

Socio-Philosophical Aspects of the Professional Culture of Employees of the Internal Affairs Bodies of Uzbekistan

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Annotation: This article examines the problems of formation and development of professional culture among employees of the internal affairs bodies of Uzbekistan, who are directly involved in ongoing social reforms, which primarily serve the “interests of the people” and ensure the stability of society and the state. As a result of the conducted socio-philosophical analysis and based on the conclusions of scientific and theoretical studies of the professional culture of employees of the internal affairs bodies of Uzbekistan, some proposals and recommendations on this topic were developed.

Keywords: law and order, the rule of law, civil society, social sphere, prevention, personality, socialization, culture, employee, democracy.

INTRODUCTION

The problem of the professional culture of employees of the internal affairs bodies in the social development of society is in harmony with the important issues of the development of democratic institutions in the country. In this sense, the social reforms carried out in Uzbekistan are subordinated to the goals of “Human welfare is the highest value”, gaining the “consent of the people”, becoming the norm of activity of every civil servant, building a just social state. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev stressed that, occupying a worthy place in the world community, our country must ensure and guarantee decent living conditions for every citizen “... we pay great attention to two issues, namely the reform of internal affairs bodies and the health care system, in order to realize these aspirations of our people” [1.].

During their activities, employees of the internal affairs agencies are encouraged financially or spiritually, increasing their chewing gum for the profession and strengthening their specific professional immunity. In finding solutions to issues such as social reforms carried out by the world community on the path of recognition of Uzbekistan as a legal state, as well as ensuring the stability and security of our society, prevention of crime, professional competence and professional training of employees of internal affairs agencies, determination of the tasks, powers of implementation in the “Social state” system, In the formation of the professional culture of the employee of internal affairs, the solution of these issues requires strengthening in our society in the form of a separate subculture, not only through scientific-theoretical analysis, but also through their practical implementation. This in turn determines the professional and social functions of the representatives of this subculture in the state, and in society, becoming axiological foundations through the content of both national and universal values of their professional skills and special culture.

President of our country Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoev noted that representatives of the internal affairs agencies received such goals as the environment of social cooperation in the system of the state apparatus and the implementation of the concept of a “folksy” state aimed at us through the formation of positive views in citizens, as well as the fact that the sphere, we need to create a system of grassroots internal affairs” [2.].

17th goal of the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan: “To form a new image of law enforcement agencies and direct their activities to effectively protect the interests of the people, human dignity, rights and freedoms” [3. 28], named, it promoted the main tasks on the way to transform the

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employees of the internal affairs agencies into a professional structure as a reliable and guaranteed protector of our people, as well as the mechanism of their implementation. In this direction, not only the system of human interests, the secular “person-society-state”, but also the principle of “Law - priority, punishment - inevitable” should become the main criteria for ensuring public safety, the activities of employees of internal affairs agencies in preventive activities. Adhering to the above principles, the “Code of professional culture and discipline of employees of the Internal Affairs” adopted by the relevant decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan [4.] both the growth of the political activity of citizens, the attitude towards the public order are demanding on the political culture of employees of the internal affairs in civil affairs. This is the case when the Internal Affairs system puts research on the demand for professional and political professional requirements of employees on the agenda as an urgent issue.

