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FORMS OF ORGANIZING LEGAL PROPAGANDA AMONG POPULATION PREVENTION INSPECTORS

Submission Date: February 17, 2023, **Accepted Date:** February 22, 2023,

Published Date: February 27, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijlc/Volume03Issue02-05>

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the current state and features of the implementation by the inspector of preventive work of legal propaganda among the population. The subjects of legal protection among the population and their mutual cooperation, the stages of implementation by inspectors of the prevention of legal protection among the population were also scientifically analyzed. Evidence-based proposals and recommendations aimed at improving efficiency activities of the inspector for prevention in the implementation of legal propaganda among the population.

KEYWORDS

Offense, victim, population, youth, form, method, law.

INTRODUCTION

The second form of legal education is called "legal propaganda". The prevention inspector has certain methods and tools in the implementation of educational processes among the population. Legal advocacy, at the same time, reflecting the educational work system, is a very problematic issue in all aspects of jurisprudence and science in general, as well as

social life. It can be seen that a lot of scientific research has been done on its importance. For example, Professor H.T. Odilkoriev thoroughly researches the nature and mechanism of legal propaganda. In his opinion, the essence of legal propaganda is to have a purposeful moral and legal influence on the minds of citizens, social groups (that is, the audience for which

propaganda is being conducted), to convey to them legal knowledge generally recognized in society, to instill in their minds legal ideas, views, values and stereotypes of legal behavior (models) is an activity aimed at finding a decision, spreading legal enlightenment and improving legal culture [1].

By the forms of legal propaganda, it is necessary to understand the methods of formation of the subjects of legal propaganda in the person of respect for rights and the law, in the spirit of their strict implementation, a high level of legal awareness, social active behavior, as well as a high legal culture. This means, first of all, the method of individual approach in legal promotion to the person. We would like to say that the legal advocacy activities with minors, teenagers, persons prone to commit various offenses and crimes, and those with previous convictions must be carried out individually [2].

Speaking about the form of advocacy, it should be noted that it represents the organizational side of the legal advocacy system. Because legal propaganda is one of the types of social propaganda. Therefore, we believe that it is necessary to pay attention to the importance of dividing them into types by analyzing all forms of legal propaganda. Legal propaganda is carried out in the following three forms: - written; oral; - demonstrative. The oral form of legal propaganda can include lectures, radio broadcasts, quizzes, roundtable discussions, seminar training, meetings, etc. Writing and publishing articles, books and manuals on socio-legal relations, their established conditions, procedure, content of laws and statutory documents, preparation and distribution of booklets aimed at a certain segment of the population, etc. The visual form of legal propaganda includes placing posters and announcements on the prevention of crimes in crowded places, showing video clips, showing them in

certain episodes of movies, broadcasting programs such as "Trace of a crime", "Crime and Punishment" on television, making posters in crowded and crowded places. In the places where there are, in the administrative building of internal affairs bodies (places of law and order), it is possible to cite, for example, the hanging of visual notices.

When talking about legal education as a form of legal promotion, it is worth noting that it is possible to regularly impart legal knowledge to the trainee at all stages of general secondary education, secondary specialized vocational and higher education, and thereby form a high level of legal consciousness and legal culture in him [3].

In this case, not only the actions of the entity implementing legal promotion within the framework of the requirements of the law, but also its ability to convey its knowledge and skills to the student are taken into account. Implementation of this task is more closely related to legal pedagogy. As the national jurist admitted to our scholars, "education is an investment that ensures a bright, great future of Uzbekistan, as in any cultural society, a powerful weapon of reform." From this perspective, legal education is an important form of legal promotion.

According to its legal nature, legal propaganda is one of the main methods of legal education, spreading legal knowledge among the general public, instilling the foundations of the state's legal policy and legal ideology into the social consciousness of the population, establishing legal ideas, requirements, views, values and legal beliefs, as well as positive legal beliefs. is an activity that is carried out in order to strengthen the behavior model.

