

Development of a Study on the Victimological Prevention of Offenses During the Years of Independence

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the development of victimological prevention of crimes by the internal affairs bodies is divided into separate stages, the features of each stage are briefly disclosed. Especially at the 5th stage, reflecting the years of independence, during this period the formation and development of scientific and theoretical views and important changes in this area were reflected. This approach is based on the scientific, theoretical and historical necessity of victimological crime prevention.

KEYWORDS: *offense, victim, victimology, physical harm, Avesta, sharia, responsibility.*

Before expressing a certain opinion about the victimological prevention of crimes, it is appropriate to find answers to the questions of whether it existed in historical times, if so, what was its role in people's lives, whether it served to prevent people from suffering from certain crimes or not. Of course, we should be far from the illogical idea that the relations related to victimology have arisen by themselves today. For example, our opinion proves that in historical sources, there were strict rules at the legal level, including "Avesta" and "Sharia" rules, in order to prevent the commission of crimes in certain historical periods. At that time, the rules of procedure, or actions that contradicted the rules of the Sharia, were against the law, and based on the rules established in them, the inevitability of punishment was ensured. At this point, it is worth noting that, of course, regardless of the period, it cannot be denied that someone suffered from the offense committed [1].

From this point of view, it is necessary to know whether the victimological prevention of violations and related issues have a legal basis or not, how these relations were resolved, and the level of protection of the rights of victims of violations in certain historical processes. For this, it is necessary to study the historical and legal sources that reflect the crime, victimological prevention, the person accused of the crime, the punishments for the committed act, and other similar information, and whether or not there was victimological prevention of crimes in historical processes, and if so, how the relations related to it are organized. It is important to know that it has been implemented. Because, in order to assess the future of victimological prevention of crimes, it is appropriate to analyze some sources that reflect the initial teachings about it.

At this point, it should be noted that doctrines of victimological prevention of crimes are a set of thoughts, views and ideas aimed at preventing people from being harmed by bad deeds from the time of the emergence of the first states until today. Since ancient times, in each country, the members of the society have had their own mentality, way of life, and traditions, and different ideas and views have appeared based on them. Most often, the doctrines of victimological prevention of crimes appeared in the writings of contemporary scientists and philosophers.

In the studies, the development stages of the doctrines of victimological prevention of crimes are divided into the following periods, taking into account the specific characteristics of the periods:

The first period is the ancient period, during which the moral norms created by the people were

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followed.

The second period, from the time of the emergence of the first states to the 9th century, including the period of the Persian, Greco-Macedonian, Arab invasion of Central Asia from the time of the Kushans, Khorezm, and Dovan states, the first slave states that appeared in Central Asia, especially in the territory of Uzbekistan. The main teachings were created in sources such as the creation of the Avesta book and the sacred and great book of the Muslims, the Holy Qur'an.

The third period includes the 9th century (early renaissance) to the 19th century, and during this period, the independent states in the territory of Uzbekistan after the Arab invasion were the Somanids, the Karakhanids, the Seljuks, the Ghaznavids, the Khorezm states, the Mongol rule, the Timurids, the Shaybanids, the Ashtarkhanids, and the states of Khiva, Kokan. determined by the teachings of the times when the khanate and the Bukhara emirate ruled.

The fourth period is the period of Tsarist Russia and the former Soviet Union, during which the first scientific conclusions about the role of victims in the commission of crime were made in the 18th century. For example, Meremia Bentham (1748–1832), one of the classical jurists, proposed that the criminal law should include provisions to compensate the victims for the damages and thus to ensure that the perpetrators refrain from certain criminal goals [2].

The doctrines of victimological prevention of crimes in each period differ from each other with their own characteristics and were created based on their time and state administration.

The fifth period: This period is a new period for crime victimological prevention, which includes the period from the first days of independence to the present [3].

In the years of independence, the term victimology was first used in the scientific works and articles of a number of criminological scientists. These scientists include Z.S. Zaripov, I. Ismailov, Yu. Karaketov, A. Usmonaliev, Q.R. Abdurasulova, Z.G. Zokirova, S.S. Niyozova, J.S. Mukhtorov, M.Z. Ziyodullaev, I. Yu. Fazilov, S. B. Khojakulov, Q. A. Saitkulov and others can be included. In the scientific works of these scientists, mainly victimology, its content and essence, some concepts related to it, types of victimology and theoretical methodologies related to victims were created. Also, initial views on victimological prevention of crimes appeared. The relentless research and life situations carried out by them, firstly, the implementation of victimological prevention of crimes, secondly, the category of persons who may be affected by crime, measures to eliminate the material, moral, and physical harm caused to the victims, and thirdly, the factors that cause each person to become a victim of crime. , such a category is aimed at revealing the unique characteristics of individuals. To date, these views have been expressed in legal norms, in particular, in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Prevention of Offenses" and strengthened as a separate chapter under the name of victimological prevention of offenses.

