

# SCIENTIFIC, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES OF IMPROVING LAW ENFORCEMENT

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*Summary: In this article author had searched the actual scientific and theoretical issues about the conception law enforcement activity as well as the attributes of its authorities. In the article author also had analyzed the opinions on the complex issues of the difficult system of public service and made his suggestions.*

*Keywords: The law enforcement activity, law enforcement agencies, the attributes, public service, prosecuting authorities, bodies of the Interior Ministry, judiciary, justice.*

## Introduction

Today, combating crime in the international arena is acquiring global significance. In this regard, special content and relevance is attached to the all-round increase in the role and importance of self-government bodies and local authorities in coordinating the fight against crime. The world community, realizing the danger of crime for the future of all civilization, seeks to unite global efforts to develop modern international standards and general directions for the participation of local authorities in this activity, including in the organization of preventive and post-penitentiary work. In particular, in 2010 the UN General Assembly approved the UN Rules on the role of municipal authorities in combating crime [10]. All this as a whole, speaks of the relevance of a radical reform of the activities of municipal bodies, ensuring the development of effective measures and mechanisms for the prevention of crime.

In the world, as the most important measures to increase the efficiency of organizing the coordination of crime prevention, the need to improve the role of local authorities in organizing law enforcement activities, to strengthen the implementation of international standards in the national legislation of countries regarding the creation of special mechanisms for the participation of local authorities, including measures of social psychological adaptation as the main way of preventing and preventing recurrent crimes, improving the preventive function of municipal bodies, as well as conducting joint research on the prospects for further legal regulation of the activities of local authorities in the field of law enforcement policy.

In our country, great importance is attached to reforming national legislation, organizing the law enforcement system, combating crime, ensuring measures of social adaptation of convicts after serving their sentences, a number of targeted measures are being implemented, while the main burden falls on local government bodies. In this regard, in the Action Strategy "improving the system of combating crime and prevention of offenses ..., including the need to increase the efficiency of coordination of activities to combat crime and prevention of offenses" [20] is defined as one of the priority areas for the development of the country's legislation in the law enforcement sphere, which indicates that the study of this part of the activities of local government bodies is of current importance.

## Research methods.

In the process of research, the author also used private scientific methods: the system-structural, specific-sociological method of observation, with the help of which specific materials of the practice of interaction between local government bodies and law enforcement agencies, the comparative legal

research method, as well as methods of system-structural analysis were studied.

### **Research literature review.**

The problems of the activities of local government bodies in the field of building their relationships with law enforcement structures are considered by such Russian scientists as V.F. Abramov, S.S. Alekseev, G.V. Barabashev, A.V. Vasiliev, R.F. Vasiliev, Gadzhiev G.A., Gorobets V.D., Eliseev B.P., Eremyan V.V., Zheleznov B.L., Kozlov Yu.M., Krasnova I.O., Nersesyants V.S., Ovchinnikov I.I., Prokoshin V.A., Solovieva S.V., Chirkin V.E., Shestakov D.Yu., Yaroslavtsev V.V., etc.

Among the researchers of Uzbekistan who have studied certain aspects of the relationship between local government bodies and law enforcement agencies, one can note the works of Khvan L.B., Khamedov I.A., Egamberdiev A.U. and etc.

### **Discussion**

Law enforcement is the backbone of the law enforcement system. It is law enforcement that determines its main directions, in accordance with which the state forms the relevant institutions.

It should be noted that although the term "law enforcement" in legal science has existed since the late 50s - early 60s of the twentieth century, it still does not have a final, well-established definition, thereby causing numerous disputes and misunderstandings among scientists and practitioners [3-95].

Considering law enforcement, first of all, it is necessary to mention the problem of the methodology for studying the phenomenon of law enforcement, which includes heterogeneous and ambiguous elements and is at the junction of legal sciences: the theory of state and law, constitutional law, administrative law, criminal law, civil law and a number of other legal branches and academic disciplines. All this necessitates the use of multivariate approaches, methods (methodology), techniques for studying this phenomenon.

When they talk about the concept of law enforcement, the majority understands activities in the field:

- Protection,
- Prevention,
- Provision,

- Guarantee of human and civil rights and freedoms, legislation in general [12-115].

