


# A modern model of implementing victimological prevention in society

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**Abstract:** The article studies the theoretical and methodological foundations of ensuring the stability of the socio-spiritual environment in society, victimological prevention and its dialectical features in ensuring the stability of the socio-spiritual environment in society, and the prospects for improving the victimological prevention system in ensuring the stability of the socio-spiritual environment. Modern conceptual approaches and views on ensuring the stability of the socio-spiritual environment in society are also analyzed.

**Keywords:** Society, socio-spiritual environment, social laws, victimological prevention, traditionalism and modernity, comparative analysis, analysis and synthesis, systemic and functional, dialectical nature, stability.

**Introduction:** Today, the needs and requirements of society are associated with the prevention of crimes, in combination with general, special and individual measures used by internal affairs bodies in departmental, interdepartmental, international cooperation and social partnership, the implementation of victimology prevention measures is associated with the prevention of crimes. In the process of studying, a model of coordinated and joint implementation of general, special, individual and victimological preventive measures for the prevention of crimes was developed.

Studies show that the problems of interagency cooperation in the implementation of measures for the victimology prevention of crimes are also associated with the passive initiative of state bodies directly involved in the prevention of crimes. Although in the current legislation each of the state bodies directly involved in the prevention of crimes is responsible for the joint implementation of powers in this area, victimology prevention measures are mainly carried out under the control of the head of state or in cases established by the government.

## METHODS

Theoretical and methodological foundations of ensuring the stability of the socio-spiritual environment in society, victimological prevention and its dialectical

features in ensuring the stability of the socio-spiritual environment in society, the origin of cases of violence against minors and child victimization, issues related to the importance of ensuring the rights of the child in international law T.V. Varchuk, E.N. Yershova, L.S. Alekseyeva, B. Neil, A.L. Genley, B. Fortson, J. Kleven, M. Merrick, L. Gilbert, S. Alexander, S. Graham, S. Limber, P. Olvis, L.V. Frank, D.V. Rivman, Y.M. Antonyan, V.S. Ustinov, I.A. Fargiyev, V.I. Polubinsky, Q.R. Abdurasulova, I.U. Ismailov, J.S. Mukhtorov, S.B. Khojakulov, Analyzed in the scientific works of scientists such as D.R. Turayeva, Sh.K. Giyasov.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Victimological prevention of crimes is carried out in conjunction with general interaction measures, including the following activities:

- a) strengthening legal awareness among the population aimed at protecting against various threats and aggressions (human trafficking and forced labor, extremism, terrorism);
- b) ensuring the implementation of the requirements of the ideas on identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions of becoming a victim of crimes.

Victimological prevention of crimes is carried out in conjunction with special measures:

- a) eliminating the causes of the increase in the number

of victims of certain types of crimes (forced labor, fraud, theft, robbery, etc.) and the conditions for their occurrence;

b) identifying categories of persons with a high probability of victimization (minors, women, the elderly, etc.), as well as influencing them with victimological prevention;

c) developing and implementing special measures aimed at eliminating dangers and threats to public safety and public order, the interests of the individual, society and the state.

Victimological prevention of crimes is carried out in conjunction with individual measures:

a) conducting a preventive interview with a person with a high probability of becoming a victim of a crime, in order to warn him against becoming a victim of a crime;

b) provide written explanations to persons prone to becoming victims of offenses, as well as an official warning about the possibility of their becoming victims of offenses;

c) ensure that potential victims of offenses are informed about the reasons and circumstances of their commission;

d) apply social rehabilitation and social adaptation measures and carry out other activities in accordance with the procedure established by law in relation to victims of offenses and persons with a high probability of becoming victims.

It is advisable for internal affairs bodies to implement the following measures for victimological prevention of offenses:

1. Effectively organize victimological prevention of offenses.

2. Conduct preventive measures in relation to victims of offenses, taking into account the individual and socio-psychological characteristics of the person.

3. Teach the population methods of resolving conflicts between victims of offenses.

4. Take measures to identify and protect victims of crimes.

5. Regularly monitor places (areas) where antisocial behavior is relatively common or crimes are frequent.

6. Study modern methods of crime prevention and implement them in practice.

Victimological prevention measures are implemented, first of all, by teaching persons who are at high risk of becoming victims of crimes how to resolve conflicts that arise with their participation, as well as ensuring physical and psychological safety, and training in methods and means of self-defense provided for by

law.

From the point of view of victimological prevention, it is also important to study the occurrence of victim situations and educate the population about them. Based on this, victimological prevention of crimes should be carried out in the following directions:

a) identify persons who are likely to be victims of crimes due to their social, material, physical, mental or biophysiological condition, conduct victimological prevention based on their individual and socio-psychological characteristics;

b) identify persons who have suffered moral, spiritual, physical and material harm from crimes within the family and take measures to compensate them, and provide them with social, legal, psychological or medical assistance based on the individual and socio-psychological characteristics of the victim of the crime;

c) identify citizens with suicidal tendencies and those who disrupt the spiritual and moral environment in their families and cause interpersonal conflicts, and properly organize victimological preventive work in this regard;

g) identify, in cooperation with social rehabilitation and adaptation centers, victims of domestic violence, especially those prone to suicide, study the factors that provoke their mood and take measures to eliminate them.

The requirements and tasks set for the system of internal affairs bodies remain relevant and require constant research in these areas, optimizing the functionality of the system, increasing the vigilance of employees, regularly improving their knowledge levels, systematically analyzing activities based on the experience of foreign countries, studying the information received and being in constant action to make positive changes.

The reforms being implemented in the system of internal affairs bodies are forcing preventive services to develop new methods and forms of cooperation with civil society institutions, public structures and the general public to implement early crime prevention. Because, even in cooperation between all sectoral services of internal affairs bodies, the main information on crime prevention comes from the public. This serves to effectively organize the activities of the prevention inspector for the early prevention of crimes of intentional homicide and intentional bodily harm within the family.

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, it can be said that the prevention of crimes committed by citizens, as well as the moral correction of persons who have committed crimes,

depends on the organization of their activities by trained and sent to practice prevention inspectors using general, special, individual and victimological preventive measures. This means that every preventive inspector should be educated in the spirit of love for their homeland, devotion to their profession, and should form examples of honesty and dedication in their future service activities.

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