Preventive inspector legal advocacy process is a purpose-driven process organized to spread legal knowledge on a community scale, regularly deliver legal information to recipients.

This process consists of the following elements:

- a) entity that distributes (delivers, promotes) legal information - communicator;
- b) object receiving legal knowledge, information - communicant;
- c) legal information - communiqué;
- g) the scope of legal communication (communication) - the situation of legal influence[4].

Subjects of legal promotion (state bodies, public associations, political parties, mass media, educational institutions, officials of law enforcement agencies, legal experts and scientists) provide legal and other legal information to wide segments of the population in order to increase legal literacy of citizens and form legal culture. , especially to young people [5].

The third form of legal education consists of forms that are interconnected in the daily life and activities of individuals and are considered as their natural experience. This is the manifestation of legal experience in the formation of legal education in the performance of a specific "practice" task. In this, citizens become aware of legal knowledge by participating in the practice of law enforcement and share information about it with each other.

Due to the fact that involvement in legal practice occupies a special position among the forms of legal education, it is manifested in various spheres of human activity in socio-economic, political and legal aspects.

Any person may apply to various state authorities, courts, offices and institutions for the protection of their rights from various encroachments or their implementation. In this way, a person encounters legal practice and experiences the practice of law enforcement, that is, legal practice, formed in certain organizations and agencies. This, in turn, helps the formation and development of legal knowledge of a person based on the necessary experience [6].

The prevention inspector carries out legal promotion among the population mainly in the following three directions:

In the first direction, the legal promotion activities can include lectures, radio broadcasts, quizzes, roundtable discussions, seminar-training, meetings, etc.

In the second direction, articles, books and manuals (including in electronic form) are written and published on socio-legal relations, their established conditions, procedures, the content of laws and statutory documents, as well as legal propaganda, such as the preparation and distribution of booklets intended for a certain segment of the population. work is done.

The third direction is mainly legal propaganda, placing posters and announcements on the prevention of crimes in crowded places, showing video clips, showing certain episodes of movies, broadcasting programs such as "Trail of a Crime", "Crime and Punishment" on TV, posters, display ads. prepared and carried out by hanging in places where the population gathers and is crowded, in the administrative building of the internal affairs bodies (places of law and order). There are a number of requirements in the implementation of legal promotion. Requirements for subjects of legal promotion. In this regard, first of all, it

is necessary to clarify who can be the subject of legal propaganda.

Prevention inspector is required to clarify the following issues before carrying out legal promotion among the population:

- what (legal or legislative) promotion should be carried out;
- in what form (lecture, meeting, roundtable discussion, TV show, radio broadcast) will be conducted legal or legislative propaganda.

In legal and legislative campaigns conducted in the form of a report, it is appropriate for the prevention inspector to pay special attention to the following:

- for what purpose, on what topic, where legal propaganda or legislative propaganda will be carried out (the propaganda will be carried out at the initiative of the organ and institution that conducts it or at the request or request of the organ, institution, organization and public structure where the propaganda will be carried out, based on a mutually signed contract (agreement) or an approved schedule, etc. possible);
- to whom the promotion is intended (school, college, lyceum students or higher education institution requirements, residents of the neighborhood, employees of a specific institution, etc.), as well as their psychological characteristics, education level, and worldview, as well as their age, gender, profession, interests;
- taking into account the above, by whom and in what content the lecture text, multimedia materials, fragments and other used visual aids will be prepared (the content of the lecture mainly takes into account

the place and role of propaganda objects in social life and is derived from their interest, that is, what interests them in real social life and which they it is desirable to prepare it using the information necessary for him, which he can use in his social life);

- to select and designate the speaker(s) based on professional characteristics and human qualities such as pedagogical and public speaking ability, level of knowledge, professional skills and work experience, skills of self-restraint in front of many people (dressing, speech and behavior culture);
- to control the process and results of the propaganda (lecture), as well as to study and analyze the questions and suggestions and recommendations of interest to the objects of legal propaganda, to identify and eliminate mistakes and shortcomings, and to take them into account in future propaganda;
- photography and video recording of the legal or legislative promotion process, as well as the participation of the mass media and information about it in the mass media (television, radio and newspapers), etc.

