

Classification Of Public Security Objects

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Abstract: in the context of globalization, the aggravation and strengthening of various manifestations of challenges and threats to public security imposes on each state, in particular their competent authorities, urgent tasks for the continuous improvement of the public security system. To create a public safety system that meets modern requirements and needs of society, it is necessary, first of all, to clearly define the range of its objects and establish regular monitoring of changes in their structure, which will make it possible to form a system of subjects capable of having a timely and effective impact on them, as well as to develop a set of measures that should be implemented by them.

In the article, based on a systematic approach, a scientific and legal analysis of the concept and classification of public safety facilities is carried out, as well as the relationship and features are revealed.

Problem statement: today, public relations related to public security affect all spheres of public life, their interdependence, as well as the lack of systematization of normative legal documents regulating these relations prevent the uneven provision of peace and tranquility of the population, sustainable development of society, as well as the formation of a system of effective elimination of challenges and threats directed against the interests of the individual, societies and states.

Theoretical knowledge formed about the objects of ensuring public safety on the basis of the real state of relations in all spheres of public life, ongoing reforms in the judicial and legal system, as well as regulatory legal acts defining the requirements and rules for ensuring security in relevant industries, territories, buildings, structures, mahallas, even courtyards and apartments based on the analysis of existing regulatory legal documents, as well as their classification according to the relevant characteristics, serve as an effective tool, necessary for the activities of employees of practical bodies.

The purpose of the study: by applying a special approach to the consideration of the concept and implementation of the classification of public security objects, clarifying their essence, as well as developing criteria for determining their relationship and the actual state today.

Research methods: general scientific, including formal-logical (analysis, synthesis, generalization, abstraction, hypotheses), private scientific (observation, questioning, interviewing, content analysis of documents).

Results and main conclusions: public security objects and their interrelation, changes in objects necessarily cause changes in the system of subjects. By analyzing public security facilities, they are divided into general, special and private facilities, and their features are determined. Based on the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as in accordance with national interests in the field of public security, author's definitions of the concepts of general, special and private objects of public security have been developed and included in scientific circulation.

In addition, specific features of general, special and private public security facilities were identified and their classification based on appropriate criteria was developed.

The theoretical knowledge formed about the concepts and classification of public safety objects, as well as by their types, will be applied when teaching the subject "Fundamentals of public Safety" and can be used in the activities of practical staff.

Keywords: public safety; public security facilities; public relations; law; regulatory documents; personality; society; state; challenges; threat; general facilities; specialty facilities; private facilities.

Introduction

In the history of mankind, security has been the first vital need and demand for the individual, society and the state in all times, as necessary as water and air.

Ensuring national security and public safety, which is considered an integral part of it, remains one of the most urgent tasks facing all countries in today's complex conditions of globalization, rapid changes, and threats and aggressions increasing and intensifying.

It is worth noting that social relations, natural and man-made emergencies are the object, and those who implement them are the subject. Therefore, effective provision of public safety in society requires, first of all, to determine their relationship, classification, as well as to what extent they are regulated in the current regulatory legal documents, through a comprehensive in-depth study of its objects and subjects.

If we analyze the essence of the tasks performed by state bodies within the framework of the powers established by law, the objects of public safety are the interests of the individual, society and the state in a broad sense.

As noted in the legal literature, "The main objects of ensuring public order and security are: the individual - his rights and freedoms; society - its material and spiritual wealth; state - includes its constitutional system, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The main subject of ensuring public order and security is the state, which performs activities in this area through state authorities" [1].

Research shows that the tasks of ensuring public safety are, first, effective regulation of social relations in society; secondly, establishing a secure system, facility and areas; thirdly, to prevent, neutralize and eliminate internal and external threats and aggressions of a social nature; fourthly, it is provided by the implementation of comprehensive measures aimed at protecting the population and territories from natural and man-made emergency situations.

Based on the essence of the means and measures used for the implementation of these

tasks, the objects of ensuring public safety are conditionally related to each other: a) social relations - a common object; b) building, facilities and territories - special object; v) threats and aggressions, their causes and conditions and sources - it is appropriate to study them by dividing them into private objects.

