

## **Ensuring interaction in the field of victimological prevention in Uzbekistan**

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**Abstract:** This article scientifically researches questions about the concept of interaction, content and meaning, types, forms and methods, as well as the implementation mechanism in the field of victimological prevention of internal affairs bodies. Also in the article, based on the results of the analysis of the current state of interaction and problems in the field of victimological prevention of offenses by the internal affairs bodies, scientific conclusions and scientific substantiations were formed. This approach made it possible to develop a model of interaction for the victimological prevention of offenses by the internal affairs bodies.

**Keywords:** internal affairs bodies, victimological prevention, interaction, social partnership, combination of preventive measures.

**Introduction.** Thanks to the systemic measures carried out in our country in accordance with the Strategy of Actions, the system of internal affairs bodies is being reformed, including the area of crime prevention, in particular, the area of victimological prevention, and they are yielding results.

In reality, in fact, not a single state body can ensure the effectiveness of the tasks assigned to it only within the framework of its internal capabilities, without organizing interaction with other structures. The studies envisage that the subjects of crime prevention will also cooperate with industry services, other law enforcement agencies, government and public organizations that are part of the system, in the performance of their assigned tasks [1].

The analysis shows that the studies also considered the activities of the internal affairs bodies [2], in particular the prevention of offenses [3], especially the issues of neglect and crime among minors [4], terrorism and extremism [5], human trafficking [6], encroachment on life and health of the individual [7], property [8], as well as the joint implementation of victimological measures in research on the prevention of such crimes.

The analysis shows that the norms of legal acts regulating the activities of the internal affairs bodies and reforming the system establish the relevance, requirements and directions of interaction in the implementation of victimological prevention of offenses, including the prevention of their commission. Unfortunately, the internal affairs bodies do not clearly define the forms, methods and procedure for interaction in the field of implementation of victimological preventive measures, as well as their application, in most cases there is a legal gap.

In the researches [9] and in the normative legal acts regulating the sphere of crime prevention [10], the interaction of the internal affairs bodies is ensured by: a) sectoral services of the internal affairs bodies (departmental); b) other state bodies (interdepartmental); c) public organizations through the mutual exchange of information and joint practical activities.

In accordance with the requirements of the current stage of development of society in the field of regulatory legal acts, the results of the research, as well as the basic rules of the model developed by the author for the victimological prevention of offenses, the interaction of the internal affairs bodies in this area can be divided into the following areas: *a) departmental (internal) interaction of internal affairs bodies in this area; b) interdepartmental (external) cooperation with government agencies and institutions; c) social partnership with citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and citizens; d) international cooperation with the police services of foreign states.*

***Intradepartmental interaction on the implementation of measures for victimological prevention of offenses*** is the activity of units that carry out the prevention of offenses of the internal affairs bodies and participate in it on the basis of mutual assistance based on the requirements

established in the regulatory documents.

Studies have shown that the problems of intradepartmental interaction in the implementation of measures for victimological prevention of offenses are associated with the passive initiative of sectoral services.

According to the current legislation, each of the branches of the sectoral service of the internal affairs bodies is responsible for the joint implementation of activities in the field of crime prevention, but since the person responsible for the use of individual preventive measures has been determined, victimological preventive measures are carried out both on his initiative and at his address and request.

Therefore, the prevention of offenses, in particular the responsibility for initiating measures of victimological prevention in most areas of joint implementation, as well as the requirements for ensuring its implementation and the fact that their application is not clearly and completely worked out, do not make it possible to effectively organize activities in this area.

Solving problems in the field of interaction of structures of internal affairs bodies in the implementation of victimological prevention of offenses serves *firstly*, ensuring the clear and complete implementation of the requirements of the legislation in this area, *secondly*, coordination of purposeful and effective organization of activities of victimological prevention of offenses, *third*, the achievement of efficiency and thrift in the application of preventive victimological measures against all segments of the population.

***Interdepartmental (external) interaction with state bodies and institutions for the implementation of measures for victimological prevention of offenses*** is the activity of subdivisions of the internal affairs bodies that carry out the main areas of activity on the basis of mutual assistance with state bodies and institutions on the basis of the requirements established in regulatory legal acts.

