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**Abdulaziz Rasulev**, Doctor of law, acting Professor of the Department of «Crime prevention» of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Siyovush Xujakulov**, PhD in Law, associate professor, doctoral student of the faculty of postgraduate education of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent

### **CHARACTERISTICS OF GENERAL PREVENTION OF OFFENCES AND ITS BASIC PROPERTIES**

A. Rasulev, S. Xujakulov

**Abstract:** the article analyses the purpose and tasks, object, arrangements of general prevention of offences. Conclusions directed on improvement of scientific-theoretical approaches to these problems are developed.

**Keywords:** prevention of offences, general prevention, special prevention, individual prevention, victimology prevention, persons inclined to commit offences, persons with high level of becoming victim.

Nowadays, when the threat of such negative phenomena as religious extremism, terrorism, drug addiction, human trafficking, illegal migration, “mass culture” is growing, the fact that instead of applying heavy and ruthless punishments for the crime committed is much greater the effect and result will bring inevitability of responsibility for committing offenses, their prevention. And this, in turn, requires the creation of an effective system for

the implementation of crime prevention measures, the determination of the causes and conditions for the commission of offenses, and the introduction of modern organizational and legal mechanisms for their prevention. For this reason, improving the theoretical and legal foundations of crime prevention through the implementation of in-depth scientific research is of particular relevance.

Prevention of offenses is divided into general, special, individual and victimological. In the scientific and theoretical **References:**, general prevention refers to the prevention of offenses by the subjects of prevention, the identification of the reasons for their commission and the conditions that allow them to be committed, the activity to eliminate them [3, p.192; 6, p.7].

In our opinion, this definition provides only a description of the general prevention of offenses. It did not find its exact reflection of the goals and objectives of general prevention, its specificity. It should be noted that each type of crime prevention has the qualities inherent in general prevention: goals and objectives, an object, a system of preventive measures, the basis and procedure for their implementation, as well as certain advantages. In this regard, it is impossible to achieve results that can be achieved by other types of crime prevention through the implementation of one of the types of crime prevention.

Due to the fact that “general crime prevention” is a new concept for theory and practice, there are other opinions about the goals of this type of crime prevention. However, without determining the goal of general crime prevention, it is difficult to come to a consensus on the objectives and system of measures of the type of crime prevention under consideration.

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 14, 2014 “On the Prevention of Crimes”, crime prevention refers to a system of legal, organizational and other measures of general, special, individual and victimological prevention, used to maintain and strengthen the rule of law, identify, suppress offenses, as well as identify, eliminating the causes of offenses and the conditions conducive to them (article 3) [1].

In this definition, the following are indicated as the goal of crime prevention:

- maintaining and strengthening the rule of law;
- identification and suppression of offenses;
- identification, elimination of the causes of offenses and the conditions conducive to them.

In the doctoral dissertation I.Yu. Fazilova proposed to relate to the goals of crime prevention also:

- increasing the legal consciousness and legal culture of citizens, the formation of law-abiding behavior in them, a sense of inevitability of punishment for committing an offense;

- warning citizens about the public danger of offenses, informing them of the methods and means of protection against offenses, as well as reducing the risk for specific individuals to become victims of offenses;
- prevention of offenses;
- the implementation of preventive work to correct the offenders (inclined to commit), previously convicted of an offense, as well as to prevent their reoffending;
- social rehabilitation and social adaptation of persons affected by an offense, committed an offense (inclined to commit), previously convicted of an offense [4, p.222-223].

Considering the foregoing, based on the characteristics of the general prevention of offenses, we consider it appropriate to formulate its goals as follows:

- maintaining and strengthening the rule of law;
- increasing the legal consciousness and legal culture of citizens, the formation of law-abiding behavior in them, a sense of inevitability of responsibility for the offense;
- warning citizens about the public danger of offenses, informing them about methods and means of protection against offenses, as well as reducing the risk of becoming a victim of an offense;
- identification of offenses and their elimination;
- identification and elimination of the causes of offenses and the conditions conducive to them;
- crime prevention;
- involving the general public in crime prevention;
- improving legislation related to crime prevention.

It should be emphasized that based on the analysis of the system of preventive measures and their application, it is possible to further expand the goals of general prevention. In this regard, according to I.Yu. Fazilov, “Given the characterization of the concept of crime prevention, in particular human trafficking, it is inappropriate to limit its implementation to specific goals [5, p.180].

In the scientific **References**, in comparison with the tasks of general crime prevention, more attention is paid to their activities. In our opinion, goals are the basis when developing tasks, tasks задачи when developing functions, and functions, when developing activities. As a result, a legal procedure for the implementation of these measures is being developed. Any activity developed according to this logic will have its own effective mechanism.

Based on the goals of the general prevention of offenses formulated above, it is possible to determine its objectives as follows:

- involving the general public in crime prevention by developing crime prevention programs and implementing incentive measures;
- development of legislative acts on the prevention of offenses, introduction of amendments and additions to existing acts;
- development and implementation of measures to increase legal awareness and legal culture of the population;
- identifying the causes of the offenses and the conditions conducive to them, maintaining their records, analysis, development and implementation of measures to eliminate them;
- control, coordination and methodological support of the activities of subjects of crime prevention;
- propaganda of law-abiding behavior among the population through the implementation of various kinds of educational activities;
- the formation of the population's knowledge and skills to protect against various kinds of threats and aggressions;
- policing and ensuring the safety of citizens;
- providing employment and social protection;
- development and implementation of spiritual and educational activities aimed at improving the moral, ethical and spiritual level of the population.