It is the general object of ensuring public safety, and society is the social relations that arise in various spheres of life. These social relations are regulated based on the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan based on the national interests of the Uzbek people. National interests in the field of public safety in accordance with these requirements:

ensuring socio-political stability in society;

establishment and strengthening of the legal society in the country on the basis of increasing the legal consciousness and political-legal culture of the population, political and social activity, civil responsibility;

building a legal democratic state and a strong civil society, strengthening the system of state and community management, expanding public participation in the management of state and community affairs;

to increase the active and constructive role of self-management bodies, non-governmental non-commercial organizations, mass media in the socio-political life of the country, and the effectiveness of mutual cooperation between the society and the state;

comprehensive strengthening of inter-ethnic and inter-religious relations, culture of religious tolerance, friendship, mutual cooperation and humanism in the society;

strengthening of the identity of society (language, culture, social structure, national identity and religion), that is, the ability and potential of self-preservation [2] in the face of constant changes in the world and real and possible threats related to them.

The general object of ensuring public security is the social relations between a person, society and the state, which arise in the process of realizing the national interests of the people and

are regulated based on the requirements of the Constitution and the law, in order for the people to live a peaceful and prosperous life.

Relations considered as the general object of ensuring public safety, based on their content: a) social; b) economic; c) political; g) spiritual; d) educational; c) organizational; g) can be classified into relationships in the spiritual sphere.

Today, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and laws adopted on its basis regulate social relations in society. In the last 4 years, 150 laws, about 2,000 decrees and decisions were adopted to implement large-scale changes in all areas [3].

It should be noted that, on the basis of the laws adopted in the years of independence, in the political sphere, especially the formation of state authorities [4], ensuring freedom of conscience [5], protecting the interests of individuals, society and the state from various forms of threats and aggressions [6], natural and man-made The regulation of social relations in the field of protection against special emergency situations [7] is improving year by year, and today it serves to ensure peace and tranquility in our country.

Based on the needs of the society and today's requirements, the adoption of the concept of public safety of the Republic of Uzbekistan [8], as well as the adoption of the Constitutional law, which includes the legal mechanisms defining the conditions and procedures for the introduction of the state of emergency [9], to eliminate the existing gap in the regulation of relations in the field of public safety allows.

In addition, the adoption of a new version of the law regulating social relations in the field of protection of the population and territories from natural and man-made emergency situations, as well as preventing the occurrence and development of emergency situations, reducing the losses caused by emergency situations, and eliminating emergency situations [10] serves to eliminate existing legal conflicts and gaps in this field.

Researches show that existing gaps and conflicts in the regulation of relations arising in the field of public safety, especially errors and shortcomings in the enforcement of laws, have a

direct or indirect effect on the occurrence of negative consequences in life, and they directly or indirectly affect the provision of public safety in time. As stated in the address of the President to the Oliy Majlis, "... we cannot say that all local leaders understand the essence of these documents and are using the given opportunities, creating the necessary conditions for residents and entrepreneurs.

The current control system has a more formal tone and is not aimed at identifying and solving problems in the organization of execution" [11].

In particular, the lack of complete and perfect regulation of relations in the economic sphere of society, especially in the construction or business sphere, the presence of various obstacles in the sphere of product supply, interdependently leads to the disruption of the production process, even to a stop, which in time leads to a reduction in jobs, as well as one or another type of market it leads to a shortage of products and an increase in prices. These negative factors, in connection with each other, lead to negative consequences in other spheres of society's social life, such as chain links.

As noted in the studies, as a result of this, a feeling of dissatisfaction with the activities of state bodies appears among the population, and actions aimed at realizing their demands, desires and wishes begin to appear, first by issuing appeals, on social networks, and then by holding meetings, demonstrations and rallies [12]. If the problems are not solved positively or if security measures are not taken care of, we can observe many cases in the media about such protests turning into group or mass riots [13].

Based on the national interests in the field of public security, firstly, to carry out and implement a stable state policy on the effective regulation of relations in all spheres of social life based on law and social justice, and secondly, to ensure that citizens live peacefully and peacefully and safely, as well as their rights, to create all the necessary safe conditions for the exercise of freedom and legitimate interests, and thirdly, to prevent the emergence of factors that require the emergence of threats and aggressions by regularly observing and monitoring such

processes taking place in the community, to effectively ensure public safety today serves.

Special objects of public security are objects (buildings, constructions, enterprises), communication systems, sectors (networks) and territories, and the process of their use, which are used by the public (many people) or are being built in order to ensure their peaceful and comfortable life.

Research and practice show that the safety requirements, procedures, standards that must be followed at all stages of the design, construction, commissioning, commissioning of objects, systems and areas belonging to this category, and secondly, the procedure for monitoring their compliance, forms and methods, thirdly, the system of entities that ensure and control their compliance at these stages, their powers, directions of activity, forms and methods are clearly defined in current laws and normative legal documents adopted as part of their implementation.