In the typology of legal activity, law enforcement is most often distinguished either as an independent legal form of implementing the protective function of the state [13-86], or as an integral part, a form of law enforcement activity (law enforcement, law enforcement, law enforcement) [3-58].

In a number of literary sources, law enforcement is simultaneously referred to as jurisdictional, identified with it [6-87]. This does not seem entirely justified, since jurisdiction is only part of law enforcement. The identification of jurisdiction and law enforcement activity leads to a confusion of various types of the latter and does not contribute to a clear delineation of the competence of the bodies involved in it [25-16].

At present, in the theory of law and branch legal sciences, two resultant tendencies can be noted. The first of them is connected with the fact that for almost 50 years the term "law enforcement" has been adapted by different branches of law [14-15]. Many scientists and practitioners consider this concept deeply researched and consider it possible to use it. Often this concept is used without any argumentation, including in works on the theory and practice of public administration. The clarity of the use of the concept under study is not observed in official sources, especially in departmental regulatory legal acts. Often used ambiguously, without indicating a specific meaning in a particular context, the terms "protection", "protection", "provision", etc.

The second, opposite, tendency is associated with the expansion of the investigated problems and reflects the growing interest in the problems of law enforcement, an active search for its new characteristics. At the same time, the results of the analysis of the sources undertaken by us lead to the conclusion that the knowledge obtained by science about the law enforcement activity of the state does not yet satisfy the increased needs of law enforcement practice.

In this sense, we share the opinion of A.G. Bratko, who believes that "the issues of law enforcement have not been practically investigated yet, and this negatively affects the solution of

sectoral, specific problems of legal protection of public relations. The study of this problem is directly related to strengthening the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, to strengthening the rule of law and law and order” [4-29].

Law enforcement cannot be based on vague concepts. This also applies to terminology, which is the basis of any professional information [7-3]. Only the certainty of the semantic meaning of the terms used makes it possible to avoid the ambiguity of the thesis being proved and its substitution during the scientific discussion [2-257].

N.S. Nizhnik and Ch.N. Akhmedov take the original position that the theory of law enforcement is an element of the theory of the law enforcement system [9]. The issue of the structure of the law enforcement system of the state as a scientific problem in the legal literature has not received proper coverage, although some authors pay attention to the concept, structure and specifics of the functioning of the law enforcement system in modern conditions [15-225].

Most often, law enforcement activities and law enforcement agencies are analyzed without mentioning that both law enforcement and law enforcement agencies of one state are structural and functional elements of the law enforcement system of this state [1]. In the course of the ensuing discussion about the concept of "law enforcement system", as well as the role of law enforcement agencies in the mechanism of the state, individual researchers substantiate the existence of the law enforcement system and do not doubt the existence of their specific role in the state mechanism [11-9].

Other authors, in particular A.N. Kharitonov, note that “on the one hand, the theory and practice of the rule of law fundamentally contradicts the aggregation of the court with other state institutions that do not belong to the judiciary, into any system, even law enforcement, because as soon as a system appears, a desire immediately arises. The result, based on previous experience, is known: the independence of the court inevitably turns into a declaration”[17-160].

On the other hand, A.N. Kharitonov, “giving the police bodies any special legal status, the allocation of“ police power ”along with the legislative, executive and judicial authorities exaggerates the role of the police as a“ force ”, punitive, repressive mechanism of the existing political regime. The police and other police bodies are institutions of the executive power, and it is in this role that they should be constituted. The functioning of the police bodies is designed to ensure the implementation of laws related to their spheres of activity, and the solution of problems of justice”[17-161].

Also, researchers note that the law enforcement system is functional [9]. Each of its subsystems has as elements:

- regulatory component (legal prescriptions governing law enforcement);
- Subject component (state law enforcement agencies and non-state actors taking part in law enforcement);
- a functional component (objects of law enforcement, interconnections and interactions that ensure the effectiveness of the law enforcement system, as well as relations arising in the process of law enforcement, in the course of the practical implementation of legal regulations and the implementation of the goals of the law enforcement system).

