



IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF CONDUCTING SYSTEM ANALYSIS IN THE TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENTS OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES.

Saidov Jasurbek Satimbaevich

Independent Research Fellow of the Academy
of the Ministry of Internal Affairs

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16354110>

Annotation: The article reflects on the systematic implementation of information and analytical activities carried out in the departments of internal affairs bodies, existing problems, as well as the tasks and goals of systematic analysis aimed at combating crime and preventing the criminogenic situation today.

Keywords: analyst, information technology, artificial intelligence, system, analysis, analytical material, process, information.

The essence of information and analytical work is, first of all, to assist government bodies and responsible officials in the development and adoption of decisions on topical issues of the country's foreign and domestic policy. The analytical material will be in the form of a recommendation for the government. The main task of the units developing analytical documents is to correctly assess the impact of international, regional, external, and internal environmental factors on the real and potential conditions of the country's national security[1].

The main goal of the analytical material is to facilitate the process of making political decisions at the national level. The document prepared for this purpose is presented to the "consumers." Despite the diversity of information systems in different countries, the mechanism for receiving analytical documents to a higher governing body can be divided into two types:

1) Centralized - single-branch; 2) Decentralized - multidisciplinary. A clear example of the first type, that is, a centralized system, is the practice of the USA. The peculiarity of this system is that the head of state receives the most important information necessary for making political decisions through one "network" - the National Security Council (NSC). All agencies involved in dealing with foreign policy issues have representatives in the US NSC. The NSC receives a large amount of information of various content and direction from the US State Department, intelligence agencies, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, ministries, and departments. However, the president will be presented with a final analytical document, summarized and pre-discussed collectively, the volume of which will be minimized as much as possible.

Information and analytical work carried out in the territorial departments of internal affairs bodies in the fight against crime and the prevention of the criminogenic situation is of great importance. In particular, the historical, logical, and social foundations of the source, which specialists should pay attention to when conducting this analysis, are important. Analytical information reflects the past, present, and future realities that form the basis of history. Simply put, if an analyst has found a historical riddle, they don't need to know much more than the facts to assess the situation in a particular country.

A science that studies the general and specific laws and regularities related to the development and functioning of historically formed specific social systems, the forms and mechanisms of influence of these laws on the activities of individuals, social groups, classes, and peoples[3]. First of all, it studies the forms of thinking, national character, traditions, and culture in general of peoples. Sociology helps the analyst to gain a deeper understanding of the role of national traditions, national character, and culture of peoples as factors influencing people's behavior, as well as the activities of political or non-economic organizations (educational institutions, social organizations), social groups, and institutions. In the course "Sociological Problems of the Study of Public Opinion," the nature, essence, and main features of public opinion as a complex phenomenon of social reality are analyzed based on a systematic approach.

From a logical point of view, opinions about the practice and laws of correct thinking indicate the effectiveness of systematic information analysis[5]. The main subject of logical research is the analysis of the correctness of reasoning, the statement of laws and principles, which is an important condition for obtaining correct conclusions about the truth in the process of making a conclusion.

In information-analytical work, methods of statistical thinking, mathematical statistics, and the theory of relativity are widely used.

In recent years, the development of science and the experience of human practice require the introduction of specific methods of scientific research in areas that have not been previously implemented. This helps to achieve results that cannot be obtained by other methods. The application of methods of exact sciences in information-analytical work serves the development of scientific theories that help to correctly determine the development of relevant processes, that is, to arrive at scientifically based conclusions. However, information and analytical work should have precisely this characteristic.

Today, there is no universal methodology for implementing system analysis (SA). Such a methodology is developed and implemented in the absence of (*including the identification and solution of the emerging problem*) data that allows the analyzer to formalize the system research process. In general terms, the ability of processes and phenomena to form systems, the existence of natural systems, and the systematic construction of the material world around us and the forms of its understanding are called systemicity.[6].

The systemic nature of the problems of security of the studied society and state is one of the main requirements for a system analyst - clarifying the complexity and complexity of the conducted research, a comprehensive study of the essence and structure of the TT.

The overall approach to problem solving can be presented as a cycle[7]. At this point, the problem of practice is defined as the non-compliance of the current state of work with the requirements during the operation of the real system. In solving the problem, the system undergoes system analysis (decomposition, analysis, and synthesis). In the process of synthesis, the analyzed and synthesized system is evaluated. Implementation of the synthesized system in the form of the presented system contributes to assessing the degree of solution of the problem and making a decision on the functioning of the modernized (new) real system.

In addition, since "system" is understood as a set of interconnected and interacting subsystems, it is advisable to begin the analysis with determining its structure[8]. The study of individual subsystems should not be carried out in isolation, but rather taking into account

their interrelationships[9]. Therefore, it is necessary to have the ability to isolate system-forming connections that significantly influence the research results. Information and analytical departments of internal affairs bodies, within their competence and territory, coordinate preliminary measures to combat crime, prevent offenses, ensure public safety, carry out the functions of intersectoral management of the forces and resources of the Main Department of Internal Affairs, organization of building protection, development of comprehensive management decisions and control over their implementation. Also, the main goals of information and analytical activities are crime prevention, improving the quality of decisions made, identifying the features of regional crime, early detection of dangerous trends, and planning early preventive measures.

In particular, based on the goals of the sphere of organizational and analytical support for the activities of district (city) internal affairs bodies, the following are carried out:

carrying out analytical work, developing comprehensive measures to eliminate threats and risks in the field of combating crime, ensuring public order and the safety of citizens, and preventing offenses;

organization of continuous study of criminogenic processes occurring in the district (city), systematization and prompt analysis of information on crimes and offenses, the results of operational-service activities, the impact of socio-economic, demographic, and other factors on the state of law and order;

analysis of the operational situation, the state of crime and public order, all factors and reasons influencing the state of law and order and crime, negative trends by district (city);

systematic monitoring of public opinion and its dynamics on the state of crime and law enforcement in the district (city);

preparation of information and documents on the quarterly reporting of the heads of the Main Department of Internal Affairs to the Kengashes of People's Deputies of districts and cities on the state of crime prevention;

planning the operational activities of district (city) internal affairs bodies and carrying out work on recording official trips of personnel.

Thus, the idea that the principles of systems analysis are the sum of the principles of a number of other methods of analysis is somewhat incorrect. Because, along with the general principles of analytical methods, system analysis is based on its own specific principles, which further clarifies its essence

References:

1. Rob P., Koronel K. Database Systems: Design, Implementation, and Management: Translated from English. - St. Petersburg: BXV-Petersburg, 2004.
2. Kramer G. Mathematical Methods of Statistics. Moscow: Mir, 1976.
3. F.I. Peregodov, F.P. Tarasenko. Introduction to Systems Analysis. Textbook for Universities. - M.: Higher School, 1999, 367 p.
4. Gavrilova T.A., Khoroshevsky V.G. Knowledge bases of intellectual systems. St. Petersburg: Piter, 2000.
5. Larichev O.I., Moshkovich E.M. Qualitative methods of decision-making. Moscow: Nauka, 1996.

6. Rykov A.S. Methods of System Analysis: Multicriteria and Fuzzy Optimization, Modeling and Expert Evaluations. M.: Economics, 1999.
7. Bendat J., Piersol A. Applied Analysis of Random Data. Moscow: Mir, 1989.
8. Marple-m. S. L. Digital Spectral Analysis and its Applications. Moscow: Mir, 1990.
9. Otnes R., Enokson L. Applied Analysis of Time Series. Main methods. - M.: Mir, 1982.