



## CAUSE OF COMMITMENT OF CRIMES AND ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, the most serious type of crime, the factors that determine its occurrence in society, the reasons for its occurrence and the conditions of their interdependence are analyzed. The adopted laws and legal documents for the regulation of this field have been analyzed and classified. The mechanism of development and implementation of measures to eliminate the causes and conditions of crimes is written on a scientific basis.

### KEYWORDS

Offense, its serious type of crime, social danger of crime, cause and conditions of its commission, analysis and recommendations.

### INTRODUCTION

The fight against crime requires the study of the essence of the incident, event, process, its origin or occurrence, and the conditions that created the opportunity. Taking this into account, during criminological studies, scientists have been studying the causes and conditions of crimes, the person who commits them or is inclined to commit them, and develop and implement measures to eliminate them.

In this direction, a lot of work has been done in the Republic of Uzbekistan to improve legal frameworks in the fight against crime and to apply them to society. In particular, the adoption of the Law "On Prevention of

Offenses" in our country on May 14, 2014 confirmed again that prevention of offenses is a priority in the policy of combating crime. In the law, the concepts of "crime" interpreted differently in theory and practice, as well as "social rehabilitation and social adjustment", "anti-social behavior", and "a person prone to committing a crime" were clearly defined. Also, four types of crime prevention, including victimological prevention of crimes, the concept and essence of which have been theoretically explained in detail until now, but not fully implemented in practice, have been widely covered for the first time.

In addition, ensuring the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Prevention of Offenses" of May 14, 2014, including the effective organization of cooperation with bodies, institutions and other entities that directly implement and participate in the prevention of offenses, serves as the main resource for the rehabilitation and prevention of repeated offenses against persons who have committed a crime, persons who have been previously convicted of a crime.

It should be emphasized that the implementation of the Law "On Prevention of Crimes" and ensuring the priority of crime prevention in the fight against crime, determining the reasons for the commission of crimes and the conditions that enable them, require in-depth knowledge about them.

In criminological scientific studies, it is believed that punishment in the penitentiary system should not serve to punish the offender, but to correct morals. In particular, in the moral correction of a person who has committed a crime, it is necessary to first of all identify the factors that directly influenced the formation of antisocial behavior in the person who committed the crime. In this regard, the factors that directly influenced the formation of antisocial behavior in the offender are understood as the process of emergence of his needs, interests, motives and goals.

However, the timely identification of the causes and conditions of crimes, firstly, to take appropriate measures for their elimination, secondly, to morally correct the offender, thirdly, to study the mechanism of the appearance and formation of antisocial behavior in a person, and fourthly, to prevent antisocial behavior in individuals in the future. effectively serves the development and implementation of preventive measures to prevent the occurrence or formation.

Most crimes are committed only when there are reasons and circumstances for it. That is, an effect occurs only when cause and condition are connected. If there is a cause and there is no condition, or there is no condition and there is no cause, then the result, that is, the crime, will never occur. The committed crimes require the determination of their causes and circumstances and their timely elimination. Separating the causes and conditions of crimes from each other is very complicated, and only by separating the causes and conditions of a specific crime, it is possible to determine what required the commission of a socially dangerous act (action or inaction) of a specific person and what made it possible.

It is appropriate to study the causes and circumstances of crimes in the following directions:

General reasons and circumstances are the social danger of certain types of crimes (committed by minors, women, youths due to malice, violence, carelessness, as well as slander, insult, hooliganism, murder, theft, robbery, fraud, invasion, etc. acts) are reasons and conditions that lead to the commission of certain types of crimes;

Reasons and conditions at the personal level are reasons that lead a certain person to commit a crime, mainly of a personal, subjective nature, and certain vital, accidental conditions that made it possible

It should be noted that these reasons and conditions are interrelated and complement each other.

In addition, it is important to classify and study the causes and conditions of crimes according to their content. In particular, according to the content:

economic (financial crisis, devaluation of money, existence of black market);

political (corruption, localism, nepotism, attempts to forcibly change the existing constitutional system, seizure of power by illegal means);

ideological ("ideological space", promoting national, racial, ethnic or religious enmity, as well as extremist, separatist, fundamentalist, terrorist ideas);

socio-spiritual (the presence of injustice, individualism, selfishness, self-interest, destructive views);

organizational-management (abuses, mistakes and shortcomings in the management of society, state bodies, non-fulfillment of service obligations by representatives of state authorities, especially law enforcement agencies, etc.);

we can divide into legal ("legal gap" in the legislation, "conflicts", lack of laws regulating relations in some spheres) causes and conditions.

