Jasurbek Muradovich Azamov
Independent researcher,
Tashkent State University of law

SECTION 32. Jurisprudence.

APPLICANT POLICY AND FORECASTING PRACTICAL ACTIVITY

Abstract: *In the article author try to do analyze such issues as law enforcement policy and forecasting of law enforcement activity are considered, as well as ways of improvement.*
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Introduction

Law enforcement is one of the most important types of state activity. The activities of authorized state bodies and officials aimed at implementing the norms of law are interpreted as "law enforcement". The society and the state are interested in the stability of the legal life, in ensuring a stable rule of law and the rule of law. Law enforcement is a procedural cognitive-evaluation process that lasts in time, during which relevant rules of law are applied. This is, first of all, the process of cognition and assessment of legal needs for the implementation of legal acts by authorized entities under the relevant procedures. It covers the cognition, study and assessment of phenomena and facts of a legal nature, the definition of an authority or other entity authorized to apply a normative legal act; Selection and application of appropriate procedures.

Democratic transformations in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence affected all spheres of public life, including the legal sphere. A large-scale legal reform covering the judicial and law enforcement system, lawmaking, law enforcement and other areas urgently requires that the state develop and implement a targeted legal policy. Of course, thanks to this legal policy, it will be possible to determine the strategy and systematically implement the tasks of successful legal development of society. The legal strategy presupposes the definition of the main directions of legal development on the basis of revealing the laws of the development of society and the state. The development of such a strategy, the definition of goals, objectives, principles, objects and means (forms) of legal influence will ultimately lead to the formation of a certain legal policy, including the law enforcement policy of the state.

Materials and Methods

As indicated in the legal literature, the law enforcement policy embodies the main directions of the strategy and tactics of state management of the processes of power realization of legal norms. The development, implementation and specificity of the law enforcement policy are determined by the following factors:

A) the presence of a multifunctional, complex structured system of bodies and state officials carrying out law enforcement activities, the successful functioning of which implies carrying out a unified state policy in this area;

B) the need for effective implementation of the will of the legislator expressed in law, taking into account the dynamics of public relations, the urgent tasks of the state, the needs and interests of society;

c) The interests of the state in an orderly controlled by his will the development process of the right [1].

The general concept and content structure of the law enforcement policy is developed by the highest state authorities with the involvement of specialists, the scientific community and representatives of various civil society institutions.

Legal policy, including the enforcement policy, aimed at the future [2]. It is based on certain goals, objectives, conceptual ideas that determine the desired development of law, its direction and results. In other words, it potentially contains elements of foresight, forecast. An analysis of the essence and essence of the law enforcement policy

shows that it is unthinkable without forecasting, without assessing trends and the likely consequences of law enforcement activities. "Foresight - said K.Zh. Tulenova - is an essential link between the two types of activities: cognitive and practical"[3]. Indeed, law enforcement policy in the course of impact on legal reality relies on forecasting. Of course, designed, balanced and effective enforcement policy is always based, or should be based on scientifically sound prediction [4].

As V.A. Rudkovsky rightly points out, law enforcement policy is called upon: first, to develop a common law enforcement strategy, its goals, principles, and so on; Secondly, to create conditions for the coordinated functioning of state bodies, to stimulate their activities in the implementation of legal norms; thirdly, to carry out the political and legal forecasting of trends in the development of processes and the right [5].

From here one can single out the following functions of law enforcement policy: value-orientation, strategic planning, prognostic, and also coordinating.

The essence of the predictive function of the law enforcement policy is to determine the state and possible ways of developing the processes of power realization of the law and attempting to anticipate the results of law enforcement activities.

Enforcement, as it seems to us, encompasses two processes - the construction of a model of law enforcement action and conducting predictive analysis. The law-enforcer forms a scenario for the implementation of the legal norms to be applied, while performing a situational analysis of possible and desirable variations in the development of the law enforcement process, modeling and evaluating them.

