

23. Edmond, 531 U.S. at 45-46 "Programmatic purposes may be relevant to the validity of Fourth Amendment intrusions undertaken pursuant to a general scheme without individualized suspicion.

24. Harold J. Krent, Of Diaries and Data Banks: Use Restrictions Under the Fourth Amendment, 74 TEX. L. REV. 49, 51 (1995).

Mehridin Eshnazarov, candidate for the basic doctorate of the faculty of
postgraduate education

ABOUT SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL PREVENTION OF OFFENSES

M. Eshnazarov

Abstract: The article highlights the features and advantages of special crime prevention, as well as reveals the content of this type of prevention, its role and significance in prevention.

Keywords: special prevention of offenses, subjects of special prevention of offenses, features, criteria.

Each type of crime prevention is interpreted differently by the subjects of crime prevention within the types of prevention, even if they have their own characteristics, advantages and essence. For example, according to the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «About prevention of offences» general prevention of crime is carried out by bodies and agencies engaged in crime prevention and participating in it (article 22), and a special, individual and victimological prevention of crime-the authorities and institutions responsible for the prevention of offences (article 25, 28).

Article 9 of the law sets out the following system of bodies and institutions directly involved in the prevention of offences: internal affairs bodies, prosecutor's offices, state security bodies, national guard bodies, justice bodies, state customs service bodies, state tax service bodies, labor bodies, state education management bodies and educational institutions, state health system management bodies and health care institutions, state committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on ecology and environmental protection.

But when we analyze the activities of the system of these subjects mentioned above, it becomes obvious that not all of them are engaged in full-fledged activities for the special prevention of offenses. This leads to the legitimate objection of some scientists about the need to differentiate the system of subjects of special prevention of offenses only with law enforcement agencies. For this reason, K. R. Abdurasulova believes that the

main activity can only be recognized as a subject of prevention, whose goal is to fight crime and prevent it [1].

However, M. Z. Ziyodullayev analyzed the practice of applying special preventive measures to prevent offenses and notes that not all plans for special and operational preventive measures have their own legal bases and clear mechanism of application. today, even in the activities of internal affairs agencies, there is no normative legal act defining the basis, procedure and principles for developing special preventive measures [5].

In his opinion, it is necessary to clearly define the basis, subjects, terms of development, logistics, procedure and rules for special events [6].

A. Sh. Murodov considers it appropriate to introduce a separate rule in the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «About prevention of offences», which provides for the implementation of special prevention of offenses related to domestic violence.

Based on the above, we can say that the main activity of the scientist is the fight against crime and special prevention of offenses in the activities of subjects that are involved in its prevention, until sufficient legal regulation is established, even if it is not about the activities of other subjects in this direction. This leads to the need to review and classify the system of subjects of crime prevention.

S.B. Khojakulov believed that the general prevention of offenses is carried out by subjects of any category of prevention put forward a proposal to classify the system of crime prevention as follows:

1) entities that form and implement state policy in crime prevention (president, parliament, government);

2) entities directly involved in crime prevention (internal affairs bodies, prosecutor's offices, state security service bodies, national guard, justice bodies, state tax service bodies, state tax service bodies, state education management bodies and educational institutions, state health system management bodies and health care institutions, bodies of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for ecology and environmental protection);

3) subjects involved in the prevention of offenses (courts, other state bodies and organizations, local government bodies, citizens ' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations, citizens, mass media);

4) coordinating subjects of crime prevention (the republican commission for crime prevention and combating offenses in the regions, interdepartmental commissions for crime prevention and combating crime, juvenile affairs, combating human trafficking and fighting corruption, coordinating councils for crime prevention under the prosecutor's office).

We believe that this classification should be re-issued to the categories of entities that directly implement and participate in the prevention of offenses of the second and third groups. Thus, on May 14, 2014, the law «About prevention of offences» was adopted despite the fact that more than 5 years have passed since the introduction of labor bodies and institutions directly involved in the prevention of offenses, state education management bodies and educational institutions, public health management bodies and health institutions, the state committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for ecology and environmental protection, the activities of these entities have not been systematically established in the practice of preventing offenses. There is no mechanism in place for the exercise of their powers in the area of prevention of offences established by law. This raises the issue of excluding these entities from the system of bodies and institutions directly involved in crime prevention, and including them in the system of participating entities.

