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Analysis of Political and Legal Doctrines Regarding the Cooperation of Internal Affairs Bodies with Self- Government Bodies of Citizens

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World experience shows that in today's dangerous and growing threats, the tasks assigned to all state bodies, including internal affairs bodies, will be effective only if there is close cooperation with civil society institutions.

The analyzes show that the history ¹, organizational and legal foundations of the internal affairs bodies, the prevention of crimes, the activities of ensuring public safety and legal order have been studied by the scientists of our republic.

Based on the purpose of the research, we will analyze scientific approaches and views related to internal affairs bodies, self-government bodies of citizens and cooperation.

The issues of cooperation between internal affairs bodies as a law enforcement body, as well as citizens' self-governing body as an institution of civil society, their interrelationships, relations, and connections have been scientifically analyzed by world thinkers in political and legal doctrines and by legal scholars in the field of legal science. done

Lycophron, an ancient Greek philosopher-sophist who lived in the 4th century BC, described the state as the result of an agreement between people to cooperate. According to his interpretation, the law is just an agreement-agreement, and he emphasized that it is "a simple guarantee of personal rights" ².

Social cooperation is the result of long-term evolution of society. The first views on the formation of this idea can be found in the works of scientists such as Plato and Aristotle. According to Aristotle, in order for the upper classes to carry out their tasks at a high level, their lives should

¹A.A. Ermetov. Activities of internal affairs bodies in Uzbekistan (1991-2011): history. science. doc. diss. - T., 2009. - 251 p., Q.B. Kadirov. Activity of internal affairs agencies in independence Uzbekistan (1991-2011): tarikh.fan.nomz.diss. - T., 2019. - 162 p.

²F.A. Mukhitdinova. History of political and legal doctrines xi. Textbook . -T .: TDYuI publishing house , 2011. p. 53.

be organized on the basis of unity, equality, organization and community. They should live and eat together just like in the war campaigns³.

Cicero evaluates the state as a common work of the people. He describes it as "the nation is not just a collection of people, but a collection of many who have reached a mutual agreement on the issue of common interests and rights." In this way, the state, as envisioned in the theories formed in Ancient Greece, is not only an expression of the common interests of its free members, but at the same time it appears as the agreed legal relations of these members, a certain legal structure, a general legal order⁴.

The French scientist Leon Dugi says the following about solidarity: "In solidarity, I see only members of humanity, in particular, representatives of a social group, which unite them with each other due to their needs and division of labor⁵.

As expressed in E. Durkheim's work "Social division of labor", in the process of meeting common needs, it is the dependence of different parts of the activity of the representatives of a certain group⁶.

According to Hegel, "In a civil society, each person acts with a goal set for himself, everyone else is worth nothing to him. However, without interaction with others, it cannot achieve its goals in full⁷."

Central Asian thinkers also expressed their political-legal views on the issue of social cooperation.

According to Abu Nasr Farabi, mutual assistance and cooperation between citizens and city-state courts is the main factor of all success. State management is also reminiscent of the forgiving processes in the human body. All people are closely connected with each other and with the state, just as all the parts of the body are connected with each other.

"A city that unites people who help each other in order to achieve true happiness is a virtuous city, a community of people united in order to achieve happiness is a virtuous community. A nation that helps each other to achieve happiness is a virtuous nation. In this way, if all nations help each other to achieve happiness, the whole earth will be virtuous⁸.

In Abu Ali Ibn Sina's treatise "On Household", it was developed with the idea that "in order for people to live as a community, they should communicate with each other, have different attitudes, serve each other to meet their needs, and have a common aspiration and goal"⁹. The thinker, in addition to this, specifically emphasizes that people should live in society on the basis of mutual assistance.

According to Abu Rayhan Beruni, the fact that a person understands his needs and begins to realize the need to live together with people like him created the basis for the origin of relations related to a special mutual agreement¹⁰, as well as the emergence of the concept of neighborhood.

³ F.A. Mukhitdinova. Political and history teachings Textbook. -T.: TDYuI publishing house, 2011. p. 57.

⁴ F.A. Mukhitdinova. Political and history teachings Textbook. -T.: TDYuI publishing house, 2011. p. 71.

⁵ Dougie L. Traktat o konstitutsionnom prave. - M., 1996.; Dougie L. Constitutional right. Obshaya teoriya gosudarstva: Per. s fr. -M.: Tip.t-va I.D.Sytina, 1908. -S.957.

⁶ Durkheim E. O razdelenii obshchestvennogo truda / Per. s fr. A.B. Hofmana, primechaniya V.V. Sapova. — M.: Kanon, 1996. — 432 p.

⁷ See: Hegel G. Philosophy is right. - M., "Mysl", 1990. - S. 43

⁸ Abu Nasr Farabi. City of virtuous people. -Tashkent, "Generation of the New Century". - 2016. - B.288.

⁹ From the history of socio-philosophical thoughts in Uzbekistan. -T: Uzbekistan, 1995. P.67.

