

THE ACTIVITY OF THE PREVENTIVE INSPECTOR IN WORKING WITH PERSONS LIKELY TO COMMIT CRIMES IN MAKING PRESENTATIONS ON THE CAUSES OF COMMITMENT OF CRIMES AND ELIMINATION OF CONDITIONS

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Abstract

The main tasks of internal affairs bodies are to protect the rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens, the property of individuals and legal entities, the constitutional system, to ensure the rule of law, the safety of individuals, society and the state, as well as to prevent and prevent crimes. The decision "On additional measures to transform internal affairs bodies into a pro-people structure and direct them to work in closer cooperation with the population" adopted by our honorable president in the effective organization of these tasks On the basis of the principle of "For human dignity", the employees of the internal affairs bodies should be trained to become representatives of the state with high moral and ethical qualities, loyal to their duty, patriotic and people-loving representatives, to achieve the true approval of the population, employees of the internal affairs bodies to perform their duties honestly and conscientiously, and to fulfill their duty to the Motherland and the people. with sincere feelings, to approach with high responsibility, to form a sense of unquestioning adherence to the norms of etiquette generally recognized in the society , early prevention of cases of misconduct, abuse and corruption that may be committed in internal affairs bodies, negative to the reputation of the law and order system It was adopted in order to transform the public affairs bodies into a pro-people professional structure as a reliable defender of the population, to ensure that they work in close cooperation with citizens, public organizations and the general public, in the spirit of mutual trust and solidarity .

" I firmly believe that you, as the employees of the internal affairs bodies of New Uzbekistan, are the real sons of our Motherland, possessing modern knowledge, rich in spiritual and educational world, ready to fight with courage against any danger, true defenders of our people ."

Shavkat Mirziyoyev

Of the Republic of Uzbekistan President

" Justice under the rule of law", we will vigorously continue our work aimed at strengthening the sense of respect for the law and intolerance of violations in our society. In this regard, special attention is paid to the prevention of violations. For this, we need to take measures to make wide use of the opportunities of the neighborhood, increase the work efficiency and responsibility of prevention inspectors, and create decent service and living conditions for them ¹. Because today, the activity content of law enforcement

¹The rule of law and ensuring human interests are a guarantee of the country's development and people's well-being // Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 24th anniversary

agencies is changing completely. A completely new system of crime prevention and combating crime was created. It has become the most urgent task not only to fight with the consequences of violations by threatening punishment, but also to prevent the commission of illegal actions ².

Therefore, the prevention (senior) inspector determines the reasons for the formation of antisocial behavior in a specific person or the commission of a specific offense, the conditions that allow them to occur in the course of the service activity, and submits a report to the enterprise, institution, organization, and citizens' self-management bodies regarding their elimination. In the presentation, the relevant state body, citizen's self-government body, public association, team or official are required to determine and eliminate the reasons for the commission of violations and the conditions that enable them. Because these reasons and conditions are evaluated as shortcomings, mistakes or neglect in their work. When the prevention inspector identifies the causes and conditions that allow for the formation of antisocial behavior or the commission of certain types of offenses in the administrative area, in order to eliminate them, to the enterprise, institution, organization and self-government bodies of citizens, through the head of the regional internal affairs body, to the ministries and committees and the Ministry of Internal Affairs submits a submission in accordance with the procedure established by law. Preventive inspectors prepare a report on determining and eliminating the causes and conditions of violations and submit it to the head of the internal affairs body for approval (signature) in the prescribed manner. Makes arrangements to send the certified submission to the designated destination with a tracking letter. Actions such as propaganda, preventive work in the neighborhoods, explanation work with people prone to committing crimes, problems between neighbors, relatives or relatives, or disagreements such as mutual money exchange, housing issues are identified and discussed in a timely manner. As a result, it was possible to prevent disturbances in family-marital relations.

It is important to identify antisocial behavior in a person in time, to eliminate it in its initial manifestations. In general, antisocial behavior, which is considered the main object of crime prevention, and the increase in factors that determine the formation of the tendency to commit crimes, require the development and implementation of effective practical mechanisms for the prevention of crimes before the internal affairs bodies.