Based on these requirements and characteristics, we define the objects that belong to this category as follows: a special object of public safety is residential buildings, recreation centers, places of public events, production enterprises that serve for the peaceful and peaceful life of the people. (especially with a high probability of man-made hazards), transport (road, railway, air) facilities and communications, as well as areas with a high probability of natural and environmental hazards and their use processes.

Classification of special objects of public safety on the basis of separate criteria allows to further clarify knowledge about them. Depending on the purpose and nature of their activities, special objects of public safety are conditionally: a) places intended for people to live, work, rest, receive treatment, and provide them with state and household services; b) transport and maintenance provider; v) to building, construction, communication systems operating in product production and social service provision; g) We can classify areas with a high probability of occurrence of natural and ecological hazards (mountains, forests, large water bodies, agricultural fields, animal world).

It should be noted that these objects and areas: first, must fully meet the security requirements established by law; secondly, their compliance with security requirements is controlled by specially authorized bodies (officials); thirdly, the security requirements and rules to be observed in their use have been developed, established in the prescribed manner, and legal mechanisms have been created to ensure their compliance; fourthly, it must be stipulated that non-compliance with these security requirements and conditions or non-fulfillment of them will result in certain liability.

In the buildings, structures and areas included in the special objects of public safety, the above-mentioned requirements and regulation of their implementation are implemented on the basis of separate laws and by-laws. In particular, today, population and territories are protected from: a) natural and man-made emergency situations [14]; ensuring seismic safety [15]; b) protection and use of flora [16]; c) the protection and use of the animal world [17] is regulated by separate laws, in which the objects of ensuring public safety, including the norms of special objects where security is ensured on the basis of special requirements, procedures and rules, are defined.

In particular, the objects and their categories, which are provided with seismic safety, are clearly defined in the law on ensuring the seismic safety of the population and the territory. According to this law, seismic safety is provided to objects:

- a) the territory of the administrative-territorial units of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- b) defense, industrial, agrarian, energy, scientific and technical complexes, reservoirs and hydrotechnical facilities, healthcare institutions, educational organizations, public and residential buildings;
- c) objects of material and cultural heritage;
- g) bridges, overpasses, tunnels and roads;
- d) engineering and transport communications, gas, water, heat and electricity supply networks are included.

Seismic safety facilities are divided into four categories according to their importance:

Category I - facilities with a low risk factor; Category II - objects with an average risk factor; Category III – objects with a high risk factor; Category IV - objects with a very high risk factor. The list of objects subject to seismic safety by category is approved in accordance with the Annex to the Law [18].

Private objects of public safety are directly related to public safety, in particular: human rights and freedoms and legal interests; society - to its material and spiritual wealth, values, peace and tranquility; state - its constitutional system, sovereignty and territorial integrity, aggression and threats aimed at sustainable development, including their sources of origin, implementing forces, reasons and conditions requiring their occurrence.

It is worth noting that threats and aggressions directed against the interests of people, society and the state, which are considered private objects of public security, their causes and conditions are not fully or properly regulated social relations in various sectors of society, which are a common object, as well as a building recognized as a special object, It occurs due to insufficient establishment of safety requirements and rules in facilities, enterprises and regions, or non-observance or non-fulfillment of them.

This means that the state, in particular, its: a) legislative bodies are responsible for the legal regulation of social relations that arise in various spheres of social life of the society; b) compliance with the security requirements and rules established by regulatory legal documents by executive bodies, including those authorized to exercise control; c) performs the function of ensuring public safety by preventing, eliminating the causes and conditions of existing and possible threats and aggressions by law enforcement agencies, as well as in mutual cooperation and social partnership, ensuring the inevitability of responsibility against guilty persons.

In order to have a systematic effect against threats and aggressions against the interests of people, society and the state, which are considered private objects of public security, first of all, on the prevention of aggressions in the form of administrative offenses and criminal acts,

as well as natural and man-made threats, with the Criminal Codes of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Administrative Responsibility and Criminal Codes. non-observance of established requirements and regulations or non-fulfillment of them is prohibited based on threats of punishment [19], secondly, in the system of state management and law enforcement, special authorized services (structural structures) are organized that protect against these aggressions and threats, warn, and eliminate them in the event of consequences [20], thirdly, the activities of institutional structures that ensure the inevitability of responsibility against the guilty in case of violation of prohibitions established by laws and non-compliance with the established requirements have been established [21].

We can divide the aggressions and threats against human, society and state interests, which are considered as a private object of public security, into groups with subjective and objective nature according to their source of origin. A person is considered to be the source of subjective threats and aggressions, while natural and ecological processes are considered to be the source of objective threats and aggressions.