By the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 14, 2017 No. PQ-2833, every Thursday of the week was designated as "Crime Prevention Day" and on this day, the prevention inspector will pay special attention to the implementation of the following activities among the population:

implementation of systematic measures aimed at forming a culture of intolerance to violations, ending legal nihilism, and popularizing the law-abiding behavior of citizens, including by organizing "open doors" at the bases of internal affairs bodies, law

enforcement and other state agencies and organizations increase;

organization of traveling receptions of citizens and meetings of representatives of state agencies and organizations with residents in places, primarily in areas where the criminogenic situation is unacceptable, in order to thoroughly discuss the state of legality and the effectiveness of crime prevention measures;

conducting mobile court hearings on court hearings of significant social importance;

organization of house-to-house marches in order to study the socio-economic conditions of the population, to identify and eliminate the conditions that contribute to the commission of a crime;

to hear the reports of the heads of state agencies and organizations about the measures taken to prevent offenses and combat crime;

in special television and radio broadcasts, with the participation of representatives of state agencies and organizations, the public, discussing the situation of crime in places, the reasons and conditions for committing crimes, the results of work on exposing crimes and bringing guilty persons to justice;

organization of publication of articles, reviews and other materials on issues of crime prevention and combating crime in mass media, including the Internet global information network.

Also, with the above decision, the scheme of organizing activities within the framework of the day of crime prevention was also approved.

In addition, paying serious attention to the importance of mobile communication tools and the weight of information distributed through them, as well as spreading legal knowledge to the population and sending basic information about the laws adopted in the country through these tools will significantly help to increase the legal awareness of citizens. gives This not only ensures that a person is aware of the current laws, but also has a positive effect on the legal education of citizens in the process of knowing "what can be done and what cannot be done" based on the adopted law. The use of these methods and means of legal advocacy is recognized as another modern method in the field of legal education of the country's population.

The bodies, institutions, organizations and public structures that carry out propaganda in the matter of legal propaganda include the following:

- to have propaganda centers (a building or a large hall inside a building) that can accommodate employees, pupils, students, members of bodies, institutions, organizations and public structures;
- that the hall (room) where legal advocacy is held is provided with technical means (microphone, speaker, multimedia tools, computer, monitor, blackboard (chalk), etc.);
- to create facilities for the objects of legal propaganda in order to record the necessary information during the lecture, to equip the auditorium or the propaganda center with comfortable means for sitting and writing;
- to notify legal propaganda objects at least three days in advance about the topic, purpose and tasks of legal or legislative propaganda;

- if the legal promotion is carried out on their own initiative, they should pay attention to the issues of photographing and videotaping the legal or legislative promotion process, as well as the participation of mass media and their coverage of it.

In the legal or legislative propaganda conducted by the prevention inspector in the form of a lecture, the text of the lecture should be written in a language that is understandable to everyone, simple and fluent, and it is mainly of interest to the listener, which he uses when entering into various relationships in social life.

procedures and information should be reflected, as well as writing and signs in multimedia materials should be prepared in a font that everyone can see, on a background that allows information to be read without distraction. An interesting, understandable and effective presentation of the lecture depends to a large extent on the speaker, which means that certain requirements must be placed on the speaker (we discussed this in detail above).

Requirements for "Spiritual Propaganda Centers" intended for conducting legal and legislative propaganda:

- can accommodate at least 100-150 listeners;
- to be equipped with comfortable tools for listeners to sit and write;
- have cooling and heating devices;
- it is necessary to provide a platform for speakers, technical equipment (microphone, column (speaker), sound amplifier, multimedia equipment for placing multimedia materials, blackboard (chalk), etc.).

Today, the analysis of the practice shows that it is possible to observe that the work on the implementation of legal propaganda among the population is also left to its own devices.

As a result of the lack of attention paid to the legal campaign for the prevention of crime against women, crimes committed by women are increasing in some regions of our republic!