Antisocial behavior in a person, as well as the tendency to commit a crime, are interrelated processes, which usually determine the presence of the first and the second, moreover, they develop in mutual relations. These rules are based on the teachings of such sciences as philosophy, psychology, sociology, which study the formation of a person as a person. For example, in psychological teachings, the development of a tendency to commit a crime: a) the formation of a person with an antisocial orientation (tendency); b) the formation of a specific decision to commit an antisocial act in the subject; c) is manifested in the stages of the implementation of this decision, including the occurrence of an adverse action and the occurrence of harmful consequences ³.

A person who is inclined to commit a crime commits a crime, therefore it is necessary to eliminate this characteristic of a person in any form and to organize its prevention. In addition, their antisocial behavior has a negative impact on the education of young people, especially minors among them, and serves to form a tendency to commit crimes in them, which increases the relevance of the topic.

Today, in the activities of internal affairs bodies, there are problems in determining the initial stage of the formation of a person's tendency to commit a crime, in particular, the lack of specialized staff in this field, the absence of special services and lack of monitoring, etc.

of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: (December 7, 2016) [Electronic source:] <https://nrm.uz/content?doc=480816>

²The Constitution is a solid foundation for our free and prosperous life and further development of our country // Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: (December 8, 2017) [Electronic source:] <https://uza.uz/uz/constitution-free-prosperous...>

³Professional psychology: Textbook // R. X. Dushanov, Yo. A. Farfiyev. - T.: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2013. - B.20.

Of course, at the current stage of reforms, practical work is being carried out and legal mechanisms are being created to improve the activity of preventive inspectors, in particular, to increase the efficiency of early prevention of violations, the causes of their commission and the elimination of enabling conditions.

, systematic measures aimed at the fundamental reform of the activity of the crime prevention service of the internal affairs bodies, in particular, the prevention inspector, are being implemented.

Based on this, the need to strengthen scientific research and develop and implement modern methods and forms to improve the prevention inspector's work with persons with antisocial behavior increases the relevance of the topic.

It should be noted separately that in the course of globalization, the negativity of various events and processes in social life and the criminogenic factors that appeared as a result of their influence lead to the formation of a unique negative character in some categories of people in the society. This, in turn, serves to form a tendency in this category of persons to commit crimes and strengthens and complicates criminogenic factors.

The commission of a crime is not usually the result of spontaneous behavior on the part of any individual. It has been scientifically proven that antisocial behavior of a person and the influence of criminogenic factors in the surrounding environment, which determine the propensity to commit a crime, serve as a reason for committing a crime.

However, the formation of antisocial behavior or the tendency to commit crimes in some individuals increases the possibility of endangering the interests of the state and society, as well as the rights and freedoms of citizens. For this reason, crime prevention subjects, in particular prevention inspectors, should organize appropriate preventive work with persons prone to committing crimes and those who commit crimes, as persons with antisocial behavior, in their service areas.

Incidents of crime are an unpleasant, negative situation for any society and seriously damage its moral and moral foundations. Therefore, in the scientific literature, great attention is traditionally paid to the deep analysis of crime problems, to the determination of its roots and causes⁴.

At all times, the state has paid serious attention to the fight against crime, especially early prevention of crimes, for the peaceful and peaceful life of mankind. Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 14, 2014 " On Prevention of Offenses" "Prevention of Offenses":

- a) maintenance and strengthening of law and order;
- b) detection of violations, elimination of them;
- c) is used in order to determine and eliminate the causes of violations and the conditions that make them possible⁵.

Based on practical analysis, it is worth noting that today early prevention of violations requires, first of all, the study of the violation and its causes and factors, as well as the implementation of measures aimed at their elimination. In accordance with the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 14, 2014 " On Prevention of Offenses", preventive measures are implemented by internal affairs bodies, in particular, prevention inspectors, among other subjects within the scope of prevention of offenses.

However, studies show that various controversial and contentious situations can be observed in the law and statutory-normative-legal documents, as well as in the opinions of jurists, regarding objects to which crime prevention measures are directed by prevention inspectors. For example, in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Prevention of Offenses " " **a person who is inclined to commit an offense** - a natural person who is in a state of possibility of committing a crime due to the danger of his

⁴Amirov Z. _ The role of legal education in crime prevention: Law. science. b. div. dr. ...dis. - T., 2018. - B.14-15.

