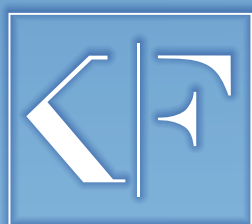




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THE IMPORTANCE OF MODERN CRIMINOLOGY IN COMBATING AND PREVENTING CRIME



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Abstract. This article highlights the role of modern criminological knowledge and scientific research in combating and preventing crime, and analyzes the significance of national and international experience in this field. Additionally, based on a comprehensive approach in the context of progressive development, effective strategies, scientifically grounded proposals, and recommendations have been formulated to stabilize the criminogenic situation through in-depth scientific study of crime.

Keywords: criminological activity, criminological knowledge, modern criminology, scientific analysis, scientific forecasting and diagnosis, scientific research of crime, crime factors.

JINOYATCHILIKKA QARSHI KURASHISH VA UNI OLDINI OLISHDA ZAMONAVIY KRIMINOLOGIYANING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy kriminologik bilimlar va ilmiy tadqiqotlarning jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashish hamda uni oldini olishdagi roli yoritilib, ushbu yo'nalishda milliy va xalqaro tajribaning ahamiyati tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, progressiv taraqqiyot sharoitida kompleks yondashuv asosida jinoyatchilikni chuqur ilmiy o'rganish orqali kriminogen vaziyatni barqarorlashtirishga xizmat qiluvchi samarali yondashuvlar, ilmiy asoslangan taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi.

Kalit so'zlar: kriminologik faoliyat, kriminologik bilimlar, zamonaviy kriminologiya, ilmiy tahlil, ilmiy prognoz va diagnoz, jinoyatchilikni ilmiy tadqiq qilish, jinoyatchilik omillari.

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ КРИМИНОЛОГИИ В БОРЬБЕ С ПРЕСТУПНОСТЬЮ И ЕЕ ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИИ

Аннотация. В статье освещается роль современных криминологических знаний и научных исследований в борьбе с преступностью и ее предупреждении, анализируется значение отечественного и зарубежного опыта в этом направлении. Также в условиях прогрессивного развития разработаны эффективные подходы, научно обоснованные предложения и рекомендации по стабилизации криминогенной ситуации путем глубокого научного изучения преступности на основе комплексного подхода.

Ключевые слова: криминологическая деятельность, криминологические знания, современная криминология, научный анализ, научный прогноз и диагностика, научное исследование преступности, факторы преступности.

The problem of crime has been evolving throughout human history, and the need to study it has stimulated scientific research in various periods. In the process of developing criminological thinking worldwide, approaches to analyzing the essence of crime, the psychological and social factors of its perpetrators, as well as the causes of crime have advanced. The necessity for a deep understanding and scientific analysis of crime to effectively combat it laid the foundation for the formation of criminology as a discipline.

One of the main tasks of criminology is the need for a profound understanding of crime in society and its scientific analysis. Modern criminology strives to integrate axiological (normative) and ontological (sociological) approaches. This field accumulates scientific knowledge from the domains of law, ethics, social relations, and psychology, and develops innovative solutions for the causes and prevention of crimes. New areas such as neocriminology, digital criminology, and neurocriminology are also emerging, aimed at finding effective responses to contemporary crime threats.

Criminology, by its purpose, is a socio-legal science that studies crime, its causes and conditions, the personality of the offender, the essence, characteristics, and patterns of crime prevention, provides criminological characterization of specific types and trends of crime, develops measures to increase the effectiveness of crime prevention, and supplies crime prevention practice with scientific proposals and recommendations. The significance of criminological knowledge lies in the fact that it serves as the primary guide not only in the prevention of offenses but also in the activities of entities involved in combating crime in a broader sense[1].

The scientific and theoretical study of crime requires a unique socio-legal approach. Crime manifests itself in the violation of existing rules of social life and the requirements enshrined in society's legislation. Therefore, a scientific and theoretical understanding of crime creates a

foundation for timely identification and elimination of its underlying causes. Additionally, the theoretical analysis of crime enables organizing the state's law enforcement activities in the right direction, thereby determining the most effective ways to ensure the rights of society members. In societal development, including organizing the fight against crime, it is necessary to remember that rejecting scientific and technological achievements and taking a superficial approach to this problem leads to decreased work effectiveness and reduced efficiency in the use of forces and resources[2].