For example, in the Syrdarya region, crimes were committed by 9 women in the 1st quarter, and by the 2nd quarter, 45 were committed. In the 3rd quarter, 153 women, and in the 4th quarter, 246 women committed crimes.

When the causes of the crime were investigated, since 2021, the discord in these families was reported by the official organizations, and although it was registered as a troubled family, the regional prevention inspector, the inspector for women's issues, the staff of the community assembly and the women's activists took control of their lifestyle and Due to the lack of adequate measures to end the conflicts, serious crimes were allowed to be committed.

Based on the above analysis, it is advisable for the prevention inspector to organize and methodically prepare for conducting legal or legislative propaganda (lecture) on the prevention of violations among the population and to implement it in the following several stages.

1. Stage of preparation for propaganda (lecture). At this stage, the prevention inspector agrees with the enterprise, institution where legal promotion will be held, and the schedule is approved. In this process, the inspector of preventive measures must decide on what topics, in relation to whom, when, with whose participation, legal propaganda will be conducted,

select and designate persons who will conduct legal propaganda and ensure their preparation, as well as warn the audience participating in legal propaganda and prepare for the event, as well as develop a brief scenario of the event, media plan issues such as taking measures to take photos and videos of the promotion process will be solved.

2. Stage of direct implementation of propaganda (lecture). At this stage, a promotion event is carried out based on the scenario plan developed by the prevention inspector. In this process, the prevention inspector has a great responsibility. The prevention inspector's work experience, knowledge, life and professional experience, public speaking skills, and the information and facts he gives on the subject, attract the audience, for this purpose, the age, gender, level of education, profession and interests of the listeners are special. should pay attention. In fact, these situations should be identified and studied during the preparatory phase. However, some information can be obtained in the questions and answers during the lecture. It also serves to enliven the audience, to attract the interest and attention of the listeners. It is also necessary to ensure that the campaign process is captured in high-quality photos and videos.

3. Formalization of the campaign (lecture) process and results. Usually, the process and results of the prevention inspector's promotion (lecture) are reflected in the minutes of the meeting and the accompanying photographs. In addition, additional documents such as a reference letter and an information letter can also be issued. At the same time, to analyze the process and results of the propaganda (lecture) and to develop proposals and recommendations for the effective organization of further legal propaganda, and on issues such as what other topics should be held in legal propaganda in the

future, what should be paid attention to when planning and preparing for legal propaganda conclusions are required. The requirements, procedures and rules listed above are recommendations based on the laws of rationality and social necessity. Any campaigner who takes a serious approach to these requirements, procedures and rules will realize that it is difficult to achieve effective results of legal and legislative campaigns without their compliance. Coordination of legal promotion activities among the population by internal affairs bodies is carried out by the Department of Human Rights Protection and Legal Support of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its local regional departments. At the same time, they should set specific goals and objectives for achieving the goal of legal advocacy, develop a strategy for its implementation and take measures.

The main goal of the prevention inspector to implement legal advocacy:

- formation of legal consciousness and legal culture in the family, which is the main link of society;
- establishing deep and systematic teaching of fundamentals of legal sciences to the growing generation in educational institutions;
- to provide information about the law-making activities of the state through all types of mass media to all layers of the population;
- based on the fact that the issue of legal promotion is not paid enough attention in the legal literature, to practically ensure that legal promotion occupies a leading position in them in the future;

It is necessary to implement the proposed ideas of covering at least half (50 percent) of the expenses for legal propaganda and published legal literature related

to law from the state budget, and to create the necessary legal grounds for this.

The prevention inspector's use of certain methods in the implementation of legal promotion among the population serves to further expand the possibilities of achieving the intended results. In this regard, we will mention the most important tools that the prevention inspector should use in the process of implementation of legal promotion. They can include persuasion, warning, encouragement, coercion, and punishment.

The promotion process carried out by means of the above-mentioned legal promotion methods increases the demand and interest in the law in every person and ensures the planned implementation of one or another legal behavior of the person.

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