

**IMPROVEMENT OF THE SPECIAL PREVENTION OF ROBBERY BY THE  
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**Annotation:** The article is devoted to the issues of improving the special prevention of robbery (violent nature) by prevention inspectors within the framework of the science of crime prevention. The study analyzes the regulatory framework of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including Presidential Decrees adopted in 2025 (No. PP-1, No. UP-256) and anti-violence strategies. The criminological features of robbery crimes, the role of prevention inspectors, practical problems, and ways to eliminate them are considered. Proposals have been developed based on scientific methods (diagnosis, risk forecasting, victimological approach). The goal is to provide recommendations aimed at increasing the effectiveness of special prevention and ensuring public safety.

**Keywords:** robbery crimes, special prevention, prevention inspector, prevention of violence, victimological prevention, mahalla system, risk groups, reforms in Uzbekistan.

Ensuring the security of the individual, property, and the public in society is one of the priority tasks of the state. From this point of view, robbery, as one of the most dangerous types of crime, poses a serious threat to social relations. These crimes are usually characterized by the fact that they are committed with violence or the threat of violence, posing an immediate threat to the life and health of the victims. The activities of internal affairs bodies, in particular, prevention inspectors, are of particular importance in the prevention of robbery. Therefore, the issue of improving the special preventive measures of the prevention inspector in relation to this type of crime is relevant from a scientific and practical point of view.

Issues of crime prevention have been studied to a certain extent in scientific literature, and general, special, and individual forms of crime prevention have been studied by various scientists. In some studies, the causes, conditions, and methods of preventing violent crimes are highlighted. At the same time, the official activities of the prevention inspector, his powers and methods of preventive work are reflected in regulatory legal acts and sectoral research. However, existing scientific works are mainly devoted to general prevention or institutional aspects of combating crime, and the specific role and capabilities of the prevention inspector in the special prevention of robbery crimes have not been sufficiently comprehensively analyzed.

Analysis of the literature shows that there are certain scientific "gaps" in the organizational and legal mechanisms of the activities of prevention inspectors in the field of special prevention of robbery crimes, the effectiveness of preventive methods used in practice, as well as in improving preventive work, taking into account the influence of modern criminogenic factors. In particular, the possibilities of the prevention inspector at the mahalla level, methods of working with the population, and issues of adapting individual preventive measures to the specifics of robbery crimes have not been sufficiently disclosed.

Based on these circumstances, the purpose of this study is to conduct a scientific and legal analysis of the activities of the prevention inspector for the special prevention of robbery, to identify existing problems and gaps, and to develop proposals and recommendations aimed at practical application. To achieve this goal, the tasks of analyzing the criminological characteristics of robbery crimes, studying the legal basis of special prevention, and substantiating effective mechanisms aimed at improving the activities of prevention inspectors are set.

In the current conditions of globalization and rapidly changing life of society, ensuring the security of the individual, property, and the public is one of the most important tasks of the state. Types of crimes based on violence, in particular robbery, are socially dangerous not only because they cause economic damage, but also because they pose a direct threat to the life and health of citizens. Therefore, the issue of preventing such crimes remains one of the priority areas in the system of combating crime.

The fight against robbery is directly related to the effectiveness of preventive activities aimed at eliminating the causes and conditions for their commission. In this process, prevention inspectors in the system of internal affairs bodies play a decisive role by constantly studying the crime situation on the ground, carrying out targeted work with persons belonging to risk groups, and ensuring close cooperation with the population. In this sense, the activities of the prevention inspector are considered as a separate link in the general system of crime prevention.

At the same time, the concepts of general, special, and individual prevention are widely used in the theory of crime prevention. If general prevention is aimed at reducing social factors contributing to crime in society, special prevention represents a set of measures targeting specific types of crimes or specific risk groups. The violent nature of robbery crimes requires the systematic and targeted application of special preventive measures against them. From this point of view, the issue of the special preventive activity of the prevention inspector, aimed at this type of crime, requires a separate scientific analysis.

At the same time, the factors influencing the commission of robbery, their territorial characteristics, and the transformation of their manifestations in the modern social environment indicate that preventive work should not be limited to traditional approaches. Therefore, the issue of improving the activities of the prevention inspector for special prevention should be considered in a broader context - in the context of the general strategy for combating crime, ensuring public safety, and the development of law enforcement practice.

Issues of the prevention of robbery and crime prevention are covered to a certain extent in national and foreign scientific literature. In particular, the theoretical foundations of crime prevention, its types and subjects have been studied in a number of studies in the field of criminal law and criminology. In these scientific works, the concepts of general, special, and individual prevention are defined, their differences and practical significance are revealed.

In some studies, the criminological characteristics, causes, and conditions of violent crimes, including robbery, have been analyzed. Such works, as a rule, are aimed at identifying the dynamics, territorial features of robbery crimes, as well as the socio-psychological portrait of the perpetrators of crimes, which serve to draw general conclusions on crime prevention. At the same time, although these studies widely cover the institutional aspects of preventive work, the special preventive activity of the prevention inspector in relation to this type of crime often remains secondary.