Some scientists propose to analyze the structure of the state's law enforcement system taking into account the differentiation of the right to public and private. Since law enforcement is “not only a guarantor of law, but also a legal means of limiting it,” two subsystems are distinguished in the structure of the law enforcement system: protection of public law and protection of private law [2-257]. At the same time, the protection of private law, represented by the subjective, legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities, is a specialized function of legal regulation and is implemented by non-state structures vested with certain powers. It is this model of the law enforcement system that is, in the opinion of researchers who share this position, optimal for a democratic rule of law in the 21st century. [2-257]

The main sources of disagreement in approaches to the concept of law enforcement are, in our opinion, in the following.

First, in a different understanding of its content. Attempts to define this concept by listing the structural elements of law enforcement are not generally accepted and lead to lively discussions.

Secondly, scientific controversy is caused by different interpretations of the same terms.

Thirdly, studies do not add clarity, in which the concept of law enforcement is considered without indicating its meaning and meaning.

Fourth, there are certain disagreements about the goals, objectives, subject, objects, subjects, means, methods and forms of law enforcement.

Of course, within the framework of one study, we cannot "agree" on the issue of a uniform understanding of law enforcement, the corresponding definitions and their place in the conceptual apparatus of the theory and practice of public administration. Let's try to understand only fundamentally important issues. Not being able to go deeply into the polemic, we are forced to record some conclusions as if in a condensed form, reflecting our position on this issue.

Analysis of scientific sources allows us to conclude that the concepts of "law enforcement form of state functions", "law enforcement activities", "law enforcement activities", "law enforcement", "law enforcement", "protection of law from violations" in the functional (not objective) sense are identical. In addition, it should be noted that a number of authors, speaking about legal protection, mean the protective function of law, and not the activity of the state to protect legal norms from violations. They mean nothing more than activities to protect legal norms from violations. Although there are other points of view here too. For example, I.A. Kuznetsov believes that in the process of law enforcement, it is not legal norms that are protected, but public relations [8-47].

In our opinion, legal norms act as a direct object of law enforcement, and social relations (economic, political, ideological, social, etc.), in which the subjective rights and freedoms of man and citizen are realized, and legal obligations are fulfilled, as an indirect object. Ultimately, the object of law enforcement is always a person. Protection of rights in an objective sense cannot be an end in itself, since a human personality with its interests always acts as a kind of center of "attraction" of legal institutions [5-135].

According to V.P. Fedorov, a person is an object of human rights activity and a citizen of a state, whose rights and freedoms are determined not by the nature and essence of a person, but by specific national legislation, is an object of law enforcement [18-16].

As you can see, the above points of view do not resolve all controversial issues in approaches to understanding the content of law enforcement. In some of them, the meaning of law enforcement seems to be too integrated and enclosed in more general concepts, in others, on the contrary, its gradation is provided (narrower, narrow, wider, widest).

This is due to the fact that among the entire multisyllabic set of bodies and organizations it is impossible to identify and designate in a "pure" form non-law enforcement structures, since they (all without exception) are always in a certain sense and degree law enforcement, since they are formed on the basis of law and function in accordance with it, rely on the law and are called upon to protect, protect the law and the right in general.

All this makes it possible to apply a broad approach to the problem of law enforcement, when many from the list of ministries, other executive bodies, not to mention the prosecutor's office, the advocacy and notaries, can be classified as law enforcement agencies, since each of them actively participates in protection and protection of the rights and legitimate interests of the individual and the state. Carrying out their main tasks and functions, state bodies perform a significant amount of law enforcement tasks and powers to protect laws and other regulatory legal acts, the rights and freedoms of citizens and organizations, to combat offenses.

Meanwhile, it should be noted that abroad, while crime control programs are implemented at all levels, prevention programs are usually aimed at specific crime prevention at the local level. In this case, the federal government provides advisory, financial, organizational and methodological assistance to state and local authorities in implementing preventive programs. Similar assistance is provided by national private and public organizations and foundations to local communities and their organizations participating in the programs. The main performers of crime prevention programs are local police agencies and local communities representing the population [12]. At the same time, the main goal of the programs developed on the ground is criminological and preventive, aimed at preventing criminogenic behavior. Since, as the researcher D. Kamalova and H.Ochilov rightly notes, "Every human action controlled by consciousness has a certain motive and purpose. In order to properly evaluate a person's actions, you should understand their motives and goals. It is worth noting that when preparing for the commission of a crime, the motive and purpose of the crime are also important" [27 - 1729].

