of law enforcement agencies and national guard units in maintaining public order in the conduct of public events is currently not clearly defined. The security service at the disposal of the police was subordinated to the National Guard and the Fire Safety Service to the Ministry of Emergency Situations, which, of course, caused some difficulties in conducting public events. According to legal scholars who have conducted scientific research, the complex, complex nature of the spheres of public order and security necessitates the creation of various means and methods of their protection. Based on the specifics of measures to regulate social relations in the studied areas, the following types of protection of public order and public safety are distinguished: administrative-legal, operational-search, criminal-legal and civil-legal [12]. "Law is a system of universal rules of conduct established or approved by the state and protected by its force. The legal system is a set of legal norms that



are diverse but interrelated. The regulation of social relations by legal norms is called legal regulation” [2]. Legal norms have certain advantages over other forms of social regulation of collective relations. Their distinctive features are determined by the accuracy, clarity of decisions, prohibitions and restrictions, and the guarantee of their execution. The behavior of members of society is measured, first of all, by a legal criterion reinforced by the necessary morality and evaluated on the basis of its requirements.

In his speech, President Mirziyoyev said: “At the same time, the current difficult times make the issue of preserving and strengthening our peaceful life and ensuring the guaranteed security of our people even more urgent [3]. The current state of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of protection of public order is characterized by its high dynamics of development in all spheres of life of the state and society, radical renewal of the legal framework. In the words of the President, “ensuring the peaceful life of the population, combating crime and delinquency, maintaining public order is the most important task today” [4]. In the field of administrative law, administrative regulation consists of two stages, divided into stages of installation and implementation. Administrative-legal regulation is interpreted as a norm that is implemented in both stages.

The current legal norms in the field of protection of public order are divided into two main groups, depending on the scope of regulation of relations:

- 1) Legal norms regulating the behavior of citizens in the field of protection of public order, establishing responsibility for their violation;
- 2) Norms defining the tasks, powers, forms and methods of activity of state bodies for the protection of public order, their officials.

Legislation in the field of public order imposes liability for non-compliance and prohibits certain actions. In particular, Chapter 15 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes administrative liability for offenses that violate public order. Based on the analysis of the above-mentioned problems, a law on holding public events should be adopted by now. This law should fully reflect the rights and obligations of law enforcement agencies and units of the National Guard in conducting public events, as well as the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of July 29, 2014 No 205 "On the rules of public events:

- 1) After the words "law enforcement agencies" add the words "units of the National Guard and other government agencies of the Republic of Uzbekistan";
- 2) To determine the rights and obligations of the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the State Security Service to ensure public order and safety in the process of holding public events.

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