

ADVANCED FOREIGN EXPERIENCE ON CRIME PREVENTION

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АННОТАЦИЯ. В статье подробно анализируется опыт развитых стран в сфере профилактики преступности и вопросы его практического применения в деятельности нашей страны в этом направлении.

Ключевые слова: профилактика преступности, предупреждение преступности, информационно-коммуникационные технологии, преступление, наказание.

ANNOTATION. The article analyzes in detail the experience of developed countries in the field of crime prevention and the issues of their practical application to the activities of our country in this regard.

Key words: crime prevention, crime prevention, information and communication technologies, crime, punishment.

General internationalization and transnational trends of crimes require the study of advanced foreign experience in the prevention of crimes. Also, the analysis of the organizational and legal systems of foreign countries in this regard, using the experience of developed countries, is of great importance in improving our national legislation. As noted by D.D. Vasilev, the study of foreign experience allows to identify the factors that contribute to development, to reveal the fundamental laws of the development of society and its subsystems, to predict the dynamics of development and to determine the most effective solutions to current problems.

If we look at the experience of European countries in this field, in England and Holland, the measures to prevent violations are mainly entrusted to local authorities. In particular, the City of London Police Department has a preventive service, whose functional task is to provide advice on property security to legal entities and individuals. Also, consultations can range from verbal recommendations to written programs to development, depending on the specific situation. In addition, in Great Britain, in 1993, the National Prevention Committee was established as part of the Department of Internal Affairs, whose main task is to develop preventive measures for offenses and crimes and to develop programs for their implementation. Also, a number of measures are currently being implemented in Great Britain to strengthen cooperation between the police and the public. In particular, the practice of citizens being on

duty at a patrol post or in areas where crimes have been committed has been introduced, in which persons who have expressed a desire to participate in this program are allowed to walk in the uniform of police officers and use gadgets intended for officers, thereby, on the one hand, crime prevention if results are achieved within the framework, on the other hand, it will cause citizens to feel the responsibility of law enforcement agencies.

Japan has a unique experience in this field, and in the beginning of the 20th century, a voluntary association of citizens was established in order to re-educate people who committed crimes and offenses. The activity of this association is legally regulated by the law "On the re-education of criminals" adopted in 1933. According to this law, all citizens of Japan were obliged to participate in re-educating criminals and changing their behavior in a positive direction, preventing and minimizing conflict situations. In this regard, according to the Japanese scientist Yoshio Suzuki, the effectiveness of the crime prevention system is not related to the severity and inevitability of the punishments, but rather to the educational effect of the law enforcement system.

There are three models of crime prevention in the United States: the public agency model, the individual safety model, and the environmental impact model. Crime prevention programs are implemented at the federal and local levels, and in some states, the participation of citizens in measures to strengthen law and order and fight against crime has led to a 30% decrease in the number of thefts in the country.

Targeted programs serve as an important organizational basis for public participation in crime prevention and emphasize the participation of citizens in solving current preventive problems, minimizing the role of the police. And in turn, the state and local authorities are also interested in reducing the number of crimes in the country, so special attention is paid to the issue of encouraging citizens participating in these programs.

A neighborhood watch program aims to establish community policing organizations in a specific area, and such programs are usually run by community police officers. The participation of police officers in this program is limited to the organization of joint events from time to time.

The program is carried out in the following three directions:

- Voluntary grouping of citizens living in a certain area into groups or detachments in order to monitor suspicious persons and report it to internal affairs bodies;

- Marking the property by putting a special number to make it easier to find the property.

Police officers warn that property in the house has been marked.

- Giving advice to citizens living in the area about contacting the police and protecting their homes.

One of the crime prevention programs in the United States is the "Broken Windows" program. This program was developed by JK Wilson and G. Kelling, and the concept developed by them was based on P. Zimbardo's psychological research. In a series of journalistic articles, the authors of the program describe the theory of "Broken Windows" as follows: "If a window is broken in a building and it remains in this condition without repair, soon other windows in the building will also be broken, the building will collapse, and as a result, criminals will set up brothels in this place. they do."

