

THE ESSENCE AND SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO COMPREHEND THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS ORGANS

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Abstract. The article studies the views and opinions of legal scholars in the field of management of internal Affairs bodies, puts forward the author's thoughts on a systematic approach to its understanding, as well as the content and elements of management.

Keywords: management of internal affairs bodies, legal provision, organizational and tactical provision, scientific and methodological provision, financial and material-technical provision, staffing, provision of cooperation, management elements, management system.

Introduction. Improving the efficiency of internal affairs organs is directly related to the proper organization of management in this area. Although the expression of “management of internal affairs organs” is widely used in the theory and practice of management, it is difficult to comprehend the essence of this complex process, which is provided by various forms, methods and functions of management.

In the legal references, the expression of “management” is understood as the implementation of a particular system and the influence of the governing body (person - the subject of management) on the governing bodies (persons - the object of management). This takes into account the characteristics and laws of the relevant field, as well as the specific subordination of the manager and the staff [6, p. 59]. From this point of view, management is the main force that drives the functioning of a particular system. On the other hand, management is the activity of the manager to ensure the efficient operation of the entire system [14, p. 29].

The management process is complex process that requires the use of a set of different forms and methods [15, p. 96]. Scholars have different interpretations of these forms and methods of governance. K. Killen, who conducted the research in this area describes planning, organization, leadership and control as management methods [5, p. 17], A. Fayol identifies five basic elements of management: foresight, planning, organization, coordination, and control [12, p. 51]. According to the definition of M. Meskon, M. Albert, F. Khedouris, governance is the process of planning, organizing, justifying, and controlling the organization (body) needed to formulate and achieve the goal [9, p. 17].

Law scientist V. N. Vorobyov includes in the forms of management planning activities, control, organization of cooperation, identification and elimination of

shortcomings in the activities, generalization, analysis and evaluation of results, the introduction of best practices [1, p. 45], in addition to him, M. I. Eropkin includes personnel selection, placement, and guidance [3, p. 32].

Some lawyers point to the appointment and dismissal of the staff of internal affairs organs, the assignment of territory to them, the planning of activities, accounting, control, evaluation, organizational and methodological support as forms of activity management [15, p. 96].

Police management is a large-scale and complex process, provided by a number of forms and methods mentioned above. In our opinion, these forms and methods of management can be systematized according to the purpose and content within the following functions of management:

1. Legal provision is one of the important functions of management in internal affairs organs, and consists of the organization and regulation of activities on the basis of normative legal acts. According to researcher V.L. Sokolov, legal provision includes: a) creative activity of internal law; b) participation in law-making activities of other state bodies and local state authorities; c) monitoring and analysis of the practice of application of legislation on the activities of internal affairs organs, in particular, norms of departmental normative legal acts; d) planning of law-making activities in the field of internal affairs organs; to predict the consequences of the adoption or non-adoption of certain normative legal acts; d) includes the definition and authentic interpretation of the norms of departmental normative legal acts in the field of internal affairs organs [13, p. 230].

2. Organizational and tactical provision is a central function of practical management, which includes the assignment of administrative territory to authorized the staff of internal affairs organs, information support, planning, management decision-making and implementation, optimal deployment of forces and equipment, maneuvering, analysis of activities, accounting, control, evaluation and other forms of management. It is noted that the organizational and tactical provision of management in internal affairs organs are the functions of management of scientific-methodological, financial and material-technical, human resourcing, while these forms of management are listed in the legal literature as general functions of management [11, p. 60]. Each of the organizational and tactical forms of management is in turn, complex process, the systematic implementation of which serves the effectiveness of management. Among them, the provision of information is especially important, and it itself includes the processes of creation (make, generation), processing, transmission, reception, use, storage, destruction of information [16, p. 146].

3. Scientific and methodological provision – is the creation of scientific and methodological bases of activity, methodological assistance to internal affairs organs. The main thing in the modernization of internal affairs organs, as well as the implementation of certain measures aimed at optimizing the activities of the ministry is the scientifically based approach to the development and promotion of key strategic ideas [10, c. 12]. According to the modern concept, the purpose of scientific and methodological provision is the scientific substantiation of the development

strategy of internal affairs organs, the legal and methodological support with the necessary resources to effectively address the challenges of the system [8, p. 271]. Scientific organization of management allows timely and effective use of scientific and technical achievements in activities, the widespread introduction of best practices in the field. The effective management of internal affairs organs also depends in many ways on the organization of the necessary methodological support for the system, in particular, on the provision of activities with appropriate methodological guidelines and recommendations based on the study of existing needs.

4. Financial and material-technical provision – is the provision of internal affairs organs with funds, space-age buildings, transport, techniques and communication facilities, software (technology) and equipment in accordance with the established procedure. Researcher V. I. Dolinko rightly points out that, financial and material-technical provision is comprehensive process that includes the acquisition, transportation, standardization, storage, renewal, distribution (delivery), and release of pecuniary profits [2, p. 163–166].

5. Provision with personnel – is training of qualified personnel for the system, recruitment, placement, retraining and advanced training, ensuring psychological training of personnel, including compliance with the law and service discipline. Provision with personnel of the system is an integral part of improving the professional, service and physical training of personnel; spiritual and moral support of educational, psychological and legal work with employees; strengthening service discipline and legitimacy among the personnel, includes a number of priorities aimed at preventing corruption offenses [7, p. 2–6].

6. Ensuring cooperation – is the establishment and coordination of mutual services of internal affairs organs and their cooperation with government agencies, institutions and public associations. Cooperation is one of the main forms of management in internal affairs organs, as well as one of the main requirements for cooperation – is organization of service in accordance with agreement [4, p. 27]. Effective organization of wide-range cooperation of internal affairs organs is associated with a number of factors, including: adequate legal regulation of cooperation; planning, effective implementation of plans and joint analysis of work results; the correct and effective organization of cooperation should be considered as an important criterion in the evaluation of the activities of the subjects.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the management of internal affairs organs is a specific system and is an administrative activity based on consistency. When this administration is considered as a building in the figurative sense, these directions are its pillars, without which none of them can effectively organize the management of internal affairs organs. These directions are interconnected, complement each other, and provide management in the system as a whole.

Like any social administration, management in the system of internal affairs organs has its own components - the subject of management, the object of management, the environment of communication and action between them, as well as special structures established directly for this purpose. The object of management is

the person or group of persons who are managed by the subject of management and ensure the implementation of management decisions.

Management in internal affairs organs is provided through direct and indirect communication between its subject and object, is based on constant exchange of information, provides information on the impact of management by controller or structures, how management decisions are made and implemented by executors. The administrative atmosphere of particular internal affairs organs stems from the goals and objectives of the structure and, in general, the environment in which law and order, the fight against crime, public order and security, crime prevention and punishment are inevitable. The set of forms, methods and means of management, which serve to perform the tasks assigned to the internal affairs organs by the legislation, constitutes the management system.

In conclusion, the management of internal affairs organs is complicated and complex process, the effectiveness can be achieved through the provision of legal, organizational-tactical, scientific-methodological, material-technical, personnel and cooperation.

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