



FEATURES OF THE PREVENTION OF CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 20 th August 2022 Accepted: 20 th September 2022 Published: 26 th October 2022	This article separately discusses the concept of crimes against public order, the role of information and communication technologies in its prevention and the measures that must be implemented, the systematic fight against this crime, the activities of the departments responsible in the structure of law enforcement bodies in this regard, and provides suggestions and recommendations.
Keywords: Public Order, Prevention, Bullying, Situations Center, Introscope, Surveillance Cameras, Technical Means	

The implementation of crime prevention and the fight against crime in all countries of the world is one of the most important tasks of today. As society develops, the mechanisms for committing offenses also become more complex.

One of the urgent issues of our country today is the creation of an impressive system of coordination of activities for the Prevention of offenses and the fight against crime, the introduction of modern organizational and legal mechanisms for the prevention and elimination of violations of the law.

A lot of feedback has been made since ancient times about the effectiveness and necessity of preventing offenses, and correspondence has come down to us. Ancient Greek philosophers Plato in the formation of a system for the Prevention of offenses¹ and Aristotle² in their pamphlets, they recognized that "prevention of offenses is a priority rather than a punitive policy of the state."

ALSO S.In his work "on the spirit of laws", Montesquieu, reflecting on the priority aspects in the Prevention of offenses, writes: "a good legislator should think not about punishing for a crime, but about the Prevention of crime: it is important to try more to improve morality to the point of punishing".³

The Italian lawyer Cesare Beccaria, in his time, clearly defined the basic principles of preventing offenses: "it is better to prevent crimes than to punish them... If the probability of committing a crime is proportional to the number of their motives, then expanding the range of crimes increases the likelihood of committing them. Do you want to prevent crime? Make the laws understandable and simple so that all the forces of the people are aimed at protecting them, and even partially not used to trample them. Force them to patronize the people themselves, not the properties. Let them arouse respectful fear in people, and let the people be afraid only of them. Fear of the law works well."⁴

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, large-scale reforms are being carried out aimed at preventing and combating crime. In particular, important tasks are set in the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan" to ensure public security, to create an effective system for timely identification and elimination of the conditions that caused the commission of offenses." Cooperation between state bodies and public organizations was further strengthened in the early prevention of crimes and the fight against offenses.

However, in recent years in our country there has been a need for the implementation of new methods of work in the early prevention of crimes and the fight against offenses, as well as the widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies in this area.

¹ <https://www.plato.spbu.ru/TEXTS/PLATO/Academia/013.pdf>

² https://studopedia.net/6_4108_kriminologicheskie-idei-filosofov-prosvetiteley-sotsialistov-utopistov-i-otechestvenih-uchenih.html

³ https://www.civisbook.ru/files/File/Monteskye_O%20dukhe.pdf

⁴ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Фармони. 2022–2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида. 28.01.2022 йил, ПФ-60-сон // Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонунчилик маълумотлари миллий базаси. www.lex.uz.

Article 4 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 16, 2016 "on internal affairs bodies" paragraph 3 states that maintaining public order and ensuring public safety is one of the main areas of activity of internal affairs bodies.⁵

Crimes against public order are indicated in Chapter XX of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and are reflected in Article 277 (hooliganism) and Article 278 (organization and conduct of other games based on gambling and risk). The most dangerous in the oars of crimes against public order is the crime of bullying.

Part 1 of Article 277 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes a hooligan crime, that is, a fine of fifty to one hundred times the amount of the basic calculation, or punishment of up to three hundred hours of compulsory public works or correctional work for up to three years, if committed in connection with deliberate neglect of the rules of conduct

In Part 2 of this article, hooliganism is represented by a group of persons delivering moderately severe injuries to the body, demonstrating a cold weapon or something that can practically cause injury to the health of a person (as a weapon), intimidating or supporting them with their application, demonstratively ignoring the rules of conduct that they universally recognized in their content, with, three hundred to three hundred and sixty hours of compulsory public works or imprisonment for one to three years or imprisonment for up to three years have been recorded.

Section 3 of this article establishes that if bullying is committed by a repeated or dangerous recidivist, demonstrating firearms, intimidation or support with its use, resisting a representative of the authorities or a public representative who performs the task of maintaining public order at the time of mass events or other citizens who have taken measures to prevent acts of bullying, they are

According to the criminal legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the object of a hooligan crime is public order, physical inviolability of a person, health, honor, dignity, social relations that ensure the safety of another's property.