⁵On Prevention of Offenses" dated May 14, 2014 // URL: <http://www.lex.uz>.

antisocial behavior" was developed, but it is unclear what type of person is meant in this regard. This makes it necessary to scientifically justify who is likely to commit a crime.

Analyses show that persons with the qualities of committing a crime: a) tend to commit a crime; b) persons who are likely to commit a crime are differentiated according to their antisocial behavior.

Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan " On the Prevention of Offenses" defines " **a person prone to committing an offense** - a natural person who is in a state of possibility of committing an offense due to the danger of his antisocial behavior". However, **the person who is likely to commit an offense** is a new concept that is being introduced into the theory, and a definition of this concept has not yet been developed.

"Antisocial behavior" is defined in the law as "lifestyle, action or inaction of a person that violates the norms and rules of behavior accepted in society . " In other words, antisocial behavior is a personal characteristic that encourages people to commit crimes.

Based on the analysis, it should be noted that a perfect definition of the concept of "prone to commit a crime" has not been developed, and the theoretical rules on the concepts of "a person likely to commit a crime" and "a person with antisocial behavior" have not been discussed. The inclusion of the justified theories that distinguish these categories of persons into scientific treatment and their strengthening in the current laws will enable the bodies and institutions that directly implement and participate in the prevention of crimes in the future to clearly and precisely determine the measures in this area and to fully cover the objects to which their activities are directed.

However, the perfect definition of these concepts in theory and legislation has not been developed, as well as in some studies the fact that these concepts are used as synonyms is the cause of various discussions.

Therefore, based on the need for a clear and targeted approach to the implementation of measures for the early prevention of offenses, theoretical approaches related to revealing the fundamental nature of the concepts of "prone to commit offenses" and "a person with antisocial behavior" and It is appropriate to research views on "a person who is likely to commit a crime " .

The first approach: The words "probable" and "probable" that distinguish both concepts are different in terms of content and should not be used as synonyms. Because, in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language: *susceptible* - from "Arabic", something susceptible to influence, *perhaps* The word - comes from Arabic in the meaning of "opportunity to face". And antisocial behavior is a specific character that makes both of them appear.

Second Approach: Both categories of individuals are likely to commit crimes, but their behavior (*in a prone person - more dangerous; in a person with a high probability, danger is not implied*) they differ from each other in terms of quality.

The third approach: the antisocial behavior of "a person who is likely to commit a crime " is relatively passive, inactive, and they fall into a situation of committing a crime due to their social-psychological and individual characteristics, or they commit a crime due to various life situations that arise in the course of social relations. is likely to happen. Antisocial behavior *of a person prone to committing a crime is more dangerous, and is distinguished by the fact that he is more active in committing a crime.*

The fourth approach: The analyzes show that the category of *persons prone to committing crimes* - those who are active in committing crimes: a) deviate from the norms of behavior under the influence of alcohol, drugs, and poisonous substances, fall into a frenzy, as well as cannot control their actions due to mental illness and are a danger to others quarrelsome people can be included.

The fifth approach: in the possibility of committing a crime, individuals are classified according to a) *according to their physical and physiological condition:* minors, middle-aged, elderly; b) *according to professional activity:* representatives of authorities, bank employees, medical workers, military personnel, employees of the compulsory enforcement department, etc.; c) *according to material and*

social status: unemployed; *d) according to individual negative characteristics*: careless, immoral, aggressive, lying people can be included.

Based on the above analysis, it can be concluded that it is necessary to include the concepts that serve as theoretical foundations that reveal the ***scientific meaning of the concept of a person prone to committing a crime as an object to which crime prevention measures are directed***.

In the implementation of crime prevention, the interaction between the object and the subject of the crime provides an opportunity to solve a number of problems in the prevention system. Some scholars understand that this relationship is created and entered into between the subjects of crime prevention and those who are prone to committing crimes. Some scientists, understanding this relationship in a broad sense, believe that the object of crime prevention is not only the people who are prone to committing crimes, but also the people who have committed crimes and ordinary citizens.

In fact, crime prevention includes not only the commission of a crime, but also the prevention of the tendency of individuals to commit a crime.

