



## Scientific and practical significance of preventive strategies and tactics in crime prevention

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### ABSTRACT

The article aims to highlight the scientific and practical significance of preventive strategies and tactics in the prevention of offenses. For this purpose, the concepts of strategy and tactics of profiling offenses, their specific features, goals and objectives were scientifically analyzed, and the essence was revealed. One of the first in this direction were developed author's definitions of the concepts of strategy and tactics of crime prevention, put forward scientific conclusions, suggestions and recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the role of prevention strategies and tactics of crime prevention in the future.

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## Ҳуқуқбузарликлар профилактикасида профилактик стратегия ва тактиканинг илмий-амалий аҳамияти

### АННОТАЦИЯ

#### *Калит сўзлар:*

Ҳуқуқбузарликлар  
профилактикаси  
Ҳуқуқбузарликлар  
профилактикаси  
тактикаси  
ҳуқуқбузарликлар  
профилактикаси  
стратегияси  
Тактик усул  
Тактик метод

Мақолада ҳуқуқбузарликлар профилактикасида профилактик стратегия ва тактиканинг илмий-амалий аҳамиятини ёритиш мақсад қилиб олинган. Бунинг учун ҳуқуқбузарликлар профилактикаси стратегияси ва тактикаси тушунчалари, уларнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари, мақсад ва вазифалари илмий-амалий жиҳатдан таҳлил қилинган ва моҳияти очиб берилган. Бу борада биринчилардан бўлиб, ҳуқуқбузарликлар профилактикаси стратегияси ва тактикаси тушунчаларига нисбатан

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Тактик қарор.

муаллифлик таърифлари ишлаб чиқилган, келгусида ҳуқуқбузарликлар профилактикаси самарадорлигини оширишда профилактик стратегия ва тактиканинг ролини ошириш бўйича илмий ҳулоса, таклиф ва тавсиялар илгари сурилган.

## Научно-практическое значение профилактической стратегии и тактики в профилактике правонарушений

### АННОТАЦИЯ

#### **Ключевые слова:**

Профилактика правонарушений  
Тактика профилактики правонарушений  
Стратегия профилактики правонарушений  
Тактический способ, тактический метод  
Тактическое решение.

В статье ставится цель осветить научное и практическое значение профилактической стратегии и тактики в профилактике правонарушений.

С этой целью были научно проанализированы понятия стратегии и тактики профилирования правонарушений, их специфические особенности, цели и задачи, раскрыта сущность. Одним из первых в этом направлении были разработаны авторские определения понятий стратегии и тактики профилактики правонарушений, выдвинуты научные выводы, предложения и рекомендации по повышению эффективности роли профилактической стратегии и тактики профилактики правонарушений в дальнейшем.

Various risks and threats, especially transnational crimes and alien ideas, are important for their elimination and timely prevention at a time when they are detrimental to the development and security of the world. To achieve this result, it is necessary to involve the general public in crime prevention. Implementation of measures aimed at attracting the general public to crime prevention is observed in most countries of the world, especially in the UK, USA, Canada, Germany, India and Australia. To implement these measures, such programs as “neighborhood watch”, “stop crime (crimes toppers)”, “crime prevention through environmental design (broken window)”, “Safety City” have been developed and put into practice [3].

As a result, there has been a significant reduction in crime rates worldwide to date. In particular, according to UN statistics for 2019, more than 100% security is provided in Qatar (86.7), Japan (86.3), the UAE (83.6), Taiwan (82.6), Hong Kong (80.6), Georgia (80.1) [14].

In accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 14, 2017 №. 2833 “On measures to further improve the system of crime prevention and fight against crime”, Uzbekistan has also established work on crime prevention and fight against crime on the basis of a new system and approach. The “Safe city”, “Safe tourism”, and “Safe house” systems were implemented, which allowed reducing the overall crime rate by 14% in 2017 and by 36% in 2018 compared to the previous year [9, p.3] and this positive indicator is still maintained. For 6 months of 2020, no crimes were committed in 6,061 mahallas from 9 145 (66,3 %) [15].

All the results achieved in the field of crime prevention and crime control are the result of a strategic approach to crime prevention.

However, an analysis of the theory and practice of crime prevention shows that there is a need to develop scientific and practical aspects of prevention strategies and tactics. This requires the analysis of scientific approaches to strategy and tactics, improving the scientific, legal and practical aspects of crime prevention strategies and tactics based on existing specific features.

Representatives of various fields, including politicians, economists, military, lawyers, and medical staff, presented their opinions about the content and meaning of the strategy.

In this regard, T. Alimardonov said that “The essence of the strategy is to define tactical tasks. Policy, strategy, and tactics are three independent categories related to aspects of strategic leadership and management. Their difference is that if the strategy is approved and accepted for implementation, then its implementation becomes a beacon of a strategically important object. The tactic provides for daily, monthly and annual (current) plans for the implementation of strategic tasks and actions to address them. Policy is the aggregation and integration of strategy and tactics into a single effective operating system” [2].