Public order should be understood as an order based on the norms of morality and law, which ensure relations in society, security and peace of citizens, maintain the property of others, ensure the functioning of public and state organizations, enterprises, institutions, organizations in one standard, regardless of the form of ownership.⁶

Part 1 of this article is expressed in deliberate disregard of the rules of conduct in society from the objective side, beating, inflicting minor bodily harm or injuring or destroying someone else's property in a significant amount of damage.

Bullying is characterized by an intentional form of guilt from the subjective side. Motive is acts of bullying, the subject enjoys the criminal act itself, the violation of public order, he is satisfied with his behavior contrary to the public, society.

The subject of bullying provided for in Part 1 of the commented article is a sane person who has reached the age of sixteen. The subject of bullying provided for in parts 2 and 3 of the commented article will also be persons who have reached the age of fourteen.

Bullying is an open expression of disrespect for the established norms of society. The crime of bullying is mainly committed in the following public places:

- stationary trade facilities, catering enterprises, cinemas, theaters, circuses, concert, inspection and exhibition halls, as well as other closed structures intended for mass recreation;
- clubs, discos, computer halls, rooms equipped for the provision of services for the use of the Internet world Information Network or other entertainment (leisure) places;
- museums, information and library facilities and lecture halls, local and remote trains, carriages (including tambourines) of commuter trains, river vessels, buses, taxis, route taxis and urban electric transport, temporary storage places for airships, underground passages, transport stops and motor vehicles, buildings of airports, railways, motor stations and water transport stops;
- buildings of public authorities and management bodies, economic management bodies, as well as enterprises, institutions and organizations;
- institutions and organizations of the health system, educational institutions, physical education-health and sports facilities, rooms with jobs, corridors of multi-apartment houses, as well as children's and sports grounds located on the territory of the front of houses, alleys, streets, workplaces, stadiums, parks, all types of public transport, squares, Transport Highways, train stations, airports, as well as areas at the, areas where objects of material cultural heritage are located, all types of public transport and other public places.

The reason for the crime of bullying D.V.Tarasyuk should be sought at the socio-criminalistic level, first of all, in economic relations, in their contradictions, in the shortcomings of economic policy, as well as in the system of

⁵Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Қонуни, 16.09.2016 йилдаги ЎРҚ-407-сон.
<https://lex.uz/docs/3027843>

⁶Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий суди Пленумининг 2002 йил 14 июндаги «Безорилик ишлари бўйича суд амалиёти тўғрисида» қарори, 1-банд.

distribution relations, as well as in the costs of transitional economic and social policy (decrease in production, decrease in living standards); disadvantages of moral education;⁷

Y. M. Antonyan believes that an important condition for a successful fight against bullying is an in-depth study of the personality of bullying, knowledge of its social, legal, socio-demographic, moral and psychological characteristics. "Understanding a person and his behavior, including crime, is impossible without a deep study of his socio-demographic, moral and psychological characteristics." The study of these data is important for identifying the causes and conditions of bullying and developing measures to eliminate them, to prevent them.⁸

We believe that the main causes and conditions of bullying crimes are:

1. Inadequate upbringing in the family of the person who committed the crime of bullying;
2. The presence of material and spiritual problems in the person who committed this crime;
3. The fact that in the process of secondary education, teachers did not provide students with an adequate understanding of these crimes, as a result of which the legal consciousness and legal culture of the individual did not rise;
4. Negative environmental impact on the person who committed this crime (family members, comrades, acquaintances, neighbors, classmates, etc.);
5. The fact that legal propaganda and propaganda work of preventive content by employees of the bodies responsible for the Prevention of offences in places was not carried out at the level of demand in the neighborhood, school, Lyceum, College and higher educational institutions;
6. Poor organization or lack of number of patrolling services by bodies responsible for maintaining public order in public places;
7. Lack or inability to operate the number of surveillance cameras available in public places.

The fight against crime, including bullying, involves the elimination of causes and conditions that help to commit them in order to prevent the manifestation of criminal intentions.

