

Planning in the Activity of the Department of Law and Order, its Purpose, Essence and Types

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Annotation: The analysis of the activity of the local law enforcement center and the implementation of the plans developed based on it, the improvement of the effectiveness of the prevention of crimes, the determination of the causes and conditions that made it possible for them to be committed, and their timely elimination, the duties assigned to the prevention inspectors, including their own activities. Systematic reporting to the public, effective criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of prevention inspectors, organizing the activities of neighborhood law enforcement centers, and planning prevention activities are highlighted.

Keywords: Neighborhood law-enforcement center, plan, planning, Strategic plans, Organizational-tactical plans, Organizational-operational plans, analysis, evaluation.

Reforms carried out in the systems of internal affairs agencies A necessary condition for expressing a unified scheme of preventive activities of internal affairs bodies is planning. According to him, planning has always been one of the main ways of fulfilling the political, economic and social tasks of society. Planning and analysis of the activities of crime prevention services is a necessary condition for the expression of a unified scheme of crime prevention. Planning has always been one of the main methods of effective crime prevention.

"Based on the principle "Justice is the rule of law", we will vigorously continue our work aimed at strengthening the sense of respect for the law and intolerance of violations in our society. In this regard, special attention is paid to the prevention of violations. For this, first of all, we need to take measures to widely use the opportunities of the neighborhood, increase the work efficiency and responsibility of prevention inspectors, and create decent service and living conditions for them.

In fact, the main mechanism of effective organization of crime prevention by internal affairs agencies and direct prevention inspectors is the proper organization of this work. In particular, the proper planning of activities of neighborhood law enforcement agencies, which are the lowest system of internal affairs bodies, serves to increase the work efficiency of not only preventive inspectors, but also the subjects included in it.

According to the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 2, 2021 "On additional organizational measures to further improve the activities of the Internal Affairs Agency in the field of ensuring public safety and fighting crime" No. the main tasks and functions of the activity were determined. The mechanism that ensures the implementation of the tasks and functions of the institutions is the planning and analysis of their activities.

These processes are of great importance in the effective organization of activities of the local law-enforcement center, direct prevention inspector and structural structures.

It is important to think about the imminent disappearance of crime, which existed at a certain historical level, as well as to eliminate this negative phenomenon completely or mainly with the help of criminal-legal measures, to develop long-term plans for the prevention of crimes.

Therefore, any activity, in particular, the processes of organizing the prevention of offenses, is directly related to planning, which in turn is important.

It should be noted that along with the establishment of the neighborhood law enforcement center, their main tasks and functions, as well as the main tasks of the subjects included in it, were defined in the normative legal documents.

Therefore, based on the above, one of the main tasks is to plan and analyze the activities of neighborhood law enforcement agencies.

The step-by-step organization of neighborhood law enforcement centers based on the base points of the internal affairs bodies was determined in the following order:

- coordinated activities of relevant sectoral services of internal affairs bodies, the National Guard and other state bodies are organized in the neighborhood law enforcement center;
- the task of systematic organization and coordination of crime fighting in the neighborhood law enforcement center is assigned to the chief inspector of prevention;
- sending a remote application to the prevention inspector and monitoring the process of its review, establishing quick communication with the population is organized on the basis of the "Smart Mahalla" information program;
- the practice of "preventive warning appeals" regarding the criminal situation in the region is introduced by the heads of local regional internal affairs bodies at the end of each month to the population through information resources on the Internet system. 2
- The main tasks of "Neighborhood Law and Order Centers" are:
 - to organize the joint work of internal affairs bodies, other state bodies and public structures in the area of neighborhoods to ensure the safety and peace of citizens;
 - to solve the problems of the population, as well as to organize the social adaptation of persons who have suffered from a crime, have antisocial behavior, and have committed a crime;
 - early prevention, detection and detection of violations by means of unified centralized electronic surveillance and monitoring using video surveillance devices installed at the entrances and exits of the neighborhood (village) and other objects in the area. 3

It should be noted that the orders of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which have been revoked, defined the procedure for preparation and submission of monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, nine-monthly and annual reports by prevention inspectors on the results of the activity of the base points. This procedure, in turn, can be applied to the activities of neighborhood law enforcement centers. In fact, the plan is very important for the regular functioning of the Maskan, which is considered the lowest system of the internal affairs bodies.

Planning, first of all, presupposes thinking ahead of the work to be carried out and setting it in a systematic way, and also requires analytical thinking and determines the prospects and future state of the joint development of the preventive service system, that is, its subject and object. Based and systematic planning decisions are developed to reduce the risk of making wrong decisions due to inaccurate and unreliable information. Planning serves to unify the overall goals of the system.

Broadly speaking, planning is the development and adoption of management decisions, which includes:

- a set of based goals;
- defining the main direction;
- development of implemented measures;
- ways to achieve these goals;
- deadlines and performers of the activities to be performed;
- to create a basis for making prospective decisions.

If the senior inspector of prevention is designated as the general leader in the organization of Maskan's activities, planning, in turn, can be equated with his management decision in the organization of crime prevention.

