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## About Activity Of Law-Enforcement Bodies On Preventive Maintenance Of Offences Among Earlier Offenders Of Persons

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### ABSTRACT

In article activity of law-enforcement bodies on preventive maintenance of offences among earlier offenders of persons is considered, the special attention is turned on essence of preventive measures spent by inspectors of preventive maintenance in the given sphere.

### KEYWORDS

Preventive maintenance, an offence, earlier offenders of the person, the mechanism, algorithm, the inspector of preventive maintenance.

### INTRODUCTION

Work is underway to study the problems associated with the prevention and prevention of offenses. Of particular importance in the activities of law enforcement agencies are issues related to

the prevention of offenses among previously convicted persons. This

work was carried out using various forces and means of preventive inspectors of the preventive service of law enforcement

agencies. In recent years, the country has undergone active reforms aimed at the rule of law, ensuring the rule of law, reliable protection of individual rights and legitimate interests, the rule of law and the formation of legal awareness of citizens, as well as the gradual democratization and liberalization of the judiciary.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 14, 2017 No. PP-2833 "On measures to further improve the system of crime prevention and fight against crime" states that "... effective crime prevention is carried out by the state, including law enforcement agencies, local authorities, is a priority of other government agencies. In addition, the head of state acknowledged that there are still many problems and issues in the field of prevention.

In this regard, the preventive service of law enforcement agencies, including preventive inspectors, should carry out prevention of offenses among previously convicted persons, information and analytical work in this area, preventive measures aimed at early prevention (early prevention) of these acts. and improving the organization of optimal planning, the application of new forms of cooperation of the preventive service with other services, and the organization of the activities of law enforcement agencies to improve tactical methods of crime prevention among previously convicted persons.

Social relations arising in the field of prevention of administrative offenses are the subject of regulation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the prevention of offenses". In this law, crime prevention is defined as "legal protection of general, special, individual and victim prevention of

offenses used for the purpose of maintaining and strengthening law and order, detection and elimination of offenses, as well as identification and elimination of causes and conditions of offenses; system of social, organizational and other measures.

Crime prevention among former convicts is one of the priorities of law enforcement activities of the Interior Ministry and is one of the main tasks of crime prevention.

Prevention of offenses among previously convicted persons, ie identification and elimination of the causes and conditions of the offenses and their disclosure with a system of evidence (ie identification and disclosure of the suspect - these are two aspects of the fight against crime).

Crime prevention is a set of special preventive measures carried out by the staff of the prevention service and the bodies carrying out the activities of prevention inspectors within the scope of their powers for the following purposes: prevention of assassination (ie action or inaction directly aimed at committing an offense); to identify persons who are prone to committing offenses among previously convicted persons and to provide them with preventive measures to prevent their commission; to identify the causes and circumstances that led to the commission of offenses among previously convicted persons, as well as to take measures to eliminate and neutralize them. (The task of eliminating the causes of offenses is to eliminate the conditions that allow these causes to turn from chance to reality).

The activity of law enforcement agencies in the prevention of offenses among previously convicted persons is based on the following principles: general law: legality; observance of

constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen; special: cooperation with public authorities, public associations, organizations (including organizations performing general educational functions) and citizens.

There are different approaches to the role of law enforcement in determining the place of crime prevention among former convicts.

According to many scholars, the prevention of delinquency and crime prevention among former convicts is one thing.

At present, in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On crime prevention", crime prevention activities consist of four tasks at the special (special) level: general, special, individual and victimological prevention.

Prevention of offenses among former convicts consists of identifying and eliminating the causes and specific conditions that allow them to occur (Chapter 3 of the Law on Prevention of Offenses). The activities of bodies and institutions engaged in crime prevention and participation in it are aimed at the prevention of offenses, the identification of the causes of offenses and the conditions that allow them to be eliminated, the general prevention of offenses.

Prevention of offenses among previously convicted persons involves the development and implementation of special measures aimed at preventing certain types of them, eliminating their causes and conditions that allow them to occur, identifying certain categories of persons and providing them with preventive action (Chapter 4). The activities of bodies and institutions directly involved in the prevention of offenses are aimed at preventing certain types of offenses,

eliminating the causes of such offenses and the conditions that allow them, the development and implementation of special measures to identify and prevent certain categories of offenders. prevention.

