

DYNAMICS AND PERSPECTIVES OF DRUNKENNESS IN THE SOME COUNTRIES OF CIS

Urazaliev Murod Koraevich*

Abstract

Drunkenness dynamics and perspectives of drunkenness in the some countries of Commonwealth of Independent States. Drinking contributes to the commission of a wide variety of crimes. Drunk loses the ability to adequate perception of the environment, people and their actions, loses self-control becomes unrestrained, cheeky and rude

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Introduction

Drunkenness and its extreme manifestation, alcoholism gradually goes in our country into a real disaster, which is most closely and in many areas due to the crime. Especially cancerous for crimes the determining genetic role of alcohol abuse and alcoholism. Although there is a kind of feedback, where the cause sometimes changes places with the investigation between them.

Drinking contributes to the commission of a wide variety of crimes: willful and reckless, primary and recurrent, violent and selfish, etc. The criminal role of alcoholism is primarily due to the direct and quite strong influence of alcohol on the mind, the intellect, the emotions, the will, the motivation of human behavior - all that for negative values of the subjective, internal causes and conditions of criminal behavior.

* **Senior science researcher at Tashkent state university of law**

Research Method

It often happens that one and the same person in a drunken and sober in their behavioral characteristics like forks, behaves diametrically opposite. Under the influence of alcohol interferes with the normal activity of the brain, the nervous system is upset consciousness, disorganized behavior is important for determination of inhibition and excitation processes (with a sharp weakening of the first and second gain).

Drunk loses the ability to adequate perception of the environment, people and their actions, loses self-control becomes unrestrained, cheeky and rude. The motivation of his behavior at the forefront egocentric motives baser impulses and instincts, immoral and anti-social tendencies that are suppressed in a sober, restrained by a positive outlook, attitudes and habits.

According to the just remark of A.Afanassiev "Alcoholism of population has social roots of unemployment, deprivation, lack of normal living conditions and prospects, the lack of public social institutions, preferring passive leisure consumer" [1]. Regular heavy drinking contributes to adverse moral formation of the person, significantly distorts the process of socialization, weakens, or undermines social useful connections in different types of micro-environment, and contributes to the creation of specific life situations criminogenous nature.

By influencing the mechanism of individual criminal behavior, alcoholism enhances cynicism, audacity, cruelty, malice and other negative characteristics of most illegal activities collectively increase their social danger, causing the onset of particularly harmful effects. Under the influence of alcohol often made the most senseless crimes, under which, for example, the greatest good - human life - is valued at the cost of a bottle of vodka or less. Drunkenness opens scope for action not only aggressively enforced, anarcho - individualistic, and self-serving, as well as other motives of criminal behavior. Many of theft and other property crimes are committed with a single purpose - to raise money for vodka.

The commitment of the people to the "green snake" actively exploited underground alcohol business, which is associated with the commission of a number of economic and other crimes: illegal business, smuggling, illegal use of trademarks, tax evasion, deception of consumers,

manufacture or sale of products that do not meet safety requirements and etc. Alcohol consumption significantly reduces the orientation setting thresholds of attention, speed of reaction and thereby affects the unwary committing crimes.

Finally, the connection of drunkenness crime manifests itself in the fact that it contributes to the victimization of people who are (or may become) victims of unlawful attacks.

Results and Analysis

The dynamics of the identified perpetrators of crimes registered in the state of alcoholic intoxication, is not smooth, it is subject to fairly sharp fluctuations. In 1992-1994 we can observe a significant increase in the number of such individuals. In addition to increasing the negative effect of the global processes and phenomenon associated with the growth of social disorganization after the transition to the "shock therapy", this was due to a massive release of liquidated medical-labor dispensaries plurality of persons suffering from alcoholism.

In the future, according to crime statistics, the number of persons who have committed crimes in a state of intoxication began to decline. According to the information of Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russian Federation, in 2015, the number of crimes committed by persons who are intoxicated is 401042. [2]

Thus, according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Belarus, in 2015, 96,982 crimes were registered in the republic, or 103.2 % compared to 2014 and the number of crimes committed by persons who are intoxicated is 14 190 [3]. In 2015, 386,714 crimes were registered in Kazakhstan, which is 13.3 % more than in 2014. The proportion of individuals who have previously had committed criminal offenses, was 4.4 %. On average, one in six in Kazakhstan, has committed a criminal offense in a state of alcoholic intoxication. Most of all identified persons who have committed criminal offenses, accounted for the unemployed - 81.1 % [4].

