Research Article

IN THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND CRIME RELYING ON PUBLIC OPINION AND PROVIDING SOCIAL COOPERATION

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ABSTRACT

it is important to rely on public opinion and ensure social cooperation in the prevention of crime and crime, to study the views of public opinion on today's events. As a result of the identification of emerging problems in society, their solutions can also be found. The article discusses the possibilities of public opinion in preventing crime and crime.

The role of public opinion in the prevention of crimes and the positive aspects of the implementation of public control over the state organization ensure the openness and accountability of the activities of this body. These processes are analyzed in the article based on the experience of the pioneers.

KEYWORDS

Crime, crime, tradition, public opinion, society, group, law, norm.

INTRODUCTION

The influence of public opinion in the prevention of crime and crime plays an important role not only in finding acceptable solutions to universal problems, but also in preventing regional conflicts and solving various vital issues. In this case, public opinion plays a role in the formation of social cohesion by positively influencing people's minds and moods.

The movement to form social cohesion through the role of public opinion in the prevention of crime and crime, the social reforms implemented in recent years,

the concepts of improving the lifestyle of the population, the moral and professional policy of people, are of great importance not only in terms of solving economic, but also social, environmental and political problems. . Currently, the population is improving the lifestyle and stabilizing the loving attitude towards the life of socio-political people in the society. In the end, making a person happy and prosperous is the driving force behind all the changes that are being made to improve the way of life.

After all, G.G.Tagieva reflected on the principles of social solidarity in her candidate of science dissertation. "Individual freedom and stability in society and the harmony of necessary economic, social and spiritual conditions are dominant conditions for the development of social cohesion" [1] - cites, and therefore, "humanitarian policy carried out by the state puts human will and values in the first place and focuses on its orientation to think and care for others. It is for this reason that the issue of changing a person's life in a positive direction by the person himself began to gain great importance"[2].

Acceleration of social processes led to the emergence of several other concepts of achieving social cohesion, radically reforming the content of activities aimed at human development. Ensuring solidarity, equality, and guaranteed security expands the scope of the need for freedom and increases attention to "stability", "quality of life" and "social solidarity" in society.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The phenomenon of social cohesion is also related to the concept of sustainable development. On the basis of Shavkat Mirziyoev declaring 2022 as the "Year of Honoring Human Values and Active Neighborhood" in Uzbekistan, the role of public opinion in the prevention of widespread violations and crimes in the

development of the neighborhood and raising the quality of social solidarity in the neighborhood to the level of a national character symbol is embodied. "Glorification of human dignity means ensuring the rights and freedoms and legal interests of every person living in our country. In this regard, the neighborhood, which is the basis of our society, plays a decisive role."[3] - is cited as

Social cohesion is directly related to how human interests and needs are satisfied. Human dignity also requires the satisfaction of basic human needs. The President's opinion in this regard is instructive.

So, the provision of legal interests opens the way to social cohesion on the one hand, and to the rise of human dignity on the other. The formation of social solidarity and solidarity requires not only the support of the state and society, but also the development of the individual himself.

O. Comte first thought about the concept of social cohesion [4]. Later, this concept attracted the attention of many people and became the object of many studies. Because the stability and development of any society in many cases depends on indicators of solidarity.

Social cohesion is considered a unique characteristic of society and is manifested in the relations and relationships between individuals, groups, associations, as well as territorial units in society. Sociologist Emile Durkheim evaluates social cohesion as the most positive feature of society and defines it as a system capable of creating an atmosphere of common loyalty and mutual understanding between members of society[5].

Western sociologists (O. Comte, G. Spencer) believe that the force affecting social cohesion is the economic

factors and their unity for the purpose of benefit. Scholars of the East define the factors of strength of faith, strength of faith and knowledge as the main forces affecting social cohesion. This conclusion is confirmed once again when analyzing Spencer's theory. G. Spencer believes that the basis of solidarity and social cohesion lies in compulsory and voluntary association [6]. In his view, social cohesion rests on economic and social foundations. The first is militarization and the second is industrialization. A militarized society is distinguished by its power, economy, centralized system, and hierarchical governance structures. Industrialized society is believed to stabilize peace.

Plato argues that the phenomenon of social cohesion depends on the following factors.

1. The factor of human social and spiritual capabilities and the need to realize them, the development of a desire to change the social environment in a person precisely because of this factor;

2. The need to strive for closeness determined by the social worldview arising from the mutual closeness of people [7].

The German philosopher and sociologist W. Windelband from Germany says: - "Plato's main idea is to achieve commonality between people's desires, needs, and society's requirements for harmony" [8].

Plato believed that the driving force of social harmony is the justice of the government to the people. Then it will be ensured that there will be no lack of confidence and hopelessness in the public opinion and mind towards their country. The factor of social hierarchy is also important in the phenomenon of solidarity. "Establishment of the class hierarchy, regular strict observance of the established order in personal and political life - the most important condition of a just state" [9].

Russian researcher G. G. Mayorov, who revealed the role of social hierarchy in society, argues that the stability of peace in the world is due to hierarchical classification. According to him, "The standard of existence of things is in fact directly proportional to the standard of social cohesion, and everything that changes happens because of the need of people to live together" [10].

In the description of social cohesion, the aspects that are often paid attention to are the construction of social relations based on common values and their strengthening within the framework of interpretations, the general identity of communities, belonging to one community - identity, the principles of trust and equality between members of society are put forward.