The field of criminology faces important methodological tasks such as updating and substantiating views not only on specific crime problems but also on its causes, the system of prevention subjects, their functions, and impact measures. There is a need to identify and comprehensively analyze various factors of antisocial phenomena in the economic sphere during the transition period. Criminological analysis of the causes and prevention of environmental crime in the areas of air, water, forest and land resources, flora and fauna, and protection of public health and well-being remains an important task. Additionally, the theoretical analysis of crime enables organizing the state's law enforcement activities in the correct direction, thereby determining the most acceptable ways to ensure the rights of society members.

In particular, the lack of a scientifically-based system for identifying complex factors influencing crime commission has led to an increase in shortcomings in early crime prevention and the study of their factors in recent years.

Today, it is becoming increasingly important to prioritize not fighting the consequences of crime, but its early prevention by identifying the root causes of crime and eliminating them in a timely manner. At the same time, there is a need to radically reform the mechanisms for analyzing and forecasting crime trends observed in the republic, scientifically diagnosing crime factors, eliminating them by improving legislation and law

enforcement practices, as well as directing scientific research towards targeted solutions of law enforcement practice problems.

Criminology operates in a rapidly evolving world shaped by significant social, economic, and technological changes. This transformation challenges traditional criminological structures and requires new approaches to crime prevention. The profound changes in social and economic relations, and the cultural diversity of technological advancements and innovations pose serious challenges for criminology. These changes require criminology to adopt relevant and effective measures to prevent and combat crimes, especially adaptation based on modern knowledge.

In many countries, the field of criminology, compared to other criminal law disciplines, is associated only with limited research activities, and the process of globalizing innovative knowledge is experiencing a development crisis. This provides impetus for the scientific, legal, and methodological improvement of this discipline and changes the state's attitude towards criminological research. The profound changes in social and economic relations, and the cultural diversity of technological achievements and innovations pose serious problems for criminology.

In many countries, the field of criminology, compared to other criminal law disciplines, is associated only with limited research activities, and the process of globalizing innovative knowledge is experiencing a development crisis. This provides impetus for the scientific, legal, and methodological improvement of this science and changes the state's attitude towards criminological research.

According to criminological analyses, crimes are mainly related to socio-economic conditions and the psychological state of individuals. Conditions such as poverty, unemployment, and social inequality in society increase crime rates. According to UN analyses, if the results of social inequality and economic growth are not distributed evenly, discontent and law violations may

increase in communities. Additionally, low levels of education increase the propensity for crime among young people; continuous education and upbringing are the main means of developing criminal and civic consciousness. Problems in the family environment or child-rearing can also contribute to crime; poorly raised youth are more likely to commit serious crimes[3].

We can conclude that the future of criminology is shaped by the integration of technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data, and biotechnology. These innovations form effective methods for preventing and combating crime, offering new tools for studying and reducing crimes.

Through these methods, in addition to mastering new theoretical paradigms, methodologies, and technological achievements, criminology can continue to provide advanced and important research results on crime and its prevention in an increasingly complex world.

The importance of interdisciplinary knowledge and international joint criminological research for solving complex crime problems is increasing. The emergence of new criminological schools, such as neocriminology, digital criminology, and neurocriminology, reflects the need to address modern criminal threats and their social impact. These processes should serve to bring criminological research, which is an important institution of criminology, into a new era.

Criminological research is increasingly being shaped by digitalization, methodological advancements, and changes in the spheres of politics and governance. These trends lead to new forms of crime and reflect the need for broader adaptation to changes in society, emphasizing the importance of interdisciplinary approaches and innovative methodologies. As criminology continues to develop, it should combine these trends to effectively address future challenges in the field of crime and law enforcement.

It was during this period, when robots began to replace humans, technologies replaced ideas, and artificial intelligence technologies began to

take over employees' work, contributing significantly to crime detection and prevention, that the establishment of a specialized institution in the field of modern criminology in our country was a very important and necessary step.

The use of artificial intelligence and electronics is increasing to cover and quickly respond to new forms of crime. Innovative programs analyze video from CCTV cameras in real-time and assess the likelihood of crimes based on corresponding patterns. For example, the Dejavier system analyzes real-time CCTV images by comparing them with criminal statistics and other factors and identifies potential crimes. Studies show that such smart surveillance technologies help reduce crime by 30-40% and reduce emergency service response times by 20-35%. In cities, the use of monitoring systems using sensors and drones in buildings and corridors is observed. Such systems allow police to quickly identify hazardous zones, public gathering points, and dangerous flows. For example, the Danish police (Vancouver, Canada) use predictive models to identify areas with a high probability of crime and prevent crimes by directing police officers to these areas[4].

