

## FEATURES OF THE PARTICIPATION OF A PREVENTION INSPECTOR IN THE COMMISSION OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSES

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**Annotation:** *Today, comprehensive reforms are underway to implement the decisions of the inspector of prevention on the imposition of fines. It is important to implement the decisions of the inspector of prevention on the imposition of fines.*

**Keywords:** *prevention, administrative offense, administrative detention, confiscation*

## ОСОБЕННОСТИ УЧАСТИЯ ИНСПЕКТОРА ПО ПРОФИЛАКТИКЕ В СОВЕРШЕНИИ АДМИНИСТРАТИВНЫХ ПРАВОНАРУШЕНИЙ

**Аннотация:** *Сегодня проводятся комплексные реформы по реализации решений инспектора профилактики о наложении штрафов. Важно выполнять решения инспектора профилактики о наложении штрафов.*

**Ключевые слова:** *предупреждение, административное правонарушение, административное задержание, конфискация.*

## ПРОФИЛАКТИКА ИНСПЕКТОРИНИНГ МАЪМУРИЙ ҲУҚУҚБУЗАРЛИК ИШЛАРИНИ ЮРИТИШДАГИ ИШТИРОКИНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

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**Аннотация:** *Бугунги кунда профилактика инспекторининг жарима жазосини қўллаш тўғрисидаги қарорлар ижросини амалга оширишда кенг қамровли ислохотлар амалга оширилмоқда. Профилактика инспекторининг жарима жазосини қўллаш тўғрисидаги қарорлар ижросини амалга ошириш муҳим аҳамиятга эга ҳисобланади.*

**Калит сўзлар:** *профилактика, маъмурий ҳуқуқбузарлик, маъмурий қамоққа олиш, ашёни мусодара қилиш*

“As a result of the consistent reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan, the country is being recognized by the world. In this regard, it should be noted that the "Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021", developed on the personal initiative and viable ideas of

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, has launched a completely new stage of state and society development.

At present, the implementation of the decisions of the inspector of prevention on the imposition of fines has not been studied in its entirety, and a number of general and specific features of the subject have been studied by a number of domestic and foreign scholars. At this point, let's look at a few concepts that are directly related to our article.

An administrative offense is an illegal, culpable (intentional or negligent) act or omission that infringes on the person, rights and freedoms of citizens, property, state and public order, the natural environment, which is subject to administrative liability under the law.

An administrative offense is an illegal, culpable (intentional or negligent) act or omission that infringes on the person, rights and freedoms of citizens, property, state and public order, the natural environment, which is subject to administrative liability under the law.

If a citizen does not object to the fact of the offense and the amount of the fine imposed on him does not exceed one-half of the minimum wage, and in cases of violation of traffic rules, only in the first, second and third parts of Article 138 of the Code of Administrative Offenses. in the cases provided for, as well as in other cases provided by the legislation, the report on the administrative offense is not drawn up.

The offender shall be issued a receipt in the prescribed form confirming the payment of the fine.

If the citizen objects to the fine imposed on him, then a protocol is drawn up.

Administrative detention may be carried out only by bodies (officials) authorized by law, including

Administrative detention may not last more than three hours.

The following administrative penalties may be imposed for the commission of an administrative offense: [1]

1) fine;

2) confiscation of an item that is an instrument of an administrative offense or is directly related to it, subject to payment;

3) confiscation of property that is a tool for committing an administrative offense or is directly related to it;

4) deprivation of a certain person of the special right granted to him (the right to drive a vehicle, the right to hunt);

5) administrative detention.

6) administrative expulsion of foreign citizens and stateless persons from the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Seizure, confiscation and deprivation of special rights (right to drive a vehicle) on condition of payment shall be applied both as a basic and additional administrative penalty, and other administrative sanctions provided for in Article 23

of the Code of Administrative Offenses shall be applied only as a principal penalty, possible.

#### Fine

A fine is a collection of money from a person guilty of an administrative offense at public expense.

The amount of the fine is determined based on the amount of the base calculation established at the time of the administrative offense, and for the ongoing administrative offense at the time of detection of the offense.

The organization of cooperation of prevention inspectors with the state organizations, other organizations and the population is carried out in the following ways:

The decision to impose an administrative penalty shall be binding on enterprises, institutions, organizations, officials and citizens.

