

## PREVENTING CRIME AND THE FIGHT AGAINST IT ALSO HAS ITS OWN CHARACTERISTICS PRINCIPLES

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**Abstract.** *The article presents the concept of crime, crime prevention, and discusses the specific principles of crime prevention in the Republic of Uzbekistan. 3. The views and opinions of S. Zaripov, K. Mirzajonov, VNKudryavtsev, GMMinkovsky, and A.Sakharov are covered.*

**Keywords:** *Crime, crime prevention, concept, combating crime,*

Current knowledge about crime as a social phenomenon allows us to look at the existing concept of its prevention from a different perspective. The practice of combating crime also helps in this. 3. According to scientists such as S. Zaripov, Q. Mirzajonov, VN Kudryavtsev, .M. Minkovsky, ABSakharov, a component of the fight against crime is the prevention of crime. The results of the fight prove that crime has always existed, despite any concept and practical measures aimed at its elimination. Some scientists (Yu. M. Antonyan and others) express the opinion that it will remain forever. There are specific grounds for this.

In all periods of human life, there have always been attempts to “prevent” crime, but it has remained stable, and today it is even “improving”. It only changes in connection with social relations, but retains its essence. Crime is a product of the existing contradictions in any society. Social contradictions are the source of any social activity, and therefore of crime. It is natural to ask whether crime or crimes can be completely prevented. What can society prevent and what cannot? Isn't the fight against crime in vain?

The linguistic meaning of the concept of "prevention" is to prevent something from happening. "To fight" means to actively oppose someone or something, to take measures to defeat or destroy it, to try, to strive, to take." Crime cannot be completely eliminated. It can only be eliminated together with society. Based on this fact of life, some authors raise the issue not of its complete elimination, but of the reconciliation of society and crime, that is, they say that when it comes to preventing crime, it should be understood as maintaining it at a certain level, scope and forms.

According to statistics, youth make up 16 percent of the world's population, - said Akmal Saidov, First Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, Director of the National Center for Human Rights of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - The implementation of

state policy on youth has always been a priority in our country. Our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, at the 46th session of the UN Human Rights Council, emphasized that the protection of the rights of youth, who make up more than half of our population, is always in the center of our attention. Today, Uzbekistan is experiencing great changes, and in this process, the young generation, who are coming to life with modern knowledge and worldview, is taking the stage. It serves as the driving force of large-scale reforms being implemented to ensure the rights and interests of young people, support their noble initiative and potential.

Currently, a number of practical works are being carried out in our country to demonstrate the intellectual and creative potential of young people, increase their civic responsibility and sense of involvement in the ongoing reforms.

The Strategy of Actions for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 sets out specific tasks related to coordinating activities to combat crime and prevent violations, strengthening organizational and practical measures to combat extremism, terrorism and other forms of organized crime, improving and increasing the effectiveness of organizational and legal mechanisms to combat corruption, raising the legal culture and awareness of the population, and organizing effective cooperation between state structures with civil society institutions and the media in this regard. As in all areas, the major changes and reforms taking place in the religious sphere, the main goal of which is the positive results recognized worldwide, are being carried out under the slogan "Enlightenment against ignorance". Indeed, today, at a time when the world is spinning like a ring in the eye, various forces that distract young people and want to lure them into their trap are increasing. The saddest thing is that wherever a crime is committed in the world, the "hands" of young people are certainly used in this process. It is a fact that the education of young people has been a very urgent issue in every era. According to historians, Herodotus, during his travels to the East, was surprised by an inscription in the Egyptian pyramids: "The education of young people is deteriorating. What should be done?!"

It has been more than two thousand years since the historian read this writing. And who knows how long it has been since the writing was completed? So, the issue of youth has never lost its relevance, although it has been approached in different ways in all eras. The upbringing of youth plays a very important role in Islamic teachings. In the first thirteen years of Islam, that is, during the Meccan period, Muhammad, may God bless him and grant him peace, paid special attention to teaching people about manners and ethics, in addition to instilling in them the oneness of Allah. In this regard, he took many young people aged 8-16 (Ali, Talha, Zubayr) with him, and first of all, he paid special attention to their education and upbringing. The hadith says: "Instruct your children in manners and make their manners beautiful."

In order to effectively prevent children and youth from negative events and offenses, it is necessary to form a special information and cultural space for the lives of adolescents and children, publish information and analytical materials, practical recommendations (posters, calendars, booklets) for youth policy specialists and the public, convey information to the youth audience about the forms of behavior encouraged by society and the opportunities for the development of the young person, develop programs that allow young people to realize their age-related motives and needs (the need for communication, self-affirmation, self-awareness), form a stable public opinion about the opportunities for the development and support of adolescents and children, and ways to get help in difficult life situations.

Our President Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev, during his direct visits to the districts of the capital, personally studies this issue and identifies important tasks, directions, and aspects that need to be paid attention to in order to identify and prevent violations early.

However, there are still some cases of crime in our country, especially in Tashkent. Necessary measures must be taken in a timely manner so that no crime goes unpunished. Naturally, this raises a question.

What is crime itself?

A crime is a socially dangerous act provided for in criminal law. The issue of considering a particular act as a crime is resolved in each state in accordance with its social system, lifestyle of the population, national characteristics, customs, traditions, taking into account the norms of international law.

