



FEATURES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EARLY PREVENTION OF OFFENSES AND CRIME AMONG THE YOUTH OF UZBEKISTAN

Matchanov Alimjan Atabaevich

Head of the Department of Organizational and Staff Activities of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Law, Professor, Colonel
Phone number: +998977747073, E-mail: alimjan.matchanov@gmail.com.

Annotation

The article deals with problematic issues related to the peculiarities of the mechanism for the application of early preventive measures among the youth of Uzbekistan. The activities of law enforcement agencies that carry out a targeted, regular and comprehensive preventive function in this direction are analyzed. Attention is focused on the activities of the internal affairs bodies that implement general, special and individual prevention of offenses and crimes among young people in the early stages. Attention is drawn to ensuring and protecting the rights and legitimate interests of young people in the performance of their official duties by employees.

Keywords: prevention, youth, offense, crime, law and order, law enforcement structure, internal affairs bodies, law enforcement, youth rights, protection of the rights and freedoms of young people.

Introduction

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, fundamental reforms are being carried out in all spheres of society, one of the subjects of which is youth. Young people actively participate in the activities of state and public bodies and, thereby, contribute to the development of the right-wing state.

It should be noted that in quantitative terms, among the population of Uzbekistan, young people aged 18 to 30 years old are 9493902, and minors - 12794436 people [1]. This is approximately 60 percent of the entire population of the country. Accordingly, their legal status and active social activities play an important role in the life of Uzbekistan.

One of the urgent problems associated with young people is legal education in the spirit of respect for the rule of law. In his speeches, the head of our state repeatedly noted the need to raise the work on crime prevention, combating crime, protecting public order, protecting the rights and interests of people, and further strengthening public relations to a new level [2, p.314].

The main principles of early prevention of offenses and crimes among young people include: legality, humanity, consistency, the priority of the method of persuasion and differentiation of measures of influence, and an individual approach. This prevention is divided into: general, special, individual and victimological prevention of offenses.

One of the subjects of the state structure, carrying out the prevention of offenses and crimes among young people, are the internal affairs bodies. According to Article 15 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy" [3], the internal affairs bodies are vested with the following powers:



- Participate in the development and implementation of state, territorial and other programs in the field of state youth policy;
- Are directly involved in activities to improve the legal awareness and legal culture of young people;
- Carry out the prevention of offenses among young people, including identifying and eliminating the causes of offenses and the conditions that contribute to them;
- Take measures of social rehabilitation and social adaptation of young citizens;
- Interact with other bodies and institutions involved in the implementation of the state youth policy.

Also, internal affairs bodies may exercise other powers in accordance with the law.

Among the most important areas of reforming the internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the division of tasks and functions of departments of internal affairs bodies at all levels is envisaged; optimization of the organizational and staffing structure; rational distribution of forces and means, taking into account modern challenges and threats, the significance and volume of work performed[4]. The internal affairs bodies, as a state structure that performs law enforcement functions, ensure public order, the fight against crime and the prevention of crime among young people. If the violation is associated with the illegal activities of young people, then the tasks of identifying, preventing and suppressing such actions, as well as prevention, are assigned to the investigative units of the internal affairs bodies. At the same time, they form one of the systemic elements of the state law enforcement mechanism for the prevention of crimes among young people.

The legal basis for the investigation of crimes committed by young people are four levels of legal regulation, namely: constitutional, legislative, subordinate and international legal [5, p.8]. This type of regulation covers the institutions and norms that form the basis for all types of state law enforcement activities. The Constitution, as well as the laws acting on its basis, has the highest legal force and is applied throughout the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Thus, Article 26 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan explicitly states: "Everyone accused of committing a crime is considered innocent until his guilt is established by law, through a public trial, in which he is provided with all the opportunities for defense."

The activities of the bodies investigating crimes committed by young people are based on the Criminal, Criminal Procedure Codes and laws: "On Courts", "On the Prosecutor's Office", "On the Bar", "On Internal Affairs Bodies" and others.

The investigative divisions of the internal affairs bodies, being a law enforcement structure, protect the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of young people. The priority direction of this activity is the early prevention of offenses and the prevention of crimes [6, p.74].

