

Reforms In The Field Of Crime Prevention And Combating Crime In Uzbekistan: Problems And Solutions

Temirova Mashkhura Muhammadaminovna

Assistant Professor (PhD) of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation: This article talks about reforms, problems and solutions in the field of crime prevention and crime fighting in Uzbekistan. Also, in the first years of independence, despite the large-scale measures taken in the field of internal affairs, there were many cases of criminality and violations, and the solutions are given in the article. In addition, the article analyzes the gender and age of participants in crimes and offenses by year. There are opinions about the causes and consequences and solutions of the results of the analysis.

Keywords: law, offense, prevention, reform, crime, theft, public order, punishment, order, regulation, decree, subversion, neighborhood, internal affairs bodies, base points, human, protection of freedom, human rights, children's rights, security.

Introduction

This days, large-scale reforms are being carried out in Uzbekistan in order to achieve the goals of the Development Strategy in the seven priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022-2026, to create a completely new, effective and high-quality functioning system of public administration.

In the first years of independence, the legal status of the IAB of Uzbekistan was formed and strengthened to a certain extent, but the IAB system carried out its activities in terms of ensuring public order and security, combating and preventing crime, based on the procedures and methods left over from the authoritarian system. In administrative regions, precincts inherited from the former Union consisted of service rooms of precinct inspectors according to their content, xoloc [1.11]. It was difficult to effectively ensure peace and tranquility in the country by organizing the work in this way. Therefore, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 170/40 (12.04.1999) "On the concept of maintaining public order and ensuring security in the city of Tashkent" indicated that the current system of ensuring public order and security does not meet the requirements of the times [2]. The situation in the republic, in addition to the terrorist acts committed in Tashkent on February 16, 1999, required the implementation of

fundamental reforms in the IAB system in order to effectively ensure peace and tranquility in the society, public order and security.

It should be noted that in the first year of independence, it is possible to see an increase in some types of the most serious crimes. In particular, murder crime decreased by 9.7% in 1991 compared to 1990, and increased by 1.7% in 1992. In 1992, juvenile delinquency increased by 13.7% compared to 1990, and recidivism increased by 7.8%. It can be seen that in 1991-1992, the total amount of crime increased mainly due to theft crimes. In 1992, compared to 1990, theft of state and public property increased by 30%, and theft of private property increased by 8.9%. These negative indicators in this field indicated that the decisions and decrees related to the field in the Soviet era, as well as punishment measures, were outdated and weak.

Therefore, measures aimed at strengthening the organizational and legal foundations of the internal affairs sphere and ensuring legal stability among citizens in the society were carried out in the republic. In particular, on October 25, 1991, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On turning the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Uzbek SSR into the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan"[3] was announced. This was the most important step in the field of

internal affairs in the republic. Now, in the republic, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan has begun to formulate decisions and instructions in the field. In particular, the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 8, 1992 further strengthened the legal basis of the activities of internal affairs bodies. Also, in 1993, the adoption of the decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the fight against organized crime[4]" "On strengthening the internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan"[5], and the approval of the "Temporary Regulation on the procedure for serving in the internal affairs bodies" improved public order in the republic. has opened a new page in the fight against crime.

Any human behavior is subject to the law of causality[6]. The country, which has not long since achieved independence, has not yet fully embraced the idea of national independence in the consciousness of its citizens. The reason for this was the actions of the forces that put a pledge on the independence of the state and its development in the way of constantly destroying the minds of the citizens. For this reason, the republic was still not free of organized criminals. In particular, a series of subversive actions committed in Tashkent on February 16, 1999 required a serious approach to the security issue. Therefore, on April 12, 1999, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the concept of maintaining public order and ensuring security in the city of Tashkent"[7] was adopted. This legal document initiated fundamental reforms in the system of internal affairs bodies.

The next stage of reforms began on March 27, 2001 with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the activities of internal affairs bodies"[8]. In accordance with the decree, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted six priority decisions on the reform of a number of services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Despite the implemented reforms, actions aimed at destabilizing the situation in the Republic, derailing the country's independence and the peaceful life of citizens continued. For example, on March 29-30 and April 1, 2004, 9 internal

affairs officers and 5 citizens were killed as a result of terrorist acts committed in Tashkent city, Tashkent region and Romitan district of Bukhara. On July 19, 2004, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the activities of internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan", on September 23, 2004, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the training of specialists of internal affairs bodies at the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was accepted[9]. According to this decision, 6-month higher courses for the training of Sergeants, which train specialists for almost all areas of the internal affairs bodies, as well as local training centers, were established under the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

