

Participation of Citizens in the Maintenance of Public Order Historical-Theoretical Significance

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Annotation: This article shows how the participation of citizens in the maintenance of Public Order was formed from a historical point of view and how such processes took place on the example of other states. Also, the current problems in the wider involvement of citizens and proposals for their solution are outlined.

Keywords: Public Order, worker-peasant armed formations, voluntary people's detachments, domestic and foreign experience, forms of participation, the concept of public security of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The state of public order and security in any country largely depends on how active citizens are against crime and violations. In this case, the attitude of citizens towards the state authorities and management bodies and, as a result, the active participation of people in the work being carried out, is definitely measured by their desire. Currently, in order to increase the effectiveness of solving problems in the field of law enforcement, a lot of work has been done in recent years to strengthen the legal foundations of law enforcement agencies. But today's reality shows that the state law enforcement system cannot fully ensure proper order and public safety without the help of citizens.

Studying the history of citizens' participation in solving law enforcement issues in the country shows that there is a historical tradition of involving the population in the protection of public order. Controlling the behavior of citizens and officials at the workplace, at the place of residence, in public places and other places, despite the difference in legislation, includes many positive examples of the participation of citizens in the protection of public order, and the accumulated domestic and foreign experience has been successfully implemented. can be used.

First of all, let's talk about the historical significance of this topic. Initially, in historical countries, local merchants, artisans and governors actively participated in maintaining public order in certain areas of society as citizens. They are in constant communication with people in various aspects of society. Also, we can see that in historical times there were attempts to solve problems in society with the help of the mutual association of several citizens in search of justice. We can cite the legend of "Robinhood" as an example.

Now let's talk about the recent history of citizens in maintaining public order. In this case, citizens united in worker-peasant armed formations and participated in maintaining public order together with the state bodies of the Soviet government. Thus, the need to create special associations of citizens participating in the protection of public order along with law enforcement bodies of the State appeared at the beginning of the 20th century, in 1918-1922. In it, on the initiative of the citizens themselves, groups began to be organized to help the police in maintaining public order in large industrial cities. At that time, they had different names: in Siberia - "Police Support Groups", in Petrograd - they operated under the name "Commission to help the police" People's help to the police.

And in the mid-1920s. Citizens' law and order protection activities began to be regulated. Administrative commissions were formed under the local Soviets, which included persons who expressed a desire to help the internal affairs bodies. These commissions checked and controlled the work of local police bodies and helped to maintain order.

By January 1930, the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR adopted a decision "On Assistance to Police Authorities and Criminal Investigation Societies", in which a number of legal

norms related to the organization were introduced for the first time in the history of Russian legislation. and the activities of voluntary societies to assist the police. In particular, who can become a member of OSODMIL, the procedure for joining the society, tasks performed by OSODMIL fighters, etc. were clearly defined.

Later, during the years of the Great Patriotic War, police relief brigades were reorganized in the villages of the front regions and in the areas liberated from the Nazi occupation. Public Order Protection Groups (GOOGT) GOOP was created to combat spies and saboteurs in settlements adjacent to railway lines, waterways, highways and dirt roads. Security teams have more autonomy in their work and powers than police support teams.

After the end of the war in April 1946, the public order groups were disbanded and their members joined the militia aid brigades. At the same time, a new procedure for the organization of the police assistance brigade has been established. According to him, management of all activities of the brigade is concentrated in the lower level of the police. It should be noted that police support teams existed until the late 1950s as a form of citizen involvement in law enforcement.

By the end of 1958, a number of Leningrad's advanced enterprise communities were the first in the country to protect public order. who formed voluntary people's detachments. The new movement spread to other major industrial centers. Based on this experience, the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on March 2, 1959 "On the participation of workers in the protection of public order in the country" was the main political and legal document. Until the mid-1970s, it defined the tasks, powers and forms of organization of the DND. Soon, relevant regulations were adopted in the Union republics.

During the 1960s. The DND movement has acquired a mass character. For example, in 1971 there were about 173,000 detachments uniting about 7 million people in the country. During these years, the detachments significantly supplemented the activities of the internal affairs bodies and increased their effectiveness in fighting crimes and violations.

During this period, detachments began to be divided into two types - territorial and specialized. The first was usually recruited from the representatives of the enterprise or institution and served a certain area. The main form of their activity was law enforcement in public places. The second - mainly dealt with certain types of offenses and specialized in the State Motor Vehicle Inspection, the Anti-theft Department of Socialist Property, etc. The specialized detachments included operational detachments and Komsomol operative detachments. [1]

By the time of political and socio-economic changes in the 1990s, voluntary people's detachments as a legal institution were almost completely destroyed. At the same time, in a number of regions, relevant structures continued their chartered activities, and over time, they were institutionalized in the norms of regional legislation.