Thus, it is advisable to classify and systematize the subjects of crime prevention, in particular, special prevention, as:

1) entities that form and implement state policy in crime prevention (President, Parliament, government);

2) entities directly involved in the prevention of offenses (the court, internal affairs bodies, prosecutor's offices, state security service bodies, national guard, justice bodies, State customs service bodies, state tax service bodies);

3) entities involved in the prevention of offenses (emergency authorities, local government bodies, citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations, citizens, mass media, labor bodies, state educational management bodies and educational institutions, state health system management bodies and health care institutions, bodies of the state committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for ecology and environmental protection);

4) coordinating subjects of crime prevention (the republican commission for crime prevention and combating offenses in the regions, interdepartmental commissions for crime prevention and combating crime, juvenile affairs, combating human trafficking and fighting corruption, coordinating councils for crime prevention under the prosecutor's office) [7].

Crime prevention, in particular the proposed classification and system of subjects of special prevention, serve, first of all, to define the range of subjects of crime prevention; secondly, to define the role and role of existing subjects in the practice of crime prevention; and third, to define the concept of subjects of special crime prevention.

The laws of the member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States concerning crime prevention in Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic define the concept of «subjects of crime prevention» [2].

Under this concept the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan is understood that «crime prevention is carried out by state bodies, local authorities, organizations and citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan» [4], the law of the Kyrgyz Republic About state bodies, local governments, community organizations, social care centres, associations, enterprises, institutions and other forms of ownership of economic entities, officials and citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic, residing in the Kyrgyz Republic, irrespective of patterns of ownership», foreign states are citizens and stateless persons» [3].

Based on the above definitions, the concept of «subjects of special prevention of offenses» can be expressed as follows: «subjects of special prevention of offenses – state bodies, including law enforcement agencies, local government bodies, other state organizations, as well as economic management bodies, citizens ' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations, citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, citizens of foreign States and stateless persons who form state policy on special prevention of offenses, directly implement, coordinate and participate in it offenses.

In conclusion, we can say that the concept, classification and refinement of the system of special subject of crime prevention, first ensure the effectiveness of the Special crime prevention; second, facilitate the assignment to the special subjects of prevention of offenses of specific tasks; and third, serve to reveal the content of the special subjects of offences prevention.

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Shamuratov Jamshidbek and Masharipov Bahtiyor, Masters of Tashkent
State Technology University, Uzbekistan

METHODS AND MEANS OF MEASUREMENT OF HUMIDITY OF OIL

J. Shamuratov, B. Masharipov

Abstract: The article provides an overview of the methods and techniques for measuring oil moisture content. Thus, more information is given to Dina-Starka, dielectric, optical and electrical techniques. The above methods are covered in detail and there are conclusions and points about the advantages and disadvantages of the mass.

Keywords: direct methods, indirect methods, Dean-Stark method, conductometric method, mass fraction of moisture.

Water in oil can be in three forms: dissolved, dispersed and free. The content of dissolved water mainly depends on the chemical composition of oil, oil products and temperature. With increasing temperature, the solubility of water increases in all hydrocarbons. Methods for determining water in oil and petroleum products can be divided into two groups: qualitative and quantitative.

Method for determination of water content (Dean-Stark method)

The essence of the method is to distill the mixture of the test sample of oil and solvent, which is not miscible with water, and measure the volume of water condensed in a Dean-Stark trap. [1]

The conductometric method is based on the dependence of the conductivity of the material on its moisture content.

Pure water has a relatively low electrical conductivity (electrical resistivity at (20 ° C, $22 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Ohm} \cdot \text{cm}$). But due to the dissociation of electrolytes when they dissolve in water, the conductivity of the solution increases by several orders of magnitude. Thus, the conductivity of a wet