According to data, 156 crimes of indecency were committed in 2020 and 243 in 2021, while 154 crimes of unnatural sexual satisfaction were committed in 2020 and 208 in 2021. Such crimes indicate the need to improve the law.

The legislation has developed the Law "On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with further improvement of the system of reliable protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of women and children ." This law serves to prevent and curb cases of violence.

In addition, international cooperation was carried out to study the experience of Japan in crime prevention in our country. In particular, the parties exchanged experience on the future of criminal justice through the use of artificial intelligence, technical methodology for crime prevention in the law enforcement system, crime prevention systems, issues of assessing the state of crime based on official statistics and real data, and other topics. The projects being implemented and the laws and regulations being developed all serve the interests of the people. In addition, our government pays special attention to eliminating the root causes of crime, such as poverty, unemployment, and social inequality.

As a key aspect of the fight against crime, preventive work is also being carried out on an ongoing basis. This, in turn, includes the implementation of strategies to reduce the likelihood of criminal behavior and create a safe environment for all. It is no exaggeration to say that the efforts in this regard, the enthusiasm of our state bodies, and the dedicated service of employees who make a worthy contribution to the fight against crime deserve special attention and recognition.

The issue of crimes can be posed in the same way. As long as humanity exists, crimes will be committed, because the cause of any crime is, first of all, the person himself. Crime, like any human behavior, is the result of the interaction of personal characteristics and the objective situation. Based on the fact that a criminal act will occur, we can only talk about a decrease (or increase) in the probability of its commission, depending on the increase (or decrease) in the level of the possibility of preventing crimes. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan noted, the main task of law enforcement and judicial bodies is to carry out effective preventive work.

It is necessary to consider crime and crime prevention from this perspective. In this regard, it is necessary to take into account that crime is largely subject to statistical laws. These laws can be significantly influenced only by identifying the causes of crime. As noted, its prevention is not possible at all, but it is possible and necessary to influence its causes. Consequently, prevention means preventing the occurrence of negative events or processes that actually cause crime. Therefore, it is necessary to correctly assess the real possibilities and features inherent in the regional system of crime prevention.

Such an assessment is based on the understanding that regional (local) crime is a consequence of the situation at a higher level, for example, at the national level. Different levels of crime depend on the level of development of administrative-territorial communities of people. Therefore, changes in regional crime rates are largely dependent on changes in “higher-level” crime rates, but local factors also play a role, of course. It is very important to identify these local factors that show the “face” of crime at the regional level. For example, preventing crime among young people is a task of state importance. However, the main share of the increase in youth crime in the regions falls on adolescents aged 14-17, or young men and women aged 25-29, or students of secondary schools, lyceums and colleges, or higher educational institutions. Therefore, the directions of crime prevention activities in the regions also differ in level, subject, forms, methods, and other grounds. In addition, it is of practical importance to conditionally divide crime in the local framework into types of crime that arise as a result of the action of the social environment itself (this should take into account criminological conditions) and types of crime that are the object of influence of law enforcement agencies (this should take into account operational conditions).

In the first case, crime prevention consists in changing the social sphere, eliminating (mitigating) conflicts that can complicate the criminological situation in it, and in the second case - in eliminating the conflicts of the law enforcement system that affect the operational situation. The operational situation always arises from the criminological situation. Therefore, the influence of justice bodies on crime is limited. Nevertheless, this conditional division of crime helps to correctly assess the possibilities of the activities of law enforcement bodies, including internal affairs bodies, in preventing crime. The regional crime situation determines the appropriate level of activity of law enforcement bodies. In this case, it is extremely important to determine the correspondence of the object and subject of influence at the same level.

In our opinion, crime prevention in the region should begin with an assessment of the criminological situation, in particular, with a study of the standard of living of the population, and then move on to the study of crime. The standard of living of people reflects all social contradictions. In this regard, attention should be paid to these relationships. The connection between the standard of living and crime has been paid attention not only by our country's criminologists, but also by foreign scientists. Indicators of the standard of living serve as specific indicators of the social life of people. These include: per capita income; level of consumption of basic food products; level of provision of housing, industrial goods, including durable goods; state of medical care; level of provision of household services to the population and its cultural needs. This list is not yet complete. It can be supplemented and changed, but it should reflect the level of satisfaction of the needs of the population of the region. Other aspects (such as demographic, psychological, geographical, and historical) are also of particular importance when assessing the criminological situation in the region.

In a criminological situation, it is important to identify the main principles of the development of crime. In this case, such indicators as the danger of crime to society, the degree of its spread across regions and groups of society, the direction of its motives, stability and organization can be used. It has been established that changes in certain indicators of the social environment (for example, the standard of living of the population) lead to certain changes in indicators of crime (for example, intentional crime). This makes it necessary to identify a minimum list of criminological indicators that reflect the relevant state of the social environment and crime in the criminological situation (from favorable conditions to catastrophic ones). Knowledge of the criminological situation makes it possible to correctly assess the operational situation, that is, the impact of crime on people's everyday lives, on the normal functioning of all institutions in society, and on the other hand, on these institutions, especially the law enforcement system.

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