¹⁰ Spiritual stars: (famous figures, scholars, writers of Central Asia) // Responsible editor: M.M. Khairullaev/ - T.: International heritage publication named after A. Kadiri, 1999. B.97.

Naturally, it is difficult to achieve a positive result without mutual cooperation of people, civil associations, and various organizations in all spheres of society's life. Today's globalization and modernization processes have a great influence on the need for such cooperation ¹¹.

In order to study the theoretical aspects of cooperation between internal affairs bodies and self-government bodies of citizens, first of all, it is necessary to study the etymology of the concept of social cooperation, because in recent times, alternative forms of concepts such as "cooperation", "solidarity", "partnership" have been used in social-political, scientific-creative communication. The fact that it is widely used, it is necessary to reveal the true meaning of this term and explain it scientifically.

According to S.I. Ojegov, who defined the dictionary meaning of the word cooperation, "mutual cooperation" means mutual assistance. He recognized that interaction can be understood as a connection of events ¹².

According to the definition of K.S. Gevorkyan, "cooperation is a joint action of the subjects of various relationships ¹³."

The category of social cooperation has been interpreted in different ways by philosophers, economists, political scientists, sociologists, and lawyers, and since each scientist has defined it from his own point of view, there is currently no unified definition.

According to G. V. Osipov, social cooperation is the actions of individuals with different types of activity, functions and social status that are useful for society and its members ¹⁴.

S.V. According to Putimtsev, social cooperation is a process of direct or indirect interrelated actions of subjects aimed at exchanging information, values, experience, as well as joint activities ¹⁵.

According to M.V. Lushnikova, cooperation means mutual agreement between two or more subjects, working in harmony, performing certain tasks and functions together ¹⁶.

According to sociologist P. Sorokin, social cooperation is a special social phenomenon, which is characterized by the formation of collective experience, knowledge, concepts, cognitive, emotional-volitional processes ¹⁷.

The cooperation of internal affairs bodies with other state bodies and institutions of civil society, including citizens' self-government bodies, in many ways imposes responsibility on internal affairs bodies for quality and efficient performance of assigned tasks.

Russian legal scholars S.V. Murashov and G.G. Zuykov list the following conditional features of cooperation:

- cooperation is the activity of joint, coordinated action of various subjects. Consensus, as the main and necessary sign of mutual cooperation, fundamentally affects the system and unites them into one system;
- a large number of subjects participating in cooperation, that is, the presence of at least two

¹¹B.I. Latipov. Improving mutual cooperation between law enforcement agencies and civil society institutions. *jurid.fanl.nomz.diss.* - T., 2019. - p. 18.

¹² S.I. Ojegov. *Tolkovyy slovar russian language*. M.: Russian language. 1989 169 p.

¹³ Gevorkyan K.S. *Nekotor y e vopros y vzaimodeystviya OVD // Organy vnutrennix del kak chast sistemy ispolnitelnoy vlasti, osushchestvlyayushchey borbu s prestupnostyu*. - M., 1996. - S. 68-69.

¹⁴Osipov G.V. *Introduction to social science*. M., 2010. 332 p.

¹⁵S.V. Putimtsev. *Ponyatie i sushchnost sotsialnogo vzaimodeystviya // Strategii razvitiya sotsialnykh obshchnostei, institutov i territoriy : materialy IV Mejdunarodnoy nauchno-prakticheskoy konferentsii, Yekaterinburg, April 23-24, 2018. : v 2-x t. — Yekaterinburg: Izd-vo Ural . u n-ta, 2018. — T. 1. — S. 50-55.*

¹⁶Lushnikova M.V. *Gosudarstvo, rabotodateli i rabotniki: history, theory and practice of the legal mechanism of social partnership (Srovnitelno-pravovoe issledovanie)*. - Yaroslavl, 1997. - S. 223.

¹⁷Sorokin P.A. *Sotsialnaya i kulturnaya dynamics: Issledovanie izmeneniy v bolshikh sistemakh artusstva, istiny, etiki, prava i obshchestvennyx atnosheniy*. St Petersburg: Izd-vo "RXGI", 2000. 156 s .

- parties in cooperative actions. Several participants from the parties should participate in this;
- the unity of the subjects in their efforts determines the cooperative relations between them. The second is related to the common goals and interests of the interacting parties;
 - it cannot be implemented without the initiative of at least one of the cooperating parties, because the necessity for cooperation is not enough;
 - in the process of cooperation, the equality of the parties, their independence from each other, the character of cooperation (partnership) of mutual relations, that is, the implementation of relations within the framework of cooperation;
 - legality of mutual relations ¹⁸.

P. Sorokin classifies social cooperation on the following basis: 1) according to the number of participating persons: cooperation between two or more persons; 2) according to the nature of mutual relations: unilateral or bilateral cooperation; 3) according to the duration of cooperation: long-term and short-term cooperation; 4) according to the level of organization: organized and unorganized cooperation; 5) according to consciousness: conscious and extraordinary cooperation; 6) according to the issue of exchange: intellectual, emotional-emotional and volitional.