Preventive programs such as "Broken Windows" envisage one-time or periodic activities aimed at regulating various crime-prone areas, in which the police officer as the project organizer leads the implementation of these measures. The program includes determining the area where measures will be implemented, re-equipment of this area with safe equipment and beautification of the area with the involvement of municipal and social service workers and citizens. Many cases related to the effectiveness of these programs are described in the literature. For example, the American researcher L. Montgomery cites statistics showing that crimes have decreased in areas where the program has been implemented. From 1993 to 1995, the number of murders decreased by an average of 39%, while thefts decreased by 25%, including car thefts by 36%.

Our state is also on the way to introduce the practice of materially encouraging citizens who report about planned or committed crimes, which is the essence of this program, with a good understanding of public participation and the contribution of citizens in the prevention of crimes. In particular, our legislation establishes a mechanism for encouraging citizens who report violations as follows:

- Persons who have been notified of violations of traffic rules through the rental portal in the amount of 5 percent of the BHM (Addendum on increasing the effectiveness of combating violations in the field of traffic safety adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers on November 11, 2020 based on the Resolution of the Ministry of Interior No. 713 on measures);

- A citizen who reported to the State Ecology Committee about the violations related to the illegal cutting and damage of trees and bushes will be fined up to 1 times the amount of BHM (Measures of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Measures to accelerate greening

works in the Republic and more effectively organize tree protection according to the Decision on";

- A citizen who reported corruption-related offenses to the General Prosecutor's Office, the State Security Service, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Department for Combating Economic Crimes shall be fined up to 7 times the amount of BHM (according to the Cabinet of Ministers' "Reporting on corruption offenses or other means of combating corruption" on the basis of the decision of the Ministry of Interior No. 829 "On approval of the Regulation on the procedure for the promotion of citizens of Ukraine"

In our opinion, the continuation of the implementation of this positive experience, that is, the introduction of the system of incentives for persons who have provided proven information about the commission or commission of various offenses to other types of offenses, will reduce the number of this type of crime. can be the main factor.

The commissions that investigated the police departments of the United States believe that these structures are isolated from the population and cannot control the criminal situation of the country. After that, the program was developed and called "community police". According to him, the main task of the police is to actively prevent crime and, in turn, not to respond to reports of incidents. The main attention was focused on demonstrating the presence of the police in residential areas. At the same time, in order to be closer to citizens, the Police completely abandoned the use of cars and instead began to use bicycles or patrol on foot.

In the People's Republic of China, one of the main directions of crime prevention, special attention is paid to the prevention of crimes among young people, and we can see that significant work has been done in this regard. In particular, in this country, legal education and crime prevention courses have been introduced in 45,000 schools in order to educate young people as law-abiding citizens in the future by increasing the legal literacy of young people in this country, and thereby prevent crimes that may be committed by them. it is noteworthy that education is conducted directly by prosecutors.

Realizing that the weight of crime among young people in our country is growing significantly and that current measures are not giving the expected results, using the experience of the People's Republic of China in this direction reduces the scale of crimes committed among young people. We believe that it will make a significant contribution.

Crime prevention in the Russian Federation is regulated by the Law "On the Basics of the Crime Prevention System" adopted on June 23, 2016. According to this law, federal executive

authorities, prosecutor's offices, investigative bodies, state authorities of constituent entities of the Federation, local authorities are the subjects of crime prevention. The law also stipulates that crime prevention is divided into the following two types:

- General prevention of crimes - a system of measures aimed at identifying and eliminating the conditions that cause or facilitate the commission of crimes, as well as raising the legal awareness of citizens.

- Individual prevention of crimes - help to have an educational effect on certain categories of persons, to eliminate factors that have a negative effect on their behavior, as well as to people who have suffered or are at risk of suffering from crimes. is a set of measures aimed at giving.

According to the Law "On the Fundamentals of the Crime Prevention System", preventive activities can be carried out in the following forms:

- Legal education and legal information;
- Preventive interview;
- Official warning;
- Preventive account;
- Submission of a submission on eliminating the reasons and conditions that led to the commission of the offense;
- Preventive control;
- Social adaptation;
- Resocialization;
- Social rehabilitation

In conclusion, we can consider that the study of crime prevention forms, methods and programs used in foreign countries continues to implement principles such as consistency, adequate supply, humanity, participation of all subjects. Similarly, different measures and methods of crime prevention are used in different countries, and it can be seen that law enforcement agencies have established strong relations with the public.