Studies show that the problems of interdepartmental interaction in the implementation of measures for victimological prevention of offenses are also associated with the passive initiative of state bodies directly involved in the prevention of offenses. Although in the current legislation each of the state bodies directly involved in the prevention of offenses is responsible for the joint exercise of powers in this area, victimological preventive measures are carried out mainly under the control of the head of state or in cases where the government has adopted regulatory legal acts, which clearly spell out the implementation of preventive measures.

***Social partnership with citizens' self-government bodies, non-state non-profit organizations and citizens*** is the activity of departments of the internal affairs bodies on the basis of the requirements established in legislative and regulatory legal acts for mutual assistance with citizens' self-government bodies, with non-state non-profit organizations and with citizens on the basis of social partnership.

Self-government bodies of citizens, non-governmental non-profit organizations and citizens in accordance with the requirements of the laws and within the established competence in the field of crime prevention [12], in the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors [13], in the protection of women from harassment and violence [14], in the prevention of trafficking in persons [15], in the prevention of corruption [16] participate in the process of carrying out victimological preventive measures by units of the internal affairs bodies in the directions established by law, in the manner, forms and methods provided for in the laws on social partnership and public control [17].

The problems of civil society institutions, including citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and social partnership with citizens, as well as their solutions in the implementation of measures for the prevention of offenses by internal affairs bodies, in particular, victimological prevention, are discussed in detail in a separate research paper by the author [18].

***International cooperation of internal affairs bodies with police services of foreign countries*** is the activity of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan to protect

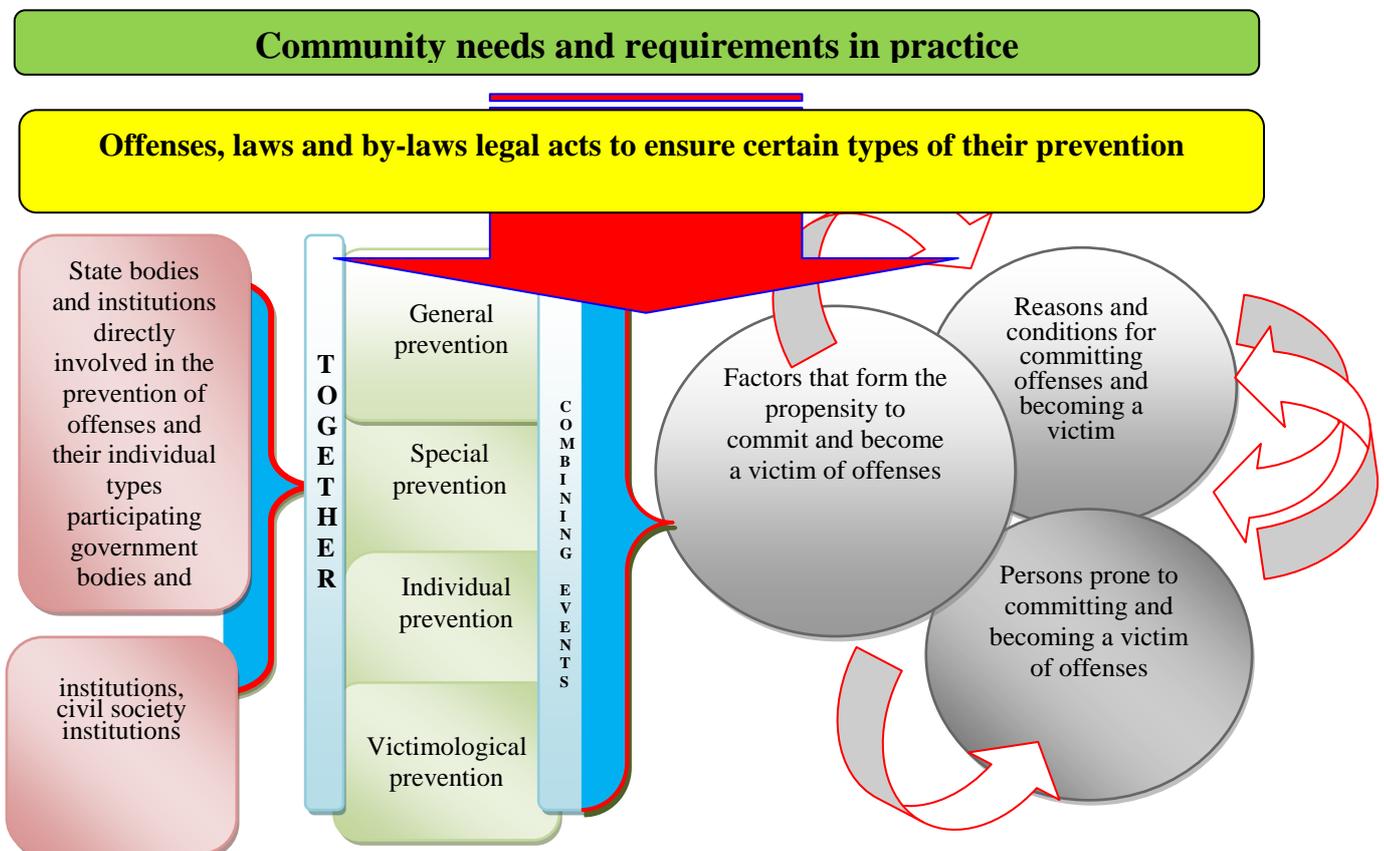
the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of individuals and victims of crimes, in particular from their organized forms, terrorism, extremism, human trafficking and forced labor, as well as the application of measures to provide them with assistance and rehabilitation, the exchange of experience in this area, mutual assistance in training personnel in accordance with relevant agreements and contracts.

