

## CONSIDERATIONS ON THE ISSUE OF DEFINING THE TERM "FIGHTING CRIME"

Kurbonov Doniyor Davlat o'g'li

2nd Course Student of the Faculty of Law of Samarkand  
State University named after Sharaf Rashidov

Crime is a social disease that poisons the society, for many years, people have tried to develop a medicine that will cure humanity and protect a person, his rights and freedoms from all kinds of crimes, but no single mechanism has been created that can fight crime.

To understand this concept, it is necessary to analyze the essence of the term "fighting crime". The definition of this concept does not exist in the legislation of the Russian Federation. It should be noted that in some legal documents, the definition of combating certain types of criminal activity (combating terrorism - Law No. 167-II of December 15, 2000 "On Combating Terrorism", combating extremism - 2018 Law No. ZRU-419 dated September 30 "On the fight against extremism"). The following stages of the fight against crime can be identified:

- Prevention - determining the factors that determine crime, as well as determining their impact on society and implementing measures to prevent crimes;
- If it is impossible to avoid committing a crime, to identify it, prevent it, as well as apply measures of responsibility against the perpetrators;
- For committed crimes - elimination of moral and physical damage caused as a result of this crime.

In this matter, international cooperation plays an important role in the fight against crime. Such actions, which ensure the interaction of different countries, include:

1. European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters - 1959;
2. Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Tracing, Seizure and Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime - 1990;
3. Agreement on cooperation of member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the fight against terrorism - 1999;
4. Shanghai Convention against terrorism, separatism and extremism - 2001.

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

The following types of crime prevention are distinguished: general, special and individual.

General crime prevention-crimes always have a negative impact on social relations and, as a rule, lie in the social, political, economic and moral problems inherent in any society. Accordingly, the most effective way is to implement measures aimed at improving the level of the economy, implementing social programs aimed at raising the standard of living, preserving moral values, and suppressing such phenomena as alcoholism, poverty, and drug addiction. Thus, these measures may be related to general preventive measures.

Special prevention of crime is carried out with the help of influence on individual groups of individuals and organizations, as well as spheres of social activity, which are considered to be a danger to the whole society or its individual members, increased criminogenicity.

Soviet and Russian scientist, doctor of legal sciences, expert in criminology Azalia Ivanovna Dolgova identifies the following types of special measures for crime prevention: early prevention of crime, direct prevention of crime and prevention of self-determination of crime.

- As a rule, early prevention of crime is developed on the basis of assumptions that predict the increase of criminogenicity of some social factors.

- Direct prevention of crime is aimed at eliminating criminogenic factors directly present in society.

Prevention of self-detection of crime is necessary to stop the activities of organized criminal groups aimed at involving other persons and organizations in crime. This measure can occur at different social levels. Consequently, the measures aimed against the self-determination of criminality are complex in nature, that is, in addition to creating positive legal and moral foundations in society, it is also intended to give the persons who have committed a crime the opportunity to develop their personal potential using all legal means.

Individual prevention of crimes is considered as one of the types of special warning, the object of which is usually a certain person, as well as the environment that affects his formation (for example, the work team 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 determined by various criminogenic factors associated with him, for example:

- performing illegal and unethical actions in the past;
- violation of value direction and low level of legal culture;
- formation of a person in an unfavorable environment;
- the presence of various mental anomalies on the face;
- a person's standard of living, that is, unfavorable conditions of existence, etc. also play an important role.

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

Based on the above, the fight against crime is a consistent, purposeful activity of the state and society aimed at preventing crimes, as well as investigation, detection of committed illegal acts and bringing criminals to justice for the crimes committed, as well as the fight against crime, moral and physical damage. includes minimizing the consequences.

## REFERENCES

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