

METHODS AND FORMS OF INDIVIDUAL PROPHYLAXIS USED BY THE PROPHYLAXIS INSPECTOR

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Annotation: *In the article, special emphasis is placed on the preventive measures used by the prevention inspector, in particular on individual prevention. Also, the results achieved by effective use of methods of prevention by the preventive inspector are also described. At the same time, the specific features of individual prevention, measures for their implementation, issues related to the implementation of individual prevention have been scientifically analyzed. and relevant proposals have been put forward in this regard.*

Key words: prevention inspector, individual prevention, preventive form, method of persuasion, method of coercion, method of encouragement, coaching, preventive conversation

As we know, the role of preventive inspectors is very important in early prevention of offenses and crime detection.

As a type of prevention in the prevention of crimes, individual prevention is one of the most extensive and effective.

prevention inspector conducts individual prevention of violations , as mentioned above, preventive interview, official warning, informing about the causes of offenses and the conditions that enable them, social rehabilitation and social adjustment, preventive registration , sending to compulsory treatment, administrative control and in accordance with legal documents through other preventive measures.

We reported that the concept of "individual preventive work" is being implemented with the draft law on amendments and additions to the law "On Prevention of Offenses" .¹¹

In the project, this includes "timely identification of persons and families in a socially dangerous situation, as well as their socio-pedagogical rehabilitation and activities related to the prevention of crimes or other antisocial behavior by persons in a socially dangerous situation ", it is defined as.

¹ of the following content into the Law, which lists the categories of persons against whom individual prevention work is carried out :

Individual prevention work is carried out against the following categories of persons:

those who have been held administratively liable by an authorized body or an official for slander, insult, causing minor bodily injury, minor bullying;

women brought to administrative responsibility by an authorized body for prostitution;

¹¹<https://lex.uz/docs/2387357>

unorganized youths who have been declared unemployed by competent authorities;

those who cause conflicts in the family in various forms;

those suffering from alcoholism, drug addiction, mental illness, HIV infection, sexually transmitted diseases and other diseases that pose a danger to others.

In order to carry out individual prevention work, a court decision or ruling, or a medical opinion on the diagnosis of a person suffering from chronic alcoholism, drug addiction or intoxication, or a patient suffering from mental illness, HIV infection, venereal disease and other diseases that pose a danger to others, or the decision of the authorized body to carry out individual preventive work is determined to be the basis.

Conducting individual prevention work against a person is carried out within one year¹².

Prophylactic inspectors conduct preventive interviews in the administrative territory of persons who have antisocial behavior, tend to commit violations, and who have committed offenses and are considered for preventive purposes in accordance with the norms and rules of behavior accepted in the society. to persuade, to explain the social and legal consequences of anti-social behavior and the responsibility established by law for committing a crime.

During the implementation of the prevention interview, the professional (senior) inspector must strictly adhere to the principles of "priority of the method of persuasion", "differentiation of influence measures and individual approach".

"The prevention (senior) inspector performs the following during preventive accounting:

warns the person on preventive notice not to continue anti-social behaviour;

examines the preventively registered person at his place of work (study) and residence, obtains information about his behavior;

strictly adhered to the principle of differentiation of influence measures and individual approach to all individual measures (Article 5 of the Law on Prevention of Offenses "Basic Principles of Offense Prevention") leads without;

assists the family of persons released from the penal institution, as well as adaptation to society;

provides assistance to a preventively registered person in education or job placement, as well as in providing a temporary place of residence, in obtaining material support for adaptation to social life;

encourage those on the preventive account who are morally recovering and have begun to form positive social behavior, or, on the contrary, apply coercive measures to those who have continued their antisocial behavior in accordance with the law"¹³

¹²<https://advokatnews.uz/khabar/1237.html>

¹³Scientific-practical review of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Prevention of Offenses": Scientific-practical review of the law BA Matlyubov. O T.: Ministry of Internal Affairs Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2018. P. 112.

Differentiation of impact measures (differentiation), in which the preventive interview is carried out on the basis of the type of preventive account, gender, age, profession (type of work), administrative or criminal it is required to develop and implement based on the characteristics of the violation of the right . For example, prophylactic interviews should be carried out differently for minors and adults, for those who have committed administrative or criminal offenses, as well as for persons with a high probability of suffering (victimhood) from offenses .

Individual approach (individualization) is based on the interest, character, temperament, world view, attitude towards society, social relations, universal, national or religious values, wishes and desires of the persons for whom individual prevention is being carried out . will need to exit and execute.

There are the following methods of individual prevention:

- persuasion;
- encouragement;
- forcing ¹⁴.

Persuasion – the main method of educational influence on the preventive. Education is persuasion. Persuasion is done through actions and words. The method of persuasion has an educational nature, and they do not limit the rights of the person being prevented at all. The usual persuasive measures used in the individual prevention of offenses include interviews, discussions in public organizations and work teams, appointment of public educators, trainers, etc.

Encouragement - is one of the important methods of preventive influence, serves to improve and strengthen positive views of a person, services. The incentive can be material and moral. The main goal of the promotion is to correct the relationship of the person being prevented with the social environment and to turn him away from criminal intentions . For example. It is not enough to employ the person being prevented, it is necessary to help him to get along with the team, to become a full-fledged member of it. In order to save the person being prevented from the negative influence of the group, it is necessary not only to remove him from the group , but also to create opportunities for him to enter a group that can have a positive effect on him.

Compulsion - is an auxiliary exceptional method of educational influence on the preventive . It is used only when other methods have failed.

In order to organize the work of the prevention of individual crimes directly and in the first preventive form, it is advisable for preventive inspectors to use the opportunities of the public, local self-government bodies, and labor teams in cooperation.

The individual preventive effect depends not only on the individual, but also on the social microenvironment, because the role of the microenvironment in the

¹⁴ Preventive service activities of internal affairs bodies: Textbook / I. Ismailov, MZ Ziyodullayev, JSMukhtorov et al. - T.: Ministry of Internal Affairs Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2015. - 636 p.

formation of behavior is extremely large. For example, a person with a negative attitude can cause another person to fall into the trap of antisocial negative vices.

So, individual prevention of crimes can be seen as a separate type of activity, but at the same time closely related to other types of individual prevention. The individual prevention of crimes finds its organizational expression in the implementation of cooperative activities of the subjects. We must not forget that comprehensiveness is of great importance in preventing crimes. The requirement of reasonableness of application of individual preventive measures is also closely related.

Preventive inspectors should take individual preventive measures based on the plan based on the situation, creatively approach them, ensure their implementation with initiative and use the cooperation of other subjects effectively.

Interviewing - the effectiveness of the conversation with the person doing prevention depends on the application of psychological and pedagogical methods to him and to what extent (positively or negatively) these methods affect him.

The interviewer must make a plan, taking into account the past and present life, positive and negative sides, interests of the person undergoing prevention, and decide when and where to conduct it. One of the main requirements of the interview is to ensure that it is constantly conducted with the person being prevented. The topic of conversation can be about the behavior, positive actions, work and study results of the person being prevented.

You can make a final conclusion that the implementation of individual prevention of crimes is, first of all, the prevention and education of antisocial behavior of a person in his behavior, and the role of internal affairs bodies is important in this. Therefore, the organization of individual educational activities with persons in need of educational influence measures is, firstly, prevention of any type of offenses and offenses that pose a danger to society, and secondly, a positive outlook towards society in the behavior of these individuals. formation and includes measures to prevent them from committing offenses .

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