

**MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE STUDY OF THE CRIMINOLOGICAL
CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED OFFENSES RELATED
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Annotation. The article is devoted to measures to improve the activities of prevention inspectors in studying the criminological classification of persons who have committed offenses related to human trafficking within the framework of the discipline of crime prevention. The study analyzed the data of Article 135 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (as amended in 2025), the National Strategy against Trafficking in Persons, and the 2025 Trafficking in Persons Report. The criminological characteristics of persons who have committed human trafficking (economic motives, participation of organized groups, individual factors) and their classification were studied. The role of prevention inspectors in studying this classification, practical problems (database shortage, qualification level) and ways to improve it are described. Foreign experience (US, EU and UNODC models) is compared. The goal is to develop scientifically based proposals aimed at increasing the effectiveness of prevention by strengthening the practical application of criminological classification.

Keywords: human trafficking, criminological classification, prevention inspector, crime prevention, personality typology, risk groups, victimology, reforms in Uzbekistan, international experience.

Trafficking in persons is a serious criminological problem on a global scale and also poses a threat to public safety in the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to Article 135 of the Criminal Code of Uzbekistan, human trafficking is committed through actions such as buying and selling, recruiting, transporting or concealing a person for the purpose of exploitation, with amendments to 2025 strengthening penalties[1]. According to the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2024, the majority of human trafficking crimes in Central Asia are related to economic exploitation and forced labor[28].

Combating human trafficking in Uzbekistan As noted in the 2025 Trafficking in Persons Report, the government launched 135 investigations (117 for sexual exploitation, 18 for labor exploitation) and strengthened preventive measures [3]. Prevention inspectors play an important role in working with risk groups in the mahalla system and studying the criminological classification of persons who have committed crimes. Criminological classification is based on the determination of a person's motives, socio-demographic characteristics, and the probability of recidivism.

This article analyzes the activities of studying the criminological classification of persons who have committed offenses related to human trafficking and proposes measures for its improvement.

The study used general scientific methods - analysis, synthesis, generalization, comparative legal analysis, and the study of the content of documents. Normative legal acts of Uzbekistan (Article 135 of the Criminal Code, as amended in 2025), the US State Department

Trafficking in Persons Report 2025, the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2024, criminological literature (concepts of A.I. Dolgova, V.E. Eminov) and reports of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Uzbekistan were used as materials [4].

In the study of criminological classification, the typology of individuals was divided into economically motivated, members of an organized group, and individually motivated groups. The methods were based on comparing the practical activities of prevention inspectors (address work, interviews) and international models.

According to the research results, the criminological classification of persons who have committed human trafficking in Uzbekistan is divided into three main groups: 1) economic motivation (related to migration and unemployment, 60% of investigations in 2025); 2) organized criminal groups (transnational networks, 25 percent); 3) individually motivated (family conflicts and personal interests, 15 percent) [5]. By studying this classification, prevention inspectors identify risk groups and prevent relapse.

However, the results revealed problems: the lack of a unified database and the low level of inspectors' mastery of criminological classification methods (up to 40% in studies) [6]. This reduces the effectiveness of prevention.

Studying the criminological classification of persons who have committed human trafficking crimes is an important aspect of the activities of prevention inspectors. In the practice of Uzbekistan, the classification is based on economic and social factors, while international experience shows a broader approach.

In the US, in the FBI and Homeland Security models, individuals are classified through psychological profiling and digital monitoring, which has reduced crime rates by 25% [7]. In the European Union (Europol), a victimological approach is applied, the motives and demographic characteristics of individuals are analyzed, which contributed to the prevention of crimes by 30% in 2024-2025 [8]. In the experience of the UNODC, the classification includes new types related to forced criminality and online scams[9].

For Uzbekistan, this experience is useful: it is possible to improve the classification by introducing digital platforms and psychological profiling.

The study showed that improving the study of the criminological classification of persons who have committed offenses related to human trafficking is the key to increasing the effectiveness of prevention inspectors. Main conclusions: three classification groups (economic, organized, individual) were identified, but there are problems (lack of skills and resources).

Practical significance of the proposals.

1) development of a methodology for a unified criminological classification; 2) Implementation of a digital database;

3) organization of training programs for the assimilation of international experience (US and EU models);

4) Strengthening integration with the "mahalla seven." These measures will serve to reduce crimes by 20-30 percent and protect victims.

Future learning. It is recommended to conduct a more in-depth study of digital technologies (AI-based forecasting) and regional differences.

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