Threats and aggressions of a subjective nature are divided into two according to the level of social danger, i.e., administrative offenses and crimes, and they are also intentional and careless acts (actions and inactions) based on the form of guilt.

According to Article 10 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "administrative offense" means an illegal, culpable (intentional or careless) act that encroaches on a person, the rights and freedoms of citizens, property, state and public order, and the natural environment. action or inaction is understood [22].

It should be noted that the types of these administrative offenses change at the stages of the development of society based on the need to ensure the safety of people, society, and the state. In particular, by making changes and additions to the current legislation: firstly, newly emerging socially dangerous acts are defined as administrative offenses; secondly, the exclusion of some administrative offenses from the code

due to the loss of social risk; thirdly, other administrative offenses can be included in the list of crimes due to the increased social risk.

According to Article 14 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: A culpable socially dangerous act (action or inaction) prohibited by the Criminal Code is considered a crime with the threat of punishment. An act that causes damage to objects protected by this Code or creates a real risk of such damage is considered a socially dangerous act.

According to Article 15 of this Code: crimes according to their nature and level of social danger: social danger is not high; not too heavy; heavy; are divided into serious crimes [23].

It is worth noting that the types of crimes included in these groups change based on the need to protect the interests of people, society, and the state at the stages of society's development. In particular: on the one hand, in connection with the liberalization of legislation, responsibility is removed by decriminalization of certain types of crimes (repeal of the criminality of the act) from a humanitarian point of view, or administrative responsibility is provided for such an act; and as a result of the increase in damages caused by it, criminal liability for such acts may be provided as a result of their criminalization (designation of the act as a crime).

Determining the reasons and conditions for the emergence of aggression and threats against the interests of people, society and the state, which are considered a private object of public security, as well as the factors that require their implementation, their prevention, neutralization and elimination are the most urgent and remains a priority. Therefore, the main activities of the competent state bodies, which are the subjects of public security: first, to identify the factors that require the emergence of aggression and threats, their prevention, neutralization and elimination; secondly, to identify the forces (physical and legal entities, informal structures, currents, organizations) with a high probability of carrying out aggression and threats, and to implement comprehensive social, spiritual-educational, preventive, legal and other measures against them .

Analyzes the factors (determinant[24]) that require the emergence and implementation of aggression and threats directed against the interests of people, society and the state, which are considered a private object of public security, their content, that is, in which main areas of public life as a result of relations and processes, the origin of which is related to the human factor: a) social; b) economic; c) spiritual; g) spiritual; d) legal; e) organizational; j) man-made; as well as not related to the human factor z) natural; i) can be classified by environmental factors.

In addition, according to the form (appearance) of the forces carrying out aggressions and threats against the interests of people, society and the state, which are considered a private object of ensuring public security: a) people who are prone to committing offenses, including crimes; b) organizations whose activities are prohibited by law (flows, parties, associations, etc.); c) we can classify it by dividing it into mass media (prohibited sites in social networks) that are the source of information attacks.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that general, special and private objects of public safety are closely related to each other. This relationship is manifested in the following:

First of all, social relations is a broad concept, which includes the building, construction, social object and territory, which is a special subject, in the process of design, construction, commissioning, commissioning, as well as control of their compliance, based on safety requirements, procedures, and norms. covers legal relations;

secondly, as a result of gaps, conflicts, uncertainties in the regulation of social relations, which are the general object of ensuring public safety, on the one hand, safety requirements in the process of designing, constructing, commissioning, putting into use, starting up, as well as monitoring their compliance with buildings, structures, networks and areas that are special objects , requires the emergence of threats related to non-observance of procedures, norms, and on the other hand, factors that feed the origin,

manifestation and implementation of encroachments on the interests of people, society and the state;

thirdly, non-observance of safety requirements, procedures, norms, as well as threats and encroachments on the interests of people, society and the state in the process of designing, constructing, putting into use, putting into operation, commissioning, as well as monitoring their compliance with buildings, structures, networks and areas that are special objects, failure to identify their origin, causes and conditions in time, failure to implement early prevention, neutralization, and elimination measures, failure to ensure the inevitability of responsibility towards the guilty parties as a "boomerang" negative impact on social relations in all spheres of society's social life, resulting in peace and peace will be disturbed, stability of development will be lost, people's discontent will arise, and it will lead to the complication of the socio-criminogenic situation in the country or in its separate administrative-territorial units.

Therefore, it is necessary to ensure the effective regulation of social relations in society, the organization of safe constructions, buildings, objects, fields, territories and systems in the country and all its administrative regions, as well as from internal and external threats and aggressions of any kind directed against the interests of people, society and the state. improvement of protection mechanisms is an objective necessity.

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