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Mahalla Law Enforcement Point (The Lowest Stage of Public Security System)

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Abstract

In order to raise public safety to a qualitatively new level, completely new mechanisms for organizing the activities of law enforcement agencies are being introduced. In this regard, the article highlights the legal status of the mahalla law enforcement points established as the lowest steam of the public security system in the process of reforms carried out in the bodies of Internal Affairs on the basis of a systematic approach and analysis, their main tasks, the essence and content of the new procedures and measures implemented in the activities of them.

Keywords: Internal Affairs Bodies; Public Safety; Reforms; New Procedures and Mechanisms; Mahalla Law Enforcement Point; Legal Status; Main Tasks; Crime Prevention Inspectors; Social and Legal Protection

Introduction

In modern world, where various threats and dangers are increasing, it remains one of the most urgent and difficult tasks to protect peace and tranquility, human rights, freedoms and legitimate interests in the country, in every neighborhood, even in the most remote villages as well as the state of public safety especially law enforcement.

In order to raise public safety to a qualitatively new level, completely new mechanisms for organizing the activities of law enforcement agencies are being introduced. In particular, in the reform process:

Firstly, to further accelerate the introduction of a system based on the principle of "Prosperous and safe neighborhood" to ensure public order and early prevention of crime in the neighborhood, to address the issues of crime prevention and fight against crime on the spot by identifying and eliminating the causes of crime in each mahalla ("mahallabay"), family ("oilabay") and individual ("fuqorobay");

Secondly, to divide each district, city and mahalla into categories ("green", "yellow", "red") based on the criminogenic situation and to involve all necessary forces and means in cooperation with governors, sectors and the public to eliminate "hotbeds of crime";



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Thirdly, introduction of mechanisms of integrated management and continuous control on the basis of the system "republic - region - district - neighborhood", effective coordination of activities of internal affairs and other government agencies to ensure public safety;

Fourthly, comprehensive systemic measures are being taken to create a modern image of law enforcement officers, increase their responsibility and professional capacity, develop the necessary skills to combat new forms of crime and achieve full digitalization of the industry.

Main Body

During the years of independence, "significant work has been done to develop and strengthen the system of law enforcement agencies, especially their lower echelons, established to maintain public order in neighborhoods, ensure the safety of citizens, crime prevention and fight crime" [1].

In particular, in accordance with the Action Strategy, the system is being gradually reformed in order to eliminate errors and shortcomings in the system, solve problems and improve their performance. According to the study, over the past five years, Uzbekistan has done a lot to improve the organizational and legal framework of law enforcement agencies, strengthen the material and technical base, radically improve the training of personnel in the system, the introduction of new modern information technologies [2].

Important steps have also been taken towards full digitalization of the industry. An information program "Smart Neighborhood" has been launched, which allows you to remotely apply to the inspector of prevention and monitor the process of its consideration, to establish a rapid dialogue with the population, to evaluate the activities of prevention inspectors and sector leaders [3]. The advantage of the Smart Neighborhood e-program is that the population can apply to the heads of the sector at home, day and night, on the existing problems, and provide an objective assessment of the activities of the head of the sector, which has solved the problem.

In addition, the population will be able to apply directly to the head of the sector and the regional inspector of prevention, to obtain information on the results, to appeal to higher authorities. Currently, in Samarkand region, the electronic program "Smart Neighborhood" is being tested in test mode. Today, more than 688,000 people living in the region are connected to the program [4].

Preventive inspectors are introducing the "Safe House" and "Safe Yard" systems to study and eliminate the environment in each family and apartment, as well as social, infrastructure and other problems that affect the commission of offenses [4].

District and city probation units were transferred to the direct subordination of district and city law enforcement agencies, respectively, and cooperation was established with preventive inspectors in the daily control of persons registered for probation [5].

It should be noted that as a result of reforms in the system being singled out the peace and tranquility are restored in all regions of the country, in its mahallas and ensuring stability in the media, in meetings with the public and in mobile receptions, as well as in the reports of law enforcement agencies to the general public [6].

Given the current situation and the needs of society, in order to implement completely new mechanisms to ensure public safety, mahalla law enforcement agencies are gradually being established in the mahallas on the basis of police bases as the lowest link in the management system in this area.

The mahalla law enforcement center is the structural structure of the lowest link which is directly responsible for maintaining public order, crime prevention and combating crime in mahallas and villages as well as law enforcement agencies, which organize the joint work of law enforcement agencies, other



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law enforcement agencies and public structures in the community to ensure the safety and security of citizens [7].

Neighborhood law enforcement: *firstly*, it is a key sub-link in ensuring public safety in the region, crime prevention and the fight against crime; *secondly*, on its basis, the relevant sectoral services of law enforcement agencies in the region and the coordinated activities of the National Guard and other government agencies will be established.

It should be noted that the Inspector of Prevention is responsible for the systematic organization and coordination of public safety, crime prevention and fight against crime in the service area of the Mahalla law enforcement center [8].

