

Issues of Staff Training in the System of Internal Affairs Bodies

Kamil Shamsuddinovich Nazarov

Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Director of Kashkadarya Academic Lyceum, lieutenant colonel

Abstract

This article provides information on the changes in the personnel training system in the system of internal affairs bodies in the first years of independence, their results, and issues of international cooperation in the field of personnel training.

Keywords: Ministry of Internal Affairs, Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, personnel training, cooperation relations.

In the first years of independence, educational institutions that train personnel for internal affairs bodies and systems were transferred to Uzbekistan. In particular, on January 20, 1992, by order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Tashkent Higher Military Technical Educational Institution in the system of the Internal Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the former USSR was renamed the Tashkent Higher Military Technical Educational Institution under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan [1]. The main task of this educational institution was to train high military technical specialists for the internal forces of Uzbekistan. The Tashkent branch of the School of Higher Fire Protection Technical Engineers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR was reorganized in January 1992 and turned into the Tashkent Institute of Fire Fighting Technology of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan [2].

In the early years of independence, in order to organize a complex system of highly qualified personnel training for the departments and divisions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 447 of September 2, 1994 [3] and the Resolution of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 264 of October 20, 1994 According to the order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was established on the basis of the Higher and Secondary Special Police School [4]. As a result, the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan strengthened its position as the largest higher education institution for training personnel for law enforcement agencies in Central Asia .

While these educational institutions were under the direct authority of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan from an organizational and structural point of view, they obeyed the instructions of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan in terms of the organization of the educational process and the coordination of educational programs. To be more specific, the changes that occurred in the republic's education system during the years of independence directly affected these educational institutions, and their activities were changed depending on the need. In general, the process of all reforms implemented in the field of education was also observed in educational institutions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

At the same time, at the beginning of the 1990s, these higher schools, which were transferred to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, were given not only completely unusable territory, administrative and educational buildings, dormitories, kitchens, but also ideas completely foreign to the national spirit of the Uzbek people, written on the basis of communist ideology. watered-down textbooks, study guides and other scientific literature were left as a legacy.

Until September 1991, Tashkent Higher School had 13 departments, 3 faculties, and only 5 doctors of science (3 lawyers, 2 philosophers), 47 candidates of science (27 of them candidates of legal sciences) were working there. Since most of these candidates of science came from the former center, 70% of them returned to their homeland in 1991-1993 [5]. This situation was also observed in other educational institutions under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Uzbekistan.

Between 1994 and 2010, the professors and teachers of the Academy wrote 30 textbooks, 70 courses of lectures, 150 training manuals, 259 teaching-methodical manuals, 129 sample programs, 42 monographs, 13 dictionaries, scientific and practical comments on 10 codes . , wrote and published 11 scientific and popular treatises, 9 xrestomats, 5 newsletters, 1 encyclopedia. In addition, the scientific team of the Academy created scientific and practical comments on the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and about 10 codes [6].

Organizationally, the academy includes training courses for officers of the internal affairs bodies, faculty of advanced training, higher academic courses, higher courses for training sergeants, 21 departments, 14 departments, various auxiliary services. 14 lecture halls, 120 educational auditoriums and teaching-methodical offices, as well as a sports complex with three halls and a swimming pool, sports fields for playing tennis and athletic training, a shooting range, a crime range, a telecenter with an internal television system, there are 16 computer classrooms equipped with state-of-the-art computers and more. The library for listeners served four libraries containing more than 500,000 copies of educational, scientific, socio-political, special and fiction literature, periodicals and informational publications. Also, there was a printing press equipped with modern computers and printing equipment, a "mini-polyclinic" for 30 seats [7]

With the honor of independence, along with a number of higher educational institutions in the country, the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan has established wide international relations with the developed countries, organizations, and prestigious higher educational institutions of the world. In order to gain experience, teachers have been trained in police educational institutions of a number of countries, such as the USA, Germany, Italy, Russia, Sweden, France, Hungary, and Austria.

Constant communication has been established with educational institutions and law enforcement bodies of the USA, Japan, Germany, Hungary, Sweden, the Russian Federation and Ukraine . The main goal of this center is to increase the effectiveness of pedagogical activity in the Academy in the future by creating favorable conditions for the development of innovative pedagogical technologies, studying foreign experiences, professional formation and development of teachers, and continuous improvement of their pedagogical skills.

As one of its effective works, a seminar-training on "Interactive methods of education and presentation skills" was held on the basis of the center on December 23-26, 2009 with the support of the OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) project coordinator in Uzbekistan. The training was conducted by experts in the field of interactive education of the "Global Progress" educational center in Tashkent. During four days, the training participants studied the possibilities of introducing new pedagogical technologies into the educational process of educational institutions [8].

Since 2005, the master's degree system was abolished in the Higher School and the training of specialists with a 5-year full higher education began. 2 groups of sergeants trained in the field of "Fire safety" at the school and studying at the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan receive a 2-month study at the school base [9]. In addition, training

courses for fire safety and security facilities engineers and managers have been running continuously.

The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of July 23, 2004 "On measures to increase the efficiency of personnel training at the Tashkent Higher Military Technical Educational Institution of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [10] became important in the activity of the educational institution. Also, a special program for the development of the material and technical base of the higher military technical educational institution was approved. Based on this program, 3 dormitories with all amenities for cadets studying in this higher education institution, 3 modern educational buildings, hotel, bathroom and laundry complex, about 70 special classes, 4 lecture halls, 50 classrooms, 4 computer classroom, special and public libraries, 8 sports facilities, club, 8 training campuses, 3 shooting ranges, sports complex, stadium, swimming pool, first-year cadets go through "young soldier school" and tactical field with advanced cadets training ground was newly organized and restored [11].

On June 29, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev visited the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. During the historic visit, which started the period of development of the educational institution, priority tasks were defined for raising the prestige and status of the Academy, strengthening the material and technical base, and improving the system of training highly qualified personnel.

On August 16, 2017, the President's decision "On measures to radically improve the system of training, retraining and upgrading the skills of internal affairs bodies" was adopted.

On the basis of this decision, the higher education obtained under the program of the one-step system of personnel training was equated to the master's degree. The duration of study in full-time education was set to three years, and the specialization areas were increased. On the basis of higher courses for the training of sergeants - Vocational Training Faculty, on the basis of Higher Academic Courses - Faculty of Leadership Training, as well as other structural structures were launched.

On April 15, 2021, the President's decision "On measures to introduce a qualitatively new system of training professional personnel for internal affairs bodies" was adopted. On the basis of this decision, a two-level higher education system including bachelor's and master's degrees was introduced. Over the past years, the Academy has established multifaceted cooperation with 11 prestigious international organizations, 15 foreign counterparts and 10 higher educational institutions of our country.

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