It should be noted that an important factor in the correct planning of the activity of neighborhood law enforcement centers is the analysis of its previous activity. For example, it is not possible to properly plan the future activities of the facility unless the activities carried out in the facility, their results, and the shortcomings are not analyzed. So, based on the analysis, the future activities of the facility are planned. This serves to improve the operation of the facility and increase its efficiency.

All plans developed in the system of internal affairs agencies at all levels of management are divided into Strategic plans, Organizational-tactical plans, Organizational-operational plans according to their purpose and duration. 4

Strategic plans include long-term comprehensive programs that are developed mainly at the republican level and are aimed at solving the most important problems in the fight against crime, maintaining public order and improving the activities of internal affairs agencies.

Organizational-tactical plans in the system of internal affairs agencies are expressed in the annual, half-yearly, quarterly and monthly work plans of the body as a whole, including its constituent units, as well as in plans aimed at the implementation of certain directions of the system's activities.

Organizational operational plans mainly serve to solve specific tasks that have arisen. These plans are divided into standard and one-time plans depending on the recurrence of the circumstances that are the basis for their development.

The activity plans of internal affairs bodies in the field of crime prevention are divided into daily, current, quarterly, half-yearly, annual and prospective (intended for 5-10 years) types. Annual and prospective plans, which determine the main direction of crime prevention activities, are of great importance. Their importance lies in the fact that this period allows for the development of tasks for the fight against violations and their prevention according to a more detailed system of indicators. Another important point is that the activity plans of the internal affairs bodies in the field of crime prevention should be based on the economic and social development plans of the state and be consistent with them. The current plans allow to take into account the changes occurring in the region in time, to define the tasks of each executive in detail.

The internal affairs bodies have the following types of plans for organizing the activities of crime prevention services and preventive (senior) inspectors:

- monthly;

- quarterly;
- six months old
- annual.

Based on the above, there are the following types of activities of neighborhood law-enforcement centers:

monthly;

Quarterly;

semiannual;

nine months old;

yearly.

According to the content:

Organizational;

Prophylactic;

cooperation.

In the activity plans of the neighborhood law-enforcement center, measures for the prevention of offenses to be carried out in a certain period are defined.

The following measures can be defined in the plans for the prevention of offenses in the neighborhood law-enforcement center:

- 1) organization of general, special, individual and victimological preventive measures of violations;
- 2) to identify, study and eliminate the causes of violations, the conditions that allow them;
- 3) disclosure of unsolved crimes committed in the administrative territory, investigation and identification of persons hiding from the court, as well as missing persons;
- 4) Organization and implementation of individual educational preventive work with persons under administrative control and previously convicted, as well as on preventive account and other categories of persons prone to committing offenses;
- 5) Measures to be implemented in cooperation with sectors;
- 6) in connection with the implementation of necessary measures with citizens living in the territory of the neighborhood included in the "Iron Register", "Women's Register" and "Youth Register";
- 7) "Mahallabay", "Oilabay", "Fuqarobay" regarding the implementation of activities in cooperation with the MFY and its structures, in particular with the neighborhood five (MFY chairman, assistant mayor, women's activist, youth leader);
- 8) on improving the legal culture of the population and providing them with legal assistance;
- 9) preventive (senior) inspectors assigned to serve in the area, inspector of women's issues of the district (city) internal affairs body, inspector of the probation department, operative representative, patrol post service personnel, National sent to maintain public order in the area

and assist in crime prevention regarding measures to be implemented in cooperation with the guard unit, employees of other competent state bodies and representatives of public structures.

Personal work planning is a necessary condition and the most important tool for organizing the activities of the neighborhood law enforcement agency. Analysis allows you to show some of the most common defects and identify their root causes. The purpose of reviewing them is to avoid possible mistakes in planning. It also helps to better understand the nature of requirements for plans and the methodology of personal work planning.

The preparation of a plan for the activities of the neighborhood law enforcement center consists of three stages:

- 1) defining the list of actions (works) to be performed;
- 2) determining the time required to complete the work;
- 3) drawing up a plan (formalization).

In order to perform the first two stages with quality, it is necessary to calculate and analyze the work done and the time spent on it. Such calculation and analysis will determine the existing structure of labor processes, its characteristics at a certain time, on certain working days; to study how much time employees actually spend on this or that work operation; to determine the causes of inefficient use of time; Overspending of work time allows to identify cases of disproportionate use of time for functional tasks.

Planning begins with defining a list of activities to be completed during the planned period. This work is carried out on the basis of the study of the work plans of the body, division, special plans available in the division, plans of activities carried out for the work carried out by the employee, orders and instructions of the higher management subjects for the planned period, and the functional duties of the employee.

The necessity of its implementation is based on the purpose of the above-mentioned and other documents, as well as the analysis of the operational situation, taking into account the interrelationship of the planned activities (activities related to solving crimes committed in the past years, investigating and identifying persons who are evading justice), according to the content of the work (interviews, public appearances, filing of documents, etc.), are grouped according to the sequence of execution.

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