

COUNTERING CRIME: ON THE QUESTION OF THE DEFINITION OF THE TERM

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Abstract: *This article clarifies that crime prevention is defined as a consistent, purposeful activity of the state and society aimed at preventing crimes, as well as investigating, identifying illegal acts committed and bringing perpetrators to justice for crimes committed, and crime prevention involves minimizing the consequences of moral and physical harm caused.*

Keywords: *counteraction, criminality, consistency, purposefulness, prevention, illegal acts.*

Crimes are a social disease that poisons society, for many years people have been trying to develop a medicine that can cure humanity and protect a person, his rights and freedoms from various types of crimes, but a single mechanism capable of countering crime has not been created.

In order to understand this concept, it is necessary to analyze the essence of the term "countering crime". There is no definition of this concept in the legislation of the Russian Federation. It is worth noting that some legal acts contain the wording of the definition of countering certain types of criminal activity (countering terrorism — the Law "On Countering Terrorism" dated 15.12.2000 No. 167-II, countering extremism — the Law "On Countering Extremism" dated 30.09.2018 No. ZRU-489, countering corruption — the Law "On Countering Corruption" dated 03.01.2017 No.ZRU-419). It is possible to identify the following stages of countering crime:

prevention is the identification of the factors determining the crime, as well as the determination of the impact they have on society and the implementation of measures to prevent crimes;

- if it is impossible to avoid a crime, its detection, prevention, as well as the application of measures of responsibility to the perpetrators;
- for committed crimes – elimination of moral and physical harm caused by this crime.

International cooperation in the fight against crime plays an important role in this issue. Such acts that ensure the interaction of various States include:

1. European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters — 1959;
2. Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of Proceeds from Crime — 1990;
3. Treaty on Cooperation of the Member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the Fight against Terrorism — 1999;
4. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism — 2001.

There are many forms of international cooperation in the fight against crime, for example, the search for fugitives from criminal prosecution; the development of measures to prevent crimes and minimize their consequences; the exchange of information on measures to ensure the protection of public order in emergency situations, such as natural disasters and riots; training of specialists in this field; and so on.

There are the following types of crime prevention: general, special and individual.

General crime prevention – crimes always have a negative impact on public relations and usually lie in social, political, economic and spiritual problems inherent in any society. In accordance with this, the most effective method is the implementation of measures aimed at improving the level of the economy, the implementation of social programs aimed at improving living standards, maintaining spiritual values and suppressing such phenomena as drunkenness, poverty, drug addiction and so on. Thus, these measures can be attributed to general prevention measures.

Special crime prevention is implemented by influencing individual groups of individuals and organizations, as well as public spheres of activity, in respect of which it is assumed that they have increased danger, criminogenicity for the whole society or its individual members.

Soviet and Russian scientist, Doctor of Law, specialist in criminology, Azalia Ivanovna Dolgova identifies the following types of special crime prevention measures: early crime prevention, direct crime prevention and prevention of self-determination of crime.

- Early crime prevention is usually developed on the basis of assumptions that predict an increase in the criminogenicity of certain social factors.

- Direct crime prevention is aimed at eliminating criminogenic factors that directly exist in society.

The prevention of self-determination of crime is necessary to suppress the activities of organized criminal groups that are aimed at involving other

persons and organizations in crime. This measure can take place at various social levels. Consequently, measures aimed at countering the self-determination of crime are complex, that is, in addition to creating positive legal and moral foundations in society, it is also assumed that persons who have committed crimes will be given the opportunity to develop their personal potential by all legal means.

Individual crime prevention is considered as one of the types of special prevention, and its object is usually a specific person, as well as the environment that influences its formation (for example, the labor collective of which the person is a member; his family) and his negative social qualities.

The need to apply individual preventive measures to a person is established with the help of various criminogenic factors associated with him such as:

- carrying out illegal and immoral acts by a person in the past;
- distortion of value orientation and low level of legal culture;
- formation of personality in a dysfunctional environment;
- the presence of various mental anomalies in the person;
- an important role is also played by the standard of living of a person, that is, unfavorable living conditions, etc.

Thus, the method of persuasion is the main method of individual crime prevention. This method forms a person's positive ideas about society and corrects negative social orientations through the use of psychological means of influence.

Based on the above, crime prevention is defined as a consistent, purposeful activity of the state and society aimed at preventing crimes, as well as investigating, identifying illegal acts committed and bringing perpetrators to justice for crimes committed, and crime prevention involves minimizing the consequences of moral and physical harm caused.

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