

ISSUES OF IMPROVING VIOLENCE CRIME PREVENTION

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Abstract: *In the article, theoretical analyzes were carried out to ensure the protection of society from illegal aggression, including early prevention of hooligan crimes, identification and elimination of their main factors. Also, suggestions and recommendations on the development and implementation of comprehensive measures to eliminate threats to public safety were presented.*

Key words: *public safety, public order, hooliganism, crime prevention, early prevention, public safety.*

As we know, after gaining independence, comprehensive reforms in the field of crime prevention, along with all other areas of our society, were implemented in a systematic, step-by-step manner, closely interconnected with other areas of our life.

The main goal of the reforms implemented today is to create an effective system for ensuring human rights and freedoms, and to reliably protect individuals and legal entities from various attacks. Shavkat Mirziyev, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Based on the principle of "Justice under the rule of law", we will vigorously continue our work aimed at strengthening the sense of respect for the law and intolerance of violations in our society. In this regard, special attention is paid to the prevention of violations. For this, first of all, we need to take measures to widely use the opportunities of the neighborhood, increase the work efficiency and responsibility of prevention inspectors, and create decent service and living conditions for them" [1], he emphasized.

It is known that rules of conduct and norms based on maintaining public peace and decent behavior are important in maintaining public order in society. It should be noted that one of the violations of the law that violates relations in the field of public order is the crime of hooliganism. In accordance with the current criminal legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the place, time and circumstances of the crime are indicated as a condition of responsibility for certain crimes.

Bullying is an act of willful disrespect for the rules of public order. Based on this legal definition, it should be noted that hooliganism is an attack on public order.

Public order essentially means the whole system, organized and supported by the state with social norms existing in a certain society, the whole system of social relations

[2]. In a broad sense, public order includes a system (complex) of social relations arranged in a certain way:

economic, political, cultural and moral, etc., in this regard, it can be defined as a set of rules of behavior of individuals in society within the framework of the constitutional system [3].

V.V. Lazarev, L.L. Popov and L.M. Rozins "public order is a certain quality of the system of social relations, which consists of the orderliness of social relations, the harmony and rhythm of social life, the unhindered exercise of rights and obligations of the participants in public relations, and their interests, public and lead to the protection of personal peace" [4].

Statistical information about these crimes shows its "prevalence". For example, 3.6% of total crime in 2015; 2016 - 3.2%; 2017 - 2.5%; 2018 - 2.05%; 2019 - was 2.3%, in the 6th month of 2020 it increased by 152.3% compared to the same period last year. Of course, considering that these statistics do not reflect other crimes and administrative offenses committed as a result of bullying, the scope of bullying is even greater.

As can be seen from the above data, the dynamics of bullying decreased in 2015-2018 and increased in 2019-2020.

The level of studied crimes has also decreased and increased in accordance with the dynamics of bullying.

As for the composition, the analysis of the criminal cases studied by us shows that 90% of minor injuries are caused by bullying; 7.5% average serious injury; serious injury was 2.5%. Damage to another's property accounted for 4.5% of the studied criminal cases. This crime was committed mostly during the day.

Previously, this crime was considered typical of the city, but now it is being committed in rural areas as well.

As for the place of crime: 39% of the crime is in the street, alley, recreation areas; 21% – markets and their surroundings; 18% – cafe, bar, teahouse, night club, etc.; 6.2% – in enterprises, organizations and institutions; 0.8% in vehicles; 8% - sports, health facilities; 7% - implemented in educational institutions, student residences.

The majority of bullying (more than 70%) is committed without the use of weapons. Most of the injuries caused by this crime were caused by using random objects or tools that fell into the hands of the perpetrator.

Compared to other crimes, hooliganism was committed less often by a group (85% by a single person; 15% by a group of people).

0.2% of intentional homicides and 2.5% of intentional grievous bodily harm were committed as a result of bullying.

Although a number of regulatory documents aimed at maintaining public order and ensuring the safety of citizens have been adopted in our country over the past period, scientific and practical research into the causes and conditions of the crime of hooliganism is important for the early prevention of this crime.

25,795 persons who were sentenced to administrative imprisonment by the court's sentence are under Article 183 of the Criminal Code, 8,851 are under Article 187 of the Criminal Code, 73 are under Article 1883 of the Criminal Code, 3,898 are under Articles 131, 136 of the Criminal Code, 3,046 are under Article 194 of the Criminal Code. , on the basis of articles 195 and 7,783 people were detained in administrative prison for committing other offenses, the total length of imprisonment was 409,942 days[5].