It is worth noting that in the studies, it was observed that the causes and conditions of crimes in all their forms have a negative effect on the mind of a person, forming antisocial views and behavior in them, or feeding and strengthening them.

The socio-psychological causes and conditions of crimes in society are caused by mainly negative events, events, processes that exist in all spheres of social life. In any society, at all stages of its development, there are objective and subjective reasons and conditions that cause socio-psychological reasons and conditions, but they are at different levels.

The socio-psychological phenomena underlying the commission of any particular crime, i.e. antisocial views, habits, skills, intentions, behavior are called subjective causes and conditions. Events, events, processes that are outside of the person and influence his psychology, form antisocial views, habits, and

behavior in him, and strengthen it, are called objective causes and conditions.

At all stages of the development of society, objective and subjective reasons and conditions are inextricably linked. Intensification of objective causes and conditions in time causes new subjective causes and conditions, or the increase of subjective causes and conditions leads to further strengthening of objective causes and conditions. Reduction of objective causes and conditions makes it possible to eliminate subjective causes and conditions in time, or reduction of subjective causes and conditions makes it possible to eliminate objective causes and conditions and weaken their influence.

In addition, the causes and conditions of crimes are divided into permanent and temporary causes and conditions in all regions of the country, in a separate region, in rural and urban areas, in terms of time and distribution area. Such a classification of the causes and conditions of crimes helps to develop the necessary preventive measures and determine where they should be implemented.

Of course, this scheme of classification of the causes and conditions of the crimes mentioned above cannot be considered perfect. We have touched upon only generally recognized classifications here. At the same time, the causes of crimes can also be classified according to the following criteria:

according to the number of sources of the causes of crime, it is possible to distinguish one-factor and multi-factor causes. This is shown by the history of research into the causes of crime.

reasons can be classified according to the types and nature of antisocial behavior. These include the causes of property, violent, anti-state, transport, military and other offences.

the causes of crime can be classified according to the areas in which they are manifested (tax, customs, transport, agriculture, trade, construction, public places, etc.).

the causes of the crime can be classified according to the characteristics of the persons who committed it (for example: convicts, minors, young people, women, offenses by officials, etc.).

the causes of the crime can be classified according to the form of guilt of the persons who committed the offense (for example, it was committed behind negligence in a certain area, it was committed intentionally, etc.).

Analysis shows that due to the events taking place in the world today, tensions and dangers, geopolitical confrontations, threats such as terrorism and extremism are increasing, many young people fall into the vortex of this evil and become victims of it.

In the words of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev: "thousands of young people in our country, especially in rural areas, are left out of the attention not only of Kamalot, but also of the state and society." Hardly anyone is dealing with them, if we say that they are left to their own devices, we will admit the bitter truth.

As a result, the number of young people who are not organized, that is, who do not work, do not study, do not have a specific occupation, and are exposed to negative influences, is increasing. There is an increase in cases of committing crimes, joining religious extremist movements and terrorist groups among young people. And this, in turn, does not leave all of us without worry and concern. Especially our youth, the need to protect our children from spiritual threats calls us to be more aware.

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Including:

- As a result of activities under the guise of "popular culture", dangerous threats aimed at spreading the ideas of moral corruption and violence are increasing;
- information threat - the main form of moral threats. With the help of information fabrications, various political forces are pursuing specific goals;
- the problems and shortcomings preventing the effective organization of mutual cooperation of law enforcement bodies are increasing;
- most crimes are committed under the influence of narcotics and psychotropic substances;
- most of the crimes committed in the family, in the sphere of life, are committed as a result of jealousy and theft of property;
- this is also caused by the fact that preventive work is not effectively organized with those who have previous convictions and those who do not study or work anywhere;
- the child is free after school from 14:00 to 19:00 and is often left unsupervised (more in cities). Such a situation causes minors to get to know the persons they encounter, as well as to fall under the influence of persons or groups prone to committing crimes;
- the main time of many parents is spent on work and public works, which is also the cause of lack of child education.

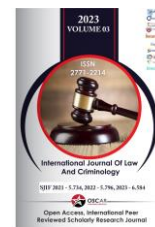
Such a classification of the causes and conditions of crimes is not only theoretical, but also of practical importance. Such a classification helps to systematically develop preventive measures that are

necessary to prevent certain types of crimes or to be carried out with persons who may commit them.

In short, the timely study of the causes and conditions of crimes, its scientific research is important for the correct development and effective implementation of measures related to the fight against crime, in particular, the prevention of crimes at the national level or in certain regions where the criminogenic situation is severe. Therefore, it is necessary to study the causes and conditions of crimes, research from a scientific and practical point of view, based on the analysis of accurate and correct data.

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