Cooperation of internal affairs bodies with self-government bodies of citizens is one of the most urgent issues today.

According to K.K. Kuchimov, the cooperation of the internal affairs bodies is to ensure the rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens in the serviced areas, to maintain public order and security, to prevent violations, crimes, It is the joint effective use of the forces and means of law enforcement agencies participating in the prevention of crimes ¹⁹.

According to the jurist B.I. Latipov, the essence of mutual cooperation between law enforcement bodies and civil society institutions is that they achieve the goals set for themselves and fulfill the tasks assigned to them on the basis of normative and legal documents, and implement state and local programs related to important economic and social issues. believes that it is possible and necessary to cooperate in other areas related to the provision and protection of the legal interests of citizens ²⁰.

One of the main forms of management in internal affairs bodies, cooperation, and one of the conditions of cooperative activity is the organization of the service by mutual agreement. It should be consensual, implemented within the framework of cooperation. More specifically, all cooperative activities must be agreed upon in advance by all participants. Another feature of it is multi-subjectivity, which implies the mutual agreement of at least two subjects. The next sign means that the subjects of cooperation act together, and this union requires the subjects of the parties to choose the forces and means necessary for the common goals and tasks and their solution. Cooperation of internal affairs bodies with self-government bodies of citizens is not a spontaneous process, but a specially planned activity ²¹.

Cooperation of internal affairs bodies with the public is considered an objective need expressed in the implementation of joint and separate measures to ensure law and order in the designated area , based on shared service, strengthening this cooperation is gaining the trust of citizens, preventing crimes, ensuring public order and security of citizens, legal literacy increase, is of great

¹⁸ Murashov S.V., Zuykov G.G. Nauchnaya organizatsiya upravleniya i truda v sledstvennom apparatus organov vnutrennix del: Ucheb . p person. — M.: Academy MVD USSR, 1974 , S. 57

¹⁹K.K. Kuchimov. Management and organization of cooperation of heads of internal affairs bodies with bodies and institutions implementing crime prevention //Central Asian Research Journal For Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS), No. 4, 2022, p. 237.

²⁰B.I. Latipov. Improving mutual cooperation between law enforcement agencies and civil society institutions. jurid.fanl.nomz.diss. - T., 2019. - p. 26.

²¹ Kamishnikov A.P. Basis y upravleniya v pravookhranitelnyx organax. -I., - S. 27.

importance in solving social problems ²².

Cooperation in ensuring public order and safety, crime prevention is the effective use of the forms and methods of activity, service powers, in accordance with the laws of the entities engaged in this activity, mutually agreed, ²³in which two or more services, that is, individual participants of the administration, who are not subordinate to each other, perform their actions. they coordinate ²⁴.

In his studies, Professor I. Ismailov conditionally divided cooperation in the crime fighting system into four areas: a) internal departmental cooperation; b) interdepartmental cooperation; c) cooperation with the public; g) allocates to international cooperation ²⁵.

The above analysis shows that the cooperation of the IIOs, which is one of the central subjects of early prevention of offenses, public order and security, and the fight against crime, with the largest number of civil society bodies operating in all regions of the republic, is based on today's needs and requirements. it remains relevant that the complex has not been explored.

this task requires, first of all, the concept of cooperation between internal affairs bodies and citizens' self-governance bodies, scientific views and approaches related to it.

The difference between the object and the subject of cooperation is often overlooked. If we consider the material environment that affects the subjects as an object, it will be possible to distinguish between these concepts .

The object of cooperation is a social relationship in a certain local area, in a certain period of time, intended by the subjects of cooperation to help develop a certain area and improve the legal status.

The subject of cooperation is the social relations created by the entities in the process of organizing and implementing measures based on mutual cooperation to ensure the rule of law.

Terms of cooperation are understood as rules and conditions that enable effective resolution of the tasks faced by the subjects of this activity. *First*, it requires at least two participants to interact. *Secondly* , each of them should know that he performs the tasks assigned to him together with another subject.

The second condition in this case arises from the commonality of goals and tasks for all participants of cooperation, including employees of internal affairs bodies and citizens' self-government bodies. Each of these entities, of course, has its own goals, which it pursues using the existing powers that are implemented in certain types of activities.

It can be concluded that in the process of mutual cooperation, not the individual results of the activities of the subjects, but the general result is achieved through the forms and methods of activity used by them.

²² Sh.T. Ikramov, M.Z. Ziyodullaev. Organization and management of cooperation on the basis of police bases: Training and practical guide. -T., 2013. - B.8-9.

²³ Afanasev V.A. The organization works with the local police inspectorate. - M., 1990. - S. 38.

²⁴ Pulatov Yu.S., Ismailov I., Kurbanov A. Fundamentals of management in internal affairs bodies: Textbook. - T.: MIA Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2005. - B. 104.

²⁵ I. Ismailov. Fight against terrorism // Law