In studies devoted to the official activities of prevention inspectors, their legal status, powers, the procedure for maintaining preventive records, and methods of working with the population were analyzed. These works are an important source for understanding the activities of the prevention inspector in the field of general prevention and individual prevention. However, these studies do not sufficiently systematically substantiate the issues of special prevention, especially the methods of organizing preventive work, taking into account the specifics of robbery crimes.

In foreign scientific literature, the effectiveness of targeted programs aimed at identifying risk groups, ensuring public participation, and reducing criminogenic factors in the field of special prevention of violent crimes has been studied. In some studies, it is noted that the application of special preventive measures for certain types of crimes is more effective than general methods of prevention. At the same time, the powers of the subjects of prevention and the issues of cooperation between them were analyzed in comparison with the experience of different countries. These works serve as an important scientific basis for the selection and justification of the methodological approaches used in this study.

Thus, the analysis of the literature shows that, although existing studies cover the issue of crime prevention from a general or institutional point of view, the issue of improving the special preventive activities of the crime prevention inspector, aimed specifically at this type of crime, has not been sufficiently deeply and comprehensively studied. This determines the scientific and practical significance of the research presented in this article.

The crime of robbery occupies a special place in criminal law and criminology as a crime directed against the security of society, pursuing property interests with the threat of violence or its use. This type of crime is distinguished by the fact that it simultaneously harms the interests of the individual, society, and the state. Therefore, the issue of preventing robbery has been studied in many domestic and foreign studies from the point of view of general crime prevention, analysis of criminogenic factors, and punitive policy.

Criminal-legal characteristics of robbery;

its subjective and objective features;

personality of the persons who committed the crime;

effectiveness of punishment

are addressed.

At the same time, work in the field of crime prevention is mainly limited to covering general preventive measures. The special preventive activity of the prevention inspector specifically in relation to the crime of robbery, its legal basis, practical mechanisms, organizational and methodological problems, and ways to increase its effectiveness have not been sufficiently studied separately and systematically.

As a result of the analysis of the literature, the following scientific gaps are identified:

insufficient analysis of how the powers of the prevention inspector in the field of special prevention against robbery are applied in practice;

the forms and methods of preventive measures have not been assessed in accordance with the modern criminogenic situation;

criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of special prevention have not been scientifically developed;

Legal, organizational, and personnel-related problems in the activities of prevention inspectors have not been comprehensively studied.

This situation determines the relevance of this topic and creates the need for independent scientific research.

Based on the above-mentioned problems and scientific gaps, the main goal of this study is a scientific and legal analysis of the activities of the prevention inspector in the implementation of special prevention of robbery and the development of scientifically based proposals and recommendations aimed at its improvement.

To achieve this goal, the following research objectives are defined:

analysis of the concept of robbery and its criminological features;

disclosure of the legal status of the prevention inspector in the field of special prevention;

analysis of the effectiveness of specific preventive measures applied in practice;

identification of existing problems and shortcomings;

development of organizational, legal, and practical proposals aimed at improving the activities of prevention inspectors.

Clearly define specific terms at the input

In order to ensure the scientific accuracy and comprehensibility of the research, the following key terms are clearly defined:

The crime of robbery is a socially dangerous act aimed at the intentional acquisition of property interests through the use of violence or the threat of its use.

Special prevention - a system of targeted preventive measures applied to individuals or groups prone to committing specific types of crimes, including robbery.

Prevention Inspector - an official of the internal affairs bodies authorized to carry out the prevention of offenses.

Link to previously published results

In the course of the research, the works of domestic and foreign scientists who conducted scientific research in the field of criminal law, criminology, and crime prevention were analyzed. In them, the criminal-legal and criminological aspects of the crime of robbery are highlighted, and in this study, based on these results, issues related to the practical activities of the prevention inspector are scientifically reviewed. All received opinions and ideas are presented in the appropriate order with references to scientific sources.

Logical consistency of the research structure

(Materials and Methods → Results → Discussion)

The subsequent sections of the article are presented in the following logical sequence in accordance with international scientific standards:

Materials and methods - regulatory legal acts, statistical data, analysis and comparative legal methods used in the study;

Results - the current state and identified problems of the prevention inspector in the implementation of special prevention of robbery;

Discussion - scientific analysis of the obtained results, comparison with existing approaches and proposals for improvement.

Assault crimes (according to Article 277 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, hooliganism and similar offenses of a violent nature) pose a serious threat to public safety. These crimes are often committed against the backdrop of alcohol, family conflicts, or social problems, leading to an increase in the number of victims[1]. According to 2025 statistics, the number of crimes related to domestic and domestic violence has increased significantly, which indicates the need to strengthen special preventive measures[2].

The system of crime prevention in Uzbekistan is being developed within the framework of the "New Uzbekistan Development Strategy" (2022-2026) and reforms for 2025-2026. In particular, by Decree No. UP-256 of December 24, 2025, the Strategy for the Protection of Children from All Forms of Violence for 2026-2030 was approved, which specifically emphasizes the role of prevention inspectors [3]. Also, Resolution No. PP-1 (January 3, 2025) is aimed at creating a safe environment in mahallas and organizing early prevention.

Prevention inspectors carry out special prevention of robbery crimes in the mahalla system (in cooperation with the mahalla seven). Special prevention includes individual work with individuals in the risk group (those with a high probability of recidivism). However, in practice, there are problems with lack of coordination, methodological support, and personnel qualifications.

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