



DISTINCTIVE ASPECTS OF ORGANIZING PREVENTION INSPECTORS' ACTIVITIES FOR THEFT CRIME PREVENTION

Ummatov Mukhammadrasul Tursunovich

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Legal Sciences, Associate Professor

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17164330>

Abstract: The article highlights the types and causes of theft crimes, the challenges in organizing the activities of prevention inspectors to combat theft crimes, as well as the preventive measures that should be implemented in administrative territories to prevent theft crimes.

Key words: Prevention inspector, theft, crime, administrative territory, preventive measures.

Ensuring peace and stability in society, unconditional observance of human rights and freedoms, further socio-economic development of the country, improving the well-being of the population, raising legal awareness and culture, serving the welfare of the people, and achieving the goals of large-scale reforms being carried out to build a democratic state governed by the rule of law are among the most important requirements today. Over the past period, extensive work has been carried out to improve the system of internal affairs bodies. In particular, as a result of the comprehensive reforms implemented in the system of internal affairs bodies, early prevention of offenses and further increasing the effectiveness of preventive measures in this area have been recognized as one of the main tasks of the crime prevention services of internal affairs bodies. In this regard, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 10, 2017 No. UP-5005 "On Measures for Radically Increasing the Effectiveness of the Activities of Internal Affairs Bodies, Strengthening their Responsibility for Ensuring Public Order, Reliable Protection of the Rights, Freedoms, and Legitimate Interests of Citizens," as well as the Resolutions No. PP-2833 "On Measures for Further Improvement of the System of Crime Prevention and Combating Crime" and No. PP-2896 "On Measures for Radically Improving the Activities of Crime Prevention Units of Internal Affairs Bodies" are aimed at the effective organization of preventive activities.

For the purpose of early prevention of offenses, 41 subdivisions were created at the expense of the local budget in large markets, shopping malls, and populated areas of the republic.

A distinctive feature of special crime prevention is that it is carried out in areas with a difficult criminogenic and operational situation, as well as for persons prone to committing offenses and crimes, and is also carried out on the basis of special instructions and assignments. According to Article 24 of the Law "On the Prevention of Offenses," special prevention of offenses is the activity of responsible bodies and institutions on the prevention of certain types of offenses, the development and implementation of special measures aimed at eliminating the causes and conditions contributing to the commission of these types of offenses, identifying certain categories of persons and exerting preventive influence on them[2].

Theft is the most common form of robbery, the low percentage of its detection, the fact that it is committed covertly makes it difficult to detect it, while the existing and unresolved socio-economic problems in society negatively affect the effectiveness of the prevention of this crime.

Since ancient times, theft has been considered one of the worst vices and deserved severe punishment. In particular, in the "Islamic religion," the crime of theft is considered one of the major sins, and the person who commits it is punished up to the amputation of the hand.

The object of the crime of theft prevention is social relations related to the protection of another's property. Therefore, primarily in the prevention of theft crimes, it is important to increase the vigilance of property owners - individuals and legal entities, to improve the protection of their property.

It should be noted that the activities of prevention inspectors are of great importance in the organization and implementation of the prevention of theft crimes. In particular, prevention inspectors are officials responsible for organizing and implementing comprehensive preventive measures to prevent the protection and theft of property of enterprises, organizations and institutions located in the administrative territories they serve, as well as citizens residing there.

Of course, when organizing the activities of prevention inspectors in the prevention of theft crimes, it is necessary to pay special attention to identifying and eliminating the causes of these crimes and the conditions that contribute to them.

Based on the analysis, the following main causes of theft crimes should be cited:

1) socio-economic problems, namely the unemployment of the majority of the population, shortcomings in supporting low-income families, including those in need of social protection;

2) shortcomings in spirituality, in particular, the presence of a segment of the population seeking easy money and wealth, as well as the formation of frivolous personalities prone to a frivolous lifestyle and laughter;

3) the emergence of such vices as drug addiction and chronic alcoholism, the lack of the ability of this category of people to work hard and, as a consequence, the desire to earn money easily;

shortcomings in the field of governance, in particular, the failure to take measures to ensure employment of the population, the commission of corruption-related crimes by certain individuals in government bodies, etc.

It is also necessary to include victim behavior, that is, it has been established that the majority of victims of theft crimes left their property unattended or treated it carelessly, while in some cases they openly coveted their wealth[4].

Therefore, in the prevention of theft crimes, it is advisable not only to fight against criminals, but also to increase the vigilance of citizens, to explain to them that they should be attentive to their property and not leave it unattended, and to carry out propaganda work in this direction.

In addition, for the effective organization of the prevention of theft crimes, it is important for prevention inspectors to analyze what types of thefts were previously committed in the administrative territory, where, and at what time of day.

Also, according to the nature of the object of theft, the following types of theft crimes can be divided into household theft; cattle theft, street theft, vehicle theft, vehicle theft, pickpocketing, that is, theft of money and items from pockets, and theft in shops and warehouses.

Depending on the types of thefts, the mechanism, time, and place of their commission differ from each other.

Also, the latency of thefts is high, and some citizens consider their stolen goods and belongings insignificant and do not apply to the internal affairs bodies. According to V. V. Lunev, the actual crime rate is several times higher than the number of crimes that the justice system is aware of, and the number of crimes that they are aware of - the number of officially registered crimes[5].

Therefore, in the activities of prevention inspectors in organizing and implementing the prevention of theft crimes, it is necessary to organize and implement the following measures: firstly, constant monitoring of the lifestyle of persons previously held criminally liable for committing theft crimes and on preventive registration in the service area, studying their close contacts; secondly, organizing the installation of security alarms in apartment buildings and apartments in cooperation with National Guard employees and carrying out promotional work in this regard; thirdly, conducting regular explanatory work with citizens in rural areas in order to prevent the abandonment of their property; fourthly, submitting proposals to local government bodies on the organization of paid parking lots for vehicles; fifthly, ensuring the full availability of evening lighting on streets and roads, submitting mandatory submissions to "Elektrta'minot" enterprises on eliminating shortcomings in this area; sixthly, submitting proposals to the management on organizing new day and evening patrol routes in areas where theft is most frequently committed, in particular, on streets, in squares and other public places

The significance of individual prevention of theft crimes lies in the fact that it creates a full opportunity for a positive change in the antisocial behavior of persons prone to committing this type of crime or of an aggressive nature, their moral correction and control through individual educational influence, and the formation of their behavior and lifestyle in a positive direction, corresponding to social life.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the activities of prevention inspectors play an important role in preventing any type of crime, including theft, in the administrative territory where they serve. In particular, in terms of organizing the prevention of theft, a deep analysis of the specifics of the region, identifying the causes of these crimes and the conditions that contribute to them, as well as their timely elimination, will ensure the early prevention of theft crimes.

References:

1. https://ipkmvd.uz/media/pdf/kitoblar/11-_toplam_xuquqbuzarlik_lar_profilaktikasi.pdf
2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 14 мартдаги «Хуқуқбузарликлар профилактикаси ва жиноятчиликка қарши кураш тизимини янада такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги ПҚ-2833 сонли қарори // <https://www.lex.uz/acts/2387357>

3. Криминология. Махсус қисм: Дарслик / И. Исмаилов, Қ.Р. Абдурасулова ва бошқ. – Т.: Ўзбекистон Республикаси ИИВ Академияси, 2015. – 744б.
4. Кузнецова Н.Ф. Проблемы криминологической детерминации. – М., 1984. – С.44.
5. Лунеев В.В Преступность XX века. Мировые, региональны и российские тенденции. – М., 1997.–С.125..

