

## Legal Provision for Offense Prevention is a Guarantee to Take the System to a New Quality

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### ABSTRACT

This article describes reforms in the crime prevention system and its results, in particular, the existing problems in the legal support of this area, the need to improve the legal regulation of crime prevention, which today is recognized as a priority of the public security system in our country, based on the analysis of systemic shortcomings, opinions on its main directions and measures.

**Keywords:** crime prevention, management, legal support, legal mechanism, law, normative legal document, government agencies, new procedures and rules, new forms and methods, information and communication technologies, interagency cooperation, integrated legal system, juvenile, social preventive measures.

On the basis of a new approach to the analysis of the socio-criminogenic situation in the territory of the Republic new procedures, methods and mechanisms are being gradually introduced into the practice of identifying and eliminating the causes of violations and the conditions that allow them, by zoning", "yellow", "red" zones, strengthening law and order providing early prevention of offenses, detection and elimination of offenses.

In the words of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in order to strengthen peace and stability in our country, the system of state, public and personal security is being radically reformed. To do this, the lowest system - the system of preventive inspectors - was formed as a modern structure. They now work closely with neighborhood offices.

It should be noted that today the number of crimes has decreased by 12,000 compared to 2017, and in the first six months of this year, about 50% of the existing 9,251 neighborhoods did not commit any crime. This, of course, testifies to the positive effect of our reforms, and it requires a consistent continuation of our work.

As a result of radical reforms in the crime prevention system, in 2020, crimes were prevented in 6061 out of 9145 mahallas of the country. In the first half of 2021, no crime was committed in 4559 out of 9251 mahallas of the republic, ie almost half of them. According to the report of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the results of 2021, by the end of 2021, 28% of 2,314 mahallas (2,639 mahallas) in the country were not allowed to commit crimes, crime decreased by 40% (3,743 mahallas).

However, the analysis shows that because there are still cases when law enforcement agencies pay more attention to crime prevention, the system of crime prevention is not fully used, especially the shortcomings in the organization of governance in this area, as well as the lack of coordination in

accordance with the current requirements of cooperation between the competent state bodies directly involved in crime prevention; it should be timely identify the root causes of the offenses and the conditions that allow them, as well as its negative impact on their elimination.

Further increase in efficiency in this area, expanding the number of crime-free zones, further clarifying the powers of government agencies to prevent crime, bringing governance and cooperation to a qualitatively new level requires systematization and unification of existing laws and regulations governing activities in this area.

The analysis shows that special laws have been adopted in the areas of combating human trafficking, prevention of juvenile delinquency and delinquency, crime prevention, combating corruption, combating extremism, and protecting women from oppression and violence.

Although the laws define the systems, methods and forms of cooperation of government agencies directly involved in these areas, their powers, main areas of activity, as well as mutual and civil society institutions, unfortunately, the unresolved problems of creating and implementing legal mechanisms for the implementation of the provisions of this law in practice hinder the effective organization of the system.

Implementation of effective crime prevention is a priority for government agencies, including law enforcement; local government, other government agencies, as well as economic management bodies, and the following are the main areas of their activities:

- (a) Measures to prevent and suppress offenses, especially among minors and young people, as well as to identify, analyze and remedy the causes and conditions of their occurrence, through the development and implementation of law enforcement practices and legislation; increase efficiency;
- (b) further development of interdepartmental cooperation, widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies, including video surveillance, electronic accounting and mutual information exchange, interdepartmental database systems in preventive work;
- (c) strengthening public control, developing social and public-private partnerships, establishing direct cooperation with citizens' self-government bodies and other institutions of civil society;
- (d) active cooperation with the media in informing the public about the content and significance of ongoing preventive measures, the status of legality and the level of crime; Prompt use of the World Wide Web, rapid informing the general public about the violations committed and the process of their elimination;
- (e) the introduction of clear evaluation criteria that take into account the effectiveness of crime prevention, including the dynamics of crime, the frequency of their occurrence, public opinion, the satisfaction of citizens with the results of preventive work and the level of cooperation with the population;
- (f) ensure that address, sectoral specialization, regional and other specific features are taken into account in the development and implementation of interagency programs for crime prevention;
- (g) increase the effectiveness of measures to address social problems, primarily to ensure employment, intensify the involvement of women and youth in socially useful activities, meaningful organization of leisure time of minors;
- (h) carrying out of complex scientific and applied researches on problems of crime prevention,

introduction of modern methods of carrying out preventive work;