Offenses among former convicts include individual prevention - identification, record keeping and educational impact on persons with antisocial behavior, prone to crime, who have committed offenses (Chapter 5). The activities of the bodies and institutions directly involved in the prevention of offenses to identify, keep records and educational influence on persons with antisocial behavior, prone to offenses, are the individual prevention of offenses.

Prevention of delinquency among previously convicted persons is manifested in the application of preventive measures aimed at reducing the risk of delinquency in a particular individual (Chapter 6). Victimological prevention of offenses is the activity of the body or institution directly involved in the prevention of offenses to implement preventive measures aimed at reducing the risk of a particular person becoming a victim of the offense.

Resolving the issue of prevention of offenses among former convicts should be recognized as a priority over other tasks of preventive activity, because if this issue is resolved, the remaining two issues, ie the elimination and detection of offenses between former convicts, will automatically disappear.

The system of measures for the prevention of offenses among previously convicted persons can be distinguished as a separate organizational and tactical form.

Unlike general prevention, which is carried out by the prevention service, the prevention of offenses among previously convicted persons involves the use of all sources of information to study them. The focus of the study requires the identification and assessment of events of criminogenic significance, personality traits, i.e., situations that are causally related to the development of behavior, as well as the lifestyle of relevant individuals, to investigate whether they are related to offenses.

Crime prevention among former convicts is the most important component of the crime prevention activities of the internal affairs bodies. It has been formed as an independent function along with other crime prevention functions among other previously convicted individuals, and is gradually evolving.

The term "prevention", its conceptual apparatus, has been developed by lawyers relatively recently - for several decades. The fact that crime prevention is a separate function of law enforcement among former convicts requires not only the individual legal competence of prevention officers, but also the development of relatively independent, rigorously focused ways to prevent the maximum number of planned and prepared offenders.

According to its purpose, conditions and methods of knowledge, tactical methods of crime prevention among previously convicted persons form a system of normatively regulated, targeted, specific to the relevant object.

However, tactical methods do not cover all the multifaceted, preventive activities on the use of tools and methods of IIO preventive forces in the tactics of crime prevention among previously convicted persons. Tactical

theory cannot formalize all information-cognitive preventive activity. Its essence is that many specific preventive measures may be of a mixed nature, i.e. they may be aimed at both the prevention and detection of offenses among previously convicted persons.

In our opinion, it is a serious mistake of scientists and practitioners that many recommendations do not specify the mechanism of action, application, purpose, and the development of large-scale preventive work using preventive methods. prevention loses its original essence and accuracy.

At the same time, it should be noted that crime prevention among former convicts is a complex process, the content of which differs from other types of activities. It has a number of components:

- 1) Prevention of offenses among previously convicted persons - activities to identify and eliminate the causes of offenses and the conditions that led to their commission (general prevention), as well as to identify persons prone to offenses and to influence them in order to prevent offenses (individual) routine prevention);
- 2) Prevention of offenses among previously convicted persons - the activity of identifying persons planning to commit a specific offense and taking the necessary measures to prevent the implementation of their plans;
- 3) Elimination of offenses among previously convicted persons - activities aimed at preparing for the offense and identifying the perpetrators and taking the necessary measures to eliminate their actions. Each of these elements is relatively independent, but they are all interrelated and serve the same ultimate goal - to

prevent offenses between previously convicted persons. At the same time, this goal is achieved through a variety of activities on the content, using different forces, tools and methods. Their specificity is determined by the tasks that are specific to each element.

Thus, the achievement of the main goal of crime prevention among previously convicted persons, the performance of its special (partial) tasks can only be the result of preventive activities of law enforcement agencies.

In our opinion, the prevention of offenses among previously convicted persons should have the characteristics of continuity, permanence, and should precede the illegal actions of persons planning or preparing offenses. The principle of aggression should take precedence over the prevention inspectors of the internal affairs bodies, which carry out the prevention of offenses among previously convicted persons.

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