Legal and moral education among the population, especially young people, is of great importance in effectively combating crime. In families, schools, and public institutions, legal education programs are being implemented, and adherence to the rule of law and moral values is being promoted. For example, in Korea, "crime prevention centers" have been established for young people, where special preventive and social support programs are conducted for at-risk youth. These institutions have established educational and control activities aimed at preventing potential offenses. To raise legal awareness, legal education campaigns and programs are being introduced; through these, the promotion of lawfulness among the population is carried out. Additionally, measures such as rehabilitation and electronic monitoring are reducing the likelihood of convicts reoffending [5].

European Ministries of Internal Affairs support international cooperation and exchange of experience in studying the social causes of crimes and measures to prevent them. As a result of the above approaches, the need to increase legal awareness in society, study the root causes of crime, and act on a scientific basis is becoming increasingly evident. Measures such as improving legislation and introducing specialized treatment and education systems into crime prevention activities will be effective in this direction. In the near future, with the widespread use of modern technological capabilities - artificial intelligence, big data, and monitoring systems - the results of criminological research are expected to become an important tool in the fight against crime [6].

We hope that the Research Institute of Criminology will make a significant contribution to our country joining the ranks of nations with low crime rates by systematically and regularly carrying out important tasks such as: comprehensively identifying, systematizing, and eliminating negative crime trends through scientific methods; comprehensively identifying, systematizing, and eliminating crime factors through scientific methods; analyzing the results of criminological research; developing proposals for improving the system of criminological activity; systematically analyzing the factors of social tension that cause public discontent and developing proposals for their elimination; developing scientifically based comprehensive solutions for solving existing problems in criminological practice through the implementation of scientific and practical research projects; organizing scientific research in the field of criminology and introducing scientific developments into criminological practice; nominating researchers who have conducted scientific research in this field for academic degrees and titles in the prescribed manner; effectively organizing scientific cooperation with international and foreign organizations and research institutions in the field of criminology, as well as conducting joint scientific and practical research; and forecasting potential changes in

crime trends in the near, medium, and long term based on scientific methods.

Based on our scientific and practical analyses, research, and the results of studying foreign and national criminological scientific, educational, and methodological literature, as well as for the further development of our country's criminological system and national criminology based on advanced foreign experience, we have developed a number of scientific definitions and proposals.

I. The following scientific definitions have been developed for establishing the theoretical foundations of criminology.

1) **Modern criminology** - in the era of progressive scientific development, is a set of comprehensive measures aimed at scientifically identifying and preventing crime, cross-border and transnational crimes, new forms of illegal drug trafficking, organized crime, cybercrime, as well as digital manifestations of all types of crimes, through the targeted use of advanced practices, knowledge and modern technologies.

2) **Criminological activity** - an independent sphere (type of activity) of the public security network, which is a system of comprehensive measures aimed at protecting the interests of society from threats related to all negative trends and factors of crime. The purpose of criminological activity is to ensure the democratic values of the individual, society, and state and their development by protecting the interests of society from criminal threats.

II. The following scientific proposals have been developed for establishing the theoretical foundations of criminology.

1) To staff the field of criminology with personnel having higher education with certain types of specialized knowledge and to further develop branches of science that award scientific degrees in criminology, it is advisable to include fields such as geography, biology, penology, and political science in the specialized subject of criminology;

2) Drawing on the best practices of developed foreign scientific and educational organizations, it is advisable to clearly define the measures to be implemented in our national organizations engaged in scientific activities, to determine the main scientific missions aimed at systematic analysis and progressive improvement of work efficiency, serving to demonstrate the main intended outcome of its organization, and to establish procedures for carrying out activities on this basis.

3) Conducting competitions for "**The best international criminologist**" and "**The best young criminologist**" in order to create a modern progressive competitive environment among employees of foreign scientific and higher educational institutions directly engaged in criminological activities;

We believe that the scientific proposals, classifications, and substantiated recommendations developed during our research will make a positive contribution to the improvement of criminology based on modern approaches, the fight against crime and its prevention, and the introduction of advanced ideas of modern criminology in our country. We believe that the scientific proposal, classification, and substantiated proposals developed during our research will make a positive contribution to the improvement of criminology based on modern approaches, the fight against crime and its prevention, and the introduction of advanced ideas of modern criminology into our country.



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