

# GENERAL AND SPECIAL PREVENTION OF OFFENSES

Dadaboeva Jumagul Anvarovna  
Associate Professor, Candidate of Legal Sciences  
Fergana State University

---

## **Abstract**

This article examines the essence of the concept and categories of persons prone to committing offenses. Also, the necessity of the work being carried out was analyzed by dividing crime prevention work into groups using available literature.

**Keywords:** Law, offenses, crime prevention, law and order, youth, society.

## **Introduction**

Any state and society that cares about its future naturally cares about the education and upbringing of children, their comprehensive development and upbringing. The reforms being implemented in our country, the successes being achieved in this area, undoubtedly, leave no one indifferent.

Over the past period, comprehensive measures for the prevention of offenses have been implemented in the republic, and a unified regulatory framework regulating social relations in this area has been formed. As a result of the effective work of the crime prevention system, law and order have been strengthened in the country, and the criminogenic situation has significantly improved. Today, it is important to radically change the methods of organizing the activities of law enforcement agencies, not to detect and take measures against violations of the law, but to make ensuring early prevention and prophylaxis of these cases the main task of these agencies, to introduce an effective system of measures for the general prevention of offenses, to widely establish the use of information and communication technologies in the activities of subjects of crime prevention [1.5].

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Crime Prevention," the procedure for carrying out general crime prevention is defined. Article 22 of Chapter 3 of the Law defines the concept of general crime prevention.

General prevention of offenses is the activity of bodies and institutions carrying out and participating in the prevention of offenses to prevent offenses, identify and eliminate the causes of offenses and the conditions contributing to them. Measures of general crime prevention include:

development and implementation of state and other programs for the prevention of offenses;  
legal advocacy among the population;

identification, elimination of the causes of offenses and the conditions contributing to them, and submission of representations on the elimination of the causes of offenses and the conditions contributing to them.

General crime prevention may include other measures in accordance with the legislation.

The measures and methods of general crime prevention are numerous and diverse. In this regard, it is important to assess the specifics of general crime prevention, paying attention to the specifics of the objects of this type of prevention. In particular, the object of general crime prevention is not the general public and individual persons. For example, the population of the mahalla, labor collectives (employees of enterprises, institutions, organizations), juvenile collectives (schools, colleges and academic lyceums), youth collectives, etc.

In this case, the prevention of offenses is delivered to everyone in the same way and is distinguished by a wider sphere of influence.

General crime prevention is divided into the following two groups:

Firstly, methods aimed at identifying the causes of offenses and the conditions that contributed to them. The peculiarity of these methods is that they do not (and should not) have a direct prophylactic effect. Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to underestimate the role and importance of these methods in achieving the ultimate goals of crime prevention activities. Because in this process, the general picture of problems, conflicts, and offenses in the territory or between certain groups is analyzed.

Secondly, measures are implemented aimed at eliminating the causes of offenses and the conditions that allowed them to occur (for example, meetings, lectures, campaigns, etc.) [2.43].

It is necessary to pay attention to the difference between preventive services and other types of general crime prevention. For example, if the implementation of measures for other types of prevention is aimed at eliminating offenses in a specific area, then measures for the general prevention of offenses have a multi-purpose character. In particular, the formation of spiritual and legal education of citizens, increasing their understanding of compliance with laws and subordinate acts, as well as increasing their activity, will be aimed at achieving socially significant results in the future, strengthening law and order among the population.

The preventive service and the general preventive activity of offenses consist of interconnected social tasks[2.44].

Including:

involve representatives of the sectoral services of internal affairs bodies, other bodies and institutions directly carrying out crime prevention, as well as citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental, non-commercial organizations, and citizens in the process of organizing and conducting general crime prevention measures;

ensuring the organization of general crime prevention through appearances in the mass media, organizing lectures, "round tables," meetings on the ground, placing posters and announcements on crime prevention in crowded places, showing video clips, broadcasting sound texts calling for vigilance, as well as organizing patrol routes in crowded places and on

active pedestrian movement routes, carrying out preventive inspections of the administrative territory;

Implementation of measures to convey to the population the essence and significance of new laws adopted by the Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Presidential decrees, and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers in the implementation of general crime prevention, and ensuring the involvement in this process of representatives of law enforcement agencies, spiritual and legal awareness centers, educational institutions, as well as scientists, poets, and deputies;

when identifying the causes and conditions contributing to the formation of antisocial behavior or the commission of certain types of offenses in the administrative territory, ensures the submission of a proposal to enterprises, institutions, organizations and bodies of citizen self-government on their elimination through the head of the territorial body of internal affairs, and to ministries and committees - by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the manner prescribed by law.