Therefore, the opinion of those who understand the object of crime prevention in a broad sense can be considered appropriate. However, another group of scientists insists on considering the broad meaning of the relationship between the subject and the object in terms of the subject's influence on the object, and this approach leads to the understanding of the causes and conditions of violations as an object, the negative factors that cause violations, and the influence on the personality and behavior of the offender.

On the one hand, the causes and conditions of violations, and on the other hand, the application of measures of influence against the person requires interdependence, and the main attention is paid to the person.

Based on the requirements of the practice of crime prevention, ***persons*** prone to crime and those who commit crimes, with antisocial behavior (persons on preventive account in internal affairs bodies, administrative offenders, etc.) are recognized as the main objects of crime prevention.

Therefore, timely detection of antisocial behavior that creates a tendency to commit a crime in a person and organizing its prevention is an important factor in the early prevention of crimes.

In social life, as well as in legal documents, there are different categories of persons who are prone to commit crimes, and they have special characteristics.

The categories of persons prone to committing crimes can be divided into the following:

- previously convicted persons;
- persons who have committed administrative offenses;
- persons suffering from chronic alcoholism;
- drug addicts;
- persons suffering from intoxication;
- persons whose work and place of residence are not clear;
- persons engaged in prostitution and suffering from venereal diseases;
- minor offenders and others.

In the legal literature, when the expression of a previously convicted person is used, it is understood a legal situation resulting from the conviction of a person by a court for having previously committed a crime.

Persons with previous convictions:

1. Those who have previously been convicted:
 - those under administrative control;
 - persons subject to the administrative control law;
 - Those who do not fall under the influence of the law of administrative control.
2. Previously convicted persons who are serving a sentence not related to deprivation of liberty:
 - those who are serving a sentence of correctional work;
 - serving a sentence of deprivation of certain rights;
 - serving a sentence of restriction of liberty;
 - Serving a sentence of compulsory community service.

Previously convicted with another criminal legal impact measure :

- Previously convicted persons with a suspended sentence.
- The internal affairs bodies carry out preventive measures among persons serving non-custodial sentences and conditional sentences by the probation service and ensure the maintenance of documents against them.

Administrative offenders are defined in the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan as "a person who is subject to administrative responsibility" who has committed acts that are subject to administrative responsibility according to the law, as well as an attack on a person, the rights and freedoms of citizens, property, state and public order, and the natural environment. The perpetrator is a person who commits an illegal, criminal (intentionally or recklessly) act.

chronic alcoholism, drug addiction and intoxication are a disaster that causes enormous damage to society and people. Because drugs have a negative effect on the physiological aspects of a person, but also on his psyche (psyche). According to medical conclusions, the body of people who consume drugs, breaks down and breaks down 15-20 times faster than the body of alcoholics.

Addiction is derived from the Greek word "narkotikos" and means the desire to get away from the worries and problems of life, even for a moment, or to enjoy physiological pleasure.

Narcotics can include substances that stimulate the central nervous system of a person, such as cannabis, black drug, heroin, poppy, opium, cocaine phenomenon. Consuming these substances leads to attachment, that is, physiological and psychological attachment.

While fighting against drug use, it is desirable to first determine the motives of drug use. When studying the motive of drug consumption, 64.8% of those who consume it are interested, 11.7% are due to illness, 14.6% are not to fall behind their peers, 2.5% are due to severe experiences, 2.4% are harmed by drugs. It was found that 1.3 percent consume due to lack of knowledge, 1.3 percent consume it as a result of coercion by other persons , 1.1 percent consume it according to the instructions of medical personnel, and 1.6 percent consume it for other reasons ⁶.

In the process of determining the propensity to commit a crime and organizing its prevention, the main attention should be focused on identifying the factors that lead to the formation of these characteristics and their elimination.

As for intoxication (toxocomania), in which a person performs his actions for the purpose of pleasure by smelling poisonous substances with a sharp smell. The function of the body of people suffering from poisoning adapts to toxic substances (kerosene, gasoline, as well as other types of chemicals with a

⁶Criminology: Textbook / Z.S. Zaripov, A.S. Yakubov, G.A. Avanesov et al. - T., 2006. - B.351.

sharp smell) and gets used to them. The reasons for a person to become addicted are similar to the reasons for alcoholism and drug addiction. 50% of the persons exposed to poisoning are acetone, 32.5% gasoline, 7.5% various dyes and 10% other chemical agents (sniffers) ⁷.

