

PRINCIPLES REGARDING THE ACTIVITY OF BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS THAT IMPLEMENT CRIME PREVENTION IN THE LAW AND PARTICIPATING IN IT

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Abstract

This article analyzes the main legal and organizational principles of the activities of state bodies and institutions involved in the prevention of crimes. Based on the current legislative framework of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the legal status, powers and principles of operation of coordinating and executive bodies in the field of prevention are revealed. In particular, such principles as legality, openness, humanism, and protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens are separately highlighted. At the same time, proposals and recommendations are put forward to increase the effectiveness of cooperation and coordination mechanisms in the system.

Keywords: Crimes, prevention, principles, state bodies, institutions, legality, humanitarianism, legal foundations, cooperation, powers.

Introduction

Crime prevention is an important factor in ensuring public security and protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens in any legal state. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, consistent reforms are being carried out in this direction and legal and organizational mechanisms aimed at crime prevention are being improved. In particular, the activities of relevant state bodies and public institutions are of great importance in the early prevention of crimes, eliminating their causes and conditions. The legal norms and principles regulating this activity, their clear definition, directly affect the effectiveness of prevention. Therefore, this article analyzes the main principles of the activities of bodies and institutions that carry out and participate in crime prevention.

The Main Part

The following laws reflect the principles governing the activities of bodies and institutions involved in and implementing crime prevention:

of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Guarantees for the Activities of Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations” of January 3, 2007 does not contain any norms on the activities of non-governmental non-commercial organizations in the field of crime prevention [1]. In particular, it is noteworthy that various non-governmental non-commercial organizations have been established in foreign countries to prevent crime. Therefore, crime prevention is not only the task of state bodies, but is also the main activity of non-governmental non-commercial organizations.

It should be noted that the text of this law does not provide for specific norms, obligations or tasks regarding the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations in the field of crime prevention. This situation, in practice, can be said to limit the participation of the non-governmental sector in crime prevention. However, in modern world practice, NGOs play an important role in preventing crime by reducing crime in society, increasing legal culture, strengthening public control, and educating the population, especially young people, in the field of legal education.

For example, in developed countries, NGOs operating in the field of crime prevention are very effective in working with groups prone to crime, implementing rehabilitation programs, providing legal advice, organizing legal advocacy and educational activities. NGOs play a special role in providing psychological, educational and social support to prevent crime among children and young people. Such forms of activity are an important factor that complements the activities of state bodies and increases their effectiveness.

In Uzbekistan, non-governmental non-profit organizations are also active in various social areas, in particular, in the areas of protecting the interests of people with disabilities, women, youth, low-income groups, environmental protection, and human rights promotion. However, their institutional and legal participation in the field of crime prevention is not sufficiently ensured. This is due, first of all, to the fact that the above-mentioned Law does not provide a clear legal basis for this issue.

It is not effective to leave such a broad and extremely important area for society as crime prevention to state bodies alone. This is because state bodies often act



only as entities that perform punitive and control functions. However, NGOs have more trust, effective communication, and a better understanding of the situation on the ground when it comes to early identification of problems in society, working with people, and solving problems through preventive measures.

In this regard, it is advisable to provide a clear legal basis for the participation of non-governmental non-profit organizations as entities implementing crime prevention in the legislation, and to define their powers, rights and obligations. Such changes will strengthen cooperation between NGOs and state bodies, increase their activity in the field of prevention, and serve to form a legal culture and active civic position in society.

As a result of introducing such norms into the law, NGOs will become legal participants in prevention activities, and their initiatives in this area will be protected by the state. This will not only strengthen their legal status, but also increase the effectiveness of the prevention system.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Rescue Services and the Status of Rescuers” of December 26, 2008 establishes the following as the main principles of the activities of rescue services, rescue structures and rescuers: legality, humanity and compassion, the priority of preserving people's lives and health in emergency situations, environmental protection, reasonable risk-taking and ensuring safety in emergency situations, individual leadership of rescue services, rescue structures and rescuers, and the constant readiness of rescue services, rescue structures and rescuers to act quickly in emergency situations and carry out their elimination [2].

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Rescue Services and the Status of Rescuers” of December 26, 2008 is an important regulatory legal document that determines the status of rescue services, rescue structures and rescuers, their organization, areas of activity and legal basis. This Law clearly states the main principles of the activities of rescue services and rescuers, which are of great importance not only in combating emergency situations, but also in general preventive work.

