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Research Article

INTRODUCTION AND LEGAL BASIS OF THE INSTITUTION OF INDIVIDUAL PREVENTION OF CRIMES

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Nodirbek Jalilov

TSUL Specialized Branch, Crime prevention and society teacher of the Department of Safety Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article describes the types of crime prevention, their brief essence, the concept of individual prevention as a type of crime prevention, its specific features, introduction of individual prevention institute, historical development, legal bases regulating individual prevention, issues of implementation of these legal bases, foreign experience and foreign legislation in this field, and other similar cases were scientifically analyzed, and relevant proposals in this regard were previously pushed.

KEYWORDS

Individual prevention, crime prevention, legal bases, individual prevention, foreign experience, prevention inspector, probation, official warning, administrative control, preventive accounting.

INTRODUCTION

During the past period, large-scale reforms aimed at improving crime prevention and crime prevention are being carried out in our country.

Such efforts, primarily with the participation of the general public, achieved a 36 percent reduction in overall crime in 2018, and 3,205 neighborhoods, or more than 35 percent, did not commit a single crime[1].



During this short period of time, 13 laws, 9 decrees and 3 orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 40 decisions, 115 decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers and about 170 departmental normative legal documents have been adopted. .

It was noted at the board meeting of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan held on April 27, 2019 that in the three months of 2019, all crimes in the territory of the republic increased by 31.6% compared to the same period last year. , a 40.8% reduction in crimes committed in the area of criminal investigation was achieved. Also, in 78 percent of neighborhoods, crime is not allowed at all [2].

The core of the concept of "crime prevention" is the concept of "crime prevention". The essence of the concept of "crime prevention" is detailed in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Prevention of Crimes". According to it, the prevention of crimes is the prevention and strengthening of law and order, the law is used to identify and eliminate crimes, as well as to determine the reasons for their commission and the conditions that make them possible, and to eliminate them. , is a system of legal, social, organizational and other measures of special, individual and victimological prevention [3].

From this point of view, first of all, if I define the word crime, Crime is a violation of the order established in society and established by the law on the basis of crimes or the rules of social life in general. According to their characteristics, offenses are in the form of crimes, misdemeanors, and disciplinary violations. In many cases, violations are described simultaneously with the word violation. Not all offenses are crimes. However, not all violations may be crimes. In order to call it a crime, it must have its own characteristics [4].

that before the adoption of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Prevention of Offenses", different views and opinions about the types of prevention of offenses were put forward in legal literature and sources, and there was no definite conclusion. The adoption of the law directly put an end to these contradictions, and in Article 6, the following four types of prevention of offenses:

- General prevention of offenses;
- Special prevention of offenses;
- Individual prevention of offenses;
- The victimological prevention of crimes was clearly defined, and in chapters 3, 4, 5 and 6, the concept of each of them, the measures included in it, and the basis of their implementation were legally strengthened.

Individual prevention, like other types of crime prevention, has its own characteristics.

Individual crime prevention by the bodies and institutions that directly implement crime prevention, keeping records of persons with anti-social behavior, prone to committing crimes, and those who have committed crimes, correcting them morally through educational influence, social it is carried out in order to form and control healthy behavior and lifestyle.

Individual crime prevention is carried out by the sectoral services of internal affairs bodies that directly implement crime prevention based on their activity directions and powers.

The concept of "crime prevention" is a combination of the words "crimes" and "prevention".

A number of controversial approaches to the content of the concept of "crime" have been put forward.

The first approach: according to the opinion of most authors (I. Ismailov, MZ Ziyodullaev, BX Polatov, AA Khamdamov, B. Madrakhimov, MM Asrakulov, IX Dusmuradov), the term "violation of rights" means administrative responsibility, guilty, an illegal act (act or inaction) is understood [5].

In the implementation of individual crime prevention, the person himself, the specific characteristics of the social environment in which he lives, social and household conditions and lifestyle, antisocial behavior, propensity to commit a crime, as well as the social nature of the committed crime it is necessary to take into account other factors describing the level of danger.

Individual preventive work against minors is carried out by preventive (senior) inspectors and juvenile delinquency prevention (senior) inspectors.

Individual crime prevention is aimed at persons prone to crime and differs from other types of crime prevention by the following special features:

- Individual prevention of offenses directed at persons prone to offenses of a particular category;
- Requires an individual approach;
- Application of coercive and restrictive norms;
- Individual prevention of offenses requires the use of preventive measures based on the specific characteristics of the persons to whom it is directed;
- To demand the use of other state bodies and the opportunities of the general public.

It is known that the main task of the internal affairs bodies is to maintain public order, prevent crimes, protect the law in society, ensure the rule of law, and protect the legal rights and interests of citizens [6].

"Combating crimes". According to Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 17, 2008, "Combating human trafficking is the right way to", combating human trafficking means preventing human trafficking, identifying it, and putting an end to it. , the activity of minimizing its consequences, providing assistance to victims of human trafficking[7].

studied laws of foreign countries, the concept of "crime prevention" is defined as follows:

- 1) prevention of crimes - legal, economic, aimed at maintaining and strengthening law and order by identifying, studying, and eliminating the causes and conditions that allowed crimes to be committed, carried out by crime prevention subjects, complex of social and organizational measures (Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Prevention of Offenses" of April 29, 2010, paragraph 1);
- 2) crime prevention - to identify and eliminate the causes of crimes and the conditions that enable them, as well as to exercise educational influence on individuals in order to prevent antisocial behavior or crimes. a set of targeted social, legal, organizational, informational and other measures (Article 2 of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation dated June 23, 2016 "On the Basics of the Crime Prevention System in the Russian Federation");
- 3) crime prevention - activities of crime prevention subjects to apply general and (or) individual crime prevention measures in accordance with the Law "On the Basics of Crime Prevention Activities" and other legal documents (Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus dated January 4, 2014 "On the Basics of Crime Prevention ");

of illegal acts by state bodies, local self-government bodies, public organizations, labor unions, officials and

citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic and -the conditions that enable them, to study, eliminate and neutralize, to individually educate and provide comfortable living conditions for a special category of persons whose behavior is in a non- social direction, to activate the factors that encourage law-abiding behavior, and to activate non-legal activities aimed at the development and implementation of a system of legal, socio-economic, organizational, educational, special and other measures for the prevention of crimes (the Kyrgyz Republic 's " Crime Prevention in the Kyrgyz Republic " on" of June 25, 2005, Article 1).

Individual crime prevention is the activity of crime prevention entities to identify persons with antisocial behavior, who are inclined to commit crimes, who have committed crimes, to keep track of them, and to have an educational impact on them.

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