The main tasks of the investigating authorities in this direction are to ensure timely disclosure; comprehensive, complete and objective investigation of crimes; strict observance of the rule of law during the preliminary investigation. In accordance with the tasks assigned to them, the investigating authorities carry out the functions of taking measures to ensure a comprehensive, complete and objective investigation of crimes, strict observance of the rule of law, analysis of identifying the causes of crimes committed by young people and the conditions conducive to them, taking measures to



eliminate them [7, p. 515]. Investigators carry out preventive measures to prevent offenses, including interacting with the media and civil society institutions.

One of the varieties of crime prevention among young people is early prevention. We have previously expressed the opinion on the creation of a mechanism for the prevention of crimes among young people, which must be considered as an integrated system. It should include criminal-legal, criminal-procedural, operational-investigative, forensic and international legal mechanisms aimed at preventing crimes among young people.

Based on the best foreign experience in the prevention of crimes among young people[8, p. 18-20], investigators use the most optimal preventive measures. These include information and analytical monitoring, the creation of an effective mechanism of available forces and means, the implementation of preventive measures of a preventive nature, planning and programming of youth actions.

An important role in the mechanism of prevention of crimes among young people is given to information and analytical work. In organizational terms, it includes a system for collecting, accumulating and analyzing the necessary information, conducting various kinds of research on its basis, forming conclusions and value judgments based on the results obtained. Comprehensive analysis and assessment of the current situation are indispensable elements of creating a reliable position and improving the effectiveness of crime prevention among young people.

At present, the investigative divisions of the internal affairs bodies have stepped up their activities to improve the efficiency of the use of information and communication technologies in the implementation of early prevention of crimes among young people. In this regard, investigative prevention involves the performance of a certain range of functions. In the criminal procedural activities of the investigators of the internal affairs bodies, it is customary to divide prevention into three main varieties: organizational and managerial, specialized and territorial.

Practice shows that in the activities of the investigator for the early prevention of crimes among young people, a specialized function is clearly expressed. This function is aimed at carrying out educational work on the facts of identified crimes.

The functional duties of investigators investigating criminal cases involving young people are aimed primarily at preventing such crimes in the future.

The main ones, in our opinion, are the identification of the causes that contributed to the commission of crimes, and the submission of appropriate submissions to state, public bodies on the elimination of the causes and conditions for their commission.

This submission provides an analysis of the causes and conditions, and offers recommendations and a specific mechanism to prevent them in the future. For this, standard programs of action plans related to the prevention of crimes among young people are being developed, which indicate the mechanism for the integrated use of the forces and means of the investigating authorities to carry out preventive measures. Also important aspects are the collection, processing and analysis of information on the possibilities of early investigative prevention of crimes among young people, current and long-term planning, preparation of analytical reports, methodological recommendations.



The study of the practice of the activities of the investigative units shows that the work on the early prevention of crimes among young people is carried out by concentrating efforts to organize their joint activities based on the available forces and means, as well as improving their information support. Scientific research, the development of uniform criteria for the creation and organization of the activities of investigative units for the early prevention of crimes among young people, their targeted information support, will have a positive impact on the solution of the whole range of measures to prevent socially dangerous acts by young people.

In conclusion, we can conclude that the main tasks of the investigative units in the implementation of early prevention of crimes among young people are:

- 1) Monitoring and scientific analysis of all necessary information to ensure the process of early prevention of crimes among young people;
- 2) Organization of registration of young people prone to committing criminal acts, and implementation of appropriate preventive preventive measures;
- 3) Coordination of activities for the interaction of investigative units, structural units of internal affairs bodies and other law enforcement agencies involved in the prevention and early prevention of crimes among young people;
- 4) Implementation of analytical and preventive work to identify the main trends in improving the mechanism for preventing crime among young people;
- 5) Organization of planning and development of various framework projects and proposals for legal regulation, practical application of a comprehensive strategy and tactics of the activities of investigative bodies in the field of early prevention of crimes among young people.

Thus, we can conclude that the overall criminogenic situation in the country depends on the effective organization of the prevention of offenses and crimes among the youth of Uzbekistan by the structural units that protect public order. It is through preventive measures at an early stage of preparation for the commission of a socially dangerous act that preventive measures should be taken among young people in order to prevent them in the future.

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