92.5 percent of those addicted to drug addiction, and 87.3 percent of them belong to people living in cities. According to the social background, "75.0 % of the persons admitted to drug addiction are young students, 15.0% are young workers, and 10.0% are those who do not work or study".

Behavior outside the community is when a person deviates from the law and commits contrary actions against the rules and laws established in society without knowing them ⁸.

Persons with no fixed place of work and residence are defined as persons who do not have their own place of work and residence, who are used to earning a living at the expense of others (parasitic life), who do not engage in socially useful work.

Often in practice, a person who has no clear place of residence and work comes to us and beggars come to us. Of course, this category of persons also belongs to the category of those who live an anti-social lifestyle, but it has been determined that most of them have a permanent place of residence. In some cases, there are those who do not have places to live and work. Preventive inspectors are required to be able to distinguish their specific characteristics during their service activities, as well as to be able to distinguish between begging and begging.

In their turn, poverty and begging are one of the negative social evils in our society, and they arise as a result of drug addiction and alcoholism, and cause the formation of anti-social behavior in a person.

In 2019, 11.2 percent of these identified persons, i.e. 15,830 persons, were placed in rehabilitation centers for persons of unknown place of work and residence, which is 8.1 percent more than in 2013.

For this reason, behavior outside any community, that is, mass social disturbances, creates delinquent behavior changes under social fear and panic. Delinquency is a violation of order and education, i.e. disorder, lack of education, conformity (giving in to external influences), lack of culture, and other mental defects. As a result of the increase in the level of conformity in human behavior, inadequate (inappropriate) behavior occurs and cases of susceptibility to external influences are observed. As a result, individual behavior becomes out of shape in a certain sense and out-of-community behavior that does not correspond to the existing legislation in the society and is contrary to the society occurs ⁹.

According to the received statistics, a quarter of the antisocial behavior committed by children and adolescents in our republic was carried out with the participation or influence of adults. Analyzing this situation, it can be seen that the antisocial behavior of minors is often committed on the basis of suggestions and requests of adults, as well as mutual agreement and joint consumption of alcohol.

The preventive inspector's individual approach to working with persons prone to committing offenses is effective. The concept of individual prevention is explained differently in theory and in the field of law. In particular, Russian scientists K. E. Igoshev, V. S. Ustinov, O. V. The Filimonovs consider the individual prevention of crimes to be an activity consisting of identifying persons prone to committing crimes, studying their characteristics, and influencing them in order to ensure the elimination of the formation of anti-social views and negative processes in a person ¹⁰. The direct object of individual crime prevention is a specific person, as well as the social environment (microenvironment) around them. Russian criminologist A. G. The doctor also notes that specific individuals are considered the main object of individual prevention. Individual prevention - he writes - is not directly related to the external (objective) causes and conditions of crimes, but to the internal (subjective) conditions and

⁷Criminology: Textbook / Z.S. Zaripov, A.S. Yakubov, G.A. Avanesov et al. - T., 2006. - B.344.

⁸Criminology: Textbook / Z.S. Zaripov, A.S. Yakubov, G.A. Avanesov et al. - T., 2006. - B.345.

⁹M.A. Akhmedshaeva. Mutual responsibility of the state and the citizen as an important condition for building a legal state// Materials of the scientific conference on the topic "Human rights and freedoms are the highest value". - T.: TDYuI publishing house, 2008. - pp. 59-65.

¹⁰2 Igoshev K. E., Ustinov V. S. _ Vvedenie v kurs prophylactici pravonarusheniy . - Gorky. 2011. – S.43.

reasons that lead to the commission of crimes. Based on this idea, it can be said that crime prevention is a preventive effect on a specific individual in a specific social environment.

of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 29, 2010 "On the prevention of delinquency and delinquency among minors " defines preventive measures aimed at preventing the negative effects on minors and the formation of antisocial behavior in them.

