



FEATURES OF COMBATING CRIMES OF SECRET ROBBERY OF OTHER PEOPLE'S PROPERTY

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: May 28 th 2022 Accepted: June 28 th 2022 Published: August 2 nd 2022	The article deals with the preventive management of the crime of secretly robbing other people's property in the internal affairs bodies. Based on military data, the author analyzed the problem based on the available scientific literature and studied the specific aspects of the management of the prevention of the crimes of secretly robbing other people's property in the internal affairs bodies.

Keywords: Internal affairs, theft, crime, society, prevention, offense, law, measures.

The place and role of crime prevention in the policy of combating crime is significantly increasing due to fundamental reforms in the field of justice and law in our country. During the past period, a completely new system of crime prevention and combating crime was created, which meets the requirements of the time. Only by threatening punishment,

"The most urgent task is not to deal with the consequences of violations, but to prevent the commission of illegal actions."

The purpose of these reforms is to maintain peace and tranquility in society, to ensure public order and security, and to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens from any form of aggression. The goal of these reforms is to maintain public order in neighborhoods, to ensure the safety of every citizen, and to protect their rights and legal interests from criminal attacks.

On February 12, 2021, under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev, a video selector meeting was held on the issues of improving the neighborhood system, strengthening peace and order in neighborhoods, and preventing crime. During his visit to the regions, the head of state emphasized the need for a new approach in working with the citizens included in the "Iron register", "Women's register", "Youth register" in the neighborhoods, while giving tasks to the official leaders to ensure the employment of the population and improve their lifestyle.

Also, it was recognized that it is expedient to introduce the "Mahallabay" and "Fuqarobay" work systems in the neighborhoods, that the neighborhood is truly popular in the field of public administration in the world, a unique structure of our country with a unique national character. The President of the country said in vain: "The neighborhood should be a bridge between the

people and the state. To always be aware of people's joys and worries is the main task of the neighborhood. Among the crimes committed in recent times, the weight of the cases of theft and fraud remains high. Although the prevention of this type of crime and the conditions that made it possible are analyzed and discussions among the population are regularly carried out, there are still cases of stealing other people's property, deceiving people, or robbing their property through abuse of trust. .

So, which category of people are more interested in other people's property, who are the ones who get money by deceiving people? Of course, it is possible to show people who are idle, who do not have a specific profession, who are used to living without work because of their laziness.

At the same time, a number of measures are being taken in connection with the shortcomings and their elimination in the activities of early prevention of crimes and fighting against violations. Also, it is necessary to ensure the employment of citizens, women and young people who are idle in the activities of the sectors established in the cities of the district, and to strengthen the preventive work carried out with the persons under the supervision of the probation service.

At the same time, special attention is being paid to discussing the actions of people who committed theft and fraud among the general public in order to teach others a lesson, and to strengthen the work of in-depth analysis of the conditions that caused the crime. In addition, campaigning activities on topics such as "Don't become a victim of fraud", "Be aware, fraudster", and "Ensure the safety of your property" are regularly carried out in the streets of the neighborhood, markets, and crowded places. Citizens are urged to be vigilant by placing or distributing



hand-held manuals, posters in places that attract people's attention.

In the process of solving the issue of responsibility of the persons who committed the crime of theft, it is appropriate to determine the identity of the criminal in the inquiry, investigation and court practice, and after all the mitigating and aggravating circumstances of the crime are sufficiently evaluated, a fair punishment is imposed. After all, the prevention of crimes depends to a large extent on the fairness of the imposed punishment.

Committing the crime of theft repeatedly means that a person has committed the crime of theft two or more times, but it is understood that he has not been convicted of any of them. If the first theft was completed during the commission of the crime, or was interrupted during the preparation or assassination stage of the crime, or if it was committed with participation, the theft is considered repeated.

Now let's describe and give information about the following cases of looting or theft of other people's property.

Article 169. Theft. Theft, i.e. secretly robbing someone else's property, is punishable by a fine of up to fifty times the base calculation amount, or compulsory community service for up to three hundred and sixty hours, or correctional work for up to two years, or restriction of liberty from one to three years, or deprivation of liberty for up to three years. .

Theft:

- a) in relation to the victim's clothes, bag or other hand luggage (briefness);
- b) a considerable amount;
- c) colluding in advance by a group of persons;
- g) in case of illegal entry into a house, storehouse or other room, - with a fine of up to three hundred times the amount of the basic calculation, or correctional work from two to three years, or restriction of liberty from three to five years, or deprivation of liberty from three to five years will be punished.

Theft:

- a) by a repeated or dangerous recidivist;
- b) entering the computer system without permission;
- c) in large quantities;
- g) if committed in oil pipelines, gas pipelines, pipelines of oil and gas products, - shall be punished by deprivation of liberty from five to eight years.

Theft:

- a) in a very large amount;
- b) by an extremely dangerous recidivist;
- c) if it is committed by an organized group or for its interests, - shall be punished by deprivation of liberty from eight to fifteen years.

According to part 1 of Article 169 of the Criminal Code, theft, that is, secretly robbing someone else's property, is punishable by a fine of up to fifty times the minimum monthly salary, or compulsory community service for up to three hundred and sixty hours, or correctional work for up to two years, or imprisonment from one to three years. shall be punishable by restriction or imprisonment for up to three years.

Pickpocketing, i.e. theft of clothes, bags or other items in hand luggage, is a newly introduced aggravating circumstance in the criminal law of our republic. The social danger of tyranny is explained, firstly, by its widespread nature, and secondly, by the fact that the perpetrator seizes the property of the victim directly, and if the owner notices that his property is being attacked, there is a risk of violence against him.

One aspect of the matter is that the clothing must be on or in the hands of the victim at the time of the theft. If the offender unlawfully takes the item from a pocket of a wardrobe or a garment hanging on a hanger, there will be no summary judgment.

If the bag or hand luggage is in the hands of the victim or is on the victim himself or near him (for example, a suitcase, the bag was placed by the victim to take out, buy something, etc.), that is, if these items will be with him when he leaves again, this is in this case, Article 169, Part 2, Clause "a" of the Criminal Code shall be applied.

The level of social danger of committing theft not in the open, but by illegally entering a house, warehouse or other premises is high. It can be justified like this. First, when committed in open areas, the amount of property that can be looted is limited, and the criminal takes only what he has there. And when he steals into a house, warehouse and other rooms, the opportunities of the criminal expand. That is, there will be opportunities to own valuables, jewelry, and accumulated money stored at home.

Secondly, if the robbery takes place in an open place, the criminal has fewer opportunities, and the victim has more opportunities to escape from the attack. That is, the victim can resist to keep the property, run away, rely on the help of others, turn to the surrounding people for protection, turn to the internal affairs officers to take prompt measures regarding the committed crime. When a thief breaks into a house, warehouse or other rooms, it is the other way around: the victim is deprived of all opportunities and remains helpless. In addition, in this case, the crime of invasion can "grow" from theft.

In the investigation and solving of crimes of theft of property of others, various traces are left that reveal



the methods of concealment of the crime. These traces, which the criminal did not foresee, help in solving the crime. The method of committing the crime plays a key role in the appearance of traces indicating the criminalistic description of the crime of robbery of other people's property. For this, it is required that the employee of the state body in charge of conducting the criminal case should have criminological knowledge, a high level of logical thinking and other personal and psychological qualities.

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