- (i) development of a system of measures to provide legal, social, psychological, medical, pedagogical and other assistance to victims of offenses and persons with antisocial behavior, prone to or have committed offenses;
- (j) Improving mechanisms for involving citizens and public organizations in crime prevention, including through financial and other incentives.

Research shows that in order to ensure effective implementation of these tasks in accordance with the regulations adopted by the President and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, new procedures, rules, methods and mechanisms are gradually being introduced into the crime prevention system.

In order to effectively ensure public safety, crime prevention, especially early prevention, the concepts of "Safe Tourism", "Safe City", "Safe Capital", "Ethical and Safe Neighborhood", "Regional Features", a single "capital approach" , " Safe educational institution " , " Safe house " , " Safe yard " system, " Citizen " , " Family " , " Neighborhood " systems, " Territorial methodology " , " Iron Book " , " Women's Book " , " Youth Book " , " Book of Mercy " , " Neighborhood " methods of work are being introduced.

The fact that most of the new procedures, rules, methods and mechanisms introduced in the field of public safety, especially crime prevention, are not included in existing laws governing the activities in this area, as well as the establishment of government agencies requiring special powers in this area. .

Today, it is expedient to include in the system of entities directly involved in crime prevention the norms defining the powers of bodies and institutions responsible for the implementation of state policy in the field of culture, sports, tourism, the media, as well as non-governmental organizations and citizens. .

These changes have achieved effective results in strengthening the basic concepts, types of crime prevention, the powers of bodies and institutions directly involved in crime prevention, cooperation of bodies and institutions involved in crime prevention, as well as mechanisms for organizing interagency commissions responsible for coordinating their activities. clearly define the financial sources for the unification of the procedure and its systematic implementation.

For the purpose of the second direction of the Development Strategy 16, the prevention of violations is organized by systematizing and unifying the law and legislation:

First, through the unification and systematization of laws and regulations in the field of crime prevention, which includes the introduction of modern procedures, rules and mechanisms, as well as best practices, and the norms directly regulate socio-legal relations in this area. the creation of a single law is achieved;

secondly, the essence of crime prevention, the order, rules and principles of its implementation have changed, the forms and methods of cooperation in this area, cooperation between the state, in particular law enforcement agencies, their social partnership with citizens, families, communities and civil society institutions there is an opportunity to take it to a qualitatively new level;

third, the abolition of educational and preventive measures related to the restriction of human rights in the field of crime prevention, in particular, the practice of applying legal sanctions to certain categories of persons without resolving their guilt;

fourth, instead of applying legal sanctions, such as preventive registration, to a juvenile who has committed an offense, it will be possible to implement a complex mechanism that includes social, spiritual, educational and psychological measures to ensure its full adaptation to society;

Fifth, it will be possible to create a single institutional structure that directly implements crime prevention and coordinates the activities of government agencies and organizations involved in it, as well as their social partnership with civil society institutions.

Research shows that these processes are based, firstly, on the needs of society and in accordance with our national values, and secondly, on the basis of reforms in society, completely new procedures, forms and methods, mechanisms, mechanisms to ensure public safety, especially crime prevention. thirdly, taking into account the best practices of developed countries in this field, fourthly, taking into account the norms and requirements of international law to ensure the rights, freedoms and interests of man, especially women, minors, and finally, fifthly, to eliminate old attitudes and approaches requires the implementation of complex measures.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the adoption of a single law through the optimization, systematization and unification of laws and regulations governing social legal relations in the field of crime prevention is a qualitatively new system of crime prevention. to improve management in this area.

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