If we examine the offense of petty bullying, the tariff is given as follows in Article 183 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Maida considered deliberate disregard for the rules of conduct in society, which is expressed in the form of cursing with obscene words in public places, insulting citizens and other similar actions that violate public order and peace of citizens[6].

In addition, S.S. According to Umirzakov, petty hooliganism (Article 183), i.e. swearing with obscene words in public places, insulting citizens and other similar actions that violate public order and peace of citizens, will cause administrative liability. . Public order is the target of petty hooliganism. Public order is a relationship based on maintaining the norms of law in public places[7]. In this place O'.O'. Public order is the target of petty hooliganism. Public order is defined as relations based on maintaining legal norms in public places [8]. These scholars have given a tariff based on the existing legal documents in giving a tariff for the offense of petty bullying. It is necessary to give a scientific tariff when giving a tariff for the crime of petty bullying.

It is worth noting that the activity of law enforcement agencies on the prevention of bullying gives the expected results when it is based on scientifically based methods [9].

In the literature on criminology, in the analysis of the causes of any crime, general factors and the conditions that allowed specific crimes are distinguished[10]. We believe that it is appropriate to rely on the approved approach in the analysis of the crimes we are investigating. At the same time, it is very difficult and sometimes impossible to show clear differences between the general factors and the conditions that made this or that crime possible. "A specific social event can be a common factor in some cases, and a condition that allows a crime in other cases" [11]. Therefore, it is necessary to divide the set of reasons into general and special.

We would like to focus on the important factors of bullying and the crimes committed as a result of it.

When analyzing the causes (factors) of bullying, it is first necessary to study the set of phenomena, events and processes that require the commission of this act, feed it, and ensure its increase.

The reasons for the studied act are directly related to its motive. According to the analysis of criminal cases, it was found that the following factors influence the occurrence of bullying:

1) the perpetrator's desire to show his strength (36%); 2) behavior disregarding the rules of conduct in society and legal norms (22.5%); 3) falling under the influence of

previous criminals (5.5%); 4) dissatisfaction with marriage and hatred of others (4%); 5) other motives (revenge, jealousy, hatred, etc.) (32%).

In order to prevent this offense, Article 277 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Article 183 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility, adopted in 1994, establish responsibility for those who commit these offenses. On the basis of these laws, a legal basis was created for maintaining public order and preventing crimes, as well as protecting the rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens.

Decree No. PF-6196 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 26, 2021 "On measures to raise the activity of internal affairs bodies to a new level in terms of quality in the field of ensuring public safety and fighting crime", Activities of internal affairs bodies in the field of ensuring public safety and fighting crime Decision No. 5050 of April 2, 2021 on additional organizational measures for further improvement, Decree of November 29, 2021 on approval of the concept of public safety and measures for its implementation and other regulatory legal documents were adopted.

From this point of view, in the early prevention of violations, the cooperation of the subjects in the prevention of violations is of great importance, and one of the main conditions of the cooperative activity is the organization of the service by mutual agreement.

However, although the main tasks of the prevention of offenses are generally defined in Article 4 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the prevention of delinquency and offenses among minors"[12] and "On the prevention of offenses"[13], it provides the specific tasks of the subjects in mutual cooperation are not sufficiently covered, analytical results and ambitious goals have not been defined for the tasks within the scope of the subjects' competence. That is, we can see that neither the bodies and institutions directly involved in crime prevention, nor the system of subjects involved in the general prevention of crimes, included as a subject, have developed an internal normative or specific goal-oriented program or strategy for the implementation of this field.

It is known that cooperation in ensuring public order and security, prevention of violations, elimination of their causes and the conditions that allow them to be committed is understood as effective use of the forms and methods of activity, service powers, based on legal documents and mutually agreed upon.

Maintaining public order in society and ensuring the safety of citizens, combating crime, and organizing crime prevention is one of the main and urgent tasks assigned to law enforcement agencies. Along with other law-enforcement bodies, internal affairs bodies have a significant role in the implementation of these tasks. Entities authorized to carry out the prevention of offenses in the course of their activities shall maintain and strengthen law and order, identify and eliminate offenses, as well as determine and eliminate the causes of offenses and the conditions that allow them to be committed. directly cooperates with other subjects of crime prevention.

In conclusion, it should be said that improving the legal documents regulating the fight against hooliganism based on the experience of developed foreign countries, enriching the professional knowledge of law enforcement officers, increasing their legal culture, the sense of duty and responsibility in deciding the fate of the offender, and protecting public order, allows to achieve high results in this field. will give.

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