In the scientific **References**:, there is a lack of a unified theoretical and legal approach to the object of general crime prevention.

According to I.Yu. Fazilov, "The circle of people against whom preventive measures are being taken are related to the types of prevention of trafficking in human beings: general prevention of trafficking in persons - relative to the population; special and individual prophylaxis - in relation to persons who have committed (inclined to commit) human trafficking; victimological prophylaxis - regarding persons who are prone to become victims of trafficking with a high degree (danger)" [5, p.181].

According to I. Ismailov and K. A. Saitkulov, measures of victimological prevention are carried out in relation to persons: a) inclined to become a victim of offenses; b) with antisocial behavior; c) prone to committing offenses; d) committed an offense [2, p.56].

In the above scientific provisions, the object of crime prevention is limited only to persons, and issues related to the protection of public order, ensuring the safety of citizens, the protection of buildings of state bodies, categorized objects and structures, dwellings and real estate of the population are ignored.

In the specialized **References**:, the objects of crime prevention include events and processes that form a person's antisocial behavior, the causes and conditions of offenses, and criminogenic situations.

As you can see, with respect to the object of general crime prevention there are narrow and broad approaches. The absence of a unified approach on this issue has a significant negative impact on the formation of theoretical and applied provisions aimed at increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of general crime prevention, a specific targeted organization of general crime prevention in practice.

Based on the above analysis, we consider it appropriate to attribute to the object of general crime prevention:

- persons subject to preventive influence;
- public order protection;
- ensuring the safety of citizens;
- protection of buildings of state bodies, separately categorized objects and structures, dwellings and real estate of the population;
- reasons for offenses and the conditions conducive to them.

It is known that the separation of certain areas of activity creates the basis for a clear and targeted definition of goals and objectives.

Persons subject to preventive influence can be considered as the main object of the general prevention of offenses. At the same time, not only persons prone to committing offenses, but also persons prone to become victims with high probability, will also be the objects of general crime prevention.

Based on this conclusion, it is recommended to carry out general crime prevention in the following two directions:

*first, general criminological prevention of offenses aimed at deterring individuals from committing offenses;*

*second, general victimological prophylaxis of offenses aimed at reducing a person's risk of becoming a victim of offenses.*

In this connection, a legitimate question arises: "Victimological prevention is a separate type of crime prevention. How can it be the direction of general crime prevention?" In our opinion, general, special, individual and victimological prevention of offenses is aimed mainly at deterring individuals from committing offenses or at reducing a person's risk of becoming a victim of offenses. Therefore, we consider it expedient to single out victimological prophylaxis not as a separate type of crime prevention, but as its direction. This conclusion is confirmed by the following conflicting questions:

1) carrying out explanatory work in educational institutions, labor collectives, in makhallas on the issue of warning a person at risk of becoming a victim of a particular crime - is this a preventive measure or a general preventive measure?;

2) holding individual interviews of victimological content with single elderly people living in a certain territory, in relation to whom criminal

offenses were committed several times in succession - is it victimological prevention or general prevention?;

3) carrying out special events, such as “Attention - a pedestrian!”, “Bicycle”, “Month of road safety”, “Month of fire safety” - is this a preventive measure or a special preventive measure?

In our opinion, the implementation of general crime prevention in the areas of general criminological prophylaxis and general victimological prophylaxis serves to increase the effectiveness of general preventive measures, the correct and targeted use of forces and means, as well as the effective achievement of the expected result.

In national legislation, measures for the general prevention of offenses include:

- development and implementation of state and other crime prevention programs;

- legal advocacy among the population;

- the identification, elimination of the causes of offenses and the conditions conducive to them, and making submissions on the elimination of the causes of offenses and the conditions conducive to them.

Given the results of the reforms carried out by the Republic of Uzbekistan in our country in the field of crime prevention, it is advisable to further expand the system of measures for the general prevention of crime. In particular, refer to them new preventive measures implemented in the practical activities of the subjects of prevention:

- holding on every Thursday of the week the “Day of Prevention of Offenses”;

- implementation of systemic measures aimed at creating a culture of intolerance to offenses, eradicating legal nihilism and popularizing law-abiding behavior of citizens, including through the organization of “Open Days” in strongholds of law enforcement bodies, law enforcement and other government bodies and organizations;

- the organization of field receptions of citizens, meetings of representatives of state bodies and organizations with the local population for a comprehensive discussion of the state of legality and the effectiveness of measures to prevent crime, especially in places with an unfavorable criminal situation;

- holding court hearings on socially significant litigation;

- the implementation of a courtyard bypass, including with the aim of studying the socio-economic living conditions of the population, identifying and eliminating the circumstances that contribute to the commission of offenses;

- hearing information from heads of state bodies and organizations on measures taken to prevent crime and combat crime;

- discussion on special television and radio broadcasts with the participation of representatives of state bodies and organizations, the public, the state of crime on the ground, the causes and conditions of committing offenses, the results of work to solve crimes and bring to justice those responsible;

- the organization of publications in the media, including on the Internet, the Internet, articles, comments and other materials on the prevention of crime and the fight against crime;

- discussion of the state of crime, the very day after its commission.

In conclusion, it should be noted that since the general prevention of offenses has such advantages as the possibility of simultaneous preventive effects on tens, hundreds, thousands and even millions of people, the use of small forces and means, achieving time savings, an integrated approach to preventive measures, the requirement to identify, eliminate the causes of the offenses and the conditions conducive to them, it is this type of prevention that is effective in comparison with other types of crime prevention.

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