Thus, all state bodies, including the country's leadership, have tasks and functions of a law enforcement nature.

In this regard, it is important to note that the law enforcement nature and law enforcement orientation of the main institutions of the state and society permeate the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This is clearly seen in the examples of the Preamble, Art. 13, 16, 19, 20, etc., chapter X, as well as some other chapters of the Constitution. Therefore, we can conclude that law enforcement activity is constitutional in nature and is based on the provisions and legal norms of the Basic Law.

Considering the issues of improving law enforcement in a practical aspect, it can be noted that the law does not disclose the concept of "law enforcement" and does not provide a list of law enforcement agencies.

In particular, the concept of law enforcement at the level of regulatory legal acts is not defined. At the same time, the term "law enforcement" without defining its essence is used only in paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated February 8, 1993 No. 66 "On the staffing of officers in military prosecutor's offices and military courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan"<sup>1</sup>.

A number of normative legal acts contain norms related to this activity or law enforcement agencies. For example, article 121 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides that public associations and citizens can assist law enforcement agencies in protecting the rule of law and law and order, the rights and freedoms of citizens.

In accordance with Article 20 of the Law "On the Status of Deputies in the Republic of Uzbekistan" in case of violation of the rights and interests of citizens protected by law and other violations of the law, a deputy has the right, if necessary, to request the relevant authorities and officials to stop such violations. The fact of violation can be recorded in a protocol drawn up by a deputy or a representative of a law enforcement or control body.

Article 2 of the Law "On recalling a deputy of the local Kengash of people's deputies, a deputy of the Legislative Chamber and a member of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" states that a request from a law enforcement agency may be the basis for recalling a deputy.

According to the bylaws, which do not relate to the organizational regulation of the activities of law enforcement agencies, the urgent tasks that were posed to law enforcement agencies were noted:

- comprehensive assistance to political, economic, social reforms carried out on the path of building a rule of law and the deep awareness of the population of the essence of the laws adopted in this direction [22];
- implementation of reforms to radically transform the education system, creating conditions for public awareness of the significance of the documents adopted in this regard [23];
- fight against corruption, organized crime and other negative phenomena [24];
- taking strict measures against the propaganda of terrorism and extremism, illegal penetration of missionaries into the country for these purposes [25].

The term "law enforcement" in several combinations with other words, as a rule, with the word "authority", is found in more than 290 regulatory legal acts. They regulate certain areas and directions of the activities of the bodies, which are meant as law enforcement.

At the same time, there is no list of law enforcement agencies in the legislation, but only in certain regulatory legal acts it is indirectly noted that this or that state body is law enforcement.

So, in article 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan there is a wording "after the delivery of the suspect to the internal affairs agency or other law enforcement agency". Therefore, we can conclude that the internal affairs body is included in the circle of law enforcement agencies.

Taking into account the above, as well as based on the provisions of regulatory legal acts, the law enforcement agencies can be attributed to the prosecutor's office, internal affairs, state customs service, state tax service, justice and security.

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<sup>1</sup> Clause 1 of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated February 8, 1993 No. 66 "On the staffing of officers in military prosecutor's offices and military courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan" determines that continuous work experience in "courts, bodies and institutions of the prosecutor's office, justice, state and other bodies, work in which was associated with law enforcement".

It should also be noted that the lack of relevant concepts in the current legislation and the failure to define the circle of law enforcement agencies creates conditions for a different understanding of the essence of law enforcement, especially during the educational process.

The study of the array of legislation showed that the regulation of law enforcement in the Republic of Uzbekistan does not yet have an integral legal basis, since even the concepts of “law enforcement” and “law enforcement” are not enshrined in legislative acts. At the same time, only certain aspects of law enforcement are regulated by scattered normative legal acts.