The decision to impose an administrative penalty must be enforced from the moment of its issuance, unless otherwise provided by law.

planning and conducting joint activities to prevent offenses, identify and eliminate the causes and conditions that allow them;

holding joint meetings based on tasks requiring collegial decisions;

to inform local public authorities and citizens' self-government bodies on the results of crime prevention activities;

evaluation of activities and taking into account the results of joint work;

generalization and implementation of advanced forms and methods of cooperation.

Depending on the level, scope and nature of the cooperation, other measures may be taken in accordance with the law.

Government agencies and institutions, citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit and other organizations may provide educational, methodological, informational, advisory and organizational support to prevention inspectors within their competence.

Information exchange is based on written requests. The request must be answered no later than fifteen days from the date of its receipt, unless otherwise provided by law.

Prophylactic inspectors are responsible for conducting events of local significance, resolving family disputes, protecting human rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, restricting the activities of illegal religious organizations, respecting the rights of citizens to freedom of conscience and religion, and the forcible incorporation of religious beliefs. cooperate with citizens' assemblies to ensure that it is not allowed.

Prevention inspectors submit monthly reports to the citizens' self-government bodies on the state of crime prevention and delinquency prevention.

Prevention inspectors cooperate with specialists of district (city) women's committees on work with women and strengthening spiritual and moral values in families on the following issues:

- organization of explanatory work aimed at promoting a healthy lifestyle among the population, especially women, minors and youth, increasing the legal culture and activism of citizens to improve the spiritual and moral environment;

- to carry out preventive explanatory work in families where there is a possibility of physical or mental violence against women and minors, to assist in the protection of their rights and legitimate interests;

- to provide all possible assistance to women victims of human trafficking and minors in their adaptation to social life;

- to carry out preventive work with persons who are on the account of the internal affairs bodies, in particular, those who have a previous conviction, who have committed offenses and who have been influenced by foreign ideas;

- social adaptation of persons released from penitentiary institutions.

- to keep records of women leaving and returning to foreign countries, to carry out appropriate preventive work with them.

Prevention inspectors cooperate with the commissions of the citizens' assembly on enlightenment and spirituality on the following issues:

- assist in the placement of children in appropriate public institutions.

“Cooperation in ensuring public order and safety, prevention of crimes, elimination of their causes and conditions - based on the laws and regulations of the subjects engaged in this activity, mutually agreed forms and methods of activity, effective from the powers of the service in which two or more services, that is, individual participants in the management who are not subordinate to each other, perform their actions by mutual agreement.

The organization of cooperation can also be seen as the emergence of a goal that covers issues such as the division of labor in the system of law enforcement agencies, the distribution of tasks and responsibilities between departments. The goal of cooperation is the proper distribution of power and resources in solving the common tasks facing the management system.

Effective organization of cooperation between law enforcement officers and public structures on the basis of bases, first of all, the legal regulation of this cooperation; secondly, the main directions, methods and forms, forces and means of cooperation are clearly defined, as well as the scope of cooperation is clearly limited; third, the creation of an information environment, which is an important condition for cooperation;

- fourthly, the joint planning of cooperation depends in many respects on the effective implementation of the plans and the joint analysis of the results of the work.

Ensuring the coherence of the components of the partnership, the mobility of the forces and means involved for cooperation is the key to the effective organization of large-scale cooperation based on the pillars.

One of the main features of large-scale cooperation on the basis of bases is its legal regulation. The legal regulation of cooperation strengthens the order of its organization, increases the responsibility of each participant in the cooperation.

Mutual information exchange is the most common form of cooperation. Some scholars say that information retrieval and processing is one of the main technologies of law enforcement, as it is based on the conclusion that law enforcement officers collect, analyze and share information. [2]

As a result of the above information on the activities of the inspector of prevention on the implementation of decisions on the imposition of fines, the following conclusions were drawn:

In the execution of decisions of the inspector of prevention on the imposition of fines, should be taken into account other factors that characterize the level of social danger of the offense.

Execution of decisions on the imposition of a fine by a prophylactic inspector shall be based on the availability of reliable information about his antisocial behavior, his propensity to commit an offense, or evidence that he has committed an offense.

The cooperation of the prevention inspector with government agencies, other organizations and the public in the implementation of decisions on the imposition of fines significantly contributes to the results of the work.

Through the activities of the inspector of prevention of enforcement of decisions on the imposition of fines, study the causes of violations and the conditions that allow them, as well as provide relevant information and recommendations to higher law enforcement agencies on the results of the study

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