First, rescue services are aimed at ensuring the safety of the population, which plays an important role in maintaining order and stability in society. For example, actions that damage the environment, violations of the law in dangerous situations, and actions that threaten public safety - if all of these are detected early by rescue services, their legal consequences can be prevented.



The priority of rescue services in preserving and protecting human life is consistent with the universal values of crime prevention and protection of human rights. This activity reflects not only the provision of physical assistance, but also a moral responsibility aimed at protecting citizens.

Rescue services also participate in restoring public safety by acting promptly and systematically in emergencies caused by natural or man-made events. In this process, their operation on a solid legal basis and participation in preventive tasks increase public confidence in the rule of law, the state, and law enforcement agencies.

Another important aspect is the efficiency and constant readiness of rescue services, which is a factor ensuring the effectiveness of crime prevention. Because any threat, criminal situation or other type of crime is primarily eliminated through immediate action and coordinated measures. Rescue structures work in this regard in cooperation with state bodies, internal affairs and other services.

In general, the principles established in the Law "On Rescue Services and the Status of Rescuers" serve as an important legal and practical basis not only for responding to natural and man-made disasters, but also for ensuring security in society, preventing crimes, and protecting citizens. The activity, systematic operation, and activities of these services aimed at protecting human interests can be considered as a link in the prevention system.

In this regard, in order to further enhance the importance of this law in the prevention of crimes, it is also advisable to clearly define the participation of rescue services and rescuers in preventive measures, their role in legal advocacy, and their tasks in the areas of working with the public. This will not only ensure security, but also strengthen the prevention system, increase law-abiding citizens and legal culture.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Prosecutor's Office" of August 29, 2001, in its new edition, establishes the organization of the activities of prosecutor's offices and the main principles of their activities: unity, centralization, legality, independence, and transparency [3].

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Prosecutor's Office" clearly defines the legal status, tasks and principles of operation of the prosecutor's office. This law establishes the following principles in the organization and

implementation of the prosecutor's office: unity, centralization, legality, independence and transparency.

The principles of unity and centralization ensure that prosecutorial bodies operate in a single system, based on vertical subordination. This, in turn, allows for a unified law enforcement policy throughout the country.

The principle of legality means that all actions of the prosecutor's office must be carried out in strict compliance with the current legislation. This principle is the main criterion in preventing crimes and ensuring legal order in society.

Independence guarantees that the prosecutor's office operates independently of other branches of government. This creates a legal basis for the prosecutor's office to make impartial and fair decisions.

The principle of transparency ensures that citizens receive information about the activities of the prosecutor's office. This serves to increase legal awareness and trust in society.

In general, these principles are aimed at ensuring efficiency, impartiality, and public trust in the activities of prosecutorial bodies, and are important in preventing violations of the law.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Citizens' Self-Government Bodies" of April 22, 2013, in its new edition, establishes the following as the main principles of the activities of citizens' self-government bodies: legality, the primacy of human rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, democracy, openness, social justice, independence in resolving issues of local importance, mutual assistance on a community basis, social partnership, and taking into account local customs and traditions [4].

The Law "On Citizens' Self-Government Bodies", adopted on April 22, 2013, clearly defines the legal status, functions, and principles of operation of self-government bodies such as mahallas. The law stipulates the following main principles of operation: legality, primacy of human rights, freedoms, and interests, democracy, openness, social justice, independence, public assistance, social partnership, and consideration of local traditions.

These principles serve to ensure that the activities of the mahalla are carried out in an open manner, in line with the interests of citizens, and based on collective governance. In particular, mahallas play an important role in identifying the root causes of problems in society and preventing crimes arising from family conflicts, unhealthy youth environments, or other factors.



The rule of law and respect for human rights ensure that every decision, action, and relationship in the community is carried out within the framework of the law and on the basis of humanity. Democracy and transparency create the opportunity to involve citizens in decision-making, turning them into active participants.

social partnership and community-based mutual assistance serve to strengthen cooperation with government agencies in the field of prevention, which will allow for the early identification and elimination of situations prone to crime.

Also, the principle of taking into account local customs and traditions increases efficiency in working with citizens. Through the system of values and relationships in the neighborhood, it is possible to strengthen respect for people and a sense of responsibility towards the community.

In conclusion, the principles set forth in this Law establish the institutional and ethical foundations for the implementation of neighborhood crime prevention. They are an important practical and legal tool for ensuring stability at the local level, improving legal culture, and preventing crime.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Internal Affairs Bodies” of September 16, 2016 establishes the main principles of the activities of internal affairs bodies as legality, unity, observance of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens and respect for these rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, openness and transparency [5] .