G.V. The system of measures to prevent crime in the field of crimes against public safety and Public Order consists of three parts: 1) a comprehensive assessment of the specifics of relations in the field of Public Order; 2) regular control over the nature and level of social danger of crimes encroaching on the established sphere of relations; 3) a scientifically based system of.⁹

K.V. Talakin, on the other hand, believes that the karshi to public order is understood as the general social Prevention of crimes as a positive development of society as a whole, the improvement of its economic, political, social and other institutions, an objective contribution to the elimination of crisis phenomena and imbalances that cause crime.¹⁰

In the Prevention of crimes against public order, the use of information and Communication Technologies is important. Football is one of the most popular and favorite sports in the world. The games are watched by millions of fans, with constant attention paid to football stars. At the same time, there are no less cases of various bullying by aggressive football fans in stadiums. Fans mainly shoot solid objects and objects, depending on the football players, coaches, judges (arbitrators), photographers, operators and other persons in the stadium. There are also cases of insults with loud embarrassing words. For example, in June 2002, at the Uzbekistan-Iraq match, which took place from the quarterfinals of the U – 23 Asian Cup, a stone shot by fans came and touched the photographer, and he needed the help of doctors.¹¹

In order to prevent such negative situations, the employees of the bodies responsible for maintaining public order before the start of football should carefully prepare, correctly distribute forces and Means, and put these employees in place, provide the most modern means of communication, carefully inspect the sides when introducing fans to the stadium, hand over all items that can be used to commit.¹² All categories of citizens (fans, permanent and temporary service staff of the stadium, etc.) who want to enter the stadium's territory must be strictly checked through an

⁷ Тарасюк Дмитрий Владимирович. Проблемы предупреждения хулиганства : дис. ... канд. юрид. наук : 12.00.08 Москва, 2007 169 с. РГБ ОД, 61:07-12/980

⁸ Антонян Ю. М. Личность преступника. — СПб.: Юрид. центр Пресс, 2007. — С.366.

⁹ Ищук Г.В. Криминологическая характеристика и предупреждение преступлений против общественного порядка и общественной безопасности: Дис. ... канд. юрид. наук: 12.00.08: Рязань. 2005. 213 с.

¹⁰Талакин К.В. Криминологическая характеристика и предупреждение преступлений против общественной безопасности и общественного порядка, совершаемых осужденными в исправительных учреждениях : Дис. ... канд. юрид. наук : 12.00.08 : Рязань, 2004. 185 с.

¹¹ <https://championat.asia/uz/news/uzbekiston-iroq-bahsida-muxlislar-tomonidan-otilgan-tosh-fotosuratchi-va-operatorni-ogir-ahvolga-solib-qoydi>

¹²Мейтин А.А. Криминологическая характеристика преступлений, совершаемых футбольными болельщиками, и их предупреждение: Дис. ... канд. юрид. наук : 12.00.08 : Ростов-на-Дону – 2004. 243 с.

introscope device, metal and X-ray scanners in order to detect weapons aslakha, explosives, liquid fuel and other shubkhali objects.

The widespread use of a video surveillance system plays an important role in the inclusion of fans in the stadium and during the game. In this case, all the territory of the stadium and all the movements in it should be monitored through the stadium situations Center. Consequently, fans who were unable to enter the stadium for various reasons and were left out are also required to be taken under control. At the same time, one of the most effective measures to prevent bullying in football is the withdrawal of citizens who are committing violent actions into the crowd of fans in games by responsible employees or the rapid inclusion of employees of the internal affairs bodies in bullying groups. Also in the future, a separate special department should be created, which is responsible for the comprehensive prevention of offenses by fans during football matches and ensuring the safety of citizens at the stadium and is constantly engaged in the implementation of this task.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the aim of the Islamists in the judicial system implemented in our country is to maintain peace and tranquility in society, to ensure public order and security, to protect the rights and freedoms of the fugaros from encroachment of any manifestations. Thus taking into account the activities of the act of bullying as the main measures to prevent crimes against public order, it is necessary to analyze the facts of bullying by the place and time of their commission and to place Forces and means of internal affairs bodies and social structures, use alcohol, drugs, violation and exposure of public order, identify and prevent groups, it is advisable to carry out actions and special operations aimed at determining the places of drug use, as well as to explain to the population that there is administrative and criminal liability for violation of public order.

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