The fundamental essence of general crime prevention is the education of the population in the spirit of observance of established state regulations, respect for the law, and the identification and elimination of the causes and conditions of offenses on a large scale.

Article 24 of the Law "On Crime Prevention" defines special crime prevention and the grounds for its implementation.

Special prevention of offenses is the activity of bodies and institutions directly carrying out crime prevention in the development and implementation of special measures aimed at preventing certain types of offenses, eliminating the causes and conditions contributing to the commission of these types of offenses, identifying certain categories of persons and exerting a preventive influence on them.

The grounds for carrying out special prevention of offenses are:

increase in certain types of offenses, categories of persons;

the emergence of risks and threats encroaching on public safety and public order, the interests of the individual, society and the state.

Measures of special prevention of offenses among previously convicted persons are:

identification, elimination of the causes and conditions for committing offenses among persons released from correctional institutions and sentenced to punishments not related to imprisonment;

development and implementation of special measures for the prevention of offenses among persons released from correctional institutions and sentenced to punishments not related to imprisonment;

implementation of special measures for the preparation of persons serving sentences in the form of imprisonment for social rehabilitation and social adaptation;

organization and implementation of measures for the social rehabilitation and social adaptation of persons released from correctional institutions;

development and implementation of measures to stimulate organizations creating jobs for the employment of persons released from correctional institutions.

Special prevention of offenses among previously convicted persons may include other measures in accordance with the legislation.

Measures for the special prevention of offenses among persons who abuse alcohol or use narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and other substances affecting intellectual and volitional activity are:

development and implementation of preventive measures to prevent the illegal circulation, consumption of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, as well as the illegal production and sale of alcoholic and tobacco products;

conducting preventive measures to prevent, identify, and eliminate the causes and conditions of offenses committed in a state of intoxication, under the influence of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and other substances affecting intellectual and volitional activity;

implementation of control over compliance with the rules for the storage, transportation, sale and use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and other substances affecting intellectual and volitional activity.

In conclusion, the Decree of March 26, 2021, "On Measures to Raise the Activities of Internal Affairs Bodies in the Field of Ensuring Public Safety and Combating Crime to a Qualitatively New Level," defines specific tasks in this area. In particular, the task was set to ensure peace and stability in the country through the introduction of integrated management and continuous control mechanisms based on the "Republic - region - district - mahalla" system, effective coordination of the activities of internal affairs bodies and other state bodies to ensure public safety. Based on this, it is necessary to create a unified republican system for the prevention of offenses, a sharp rejection of departmental interests in this process, and the creation of new mechanisms for horizontal cooperation in this area, the creation of a hierarchy of mahalla - district - region - republic.

## **References.**

1. Khujakulov Siyovush Baxtiyorovich Improvement of the general prevention of offenses (on the example of the activity of the bodies of internal affairs). Dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Legal Sciences Abstract. Tashkent. 2018.
2. Gozibekov T. Activities for the Prevention of Offenses in the Process of Domestic Life and the Issuance of a Protection Order. Study Guide. Tashkent. Institute for Advanced Training of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2022.
3. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 15, 2024 No. UP-10 "On measures to raise scientific research activities in the field of ensuring public safety and combating crime to a qualitatively new level".
4. Dadaboeva J. State protection of family, fatherhood, motherhood, childhood //Science and innovation. – 2023. – T. 2. – №. C2. – C. 29-33.
5. Anvarovna D. J. SOME ASPECTS OF FORMS OF PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN LEFT WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE //Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research. – 2024. – T. 11. – №. 06. – C. 393-396.

6. Dadaboyeva J. OTA-ONA QARAMOG ‘IDAN MAHRUM BO ‘LGAN BOLALARNI JOYLASHTIRISH SHAKLLARI: MILLIY VA XORIJIY QONUNCHILIK //TAMADDUN NURI JURNALI. – 2024. – T. 6. – №. 57. – C. 257-259.

7. Dadaboyeva J. A., Mamadaliyeva M. ODAM SAVDOSI YOXUD “ZAMONAVIY QULLIK” KA QARSHI KURASHISH MUAMMOLARI //Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. – 2023. – T. 3. – №. 2. – C. 807-812.

8. Anvarovna D. J. LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION OF SOCIAL ACTIVITY IN YOUNG PEOPLE //Miasto Przyszłości. – 2024. – T. 46. – C. 745-751.