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Internal Affairs Bodies” defines the tasks, powers, organization and areas of activity of internal affairs bodies. One of the important aspects of the law is its clear expression of the basic principles that determine the legal and ethical foundations of the activities of these bodies .

stipulates that the activities of internal affairs bodies shall be carried out on the basis of the principles of legality , unity , observance and respect for the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, openness and transparency .

of legality determines that all activities of internal affairs bodies must be carried out within the framework of the law. This is an important basis for ensuring compliance with the requirements of the law in any civil relationship, in the application of preventive, control or punitive measures.

of unity determines that the internal affairs bodies operate as a single, coordinated system. This, in turn, serves to ensure centralized and systematic crime prevention.



respect for and observance of the rights and freedoms of citizens indicate that human dignity, rights and interests are of primary importance in the activities of internal affairs bodies. This principle requires respectful treatment of citizens and adherence to humane criteria in the process of preventing violations.

openness and transparency are important in strengthening the relations of internal affairs bodies with the public, ensuring public awareness of their activities, and creating an atmosphere of trust. This is especially important in strengthening public control in crime prevention and encouraging active participation of the population.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Security Service" of April 5, 2018, establishes the following as the main principles of the activities of the state security service: legality, observance and respect for the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, reliance on the assistance of citizens, priority of prevention and suppression of crimes, unity, independence, and conspiracy [6] The Law "On the State Security Service" adopted on April 5, 2018, legally strengthened the activities of the State Security Service (SSS), a centralized special body in the field of ensuring state security in Uzbekistan. This law defines the tasks, powers, organizational structure and principles of operation of the SSS. One of the issues that the law specifically emphasizes is the basic principles of the SSS's activities .

Analyzing these principles, it can be said that the State Security Service is an important entity not only in ensuring the external and internal security of the country, but also in preventing crimes , that is, in implementing preventive measures. In particular, crimes that pose a great social danger, such as terrorism, extremism, acts threatening the state system, espionage, and ideological threats, are among the tasks of the State Security Service to prevent them early through preventive measures.

of relying on the help of citizens creates an opportunity for cooperation with the public and civil society institutions in preventive work. This is very effective in obtaining timely information about threats and identifying factors that contribute to the occurrence of violations.

conspiracy , on the other hand, defines the specificity of the activities of the State Security Service and allows it to act in secrecy in the event of certain threats. The main goal is to ensure security and effectively carry out work aimed at eliminating a crime before it occurs.



In conclusion, the principles established in this law ensure that the activities of the State Security Service are conducted on the basis of openness and respect for human rights. At the same time, they form a systematic approach to crime prevention, serve to identify threats early and ensure public safety.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State Security Service of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan” of July 6, 2021 establishes that the main principles of the activities of the State Security Service of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan are legality, observance and respect for the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, unity, independence, conspiracy, and the priority of preventing and preventing violations of law [7] .

The Law "On the State Security Service of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan", adopted on July 6, 2021, is an important legal document that defines the status, tasks, powers, and principles of operation of the State Security Service of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (SSS).

of this law show that the activities of this special service are aimed not only at ensuring state security, but also at preventing crimes , that is, paying special attention to prevention . This service implements a strategic approach to preventive activities, that is, systematic work aimed at identifying and eliminating threats before they arise.

Respect for the rights of citizens and the principles of legality require that human rights are not violated, and that a balance be struck between state security and civil liberties. This is especially important when working with the population in preventive processes.

independence and unity ensure discipline and a high level of consistency in the internal organization of the service. This allows the services to carry out their assigned tasks effectively and without political influence.

Conspiracy (secrecy) is a necessary mechanism for effective preventive measures in the field of security. The protection of confidential information is especially important in situations where threats and violations are being prepared.

Finally, the priority of crime prevention as one of the main directions of this service's activities indicates its important role in preventive processes. This service, along with strategically protecting the state in the field of security, also participates in ensuring the prevention of crimes in society as a whole.

Conclusion

It should be said that the principles of the activities of bodies and institutions implementing and participating in crime prevention serve as a legal basis for their effective and coordinated activities. Principles such as legality, humanity, protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, openness and transparency serve as a basis for the sustainable development of the crime prevention system. At the same time, in order to increase the effectiveness of this system, it is important to strengthen cooperation between state bodies, improve personnel skills, and widely use information and communication technologies. In the future, the field of crime prevention can be further improved by further clarifying these principles and strengthening measures for their implementation in practice.

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