In his scientific views, the scientist tried to reveal not only the content and specifics of the strategy, but also the essence of its interaction with tactics and politics. He explains that “Strategy is a system for searching for, expressing, and developing a doctrine that ensures long-term success with consistent and complete implementation” [2].

According to Ch. Valeria, the choice of strategy determines the success or failure of activities in a certain direction. Strategy and tactics are interrelated, strategy cannot exist by itself without concrete actions (without tactics) and looks like an abstract, detached from life. He argues that there is no fundamental difference between strategy and tactics, the existing difference depends on the volume and scale of actions carried out in them [4]. In other words, a tactic that serves a specific strategy can serve as a strategy for other tactical actions (measures) that, in turn, are performed to complete tasks aimed at achieving the goal.

The goal of the strategy is to effectively use available resources to achieve the main goal (the strategy becomes more necessary in situations where there are not enough resources to directly achieve the main goal, especially as a method of action).

According to the American strategist John Collins, “National strategy unites all the forces of the nation both in time of peace and in time of war in the interests of the nation and to achieve national goals. In this regard, the generally recognized political strategy of the state includes a foreign economic strategy, a national military strategy, and others aimed at solving international and domestic problems. Each component has either a direct or indirect impact on national security” [6, p. 160]. These components include the state's foreign relations strategy, economic strategy, national military strategy, crime control strategy, and crime prevention.

However, the analysis of the theory and practice of crime prevention shows that the theoretical and practical aspects of the strategy and tactics of crime prevention are insufficiently formulated. In this regard, some scientists have implemented general scientific approaches to reveal the content and essence of the strategy and tactics of crime prevention. In particular, E. O. Alakhanov and Z. S. Zaripov “Crime prevention strategy is aimed at the complete elimination of crime in society, its causes and conditions” [1, p.87].

The strategic goal of crime prevention is to ensure the security of the most important social values and prevent any impacts that attack them.

Thus, the strategy of crime prevention refers to the correct formation of state policy for the fight and prevention of offenses, the definition of specific tactical tasks and long-term planning of crime prevention.

If the strategy of crime prevention is developed and aimed at the implementation of the subjects forming the state policy on crime prevention, then the tactics of crime prevention is manifested in a set of methods and forms that guarantee the implementation of tactical tasks defined by this strategy, achieving results with the least effort, money and time and high efficiency.

However, as T. Alimardonov noted, “The implementation of the strategy is the most responsible process. If it is a holistic plan that fully covers the real situation, its success will be assured. The reason for the stagnation is incorrect analytical information, conclusions, unforeseen circumstances, and the inability to use resources efficiently” [2].

Supporting this opinion of the scientist, we consider it appropriate to create a “Scientific and practical center for strategic analysis and determination of prospects for fighting crime and preventing offenses” in Uzbekistan to prevent such negative situations and clearly define a strategy for preventing offenses in the country. Proper functioning of the center will not only reduce the number and quality of offenses, but also ensure the security, peace and development of the country. This problem has become more relevant in recent years in the context of wars between states, not as a result of violations of state borders and armed attacks, but as a result of internal conflicts in states.

The proposal to create such centers can be traced in the scientific works of some scientists [10, p. 81].

In this regard, it is necessary to take into account the opinion of V. L. Kqvint that “the world needs strategies for revolutionary and qualitative changes, if you follow this path with immobility (inertia), there will be no need for a strategy” [5]. After all, only a carefully thought-out strategy guarantees the achievement of this goal.

This strategy is based on well-developed tactical tasks and tactical actions, methods and tools aimed at ensuring the implementation of these tasks.

Tactics - is the effectiveness of a certain activity and the achievement of the intended goal, which guarantees a quick and easy in this regard, fixing a high result, spending less time and effort.

The word “tactics” is a military term meaning preparation for battle and its direct conduct [7, p. 5]. Later in public life, along with “military tactics”, the concept of “tactics of sports games” began to be applied.

As you know, the development of a particular science is directly related to the formation and development of new terms and scientific rules in this science.

As in a number of areas of science, the concept of “tactics” and its essence were in demand, and this concept was first applied in science, and then in activity.

The presence of such needs can be observed in the science of crime prevention, as well as in the practice of crime prevention by highlighting it as a separate independent science in criminology used in the educational process of the Academy of the MIA with the 2017-2018 school year.

Currently, in several sciences, particularly in the area of law widely used the concept of “forensic tactics”, “investigative tactics”, “investigative tactics”, and in the medical field

– “treatment and prevention tactics”. In these areas of science, the theoretical foundations of tactics are created, and practice is rather methodically provided.