In this regard, it should be noted that the foundations of legal regulation of law enforcement are contained in Article 121 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which stipulates that the creation and functioning of private, cooperative organizations, public associations and their subdivisions independently performing operational-search, investigative and other special functions to combat crime. Also further in this article it is provided that public associations and citizens can assist law enforcement agencies in protecting the rule of law and law and order, the rights and freedoms of citizens.

The essence of law enforcement can also be determined on the basis of an analysis of legal norms. For example, in accordance with article 20 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the status of deputies in the Republic of Uzbekistan" in case of violation of the rights and interests of citizens protected by law and other violations of the law, a deputy has the right on the spot to demand the termination of the violation, and, if necessary, to request the relevant authorities and officials to suppress such violations. The fact of violation can be recorded in a protocol drawn up by a deputy, or by a representative of a law enforcement or control body. The relevant officials, as well as employees of the internal affairs body, to whom the deputy's request is addressed, are obliged to immediately take measures to eliminate the violation and, if necessary, to bring the guilty persons to justice, informing the deputy about this. These provisions show that among the main elements of the state's response to various offenses are law enforcement agencies, in particular, internal affairs agencies.

In this regard, a detailed study of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan has shown that a certain circle of state bodies is recognized as law enforcement agencies in various regulatory legal acts. The largest number of such references refers to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan (“internal affairs bodies”, etc.). They are referred to as law enforcement agencies or are put on a par with them (for example, by using the wording “internal affairs body and (or) another law enforcement agency”) in 13 regulations.

In terms of frequency of reference in this context, it is followed by the General Prosecutor's Office (“prosecution authorities”), which is noted in 11 acts. At the same time, the Department for Combating Economic Crimes under the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan is also directly endowed with the status of a law enforcement body.

In 7 cases, the State Customs Committee (“bodies of the state customs service”) is recognized as a law enforcement body. Further, in 5 regulatory legal acts, a similar status is noted for the Ministry of Justice (or “justice bodies”) and the State Tax Committee (or “state tax authorities”). 4 acts mention the State Security Service (formerly referred to as "national security agencies").

In addition, in 2 cases, the status of a law enforcement agency is assigned to the investigating authorities, and the prosecutor, investigator, and interrogator are also recognized as employees of the “law enforcement agencies”.

It is noteworthy that in the regulatory framework, the court is not considered as a law enforcement body.

Proceeding from this, as well as in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, law enforcement agencies mean bodies:

1. internal affairs;
2. the prosecutor's office (including the Department and the Bureau);
3. state customs service;
4. justice;
5. state tax service;
6. state security services.

It is noteworthy that the indicated instructions are not contained in the normative legal acts that determine the status of the relevant bodies (provisions of certain bodies, as well as the corresponding status laws). An exception is the internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan, since Article 7

of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Internal Affairs Bodies" directly states that "... Internal Affairs Bodies are law enforcement agencies and constitute a single system headed by the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan."

The analysis showed that in the interaction of state bodies, public organizations and citizens with law enforcement agencies, the prevailing form of relations is when law enforcement agencies are involved in certain legal processes when violations are detected. For this, the legislation contains requirements for the need to transfer documents or materials related to their competence to law enforcement agencies.

A similar mechanism for responding to detected offenses and involving law enforcement agencies in their elimination is used in more than 40 acts of legislation. Attention is drawn to the nature of offenses, problems and shortcomings, to which the attention of law enforcement agencies is focused. The largest group of violations is financial, economic and tax offenses. Further, the issues of nature protection, use of natural resources, and non-compliance with land legislation are highlighted. Finally, the third groups of facts that must be reported by state bodies, public organizations are other violations. For example, this is information about persons who indicated deliberately false information in medical documents, which became the basis for the incorrect conclusion of the VTEK, doctors and experts, who issued false conclusions, determined deliberately the wrong group of disabilities, etc.

In turn, law enforcement agencies must also submit (proactively, independently, upon request) certain information to certain organizations and citizens. They usually relate to the transfer of information entailing significant legal facts, for example, to the licensing authorities - about violations of licensing requirements and conditions made by the licensee, to the guardianship and guardianship authorities - about certain categories of children, to insurers - information and documents about the damage caused, necessary for determining the amount of insurance compensation, etc.