The model of law enforcement action is some assessment of the possible development of the law enforcement situation, i.e. Contains a prognostic element. This model takes into account possible changes in the conditions of law enforcement and its outcome. Application of modeling allows forming lawful legal behavior and correctly implementing legal norms intended for solving the law enforcement situation, namely:

- Comprehensively investigate the legal and factual circumstances of the case;
- To forecast and analyze the consequences of the law enforcement decision;
- evaluate the validity and effectiveness of the decision;
- To choose the optimal law enforcement decision.

Experts rightly point out that "an experienced law-see, as a rule," perspective ", and the future of his decision, given that the regulatory model and reality is sometimes different" [6]. It is often used so-called forward-looking approach in the real everyday legal practice. The prognostic approach is an extremely multifaceted system of inferences and actions that is realized in various fields of activity (politics, economics, sociology, psychology, jurisprudence), in various manifestations (qualitative and quantitative, analytical and synthetic, inductive and deductive), at different levels of cognition (philosophy, special-scientific, empirical) [7].

The predictive approach allows:

- To carry out an assessment of the law enforcement situation for the solution of the application of the rules of law;
- To formulate the purpose of applying the norms of law and to identify the principal way to achieve it;
- To study trends in the development of the law enforcement situation and to identify factors that may affect its solution, develop alternative options for action;
- evaluate each option and choose the most optimal one.

The essence of the prognostic approach is not only and not so much in the named procedures, as in an attempt to theoretically formulate, and then empirically test and practically make a decision. At present, the significance and prospects of the forecast approach in legal science and practice are very high. The prognostic approach assumes great importance and urgency for improving law enforcement activities in the sphere of various fields of both procedural and substantive law, for example, in administrative, criminal, labor, environmental law, civil and economic law and process.

The predictive approach can yield positive results in the implementation of a number of enforcement actions. So, the analysis of a legal fact is nothing more than a fragment of the forecasted imposition of it on a specific norm (norms) of legislation. Studying the legal fact, the law enforcer thereby fixes the main content of the legal fact, allows him to identify in the process of applying the law. This approach makes it possible to see that the legal fact and the action of the subject within the legal relationship are not isolated phenomena, but elements of the mechanism of individual legal regulation.

In the course of solving a variety of law enforcement tasks, a dynamic model of the law enforcement situation appears in the mind of the subject of law enforcement, requiring its interpretation and resolution. Meanwhile, even before the construction of the predictive model, the subject must have a clear idea of the structure of the modeled object.

Depending on the application of predictive modeling, it is possible to distinguish some of its variants for the solution of various applied problems. For example, if you use predictive

modeling of law enforcement activities, you can use the following options.

1. The method of predictive modeling, based on the assessment of trends in the simulated law enforcement situation.

2. The method of target imitation is to "enter" into the image of another person (for example, when using it, the investigator puts himself in the place of the criminal and tries to model his behavior with the aim of understanding his actions aimed at evading law enforcement agencies or destroying any evidence).

3. Method of brainstorming - discussion of a problem that involves the generation of ideas and a more accurate assessment of the law enforcement situation (for example, collective discussion of the versions of the crime by criminal investigation officers).

The main advantages of predictive modeling are its multifactor, flexibility and productivity. Forecasting is characterized by the need to transform static thinking into dynamic thinking.

The logical sequence of the predictive modeling procedure can be summarized as follows:

A) Definition of tasks of law enforcement;

B) Building a model of law enforcement actions, decisions;

C) Evaluation and consideration of various factors influencing the law enforcement decision;

D) Identification of possible alternative law enforcement decisions;

E) "Playing" decisions on the model and choosing the optimal one.

Conclusion

Thus, predictive modeling can be presented as a method of developing and adopting law enforcement decisions, including the construction of a model of the real situation and forecasting its development, evaluating the proposed solutions to choose the optimal one, and also as a means of implementing law enforcement policies.

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