Adoption of this law and a number of normative legal documents based on it, and legal, social, psychological, medical, pedagogical and legal, social, psychological, medical, pedagogical and the determination of preventive measures aimed at providing other types of assistance and having a legal basis became of special importance. According to the law, a new type of crime prevention, i.e., one of the most urgent issues of today, the rules providing for the implementation of preventive measures in a separate order with the category of persons with a high probability of suffering from the crime, was strengthened within the framework of the measures of victimological prevention of crimes. In this law and the normative legal documents adopted on the basis of it, the procedure for the implementation of victimological prevention and its preventive measures, which is recognized as a new type of crime prevention, was determined. Now crime prevention is not only measures aimed at preventing the commission of a crime, but it is more correct to understand the implementation of measures of victimological prevention of crimes aimed at preventing them from being victimized by crimes with persons who have suffered from crimes or have a high tendency to suffer from crimes.

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In addition, "On Prevention of Crimes" (2014), "On Combating Terrorism" (2000), "On Guarantees of Children's Rights" (2008), "On Combating Human Trafficking" (2008), "Unsupervised Juveniles and crime prevention" (2010), "On emergency search activities" (2012), "On self-government bodies of citizens" (2013), "On internal affairs bodies" (2016), "On social partnership" (2014), "On Combating Extremism" (2018), "On Public Control" (2018), "On Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence" (2019) serves to prevent victims of violations[4].

In the normative legal documents adopted in the course of reforms, measures aimed at preventing victims of crime and protecting the rights of victims of crime were defined.

In particular, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to fundamentally increase the effectiveness of the internal affairs bodies, to strengthen their responsibility in ensuring public order, the reliable protection of citizens' rights, freedoms and legal interests" (No. DP-5005 of April 10, 2017) "Comprehensive program of measures for fundamental reform of the system of internal affairs bodies" was approved. Based on this program, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the regulation on social rehabilitation of victims of terrorist acts" and the decision of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the measures taken by the victims and other categories of persons in relation to their rights and interests, including information- measures aimed at creating a timely notification mechanism using communication technologies and means of communication were implemented.

According to the Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On organizational measures to further improve the activities of internal affairs bodies" (April 12, 2018 no. 28/83), the main function of the Ministry of internal affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the social rehabilitation and social adaptation of victims of crimes. the implementation of measures is set.

In accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically improve the activities of crime prevention units of the internal affairs bodies" (April 18, 2018 No. 28/96), prevention inspectors are required to provide social rehabilitation and adaptation of crime victims, keep records of crime victims, tasks such as providing legal, social, psychological, medical, pedagogical and other types of assistance to individuals, as well as implementing measures aimed at instilling in them the norms and rules of behavior accepted in society, injured at the place of a crime, administrative offense or other incident, as well as in a helpless situation Obligations such as the provision of first medical or other assistance to the rest of the citizens, as well as providing assistance to victims of crimes with prevention inspectors and non-governmental non-profit organizations. mutual cooperation on the establishment of specialized institutions has been determined.

In order to ensure public safety, to form an integrated system of crime prevention and fight against crime, to establish effective activities of internal affairs bodies from the lowest level to the republic level, and to strengthen law and order and legality in our country by introducing modern working methods, and to ensure peace and tranquility of the population, the Republic of Uzbekistan Decree of the President No. PF-6196 was adopted. Based on this decree, the following mechanisms were defined:

by identifying and eliminating the causes of crime in each neighborhood, family and individual, solving problems related to the prevention of crimes and the fight against crime directly in the places themselves;

based on the crime situation in the regions, to categorize each district, city and neighborhood and to attract all the necessary forces and means to eliminate "crime hotspots" in cooperation with hokims, sectors and the public;

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to ensure peace and stability in our country by introducing integrated management and continuous control mechanisms based on the "republic - region - district - neighborhood" system, by effectively coordinating the activities of internal affairs and other state bodies to ensure public safety;

to create a modern image of the employees of the internal affairs bodies, to increase their responsibility and professional potential, to form the necessary skills to fight against new forms of crime, and to achieve full digitization of the sector[5].

It should not be forgotten that at the heart of all this is the priority of protecting a person, his rights and freedoms, as well as legal interests. This includes the period from the day of independence of Uzbekistan to the present day. In the years of independence, we can understand the content and essence of the teachings about victimological prevention of crimes in our national legislation, which is being created on the basis of the principle of building a free democratic state that is unique and suitable for the Uzbek people.

However, it should not be forgotten that today the object of research of legal scholars is hardly devoted to the issues of victimological prevention of crimes or its improvement. From this point of view, one of the urgent issues is to study the victimological prevention of crimes based on a comprehensive in-depth analysis.

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