



ASPECTS REQUIRED FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF VICTIMOLOGY PREVENTION OF VIOLENT CRIMES

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ABSTRACT	KEY WORDS
The article discusses the concept of the crime of intrusion, the reforms carried out in our country to combat crime, indicators of crime, aspects that need to be studied about the victims of the crime, the reasons for the commission of the crime of intrusion and the conditions that allowed them to be committed, with the features of the operational staff's contact unit with the victims of the violent crimes, psychological characteristics of the persons who committed the crime of aggression are noted.	aggression, the cause of the crime, the circumstances of the crime, personal and psychological characteristics.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important areas of reforms carried out in our country at the present stage is the suppression of crime, the early detection and prevention of crimes, the identification of crimes in their tracks.

On July 27, 2018, under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, a videoconference was held on the issues of crime prevention, increasing the responsibility of state bodies and society in this regard, "If everyone is equally aware of family problems and helps to solve them, crime can be prevented earlier. If this had been prevented, the results today would be very different. Unfortunately, we still cannot abandon the old form of working system in the fight against crime. Law enforcement agencies have been evaluating this activity by comparing the performance with the previous period. In fact even one crime should worry all of us" ¹.

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines a crime as follows:

A culpable socially dangerous act (action or inaction) prohibited by this Code on pain of imposing of a penalty shall be recognized as a crime.

¹Watch the video conference call on the topic "Prevention of crime, increasing the responsibility of state bodies and society in this regard", held under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirzi . T-July 27, 2018

An act causing or inviting a real danger to the objects protecting by this Code shall be recognized as a socially dangerous act.².

Crimes, on the grounds of their character and degree of social danger, shall be divided into:

- with insignificant social danger;
- less serious;
- serious;
- especially serious.

In addition, the crime of aggression is defined and classified in legal documents as follows:

Banditry, that is, assault with the purpose of larceny committed with violence dangerous for life or health, or with threat of application of such violence –

shall be punished with imprisonment from five to eight years. is a socially dangerous, especially grave crime, an open attack with the aim of stealing someone else's property. In Uzbekistan, if a crime of banditry, that is, assault with the purpose of larceny committed with violence dangerous for life or health, or with threat of application of such violence – shall be punished with imprisonment from five to eight years. (Article 164 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan). Depending on the degree of danger of aggression, more severe types of punishment are determined . For example, If the burglary is committed by a high-risk recidivism in relation to grand theft or an organized group , the criminals'

property will be confiscated and they will be sentenced to 15 to 20 years in prison.⁴

- Actions that began with the secret robbery of someone else's property, but committed by the guilty person with the use of violence that is not dangerous to his life and health, or with the threat of such violence, in order to seize property, regardless of whether it was noticed by the victim or other persons, is considered robbery, but when using force dangerous to health, or the threat of using such force, is defined **as aggression** ;

Taking possession of other people's property by robbery and theft, and the perpetrator has the opportunity to use or dispose of this property at will, and the intrusion is considered completed from the moment the attack begins with the use of force dangerous to the life and health of the victim or the threat of the use of such force;

Violence in aggression can be both physical and mental³.

The aggression is carried out by attacking someone else's property with the aim of plundering it, using violence dangerous to life or health, or with the threat of using such violence (Article 164 of the Civil Code).

²Chapter III, Article 14 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

³Paragraphs 2-5-7 of Resolution No. 6 of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 30, 1999 . Paragraph 5 as amended by the resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 14, 2022 No. 9 .

Some studies note that the concept of “victim” is a better option than the concept of “aggrieved person” in relation to a person, which helps him in victimological studies [69; 48-6; 191; 54-s;257; 82; 22-35-6.]. Indeed, the term “victim” is broader than the concept of “aggrieved person” and includes not all, but some victims of a crime. On this basis, these views cannot be approved. Because it is more correct to take into account that not all aggrieved person are victims of a crime committed.

