



Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL) Vol: 4, No 2, 2025, Page: 1-6

International Cooperation In The Field Of Internal Affairs Personnel In Uzbekistan

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Received: 12-04-2025 Accepted: 15-05-2025 Published: 06-06-2025



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Abstract: The legal conditions for international cooperation between States are determined by the fact that the international legal order is based on the rule of law and a high level of trust in the system of interstate relations, and the security of the state is interconnected with the security of the entire world community. The main purpose of the article is to prepare law enforcement officers and analyze their activities within the framework of international cooperation. The article will also discuss the benefits of cooperation with international organizations and the results of future strategies in this direction. The study was illuminated on the basis of scientific principles such as historicism, logicism and scientific methods such as inductive and deductive, analysis and synthesis, as well as modern approaches, and its scientific results were summed up according to the principle of unity of theory and practice.

Keywords: Law Enforcement Agencies, Personnel Training, International Cooperation, Security, International Standards

Introduction

In modern conditions, the training of highly qualified personnel of the internal affairs bodies is one of the main tasks of the state. The selection, education and training of internal affairs officers are the most important areas of state activity, ensuring the implementation of law enforcement functions.

Uzbekistan, as a sovereign state, is actively working to create an open economy. The basis for building an open economy is the country's broad participation in global economic relations and the international division of labor. Consistently implementing measures to deepen economic reforms and form a socially oriented market economy, Uzbekistan proceeds from the indisputable fact that a market economy is a free economy, it is open, and isolation and isolation are alien to it. In this regard, the future of our economy is seen in its integration with the global economy.

The international scientific and practical conference "Training of Police Officers: Problems and Development Paths on a Pan-European Scale" held in Moscow in 2000 discussed issues of increasing the effectiveness of specialized training of police officers, strengthening close relations between the police and the population, strengthening international cooperation, and ensuring peace and security in society.

Methodology

International cooperation in the field of training law enforcement officers is a new promising direction of international cooperation in the fight against crime. In modern conditions, when integration processes are rapidly developing in the world, countries are significantly approaching each other in various fields, and international cooperation in the fight against crime is expanding, there is a need to train internal affairs officers to work in conditions of rapid development of international cooperation. Modern police officers need to know foreign languages and the specifics of legal systems. In the context of the growing number of crimes of an international nature, there is a need to train specialists capable of combating them. Life itself has confirmed that it is possible to effectively train police officers to combat crimes of an international scale and work in conditions of close international cooperation with the active development of international cooperation in the field of training police personnel. Many countries have been required to reform and improve their national personnel training systems. By participating in international cooperation in the field of training law enforcement officers, states will have the opportunity to exchange information about new training methods, positive experiences and use them in training the police, receive assistance from other countries and international organizations in training specialists, as well as mutually enrich each other with modern methods and tactics of combating crime.

Respect for human rights in the activities of law enforcement agencies has become one of the main principles of police activity in a democratic society. The principle of respect for human rights is also recognized as the main principle of training personnel in the field.

The problem of ensuring human rights in the activities of law enforcement agencies has gained increasing importance on the international scale. The most important international documents in this regard, the 1979 Code of Ethics for Law Enforcement Officials, the 1979 Council of Europe Declaration on the Police, and others, have been adopted. In this regard, training law enforcement officers in international standards for the protection of human rights and the wide involvement of international organizations in improving the skills of law enforcement officers have become an urgent issue.

In May 1999, at the Fourth International Police Symposium in Vienna, it was noted that the improvement and development of police training on an international scale is a priority task for many countries.

The UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the Conventions against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 regulate the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and other legitimate purposes and prevent the abuse of such drugs and substances. Uzbekistan has been actively participating in the process of solving this problem on an international scale. Uzbekistan joined the UN Conventions of 1961, 1971, and 1988 in 1995. At present, inter-agency and intergovernmental agreements on cooperation in combating drug trafficking have been signed with more than 20 countries of the world. In particular, bilateral and multilateral agreements have been signed with the Russian

Federation, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. Intergovernmental agreements have been concluded with the USA, Turkey, and Pakistan.

Result and Discussion

Uzbekistan is a party to the Tokyo Convention of September 14, 1963 on "Offences and Other Matters Committed on Board Aircraft", the Hague Convention of December 16, 1970 on "For the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft", the Montreal Convention of September 23, 1971 on "For the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation", the Protocol of February 24, 1988 on "Serving International Civil Aviation at Airports and Suppression of Unlawful Acts" supplementing this Convention, the Convention "On the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents" of December 14, 1973, the Vienna International Convention of December 17, 1979 on "For the Suppression of the Taking of Hostages", The Vienna Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material of 26 October 1979, the Montreal Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection of Nuclear Weapons of 1 March 1991, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism by Bombs of 15 December 1997, the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism of 9 December 1999, and the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism of 15 June 2001 have been ratified.

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of November 15, 2000, the Agreement of the CIS States on Combating Economic Crime of April 12, 1996, and the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the State of Israel on Cooperation in Combating Crime have been of great importance in studying and systematizing the organizational forms of implementing international cooperation in the field of police training. Governments of various countries actively cooperated in the fight against crime, trying to identify and put an end to the facts of crime.

A number of agreements and contracts have been signed by the member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure. In particular, the "Agreement on Training Personnel for SCO Anti-Terrorism Organizations" and others have been included.

The formation of a law enforcement education and personnel training system has existed as an integral part of the education system and personnel training of countries around the world for many centuries. This education is based on the achievements and traditions of pedagogy, in accordance with its teaching and upbringing processes. During the years of independence, educational institutions of Uzbekistan engaged in training personnel for law enforcement agencies have also established close cooperation with foreign countries. For example, the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan has established contacts with a number of countries of the world and influential international organizations and achieved certain results. A number of professors and teachers of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have advanced their qualifications in police educational institutions of a number of countries, such as the USA, Germany, Italy, Russia, Sweden, France, Hungary, Austria.

Conclusion

In short, international cooperation in the field of training law enforcement personnel is an area of international cooperation in combating crime, which means cooperation between state bodies, ministries of internal affairs or other police structures, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, improving and increasing the efficiency of recruiting law enforcement officers, international advanced training of police officers, international advanced training of law enforcement officers, advanced training of law enforcement officers, advanced training of law enforcement officers. International cooperation in the field of personnel training is carried out in conditions of significant differences in the organization and methods of training police officers in different countries.

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