



PRINCIPLES OF CONTINUOUS CRIME PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION TODAY

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Abstract

During the ever-evolving era of modern society, the problem of crime prevention and eradication has become the most important concern for governments, law enforcement agencies and communities around the world. As the complexities of criminal behavior continue to evolve, it is becoming increasingly clear that a comprehensive and versatile approach is needed to effectively address this pressing issue. This article is based on the basic principles supporting strategies and initiatives aimed at preventing and eliminating crime in the current environment.

Keywords: minor crimes, laws, international organizations, elimination issues, criminal code

Introduction:

Crime prevention is an effective approach to reducing crime. It has been recognized internationally as an important component of the national approach to the establishment of vital communities. Evidence from several countries shows that implementing and supporting effective crime prevention programs can make a huge contribution to achieving safe societies by lowering crime rates. Well-planned activities can greatly contribute to crime and victim prevention, public safety and sustainable development of vibrant communities.

Crime prevention can reduce the long-term costs associated with the criminal justice system and costs of economic and social crimes and achieve significant return on investment in terms of savings to protect justice, wellbeing, health and social and human capital. A secure society is an important base for providing other important services. Public safety is a prerequisite for continued business, as well as strong economic growth through the well-being and harmony of society.

International experience shows that effective crime prevention can help communities maintain and strengthen their social cohesion and help them work together to improve their quality of life. Crime prevention techniques and effectiveness continue to improve. The international trend is focused on a comprehensive approach to crime





prevention, and the characteristics of effective programs that need to be adapted to specific conditions are increasing.

The use of an knowledge-based approach has improved significantly in the development of policies and applications, particularly in terms of using reliable evidence about crime problems and effective responses, but still needs the conditions to work better cva more efficiently. To prevent crime, all levels of individuals, communities, businesses, non-governmental organizations, and government require joint work to develop and implement effective strategies to address short- and long-term causes of crime.

Crime prevention involves 'strategies and measures aimed at reducing the risk of crimes occurring and their potential detrimental effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, and intervening to influence many of their causes'. These measures can be implemented by individuals, communities, businesses, non-governmental organizations, and all levels of government to target a wide variety of individual, social and environmental factors that increase the risk of crime, disorder and victimization. Strategies include changing the physical environment (ecological approaches) to reduce crime opportunities and reviewing the underlying social and economic causes of crime and limiting the delivery of offenders (social and structural approaches). Crime prevention can have a universal orientation—strengthening (primary profiling) institutions that support civil society or solve aspects of a broader physical or social environment that can lead to crime.

It may be directed to high-risk conditions or to early detection of the lives of people or groups at risk of engaging in criminal activities and becoming victims of crime and subsequent interference (secondary prevention). It may also be aimed at preventing retsidivizm among people who have already engaged in infringement (third degree prevention). A comprehensive crime prevention strategy involves all three approaches. Other areas, such as health, education, housing and public service, may not be the primary goal of preventing crime, but they can take a number of actions that will affect crime rates, especially in the long term. Although these activities do not fall under the strict definition of crime prevention, it is important that the policies and programs pursued in these areas are identified, recognized and improved as much as possible by the potential benefits of preventing crime.

There is a collection of knowledge gathered on proven and promising practices to inform crime prevention policies and practices. Approved interventions are initiatives that have been strictly evaluated and have shown results. Promising programs are programs that follow the principles of good practice, are based on the concept of crime prevention, and are aimed at the causes of crime. They may have already shown some





evidence of success, but where they have not yet been assessed or where they are assessed, the evidence for their effectiveness is still unclear.

It requires a careful review of the evidence base to identify effectively preventable crime interventions, under what circumstances these interventions are performed and how they adapt to local circumstances. It also requires understanding of what to do and the indispensable factors for successful implementation. Initiatives should be supported on the basis that targeted factors affecting crime, match a proven or promising practice, and adhere to best practice in implementation.

There are various approaches to preventing crime, and programs can often involve multiple interventions at the same time. Strategies can be directed:

- * solving ecological conditions that promote and support crime;
- * eliminate risk factors and strengthen protective factors, reduce the likelihood of individuals engaging in infringement;
- * strengthen communities by social exclusion and promoting the unity of society; and
- * Increase the capacity of criminal justice authorities to prevent crime and crime.

Crime prevention is based on the premise that it is aimed at changing contextual factors to limit the ability of offenders to engage in criminal acts. It covers a number of measures aimed at reducing crime-commissioning opportunities and stresses the importance of targeting very specific forms of crime under certain conditions. This involves identifying, manipulating, and controlling the circumstances or environmental factors associated with certain types of crime. Communities and individuals can assist situational approaches by implementing personal, household and vehicle safety measures (e.g. whether their home and machine are securely locked and their property is appropriately marked), and by participating in the provision of a strategy to prevent crime directed to the physical environment (e.g. strategies that encourage reporting suspicious activity) and local contribute to the identification and understanding of crime problems or local priorities. Similarly, by applying business practices (e.g. a service in charge of alcohol preparation for bar and security personnel) and designing business premises and products that minimize crime occurrence opportunities, businesses help reduce crime.

Businesses can also ensure that their financial and commercial practices do not help promote crime by regularly identifying potential risk opportunities and working to mitigate those risks. They can range from the way shares are displayed and financial transactions are managed to provide organization-wide information systems. Wider planning initiatives include crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) and urban upgrade projects, and seek to reduce crime opportunities by designing and





managing a built and built environment. Strategies include changing an environment built to create safer places that are less prone to crime or may make people feel safer.

Summary

In summary, the principles of continuous prevention and elimination of crime today encompass an active intervention, adaptation to emerging criminal trends, community engagement, evidence-based policy development, and a versatile and collaborative approach that emphasizes commitment to constant assessment and adaptation. By adopting these leading principles, governments, law enforcement agencies, and communities can work together to create a safer and more resilient society, resulting in an increase in the prevalence of criminal behavior and its detrimental impact on individuals and communities.

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