The legislation contains norms that confirm that an increased level of social protection and legal guarantees has been established for law enforcement officials and in some cases also for members of their families. In addition to acts regulating the activities of certain bodies (laws "On the Prosecutor's Office", "On Internal Affairs Bodies", "On Strengthening the Legal and Social Protection of Militia Workers", etc.), which provide appropriate guarantees for their employees, there are also regulatory - legal acts, which establish measures of social and legal protection in general for law enforcement officers. In particular, children of law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty have the right to out-of-competition admission to the military academic lyceum. In the same way, in the Regulation on the procedure for reimbursing the state budgetary funds spent on training military personnel in higher military educational institutions and training schools for sergeants (registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 27, 2009, registration No. 2024), a similar guarantee is fixed.

### **Conclusions:**

According to the results of the analysis, law enforcement agencies are characterized by specific features and characteristics.

The first sign is manifested in the fact that such activities can be carried out not in any way, but only through the use of legal measures of influence. It is customary to refer to them as measures of state coercion and punishment, regulated by laws. For example, if a crime is committed, then a punishment established by criminal law or another measure of influence allowed by law may be imposed; if the property has suffered damage that does not entail criminal liability, the perpetrator shall be obliged to compensate for this damage; if under the concluded agreement the obligation, say, to manufacture some product or provide some services is not fulfilled, then a property sanction may be applied; if someone drove a car while intoxicated, then he can be deprived of his driver's license. Among the measures of legal influence, an important place is also given to measures to prevent illegal actions, their prevention, which is allowed only within the established limits.

The second sign of law enforcement is that the legal measures applied in the course of its implementation must strictly comply with the requirements of the law or other normative legal act. Only they can serve as the basis for the application of a specific measure of influence and clearly define its content. The body applying such exposure is obliged to punctually comply with the relevant

regulations. For example, if, according to the law, for the first time committed minor hooliganism is allowed, in particular, a fine, then this penalty can be applied only within these limits.

For example, in 2004, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security reenergized the SAFECOM program to become the primary coordinator for all of the Federal Government's interoperability programs.<sup>2</sup> As a result, NIJ shifted to a primary focus on interoperability for law enforcement and renamed AGILE "CommTech." CommTech will continue to sponsor interoperability research and evaluation, standards development, and outreach to help policymakers and public safety leaders make informed, cost-effective decisions.<sup>3</sup>

The third sign is that law enforcement is carried out in the manner prescribed by law, in compliance with certain procedures. For example, a court verdict that appoints a criminal punishment, exempts or acquits the defendant from it, can be passed only after the trial and comprehensive discussion by the court of all issues specifically identified by procedural law. Such discussion should take place in a deliberation room, ensuring the secrecy of the meeting and respecting other rules of procedure. The law establishes its own rules for the trial of cases of other offenses. Property disputes, dismissal disputes, etc. are considered in accordance with the relevant rules. In any case, in order to make a decision on the application or non-application of legal measures of influence, specific rules established by law are provided, which are subject to mandatory execution. Violation of them may entail the recognition of the decision as illegal and invalid.

The fourth sign of law enforcement is considered to be that its implementation is primarily entrusted to specially authorized state bodies, staffed by appropriately trained officials - mostly lawyers, as well as specialists with knowledge in other areas. The necessary material and technical means are at their disposal. The organization and activities of such state bodies are regulated in detail and comprehensively by law, including through the establishment of special procedural (procedural) rules for solving the most critical issues. All this taken together is aimed at ensuring the promptness, validity, legality and fairness of decisions made by the named bodies on the application of legal measures of influence aimed at protecting the law from already committed or alleged violations.

At the same time, it should be borne in mind that these special employees should undergo training and psychological special courses on a regular basis, since work in law enforcement agencies is too difficult. It is clear that law enforcement suffers when officers are fatigued due to overtime, shift work, court appearances, and the emotional and physical demands of the job. About a third of police officers work 20 or more hours of overtime per month and more than half "moonlight" at other jobs [26].