In order to create mechanisms for the implementation of this responsibility assigned to prevention inspectors, the senior inspector of prevention was appointed as the direct head of the mahalla law enforcement agency and was empowered to effectively organize daily work on maintaining public order and crime prevention in the mahalla (village) [9].

In accordance with the new rules and regulations introduced as a result of the reforms, the settlements established today are headed by a senior inspector of prevention, a prophylactic inspector, an assistant to the inspector of public order (on a daily basis), a district (city) police officer assigned to serve in the region. inspector for girls' affairs, inspector of the probation department, operative representative, patrol-post service staff, as well as members of the National Guard unit, other competent state bodies and representatives of public structures sent to assist in maintaining public order and crime prevention in the area.

The following are the main tasks of the Mahalla Law Enforcement Agency:

Direct implementation of public order, crime prevention and fight against crime in the mahalla (village);

Organization of joint work of law enforcement agencies, other government agencies and public structures in the community to ensure the safety and security of citizens;

Solving the problems of the population, as well as the organization of social adaptation of victims of crime, people with antisocial behavior, offenders;

early prevention, detection and detection of violations through the implementation of a single centralized electronic surveillance and monitoring using video surveillance devices installed at the entrances and exits of the mahalla (village) and other facilities in the area [10].

In order to address the problems in the activities of prevention inspectors responsible for the organization and coordination of the activities of the mahalla law enforcement agency, as well as to further improve the organizational and legal framework of the service, their tasks were optimized and approved a single list [11].

In order to ensure the effective implementation of these tasks assigned to the prevention inspector:

- a) Information program "Smart Neighborhood" was introduced, which allows to remotely send a request to the inspector of prevention and monitor the process of its consideration, to establish rapid communication with the population, to evaluate the activities of prevention inspectors and heads of sectors;
- b) District and city probation units were transferred to the direct subordination of district and city law enforcement agencies, respectively, and mechanisms for cooperation with prevention inspectors in the day-to-day control of persons on probation were established [12];



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- c) Introduced a procedure for district (city) khokims to meet monthly with the senior inspector of prevention, who heads the mahalla law enforcement agency, and take measures to address identified problems in ensuring public safety in the area;
- d) Establishes the work of prevention inspectors on the basis of the system "Safe apartment" and "Safe yard" to study and eliminate the environment in each family and apartment, as well as social, infrastructure and other problems that affect the commission of offenses;
- e) The powers of the prevention inspector to impose administrative penalties for violations related to maintaining public order are being expanded;
- f) Procedures for administrative offenses within the competence of prevention inspectors are being transferred to a fully electronic form, and the practice of "remote" participation of prevention inspectors in court hearings is being introduced;
- j) The positions of inspector-psychologist on juvenile affairs were introduced, and general secondary education institutions were designated as their direct service points [13];
- h) The tasks assigned to prevention inspectors have been optimized and the procedure for evaluating their performance has been critically reviewed, and a rating system containing performance indicators has been introduced;
- i) From September 1, 2024, the procedure for appointing only employees with higher legal education to the positions of senior inspectors of prevention of the Tashkent city law enforcement agencies, and from September 1, 2025, the remaining territorial law enforcement agencies [14].

In addition, the following new rules and mechanisms are being implemented to increase the status and professional capacity of the inspector of prevention to effectively organize and coordinate the activities of forces and means involved in ensuring public safety in the administrative territories and facilities attached to it, as well as social and legal protection:

firstly, involvement of prevention inspectors in activities not related to their duties and activities, as well as unreasonable interference in their activities is prohibited;

secondly, from the 2022/2023 academic year, two prevention inspectors from Tashkent city and Tashkent region and one from other regional police officers will be admitted to the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs without examinations and free of charge on the recommendation of the head of the Department;

thirdly, the models of "urban inspector" and "rural inspector" are being developed, introduced and training is provided, which provides for complete mechanisms for the activities of prevention inspectors in the administrative territory;

fourthly, appointment and dismissal of the inspector of prevention is carried out by the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, heads of the main departments of internal affairs of the city of Tashkent and the Tashkent area and heads of regional departments of internal affairs;

fifthly, incentives and disciplinary proceedings against prevention inspectors are carried out by the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Head of the Department of Public Security, as well as the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, heads of Tashkent and Tashkent regional police departments and regional police departments.

The New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026 and the state program for the Year of Human Dignity and Active Neighborhood set a number of urgent tasks for law enforcement agencies to ensure justice and the rule of law and strengthen national security [16].

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Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that the Mahalla law enforcement agencies, which are the lowest level of public safety, as well as the timely and quality implementation of comprehensive systemic measures to effectively organize and coordinate the activities of forces and means operating there day and night, of course, serves to ensure peace and tranquility and stability in the territory of "mahalla - sector - district - region - republic" which is one of the main conditions for achieving the goals set in the "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", consisting of seven priority areas developed on the basis of "Strategy of Action - Towards Development Strategy" principle, as well as its state program "Year of Human Dignity and Active Neighborhood".

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