Government of Canada's policy research promotes social cohesion and promotes the development of a community of shared values, shared aspirations and equal opportunities based on trust, hope and mutual respect among all Canadians to bring people together" [11].

Also, there are conditions for people, groups or societies to contribute to the formation of social cohesion, and it is important for each party to have a conscious obligation to do so, and for collective effort to fulfill it. In this regard, a social agreement is formed, which proves the permanence, regularity and certainty of solidarity. It should also be emphasized that it is desirable that social solidarity is not mandatory, but voluntary. "In order to move towards social cohesion based on the instinct of self-preservation, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of social goals and values, in addition to social agreement. It is

important for the unity of the society that the agreement is accepted voluntarily by the members of the society[12].

Research has been done in different directions to determine the dimensions of social cohesion. In particular, the Canadian Political Research Networks organization examined the dimensions of cohesion of the French government, the Club of Rome, and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Below are five of their main indicators:

- belongingness, that is, the existence of common values and a feeling of obligation;
- Inclusion and exclusion, that is, equal opportunities to enter their ranks;
- Freedom of participation and non-participation. Voluntary participation of the subject in meetings without belonging to them.
- Recognition - rejection, respect and tolerance of existing differences within a pluralistic society; it should be noted that this aspect is specially emphasized in the documents of the Club of Rome;
- Legitimacy - the possibility of taking legal action against institutions that mediate conflicts or illegal actions in a pluralistic society: This possibility opens the way to strengthening attention and trust from the population, justification and support of the authorities [13].

Efforts to map or plan social cohesion through public opinion raise the following issues:

- the uniqueness of ties such as values, identities, ethno-cultural affiliations in the role of public opinion in the prevention of delinquency and crime in some societies;
- differences in public opinion are mainly caused by ethno-cultural diversity, production, lifestyle and geographical differences, and the formation of

social inequalities and injustices based on these factors;
- unique stratification of associations and infrastructures in social units;

Also, the description and empirical results of the regional concept of social cohesion formed under the influence of public opinion, system-forming elements of this process are changing from year to year. In particular:

- relying mainly on stereotypes in their approach to mutual integration of individuals, groups and societies;
- lack of activities that develop social cohesion based on human capital;
- the lack of movement of certain communities, subcultural units to organize mutual corporate activities.

It should be noted that in the definitions given to social cohesion, there is an attempt to associate it with the concept of social capital. For example, Darendorf et al. defined social cohesion as an aspect that prevents the social alienation of people in a society: "Social cohesion or solidarity describes activities that provide opportunities for all its members within the framework of shared values and institutions [14], - they say.

As a result of consideration of different approaches, it is based on the fact that the positive essence of social solidarity in the role of public opinion in the prevention of offenses and crimes is manifested in the following two directions:

The first serves to reduce social cohesion, inequality and social alienation.

The second dimension depends on the strengthening of relationships based on social cohesion, with a collective approach to external influences and

connections. This dimension covers all aspects (trust, loyalty, love, etc.) that are usually considered the social capital of society.

This issue is relevant both in terms of strengthening the social cohesion of the society, i.e. in terms of prevention of the consequences of social alienation and continuous formation of social capital.

As the famous sociologist A. Tocqueville said, "... the ability to organize associations is the basis of social life in democratic countries; development in all other areas depends on the development of this area. Social capital directly affects not only sociologists, but also economists, politicians and representatives of other spheres, the social position, role, and strength of their relationship in society.

Pierre Bourdieu "Social capital is a set of reserves of existing relations and potential compositional relations, representing more or less institutionalized or strong social relations based on mutual obligations and responsibilities". [15], - described as The stronger the credibility of the role of public opinion in the prevention of crime and crime, the more stable it is to strengthen the level of interpersonal and intergroup cohesion in society.

The rapid development of information technologies does not leave any obstacles for people to search and find information. Therefore, before believing the role of public opinion in the prevention of delinquency and crime, people are able to investigate and then join forces.

The role of social capital is important in the development of the role of public opinion in the prevention of delinquency and crime, which is the object of research.

The phenomenon of social cohesion appears as a single-purpose unit of measurement, which implies the strengthening of social capital reserves in society, and as a multi-purpose measure of the participation and integration of people in collective activities. In the opinion of the public, the specific measurement parameters of the manifestation of social capital are interpersonal relations, their membership in certain organizations, the positive orientation of social relations, the formation of an environment of mutual support for common goals, and the participation of citizens in public spheres (hashar, sumalak, etc.), social acceptance in conducting social relations. It is manifested in the acceptance of traditions, stereotypes, customs and other norms of identity.

CONCLUSION

Social cohesion has a high impact on the role of public opinion in the prevention of delinquency and crime, which serves to form and strengthen social capital among people. It includes the activities and participation of private relations in social relations at the informal and formal levels, and covers social relations in public spheres and the quality of social institutions. the role of public opinion in the prevention of crime and crime includes the integration processes of social and political participation of the population in the formation of social cohesion. We can observe that the social and political reforms implemented in our country remain in the media and in the language of the population.

Within the framework of the ongoing measures, it would be appropriate to establish public control and effectively use the role of public opinion in the prevention of offenses and crimes. Because the quality of the role of public opinion in the prevention of delinquency and crime is a component of social capital that is used in several areas of life.

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