According to the Law of the City of Moscow dated March 28, 2001 No. 9 "On Participation of the Residents of the City of Moscow in the Protection of Public Order", residents of the city of Moscow participate in the protection of public order. Also, Chapter 8 of the Law is about social guarantees, according to which the legislation of the city of Moscow can establish additional guarantees of social protection. In particular, in order to encourage the residents of the city of Moscow, who actively participate in the protection of public order, the state authorities of the city of Moscow, internal affairs bodies, and local authorities can apply various forms of moral and material incentives within their powers. "shown".

In addition, according to Article 2 of the Law No. 9 of March 28, 2001, residents of the city of Moscow can participate in the protection of public order in the following ways: a) direct protection of their rights from illegal aggression by the residents of the city of Moscow; b) assistance to internal affairs bodies in disseminating legal knowledge and carrying out preventive work on the prevention of offenses, including individual assistance; v) membership or participation in public associations that provide assistance to internal affairs bodies for the purposes of the charter, etc.

Currently, in the Russian Federation, public associations, whose purposes of this regulation include assisting internal affairs bodies in protecting public order, are organized in accordance

with the Federal Law of May 19, 1995 No. 82-FZ "On Public Associations" and performs its activities." [2]

"Foreign experience in maintaining public order shows that various public cooperation programs conducted by the police in the USA, Canada, Great Britain and a number of other countries have been analyzed and the results of this analysis, despite the diversity of approaches to the selection of forms and methods of public involvement, showed that there are a number of general trends. It can be said that the main goal of many of their cooperation programs is to form a positive attitude of the population towards the activities of the police and to ensure that they receive information about crimes and crimes committed or occurring without direct participation.

In neighboring countries, the situation is somewhat different. For example, fighters in Belarus, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and a number of other countries have retained the powers of DND members during the USSR. In most cases, we can see that their activities are also regulated by relevant laws." [3]

In the Russian Federation, the possibility of involving the public in law enforcement is strengthened in a number of laws. For example, in Article 11, Part 1, Clause 32 of the Law of the Russian Federation "On Police", the police is given the right to involve citizens in cooperation with their consent in order to fulfill their duties. [4]

"It is known that social tension in society occurs in emergency situations: natural disasters, major accidents and disasters, epidemics, mass killings, socio-economic and political crises, and terrorist acts. In such situations, the presence of public structures that contribute to law enforcement and emergency response is vital.

These factors create the need to search for additional mechanisms for maintaining public order, including the creation of public or public-state organizations of citizens for the protection of public order, and formalize them in legal documents.

In modern conditions, it is required to actively involve the public in creating conditions for citizens to provide all-round assistance to the internal affairs bodies in the protection of public order and the provision of the law and order regime.

The current global financial crisis (not only in Russia, but also in other countries of the world) has caused problems of a socio-economic nature: mass layoffs and non-payment of wages, increasing social tension in society (as a rule, in its lower layers), will lead to an increase in crime, the uncertainty of citizens in the future, which will inevitably force the government to seek and legislate additional mechanisms for maintaining public order in the country, including the creation of state organizations of citizens for the protection of public order. Thus, the economic crisis became an additional factor for the public to actively participate in the protection of public order." [5]

Many reforms are being implemented in our country to further increase the participation of citizens in maintaining public order. As an example, in the CONCEPT of public safety of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted as APPENDIX 1 to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-27 dated November 29, 2021, "State agencies and organizations to ensure public safety, citizens themselves. It is carried out in cooperation with management bodies, non-governmental non-commercial organizations, public associations, citizens and mass media. Also, in the Concept, the public security system is divided into entities that provide public security and participate in it, where citizens are included as entities that participate in public security. In addition, the powers of all subjects are clearly defined in the Concept, and the procedure for encouraging non-governmental non-commercial organizations and citizens actively involved in public safety as an important condition of the Cabinet of Ministers' duties is also defined, as well as the participation of citizens in maintaining public safety and public order. shows how important a task it is to provide." [6]

In conclusion, we can say that the function of the State in terms of human rights is not only to create a system of law enforcement and other state bodies for the protection of public order, but also to create a favorable legal framework and organizational and technical conditions for the independent protection of citizens. Therefore, in the current modern conditions, the most important motivating factor for the involvement of citizens in the protection of public order and

the necessary condition for the activity of law enforcement public associations is the determination of special measures of legal and social protection. For this, we must first of all create and provide social and legal protection of our citizens as a result of their participation before introducing the active participation of our citizens in maintaining public order.

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