The internal affairs bodies carry out international cooperation in the field of countering extremism in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and international treaties, in accordance with which their authorized units have the right to send requests for the provision of the necessary information to the competent authorities of foreign states in the prescribed manner and respond to them [11].

The analysis shows that the current legislation [15] defines only cooperation with international organizations and law enforcement agencies of other states to prevent the activities of persons involved in trafficking in persons, organized groups and criminal associations. This situation indicates that there are empty spaces in the legal support of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in international cooperation in the implementation of victimological preventive measures in the field of combating human trafficking.

Research shows that today the needs and requirements of society are dictated by the implementation of measures by the internal affairs bodies of victimological prevention, which are used in departmental, interdepartmental, international cooperation and social partnership, in harmony with general, special and individual measures for the prevention of offenses.

In the course of the study, a model was developed for the harmonious and joint implementation of general, special, individual and victimological preventive measures for the prevention of offenses.



*Victimological prevention of offenses is carried out in combination with general measures of interaction with the following measures: a) strengthening of legal propaganda among*

the population aimed at protecting the population from various types of threats and aggression (human trafficking and forced labor, extremism, terrorism); b) in ensuring the fulfillment of the requirements of the ideas on the establishment and elimination of the causes and conditions of becoming a victim of offenses.

***Victimological prevention of offenses is carried out in combination with special measures of interaction with the following measures:*** a) elimination of the reasons for the increase in the number of victims of certain types of offenses (forced labor, fraud, theft, robbery, etc.) and the conditions for their occurrence; b) identification of persons belonging to the category with a high likelihood of victimization (minors, women, elderly people, etc.), and also to influence them with victimological prevention; c) in ensuring the development and implementation of special measures aimed at eliminating risks and threats that infringe on public safety and public order, the interests of the individual, society and the state.

***Victimological prevention of offenses is carried out in combination with individual measures of interaction with the following measures:*** a) conducting a preventive conversation in order to convince a person with a high probability of becoming a victim of offenses, to warn against the victimization of offenses; b) explain in writing to persons prone to victimization from offenses, as well as apply an official warning about their likelihood of becoming a victim of offenses; c) ensuring potential victims of offenses are informed about the reasons and circumstances of their commission; g) the use of measures of social rehabilitation and social adaptation in the manner prescribed by law and the implementation of other activities in relation to persons with a high probability of becoming a victim and victims of offenses.

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