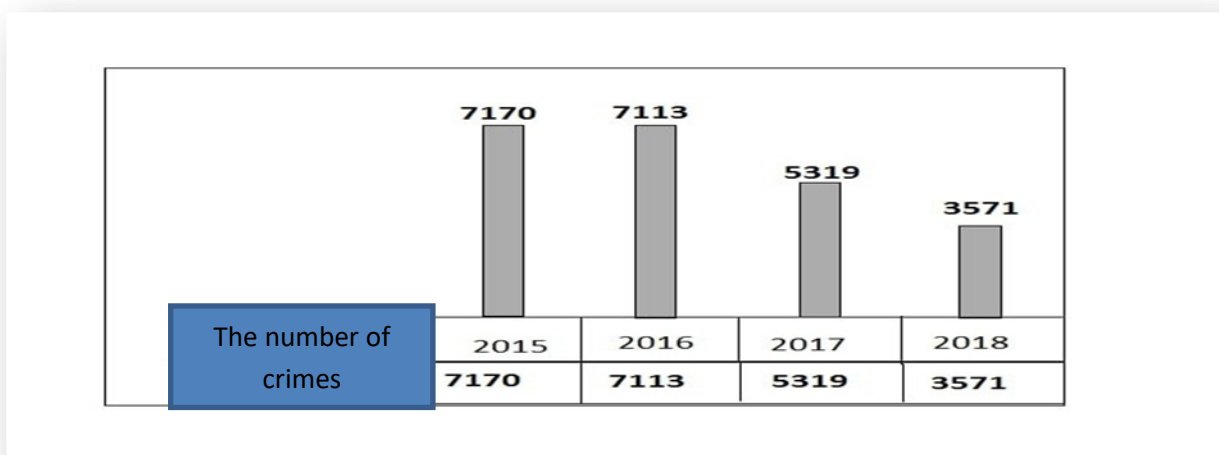
With the said decision, the composition of the GDIA of Tashkent city was reorganized, the activities of PPS and RPS were launched on a completely new basis, and the institute of preventive inspectors was established on the basis of police precinct inspectors[10.35]. NPs were established in all 444 neighborhoods of Tashkent city, and about 1200 PIs were established in them. As a result, it made it possible to fundamentally revise and strengthen the work on prevention of offenses, identification and elimination of the causes and conditions that lead to the commission of crimes. Article 3 of the Law of the Republic "On State Policy Regarding Youth" (September 14, 2016) states that "Youth (young citizens) are persons who have reached the age of fourteen and are not older than thirty". So, youth is a segment of the population between the ages of fourteen and under thirty, and the contribution of minors and young people in our country is 58.8 percent of the population, which provided health care [11.96]

Over the past period in Uzbekistan, large-scale reforms aimed at the effective organization of the activity of the base points of the internal affairs bodies in the neighborhoods and improvement of their management are being carried out. Such efforts, first of all, with the participation of the general public, in 2018, the total crime rate was reduced by 36%, and no crime was committed in 3 thousand 205 neighborhoods or more than 35%[12]. In 2017-

2021, the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan envisages such tasks as "increasing the efficiency of coordination of activities in the fight against crime and prevention of offenses" [13]. This is the implementation of best practices, work methods and innovative technologies in the operation of the base points of the internal affairs bodies in our republic, improvement of their legal, organizational-methodical, material-technical aspects and provision of qualified personnel, the participation of public structures in the organization of mutual purpose cooperation on the basis of the base points. requires increasing efficiency. Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Crime Prevention" dated May 14, 2014 No. LRU-371, "On Internal Affairs Bodies" No. , on measures to strengthen their responsibility in ensuring reliable protection of the rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens" No. PD-5005 of April 10, 2017 and "Strategy of actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" "Active entrepreneurship, innovative Decree No. PD-5308 of January 22, 2018 on the implementation of the state program in the year of "support of ideas and technologies", Decree No. PD-5308 of March 14,

2017 "On measures to further improve the system of crime prevention and combating crime" No. 2833, "Offences of internal affairs bodies Decisions PD-2896 of April 18, 2017 "On measures to fundamentally improve the activities of prevention units" and other regulatory legal documents on the field [14.8].