MAIN PART

The achievements on the path of democratic development in our country, the level of international rating in terms of human rights and freedom, the complication of legal-political relations within the framework of political activity of the population, relations of society, person and state, on the basis of legality, dictate social order and security problems. Indeed, the media, especially the expansion of blogging activities, are seriously increasing the need for the legal culture of morality. Therefore, the Government of Uzbekistan normatively strengthened the legal framework in ensuring the public order of internal affairs personnel and the safety of citizens. As a result, the Code of the President of Uzbekistan on the basis of PQ-10 of January 20, 2023 “On the professional culture and discipline of employees of internal affairs bodies” laid a logical ground for improving the activities of internal affairs personnel in our country. The government of Uzbekistan has implemented the reform of the Internal Affairs system in several stages with an update in the relations of society, person and state. According to our philosophical assumptions, we believe that the first stage was laid by scientific and theoretical experiments in the process of maintaining public order in the years of independence, ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens. At the same time, we recognize that the first stage of reforms began from 2017. Statistical sources have adopted 13 laws, 9 decrees of the president of Uzbekistan, 40 decrees, 3 decrees, 115 government decrees, 167 interagency regulatory acts [reforms in internal affairs [5.]. In order to ensure the volatility of the Internal Affairs Service, the management system in the first Gal was seriously optimized, while the personal content was placed directly at akholi residence points, and the milisiya base points serving 35-40 thousand residents were adapted to dismantle the layout. At the same time, such militia units also began their activities in akholi mass walks, attractions, shopping and commercial centers. As a result, the level of quality of the Internal Affairs Service increased, ensuring the peace and prosperity of citizens, changing the attitude of the people to the Internal Affairs Service in a positive way. It was also possible to ensure a preventive state of crime in relation to an increase in the morality of this situation.

Another important life factor that directly affects the formation of the professional culture of employees of internal affairs bodies is the educational and educational system. Our great ancestors, who laid the foundation stone of World tsivilization, did not consider knowledge and enlightenment, education as the most basic condition and pledge of the prosperity of the nation. Because it is the most important factor that determines the level and progress of the consciousness of the human mind, forms and enriches its spirituality. Therefore, over the next three years, the educational system in the system of the Ministry of internal affairs was also radically improved. After all, it is impossible to raise spirituality, achieve its progress, without changing the educational system and, on this basis, the mind. As a first step in this area, academic lyceums of the Ministry of internal affairs were opened in the capital, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and in each region, and young men-girls who consider it a high honor to serve in the interests of the people in the future, striving to become the owners of noble qualities were admitted to them. The very nature of the initial results showed that this was the right choice.



DISCUSSION

Due to the Labor initiative of employees in the activities of the Internal Affairs system, the change in the attitude of employees to their task due to the non-concealment of crimes, the dedication of employees in maintaining social order in the first half of 2021 amounted to 132 crimes against 100,000 morals. Due to the priority of security in the tourist potential and attractiveness of Uzbekistan, the activities of special units against “safe tourism”, “probasiya”, “cybercrime” were established. The qualitative change of the Internal Affairs Service ensured the effectiveness of the organization of work at the points of immediate morality of the Prevention of offenses and crime. Because, the activity of the “preventive inspector” as an object of neighborhood proceedings was increased to 9,784 people, on average 3.5 thousand people. To connect their activities with akholi’s marriage, the provision of 6,787 Service houses and cars was established. As a result, the preventive inspector was placed in the role of deputy chairman of the neighborhood. In the activities of the Internal Affairs system, 362 female inspectors began to work in order to protect the interests, rights of women, women. With the transition of the state to the system of local government, control and accountability of internal affairs activities were also established. An important aspect of the first stage of reforms in the Internal Affairs system was the establishment of proceedings on the principle of “inevitability of punishment for a crime”. It can be noted that each procedural case for the fight against crimes is determined by the mandatory recording of audiovideo, conducting business with new approaches to criminalism, applying the innovative method to the operation of remote interrogation and mobile investigative platforms. At the same time, it was established that every citizen of the Internal Affairs system would be brought to a video record full of interrogations, interrogations. Thanks to the adoption of the law on the fight against cybercrime in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the activities of the Internal Affairs Service specialized in areas to expose new forms of crime have modernized the quality of Service.