Summarizing the foregoing, we can give the following definition of law enforcement, by which it is proposed to understand state activities carried out by specially authorized state law enforcement agencies to protect the law established by the laws of law and order with the use of appropriate legal measures against violators in strict accordance with the law and compliance with the rules and procedures determined by law.

Analysis of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan also made it possible to identify a number of legal norms and provisions aimed at regulating certain areas of law enforcement. Familiarization with us makes it possible to obtain a clearer idea of the characteristics and features of law enforcement.

1) law enforcement agencies are generally considered as state structures responsible for ensuring public and legal order, and implementing the fight against crime.

2) according to a number of parameters, law enforcement officers are equated in status with military personnel, which is manifested in the establishment of increased requirements for them.

3) persons holding positions in law enforcement agencies, in their official activities, are guided by the requirements of laws and are not bound by decisions of political parties and mass public parties

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<sup>2</sup> SAFECOM is the Federal umbrella program that helps local, tribal, State, and Federal public safety agencies improve public safety response through interoperable wireless communications. Prior to 2004, NIJ's AGILE program had played a primary role in coordinating the public safety community's interoperability policies. For more information, see <http://www.safecomprogram.gov>.

<sup>3</sup> NIJ's Office of Law Enforcement Standards formed partnerships in 2004 with several agencies and organizations to develop open architecture standards for public safety communication systems. See [http://www.eeel.nist.gov/oles/public\\_safety.html](http://www.eeel.nist.gov/oles/public_safety.html) for more information.

pursuing political goals (part five, article 16 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On public associations").

4) in relation to employees of law enforcement agencies, a ban on engaging in entrepreneurial activity has been established (resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 6, 1992 No. 103 "On the list of officials who are prohibited from engaging in entrepreneurial activity").

5) while executing a sentence of imprisonment, convicted former law enforcement officers are held in separate conditions (Articles 53 and 58 of the Criminal Executive Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan).

6) along with the controlling law enforcement agencies, they exercise state control over the activities of economic entities and business entities, which is regulated in detail by regulatory legal acts (the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On state control of the activities of business entities", etc.).

7) certain actions and decisions of law enforcement officials directly affect important public relations, to the extent that a request from a law enforcement agency may be the basis for recalling a deputy or suspending the consideration of cases of violation of the legislation on the securities market if another is under consideration by law enforcement agencies case, the conclusions of which will be important for the results of the consideration.

8) an important point for determining the essence of the analysis of the activities of law enforcement agencies is the understanding of the organizational principles established by legislation, on the basis of which the coordination of the activities of these bodies is carried out. These, first of all, should include:

- compliance with the law;
- equality of all participants in law enforcement activities when raising questions, making proposals, developing recommendations and measures;
- independence in the activities of each law enforcement agency within the powers provided by law in the implementation of agreed decisions, recommendations and measures;
- observance of publicity to the extent that it does not contradict the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, on state and other secrets protected by law;
- responsibility of the heads of each law enforcement agency for the implementation of agreed decisions.

9) in the structure of law enforcement agencies, as a rule, inspectorates of their own (internal) security have been created to maintain a high level of legality in their activities, in order to prevent offenses by their staff, etc.

10) law enforcement agencies should be outside the politics of various parties and other political groups. But this does not mean at all that they should not take part in the implementation of the legal policy of the state, which is currently determined by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, laws and regulations adopted in accordance with the established procedure, in order to create a legal state and civil society in the country, reduce the crime rate and all offenses by:

- improving the system and activities of law enforcement agencies, obliged to counteract crime and all offenses, with the delineation of their powers and competencies;
- establishing the fundamental, initial provisions of the device, organization and activities of law enforcement agencies aimed at reducing crime and all offenses;
- coordination and interaction of law enforcement agencies in the performance of the functions assigned to them;
- definition of new legal, scientific and technical means, methods and techniques for combating crime and all offenses;
- imposing the obligation to assist law enforcement agencies in the fight against crime and all offenses on other state bodies, state, public and private organizations, as well as the population, with the establishment of the limits of their participation in this activity;
- development of financial and other material and technical base for the activities of law enforcement agencies in combating crime and all offenses;
- the adoption of new laws and legal acts aimed against crime and delinquency in general.

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