The criminologists relied on encyclopedic and explanatory dictionaries in revealing *the meaning of* the word victimology (Latin "victima" - sacrifice and Greek logos - teaching) [178; 179-6.]. That is why, instead of the term “victim”, their instructions often use the term “aggrieved person”, “person affected by the crime”.

It should be noted that in any case, the translation of the word " **victim** " as " aggrieved person" may seem appropriate. However, the use of the word "victim" to refer to a person affected by a crime is controversial. Because in Uzbek language it is correct to use the word "victim" in the sense of "sacrifice", that is, to offer life as a sacrifice to God. Therefore, it is advisable to use the term "victim" instead of the term " sacrifice person" in relation to the person who suffered from the offense.

Victims can also result from natural, social and technological processes. At the same time, the concept of “victimology” often depends on the content that researchers in this field put into the concept of “victim”. Because the danger to a person can be from different sides. A person can become a victim due to environmental tragedies, sudden non-criminal situations, violations of technical safety rules and other situations. Legally, the concept of the victim is divided into two types. This:

Victim of tragic situations (that is, *injuries in an industrial and domestic situation or as a result of natural disasters*);

victim of injuries caused by crimes is based on this ⁴, **the Russian scientist V.I. Polubinsky expressed the opinion that there are two independent scientific areas.**Article 42 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation recognizes a person who caused physical, property or moral harm to the victim, as well as a legal entity if the crime caused damage to his property or business reputation. The decision on recognition as a victim is formalized by a decision of the investigator, interrogating officer or court.

Victim of crime is a broader concept than “victim of crime”. A victim of a crime is any person who has been inflicted moral, physical or property damage by unlawful actions, regardless of whether he is recognized as a victim of this crime in accordance with the law. Thus, we can say that the victim is a victimological concept, and the victim is a criminal procedural concept. As a rule, these concepts may not correspond to each other ⁵.

We see that in the Republic of Uzbekistan confessions are determined based on the decision of the investigator, the investigator or the court, as indicated in the Code of Criminal Procedure. Also, in the Criminal Procedure Law, the term “victim” means a person who has been harmed morally, physically or property by a crime.

⁴ Polubinsky V.I. Victimological aspects and prevention of crimes.-M.1980 -S.15.

⁵ AVERAGE. Mayorov, Ph.D. in Law, Senior Lecturer, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Chelyabinsk Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia: Victimological safety of crime victims-2006, p. 44.

If this is an encroachment, then this is one of the central figures of the preliminary investigation and trial of the case. A crime is committed as a result of the interaction (relationship) of two persons, that is, two persons, one of whom is the accused and the other is the victim at the investigation stage.

All this can be done only with a detailed study of the personality of the accused and the specific circumstances of the crime. However, these specific situations, the reasons for the commission of the crime and the conditions that made it possible, cannot be fully disclosed without taking into account the identity of the victim. In many cases, the criminal behavior of the defendant is due to illegal, careless or simply negligent actions of the victim. His behavior, which is part of the objective signs of a criminal offense, can influence the guilt of the accused, and sometimes completely exclude it (to be a necessary defense).

The concept and legal status of the victim is determined by the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (*the victim is a person who, as a result of a crime, suffered moral, physical or property harm (Article 54 of the Criminal Code)* and the Code of Administrative Offenses (*the victim suffered moral, physical or property harm with zero administrative offense by a person (MYUTK Art. 295)*) strengthened. Therefore, it is appropriate to use the term victim instead of the term sacrificed person.

When studying and analyzing reports of a crime of aggression committed in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 12 months of 2022, we can see the following figures.

There are **105,215** crimes were committed in the republic in the 12 months of 2022., **of which 261** were **intrusion crimes, which** accounted for **0.2 percent of the total number of crimes committed**. When analyzing crimes by individuals, 21 crimes of aggression were committed by minors in the republic , and the total number of crimes committed by minors (2404) was 0.9 percent. This indicator shows that in the Syrdarya region, 2 crimes of aggression were committed by minors, and in total (68) crimes committed by minors account for 2.9 percent .