Professional and moral qualities in the activities of employees of internal affairs can lead to a complex conflict of the employee's activities, even with the influence of “mass culture”. It relies on the specific mechanisms of determinacy, in contrast to the legal, moral, religious, economic culture, and in turn – the Charter of Service, denying the discretion of the militia officer within the framework of the same system. It can be observed that in the activities of the employees of the Internal Affairs offices of the government of Uzbekistan, the emphasis is placed on the political and legal culture, on the general worldview position of the individual, on the universal virtue of the employee’s spiritual and moral character, on the legal activities that he applies [6. 68.]. The professional culture of the internal affairs officer is a phenomenon in a systematic description that has a complex structure and performs a number of social functions. They include: - cognitive, that is, reflecting group or personal needs in the system of political relations; - ideological, that is, expressing the needs to protect the interests of one or another subject with the help of political means; - referrer, directs the events and phenomena taking place in society on the basis of certain values, goals and objectives; - related, that is, related to the needs of social interaction and others. The responsibility of the internal affairs agencies is primarily to protect the life, health, rights and freedoms of citizens from any illegal behavior, offenses. In this regard, the cooperation of the Ministry of internal affairs and bodies with international organizations is also developing widely, advanced international legal templates are being instilled in our activities. [7. 4.]

PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

The government of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the akholini legal culture program on the development strategy for the development of civil society, ensuring legitimacy within the framework of the construction of a fair legal state. Because, in accordance with the decree of the president of Uzbekistan, the concept principle “High legal culture - a guarantee of the development of the country” carries out organizational work dedicated to systematic and functional comprehensive legal literacy. As a result, having a deep legal worldview among citizens on the basis of legal literacy, the formation of legal knowledge and skills in dealing with akholi in everyday life has become the main task of internal affairs bodies. In this sense, the systematic and inextricable activities of employees of the industry are organized on the principle of “citizen - legitimacy and human interest”. The fact that the



grassroots activities of the internal affairs bodies come from the government program for the promotion of legal culture in society in 2022-2023 represents a scientific methodological goal. From, its following routes are designated: “- to convey information about the negative consequences of unrest and violence in the upbringing of children and their prevention; - Organization of human rights, women’s rights, child rights training courses in higher education institutions and Training Centers for retraining and professional development of personnel; - informational work on the issues of benefits and material assistance to the layers of the population in need of social protection, etc; Measures to be taken to raise the legal culture of employees of state bodies and organizations: - Holding “Legal Literacy Month”, “anti-corruption month “and” constitutional law month; - provides for training on minimum requirements for legal literacy and assessment of their legal knowledge” [8.] .

Advanced foreign to experiments mos in the, also, On the basis of the requirements of our Constitution, the convicts are provided with parliamentary and on-site the election of people’s deputies was made possible. At the same time, additional meetings and telephone with relatives to the convicts implementation of their negotiations, their social insurance and pension the scope of their rights, such as obtaining supplies, has been expanded. The ministry is responsible for the duties and responsibilities of the ministry’s field services and territorial units functions approval on institutional approach, also, to the system modern information and communication wide introduction of technologies, strengthening the material and technical base, such as improving the social protection and household conditions of employees practical work their excellent performance of their service duties makes it possible to create suitable conditions for.

CONCLUSION

When employees of the internal affairs body are considered the quality of a separate social group, the peculiarities of the formation of their political culture, political consciousness, political culture its internal structures are manifested as political knowledge, political-legal culture as a gift of socio-political processes. The formation of the political culture of employees of the internal affairs bodies is a comprehensive and complex phenomenon. Political culture is formed on the basis of certain socio-political, economic, spiritual and educational conditions, historical experience, national traditions and values, traditions aimed at the perception of political life in a person, in particular in employees of the industry. The political culture of employees of the internal affairs bodies, the mechanisms of its formation function in interaction, necessitating a clearer understanding of socio-political processes, its various aspects. The political culture of the employees of the internal affairs bodies allows to carry out a number of cognitive, educational, referential and communicative functions characterized structurally.

Relying on the short conclusions above, we would like to state our feedback below: first of all, special attention should be paid to the Coordination of their spiritual and moral appearance with generally accepted requirements from the formation of a professional and professional culture of law enforcement officers; it also requires strengthening civil society, further liberalizing our legislation, increasing the spiritual and moral image of employees of internal affairs agencies in constant improvement of mechanisms for increasing public control in this direction.

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