As a result of the measures taken, we can see that according to the analysis of the types and cases of criminality in the republic, it has decreased somewhat. In particular, the highest level of juvenile criminal activity in the last five years (2015-2019) was observed in Tashkent region (16.5%), Tashkent city (15.2%), Fergana (15.0%), Samarkand (8.6%). , Namangan (8.3%), Andijan (6.9%), Kashkadarya (5.6%) and Surkhandarya (5.6%) regions, as well as the lowest indicators - Navoi (2.1%), Jizzakh (2.5%), Syrdarya (2.7%), Khorezm (2.9%), Bukhara (4.4%) regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (3.4%). The share of minors in general crime in 2015 was 2, 4%, 2.2% in 2016, 2.1% in 2017, 2.1% in 2018, 1.9% in 2019, 2.6% in 2020[15.35]. The following table shows the results of measures taken against crime in recent years.



Inaccuracies related to statistics on the number of young people who have committed crimes in the Republic of Uzbekistan can be observed in the statistical indicators maintained by the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, in the statistical data

kept by the Committee, young people between 13 and 30 years of age are covered as young people who commit crimes. According to the indicators, 35,879 young people committed crimes in 2014 (including 218 girls, 2,310 boys), 35,838 in 2015 (including 211 girls, 2,052 boys), and 33,990 in

2016 (including 162 girls), 1897 boys), in 2017 it was 28453 (including 125 girls, 1602 boys), in 2018 it was 18811 (90 girls, 1010 boys)[16].

Cases of crime and violations in the republic show that no matter how many forces and means of influence there are against it, it cannot be eliminated, it is impossible to end it completely. However, by the representatives of the industry, acting in the manner of "prevention is better than curing the disease", a number of measures are being implemented on a large scale aimed at reducing crime and delinquency in the republic. Because in a number of international human rights documents [17], the rules such as having all the rights and freedoms of a person, as well as discrimination, violence, and no one being subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment have been strengthened. International legal documents prohibiting violence against a person, including domestic violence, and requiring the implementation of measures for their prevention, can be conditionally divided into the following three groups:

a) International documents on the protection of human rights, freedom and legal interests [18];

b) international documents on the protection of women's rights, freedom and legal interests[19];

c) international documents on protection of children's rights, freedom and legal interests[20].,

In our country, along with developed countries in the world, all human rights and freedoms, including the prohibition of domestic violence, the prohibition of human violence, torture, or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment, are enshrined in our national legislation. In particular, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "The right to life is an inherent right of every person. Attempting a human life is the most serious crime" (Article 24), "Everyone has the right to be protected from attacks on his honor and reputation, interference in his personal life and the right to privacy[21]" (Article 27)" (Article 27) , indicates that protection of health, honor and dignity is one of the priorities of state policy.

After all, human rights and freedoms are protected by the norms of various legal spheres[22.11].

Based on the above opinions and decisions, it should be noted that one of the important issues related to the field is the improvement of the qualifications of law enforcement officers in the republic and their retraining. For this reason, large-scale work has been carried out in this regard in the republic and is showing its actual results. Among other things, based on the order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 16, 2017 No. PD-3216 "On measures to fundamentally improve the system of training, retraining and professional development of internal affairs bodies" a Scientific and Applied Research Center was established in the structure of the MIA Academy. its main tasks are to conduct practical research on the activities of the sectoral services of the internal affairs bodies in the field of crime prevention and combating crime, to develop and introduce scientifically based proposals for their improvement , including assisting in the detection and investigation of crimes committed by organized criminal groups and associations, development of methodical and practical manuals and recommendations for systematic crime prevention and fighting crime, including internal affairs [23.107] Also, based on the above decision, the activities of the Scientific Council for the awarding of scientific degrees were established at the Academy from January 1, 2018, to study the problems in the field of crime prevention, investigative activities, and crime investigation [24].

"1605.20.00 Protection of public order" to the General Legal Classification of Legislative Branches of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 243 of October 10, 2016 of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Crime Prevention" was introduced[25]. In addition, in recent years, the adoption of a number of normative legal documents on the prevention of offenses has created a legal system that is interconnected, complementary and forms a single unit in this regard. In general, many laws and by-laws on crime prevention have been adopted today. The peculiarity of the legal basis of crime prevention is that norms of different legal fields are involved in this matter.

In conclusion, there is a wise saying of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "...In our nation, education and upbringing begin from the cradle." It is important to cite his opinion that only enlightenment leads a person to maturity and society to development»[26]. In fact, today the republic is making great progress in the field of education. The government is doing a lot to educate the youth in the republic, to increase their social, political, economic and, of course, legal literacy. It can be seen that this process is started not only in schools and universities, but also in pre-school educational institutions.

The head of the state strongly emphasizes that the most optimal way to make the population, especially the young generation, literate is to form reading skills. Because being literate ensures social well-being among the population in the society. He urges the growing young generation to stay away from various harmful habits and crimes.

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