

средств, таким лицом возрастает примерно на 30–40 %. Действия водителей, совершивших данного вида преступления в состоянии алкогольного опьянения, в абсолютном большинстве не были обусловлены сложной дорожной обстановкой, а напротив, они ее формировали. Иными словами, в данном случае не ситуация вынуждала водителя к определенным действиям, нарушающим ПДД, как это указывалось выше, а само лицо создавало данную неблагоприятную ситуацию для других участников дорожного движения. К особенностям характеристики данной личности также можно отнести то, что большинство водителей не рассматривают употребление алкоголя в небольших дозах как фактор риска, а некоторые водители вообще не считают употребление алкоголя препятствием к управлению транспортным средством.

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод о том, что личность преступника, совершающего преступления, связанные с нарушением ПДД и эксплуатации транспортных средств, напрямую связана с причинами совершения преступлений данного вида. Тем самым изучение личности преступника поможет разработке мер по предупреждению вышеуказанного вида преступлений.

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### **THE ROLE OF THE MAHALLA AS A SELF-GOVERNMENT BODY IN THE FIELD OF RULE OF LAW AND PREVENTION**

Today, at the same stage of society and state development, it is a difficult task to achieve the effectiveness of activities in this area without participation of the local self-government bodies, no matter how many different types of profiling activities are carried out by the competent state bodies in conditions of combating crime.

The state law enforcement system cannot function successfully without help of the local self-government bodies and citizens.

In contrast to the world experience, organization of the local self-government bodies in our country is not only based on the legal basis, but also on the age-old values formed over thousands of years.

From the ancient times, the mahalla has been a powerful cultural center in Uzbekistan, an effective body of citizens' local self-government body, the closest structure to the people, a unique institution of civil society. The role and importance of the mahalla in preserving national and universal values, culture, way of life, thinking and spirituality of the multi-ethnic Uzbek people passed down from generation to generation has been invaluable.

It is no coincidence that in the first years of independence of the mahalla institute, which was previously considered a relic of antiquity, was given legal status. In order to respect and consistently promote national and spiritual values, to popularize the best customs and traditions of our people, to establish cultural and educational work among the mahallas of the republic, as well as to support measures for their social and economic strengthening on 12 September the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on establishment of the Republican Charitable Fund "Mahalla" was signed.

It was during the years of independence that for the first time in the history of national statehood, citizens' assemblies were enshrined in Article 105 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan as territorial self-government bodies. In the framework of implementation of the concept "From a strong state to a strong civil society" in more than a hundred normative legal acts regulates participation of self-government bodies in specific areas of society.

It is safe to say that the role of the mahalla in crime prevention has always been a well-known fact, because according to a tradition formed over hundreds of years, the saying that seven mahallas are the parents of a child growing up in the mahalla is not in vain. An indifferent mahalla member could easily reprimand or warn a parent about the misbehavior of children growing up in that mahalla. In turn, both the parents and the child who committed the misconduct drew a positive conclusion from the reprimand. This, in turn, has played and continues to play an important role in educating children growing up in the mahalla from an early age to respect the established moral norms in society.

Only in the new edition of the law on self-government bodies of citizens and on election of the chairman of the Citizens' Assembly (oqsakoli) and its advisers about 20 rules on the activities of mahallas and their public structures were adopted and introduced into public life.

As noted by the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, special attention is paid to the effective use of community, raising legal culture in society, strengthening respect of citizens to the law. The mahalla needs to become a more efficient structure, a true helper to the people, a "mirror of justice", a place where people can express their opinions, present their suggestions and problems, which will undoubtedly further strengthen people's trust in the state.

The Decree of the President of Uzbekistan dated February 3, 2017 "On measures to further improvement of the mahalla institute" has launched a new stage in the development of this system, the mahalla institute is being successfully improved in line with modern requirements.

According to the Decree, the mahallas will be directly involved in ensuring public order and safety, early warning of violations, strengthening citizens' respect to the law and introduction of effective mechanisms to protect rights and legitimate interests of citizens were identified as priorities for the further improvement of the institute.

In accordance with the above-mentioned Decree, the Republican Council on coordination of activities of the self-government bodies of current citizens was granted the status of legal entity, as its structural subdivision, the councils of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the councils of the regions and the city of Tashkent, the councils of districts and cities were formed.

Today special attention is paid to the formation of knowledge and skills in the field of prevention, effective cooperation with the law enforcement agencies, identification of problems, their timely resolution, systematic analysis of the situation and timely decision-making in the conflict situations.

The public charity fund "Mahalla" has a wide network of departments operating in every district and city of the country. For 25 years, the fund has been working to unite the mahalla into modern democratic society, to improve organizational framework of the mahalla, to expand its functions and to ensure close cooperation with public authorities.

About 10 000 citizens' assemblies operating in the country are successfully fulfilling more than 30 socially and economically important tasks previously carried out by local authorities.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 18, 2020 "On measures to improve socio-spiritual environment in society, further support of the institution of community and bring the system of work with families and women to a new level". In the absence of this position, senior inspector of prophylaxis shall be deputy inspector of prophylaxis and at least one prophylactic inspector shall serve in each mahalla, depending on his criminogenic status and population.

In addition, as a logical continuation of the above cooperation, "Save your child, your home, your homeland as the apple of your eye!" "There is no place for crime where there is solidarity!". One of the manifestations of preventive work is the holding of propaganda events "Spiritual Hours", "Legal Knowledge", "Crime Prevention", "Fire Prevention", "Traffic Safety Promotion".

Modern Uzbek mahalla works like a real school of democracy and lives as a single family. Community leaders and activists are aware of the plight, achievements and challenges of each family, promoting ideas of solidarity. That's why people come to citizens' meetings and share their thoughts, suggestions, talk about issues that concern them, find solutions to them.

Modern experience of Uzbekistan confirms the effectiveness of the unique institution of independent activity in addressing issues of local significance based on interests of citizens, historical features of development, as well as national and spiritual values, local customs and traditions. The rule of law, human rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, democracy, social justice, independence in resolving issues of local importance, public assistance, social partnership, consideration of local customs and traditions – these are the principles of a broad-based democratic community.

In a word, thanks to the mahalla in Uzbekistan, special principles of moral rules of relations have been formed and maintained for centuries, which guarantee the unconditional fulfillment of social and economic behavior of population, respect for social values, obligations and responsibility before society.