In particular, we will focus on the following concepts in Article 3 of the law:

Prevention of delinquency and delinquency among minors - social, legal, and individual preventive work aimed at identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions that allow minors to be delinquent, neglected, commit delinquencies or other antisocial behavior. system of medical and other measures.

minor in a socially dangerous situation — a minor who is in a condition that does not meet the requirements of his provision, upbringing and education, or who commits a crime or other anti-social behavior due to lack of control or carelessness of a minor;

A socially vulnerable family — a family in which parents or substitutes are evading or failing to fulfill their obligations to provide, raise and educate minors, or are having a negative impact on their behavior or are treating them cruelly;

Unsupervised - a minor whose behavior is uncontrolled as a result of neglect or improper fulfillment of their obligations to provide for, educate and educate the minor by parents or substitute parents;

Individual preventive work — timely identification of socially dangerous minors and families, as well as their socio-pedagogical rehabilitation and activities to prevent minors from committing offenses or other antisocial behavior;

Unaccompanied minor - an unsupervised minor with no fixed place of residence;

Antisocial behavior - the behavior of a minor that is manifested in the regular consumption of alcohol, narcotic drugs, psychotropic or other substances that affect the activity of the mind, engaging in prostitution, begging, as well as other behavior that violates the rights, freedoms and legal interests of other citizens. -actions ¹¹.

Based on the above, in the process of determining the propensity to commit a crime and organizing its prevention, firstly, to identify and eliminate the factors that lead to the formation of a propensity to commit a crime, and secondly, to study their social lifestyle based on a separate list of persons prone to committing a crime; thirdly, the organization of individual educational preventive work with persons prone to committing crimes based on their individual characteristics has a positive effect on the effectiveness of crime prevention.

1. In conclusion, it should be noted that regular analysis of the measures taken to combat crime and their early prevention, evaluate them, and take measures to eliminate identified deficiencies will have a positive effect on the effectiveness of crime prevention. in the process of analysis based on specific criteria, it should be based on a scientific point of view and directed towards a specific goal in the evaluation of the activity of making submissions for the elimination of the causes and conditions. Determining the reasons and conditions for the commission of violations, and by timely elimination, allows to eliminate the shortcomings that were allowed to prevent violations early. Preventive inspectors introduce information about the criminogenic situation in the area, analytical information about the causes and conditions of crime and violations to the members of the neighborhood assembly and the population living in the area, serves to increase the vigilance of citizens and form an attitude of intolerance to violations, and improve cooperation with them. serves and increases the effectiveness of crime prevention. It should be noted that the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan " On Crime Prevention" dated May 14, 2014 provides an opportunity to effectively organize crime and crime prevention in society. Adoption of this law, in turn, is a

¹¹of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On prevention of delinquency and delinquency among minors " . Bulletin of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2010, No. 9, Article 343

continuation of the reforms of internal affairs bodies in the fight against offenses and crimes. Article 23 of the Law on the Prevention of Offenses provides measures for the general prevention of offenses . At the beginning of paragraph 3 of this article, submission of submissions on the elimination of the causes and conditions of the commission of violations is directly mentioned. Timely identification of the causes of violations and the conditions that enable them, their elimination, and the implementation of preventive measures in this regard. Preventive inspectors organize propaganda and propaganda work among the population in neighborhoods, educational institutions, enterprises, institutions, organizations with the participation of specialists in lectures on various topics, firstly, to raise the legal consciousness and culture of citizens, secondly, to prevent them from becoming victims of various criminal aggressions and crimes, and thirdly, to society as an individual events and processes forming the opposite direction serve to eliminate the causes and conditions for the commission of violations. The purpose of the work being carried out is to ensure the rule of law in society, to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoev, said: "**Ensuring the rule of law in society is the main guarantee of achieving the effectiveness of all the implementation of theology, raising the standard of living of the population, ensuring peace, harmony and a stable situation**"¹² in the country. " showed that it is one of the most urgent tasks. Crime prevention plays an important role in fulfilling these tasks, it serves to promote the rights and freedoms of citizens, peace and tranquility of the society, and in turn, it requires great responsibility from the entities that carry out crime prevention. It should be noted that effective organization of activities of prevention inspectors of internal affairs bodies, which are recognized as the main subjects of crime prevention, is a factor of achieving positive results.

¹²Mirziyoev Sh.M. Consistent continuation of democratic reforms, creating a peaceful and peaceful, decent standard of living for our people is a guarantee of our stable development // Entrepreneurs and businessmen's movement - report at the VIII session of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Uzbekistan / Xalq sozi.- 2016.-3 November.