At the level of the republic, 16 crimes of aggression were committed **by women** , which accounted for 0.2 percent of the total number (10,098) of crimes committed **by women**. In total, 326 crimes were committed by women in the Syrdarya region, and we see that the crime of intrusion was not committed by women.

At the level of the republic, **96 people with previous convictions committed intrusion crimes** , which is **0.8 %** of the total number (11,635) of crimes committed by previously convicted persons, 3 percent.

The unemployed in the republic committed 104 **robberies, while the total number** (15,507) of crimes committed **by the unemployed** was 0.7 percent.

At the Republican level, 37 people committed assault **while** intoxicated , **accounting for 1.2 percent of the total (3,043) crimes**.

Victimology is a field of forensic science or specific criminological theory, and therefore must be developed on a scientific basis.

Victimology is an interdisciplinary science that helps to understand the doctrine of the victim of a crime, studying criminal law, criminal procedure and criminology. Victimology coexists and interacts with the discipline of criminology;

Victimology is the study of victims of crime and, as its general theory, its sole subject matter is the study of criminal and non-criminal victims.

Since the 70s of the last century, the victimological direction of crime prevention has been born and continues to develop. This activity is not directed against the offender, but primarily against the general victim behavior ⁶.

Measures of victimological prevention are aimed at eliminating, neutralizing or reducing the level of victimization. These include addressing the conditions that cause wrongful or immoral behavior of victims of crime and preventing the expansion of conditions that increase the risk of becoming victims of crime.

Based on these considerations, **victimological prevention of crimes** should be understood as a system of purposeful special impact on the victimization of persons with such behavior, which is caused by the illegal or immoral behavior of citizens. At the same time, the scope of its object includes persons with positive behavior and situations, situations. Because positive behavior can create or increase the risk of victimization for oneself.

In conclusion, we can say that cases of the commission of the crime of intrusion in the conditions of market relations do not stop due to some of our negligence, boasting, lack of self-control, but remain a threat to the lives of many of our citizens.

Suggestions for preventing the crime of encroachment:

- 1) Holding mass meetings in order to prevent people from illegally carrying cold weapons (a knife without a sheath, a bat, a dagger), as well as items that can be used to commit a crime of intrusion (flashlights, masks, radio communications) in their cars, as well as quick event service and the involvement of the police department.
- 2) When carrying out preventive measures with persons who may be victims of the crime of invasion, the formation of lists of representatives of the highest wealthy strata of the population, familiarizing them with previously committed crimes of invasion, where gullibility, arrogance, carelessness of the victims, their property were revealed (the camera is not installed in their house, or insufficient not fenced, lack of iron fences, etc.) explaining that this happened through negligence (*that is, "you will be a victim of the next crime"*).
- 3) In order to prevent the crime of intrusion, it is necessary to establish a radio station and notify of committed crimes of intrusion by radio.
- 4) To prevent aggressive crimes on the streets lists of persons previously convicted under articles 277, 164, 165, 166, 169 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan are formed, and there should be regularly carried out special, general and individual preventive events with them.

On the other hand, the time requires us to be very careful, not to be indifferent, as human life is declared the highest value in our country.

List of Used Literature:

1. Watch the video selector meeting on the issues of "Crime prevention, increasing the responsibility of state bodies and society in this regard", held under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev. T-July 27, 2018
2. Chapter III of Article 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan
3. Chapter III of Article 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan

⁶Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Fundamentals of the doctrine of the victim" teaching aid Tashkent-2019, p. 9.

4. Paragraphs 2-5-7 of Resolution No. 6 of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 30, 1999 . Paragraph 5 as amended by the resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 14, 2022 No. 9 .
5. Polubinsky V.I. Victimological aspects and prevention of crimes.-M. 1980 -P.15.
6. A.V. Mayorov, PhD in Law, Senior Lecturer, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Chelyabinsk Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia: Victimological safety of crime victims-2006, p. 44 .
7. Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Fundamentals of the doctrine of the victim" training manual Tashkent-2019 p.9.