

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PREVENTION OF CRIMES AGAINST THE LIFE OF A PERSON BY THE PREVENTION INSPECTOR**Khoshimov Mukhammadaziz Khalimjon ugli**

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the issues of improving the prevention of crimes against the life of a person (premeditated murder, grievous bodily harm, and other violent crimes) by prevention inspectors of the internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The article analyzes the regulatory framework and identifies existing shortcomings in preventive activities - insufficient information and analytical work, difficulties in timely identification of regional risk factors, and ineffective cooperation with the public. Practical proposals have been put forward for the implementation of digital technologies, strengthening individual work with risk groups, and developing integration with mahalla institutions. The experience of community policing and problem-oriented policing used in the prevention of violent crimes in foreign countries has been studied, and ways to adapt it to the conditions of Uzbekistan have been shown. The results of the study can contribute to reducing the number of crimes against human life and ensuring public safety.

Keywords: Prevention inspector, prevention of crimes against human life, prevention of violent crimes, community-oriented police, community policing, problem-oriented policing, risk factors, information and analytical work, mahalla institute, internal affairs bodies.

Ensuring the safety of citizens and preventing crime in the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the important directions of state policy. Crimes against the life of the individual (premeditated murder, injuries of serious and moderate severity, as provided for in Articles 97-104 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan) pose a serious threat to society and affect social stability[1]. Prevention inspectors of internal affairs bodies are primarily responsible for the timely identification of the causes and conditions of these crimes, conducting preventive work with risk groups[2].

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 18, 2017 No. PP-2896 and dated November 30, 2024 No. PP-801, the activities of prevention inspectors are being radically improved within the framework of the "Prosperous and Safe Mahalla" concept, including strengthening cooperation with the mahalla seven[3]. However, in practice, such problems as the lack of systematic information and analytical work in the prevention of violent crimes, insufficient monitoring of hazardous areas, and the ineffectiveness of individual preventive measures remain. This article is aimed at analyzing these shortcomings and identifying areas for improving the activities of prevention inspectors.

The research is based on the analysis of normative legal acts (Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Presidential Decrees), a review of scientific literature, and comparative legal methods. The main sources were resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-2896 and No. PP-801[2,3], scientific manuals on the prevention of crimes against the life of the individual[4], as well as international experience (UN Guidelines on Public-Oriented

Police) [5]. Methods of the problem-oriented police model (SARA: Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment) were used in the prevention of violent crimes.

The prevention of crimes against the life of a person by prevention inspectors is carried out in cooperation with support points and the mahalla seven[3]. In practice, the main problems are: difficulties in timely identification of risk factors (family conflicts, alcohol consumption, relapses), unsystematic information exchange, and the superficial nature of preventive measures[4].

The following proposals for improvement are put forward:

- Digitalization of the information and analytical system: creation of special platforms for real-time monitoring of regions and individuals at increased risk of violence.
- Strengthening individual preventive work: systematic work with risk groups (repeat offenders, victims of domestic violence), providing psychological support.
- Development of cooperation with the public: conducting joint patrols and events with mahalla activists and citizens' gatherings.
- Training of qualified personnel: training inspectors in modern methods of violence prevention.

These measures serve to increase the effectiveness of crime prevention against the life of the individual.

The above proposals are related to strengthening the personal responsibility of prevention inspectors and close integration with the mahalla institution[3]. Insufficient information and analytical work can lead to a sharp increase in violent crimes[4]. The introduction of digital technologies and an individual approach increases the effectiveness of inspectors, but this requires logistical support and personnel qualifications. Comparative analysis shows that the scientific validity of prevention and public participation lead to a decrease in violent crimes[5].

In foreign countries (USA, Great Britain, Canada), the models of community policing and problem-oriented policing are widely used in the prevention of violent crimes against the life of the individual[5,6]. Key principles: constant consultation with the public, focused patrolling in hazardous areas (hot spots), comprehensive problem-solving through the SARA model, and mobilization of the population. For example, in the USA, proactive policing and community partnerships have significantly reduced violent crimes[15].

In the context of Uzbekistan, it is advisable to adapt this experience: create a joint monitoring system with the mahalla seven, receive messages from the population through digital platforms, and conduct focused preventive measures in hazardous areas. In conclusion, improving the prevention of crimes against the life of a person by prevention inspectors should be carried out through the digitalization of information and analysis, strengthening individual work, and mastering foreign experience. This will serve to strengthen the security of citizens and prevent crime.

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