However, despite the fact that “crime prevention” was formed in our country in the second half of the last century as an independent science and one of the main disciplines of criminology, which occupies a worthy place among the legal sciences, it is difficult to find opinions and views on the existence of a need and necessity for “preventive tactics” in the prevention of crimes in scientific literature and practice. Therefore, until now, the science of crime prevention has not paid due attention to “preventive tactics”, has not developed, studied and implemented theoretical norms on this issue.

In this regard, M. Zh. Eshnazarov stressed the importance of only preventive tactical aspects “When special measures for the prevention of offenses are carefully thought out, developed on the basis of laws of logic and implemented in compliance with established procedures and tactical aspects, it is considered possible to achieve the intended result and effectiveness” [13, p. 50].

Specific approaches to this concept are difficult to trace even in the experience of the member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States. For example, based on the analysis of national legislation and practice on the prevention of offenses in the Republic of Belarus, as well as the experience of the Italian high Commission for the prevention of corruption, V. Shablinskaya putting forward a proposal to create an “Independent Committee for the prevention of crimes and offenses” or an organization within the Government of the Republic of Belarus, also limits herself to emphasizing that such a committee is engaged in solving strategic and tactical tasks of fighting crime and other offenses [12].

In the textbook prepared by E. O. Alakhanov and Z. S. Zaripov, tried to highlight the concept of crime prevention tactics and requirements for them, as well as the choice of tactical tasks for crime prevention. But the content and essence of the concept of crime prevention tactics are not sufficiently disclosed [1, p. 87-94].

In this situation, we consider it appropriate to develop theoretical provisions and recommendations on preventive tactics of crime prevention, based on the specific features of crime prevention, that is, the goals, objectives, types, measures, content of objects and subjects, forms and methods of prevention, as well as the concept of “tactics” formed today in science, based on scientific views and rules.

To do this, it is necessary to reveal the essence of the concept of «preventive tactics», define the goal, objectives, object, subject and other components of preventive tactics.

So, what is “preventive tactics” in crime prevention?

Turning to the subject of “forensic tactics” in this regard, we will see that the concept of “forensic tactics” was described as follows: “As a separate division of forensic science, based on scientific provisions for conducting preliminary and judicial investigations, it teaches recommendations on the organization and planning of the case, including methods for conducting individual investigative actions, establishing the conditions for committing a crime and collecting physical evidence” [16].

But, in the science of criminology, the concept of “investigative tactics” is also widely used, which includes “A set of planning tactics and methods of preliminary investigation, based on the use of generally recognized rules of criminology, logic, psychology, judicial ethics and other scientific knowledge used in the investigation, disclosure and prevention of crimes in order to achieve higher efficiency, spending less effort, money and time” [6, p.5].



From the content of the definitions given in both concepts, it is clear that the concept of forensic tactics is more voluminous, and it also includes investigative tactics.

According to the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the concept of “tactics” means “A method and means, forms and methods of struggle that meet certain conditions that must be taken to achieve the goal” [11, p.688].

Thus, “tactics” means “a set of ways and means, forms and methods of struggle that correspond to certain conditions”

As for the concept of “preventive tactics”, it can be defined as follows: “Preventive tactics is a set of tactical methods of crime prevention based on the use of scientific knowledge of logic, psychology, pedagogy and other disciplines, generally recognized rules for the prevention of offenses, used in identifying, eliminating offenses, identifying the causes and conditions of offenses, preventive impact on individuals and coordinating preventive activities, in order to achieve high efficiency, spending less effort, money and time”.

The strategy is based on carefully developed tactical tasks and actions, methods and tools aimed at achieving these tasks.

The following scientific conclusions are put forward on the formation and development of the theoretical foundations of “preventive tactics”:

**firstly**, it is necessary to divide the subject “Crime prevention” into two sections, the first section should be devoted to “General rules”, and the second section – “Preventive tactics”;

**secondly**, formulate chapters that cover specific topics in the “Preventive tactics” section of the subject;

**thirdly**, for the purpose of effective organization and proper planning of preventive work, the correct choice of methods and forms of implementation of preventive measures, the correct choice of the causes and conditions of offenses in order to preserve and strengthen the rule of law, identify, suppress offenses, identify their causes and conditions that contribute to their commission, as well as carrying out preventive measures, it is necessary to enrich the section “Preventive tactics” with knowledge about the tactical features of individual diagnostics in criminological and victimological terms based on the results of research of a person who has suffered from an offender and an offense;

**fourthly**, to reveal the features of preventive tactics and develop requirements for it.

We believe that the proposals and recommendations contained in the article should:

firstly, reveal the content and essence of the concepts of crime prevention strategy and tactics;

secondly, to introduce the concepts of “Crime prevention strategy” and “Preventive tactics” into the theory and practice of crime prevention;

thirdly, to form theoretical and practical aspects of crime prevention strategies and tactics;

fourthly, to divide the subject of “Crime prevention” into two sections: “General rules” and “Preventive tactics”;

fifthly, it contributes to the formation of strategies and tactics for crime prevention as the subject of scientific research and the definition of research directions in these issues.

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