



## **IMPROVING THE SPECIAL PREVENTION OF CERTAIN OFFENSES BY PREVENTIVE INSPECTORS**

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the role of preventive inspectors in implementing special prevention of certain offenses, existing challenges, and directions for improvement. Special prevention involves individual work with persons at high risk of committing crimes, studying their social environment, and taking measures to prevent unlawful behavior. The article substantiates the need for a systematic approach and the application of innovative methods in crime prevention.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассмотрена роль инспекторов профилактики в реализации специальной профилактики отдельных правонарушений, а также проанализированы существующие проблемы и направления их совершенствования. Специальная профилактика включает индивидуальную работу с лицами, имеющими высокий риск совершения преступлений, изучение их социального окружения и принятие превентивных мер. В статье обоснована необходимость применения системного подхода и инновационных методов в предупреждении правонарушений.

**Keyword:** Preventive inspector, crime prevention, special prevention, combating crime, high-risk groups, legal awareness, digitalization, community cooperation, legal culture, social rehabilitation.

### **Introduction**

Crime prevention is one of the most important tools for strengthening legal order, ensuring citizens' safety, and reducing crime in society. In Uzbekistan, this activity is regulated by the Law “On Crime Prevention” (May 14, 2014, No. O‘RQ-371). The law defines the forms of prevention — general, special, individual, and victimological — and specifies the powers and responsibilities of preventive inspectors.

#### **Special Prevention in Practice**

Special prevention refers to a system of measures directed at individuals, groups, or environments with a high risk of committing crimes. Its effectiveness depends on the professional training of inspectors, the level of interagency cooperation, and technical capabilities. However, practice reveals several challenges:

- **Increase in specific categories of offenses and offenders:**



- Juvenile delinquency requires cooperation between schools, community inspectors, and social services, including preventive conversations, monitoring lists, and rehabilitation programs.
- Growth in drug abuse cases necessitates collaboration with healthcare institutions for registration, treatment, and psychological support.
- **Threats to public safety and order:**
- In areas with potential disorder, law enforcement agencies conduct raids, hold preventive conversations, and monitor high-risk individuals.
- In communities with rising domestic violence, protection orders are issued, individual work is carried out with perpetrators, and victims are provided with social rehabilitation services.

#### Forms of Special Preventive Measures

- **Data analysis and identification of risk groups:** Information exchange between law enforcement, educational institutions, healthcare systems, and community organizations.
- **Preventive conversations and warnings:** Individual discussions with persons prone to offenses, with warnings issued when necessary.
- **Social rehabilitation and psychological assistance:** Referral of socially dangerous individuals to rehabilitation centers and provision of psychological and legal support.

Special prevention is a crucial direction of law enforcement activity, based on the principle of crime prevention. It not only reduces offenses but also contributes to the reintegration of socially dangerous individuals, the enhancement of legal culture, and the strengthening of public safety.

#### Challenges and Proposed Solutions

Several systemic issues hinder the effectiveness of special prevention:

1. **Fragmented data management:** Information on crime-prone individuals is maintained separately by different agencies, and the absence of a unified electronic platform complicates coordinated monitoring.
2. **Insufficient professional training:** Preventive inspectors often lack adequate knowledge in psychology, conflict resolution, and social work, reducing their effectiveness in individual preventive work.
3. **Weak interagency cooperation:** Collaboration between communities, schools, and healthcare institutions is often formal, with limited real information exchange and coordinated measures.

#### Recommendations:

- Establish a unified electronic database on crime prevention, accessible to all relevant agencies.
- Introduce specialized training courses at the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to improve inspectors’ skills in psychology, social rehabilitation, and communication.



- Strengthen practical cooperation with communities, schools, and healthcare institutions through memoranda and structured information-sharing mechanisms.
- Study foreign experience, particularly Russia’s “preventive registration” system, and adapt it to Uzbekistan. This system involves registering and monitoring high-risk individuals while providing rehabilitation measures.

### **Conclusion**

Improving the special prevention of certain offenses by preventive inspectors is a critical stage in combating crime. It requires legal foundations, professional approaches, technological capabilities, and interagency cooperation. Reforms in this area will not only reduce the number of offenses but also strengthen legal culture and public safety in society.

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