It is unlikely that statistics on the reduction of "drunken" crime give grounds for optimistic conclusions with regard to ascertaining what progress had been made in dealing with this

complex criminological problem. With reference to it, as well as to the criminal situation in general, should be considered "perverse" criminal statistics, make fairly substantial amendments to the latency.

Of course, it affected the changing nature of crime, which began to dominate the deliberate, carefully planned, thoroughly trained crimes committed usually "sober", as well as reducing the total number of identified perpetrators of the crime, which is not indicative of the real progress made in the fight crime. But it's not only that. The problem is that society in many reports, has come to a certain limit (if not the beyond) the level of the impact of alcoholism on crime, and other manifestations of social pathology.

In the analysis of the above statistics it is necessary to take into account another important fact. Reducing the proportion of persons, who commit a crime in a state of intoxication, comes amid a sharp deterioration of the drug situation in the many countries of CIS: increased drug trafficking, the number of perpetrators of crimes in the field of drugs, etc.

Many professionals (not just lawyers, criminologists, and sociologists, physicians, and others) notes that in the early 90s in CIS had begun to develop a new alcoholic situation, burdened by a number of negative traits and tendencies. The most zealous critics of the reform argued that the new governments of such countries as Russia, Ukraine and Belarus deliberately and systematically sold people in order to distract people from social ills and hardships, "let off steam" social tension through the neck of a bottle of vodka, etc. Here are the relevant arguments: that the price of vodka during the reform years has increased much less than in the staple food and manufactured goods that alcohol became everywhere, always and easily accessible to all, etc. Perhaps, in these judgments is shown the intensity of the political struggle, are present emotional excesses. But there is no doubt that the governments of these countries in that time actually refused to conduct any kind was alcohol policy. Especially at the start of the reforms. Moreover, as noted specialists in the country since 1991, intensified government policy condoning alcohol, as a result of which the peoples without exaggeration, are threatened with extinction and degradation.

Adverse trends in recent years show female drunkenness and alcoholism, growing alcohol consumption among minors and young people. The deterioration of the alcohol situation in the country has deep socio - economic roots. The refusal of the state from "wine monopoly" (the production of alcohol, trade them) contributed to the widening disaster perhaps the wildest of the market in this area in that times. We can observe that in many countries of CIS delivered on an industrial basis clandestine manufacture of alcoholic beverages, their large-scale smuggling from abroad, free to complete permissiveness, nobody controlled sale of alcohol, the appearance of the alcohol market a huge number of counterfeit products (up to deadly) - all this has allowed to put together on such criminal business huge state, for what society has to pay a very high price (increase in poisoning deaths due to consumption of toxic drinks, rising suicides, crimes on domestic violence, etc.).

Of course, continue to operate, and in some ways exacerbated by such socio-cultural and socio - psychological factors of long-term alcohol abuse as deeply rooted drinking traditions, the low level of culture of life, poor organization of leisure and spiritual limitations and moral laxity of the some citizens. But along with that for years of reforms increased the negative impact of alcohol on the situation and circumstances, some of the more in-depth indigenous properties, such as those associated with the impoverishment, unemployment, homelessness. Accordingly, the focus of struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism should be transferred to the economic and social plane.

Interests prevent crime and other socially negative consequences of alcohol abuse and alcoholism urgently require the development and systematic implementation of a comprehensive, fully balanced, well -calculated alcohol policy. It should be noted that extreme kind of poles have already been passed in this difficult task of society: on the one hand, push methods, voluntarism characteristic of the anti-alcohol campaign of 1985-1987; and the complete loss of control by the state over the situation in the early 90s - on the other.

Otherwise, drunkenness, alcoholism have deep historical, economic, social, psychological and other roots. So, the problem is complex and multifaceted it cannot be solved by one fell swoop. It requires painstaking, well-planned, designed for the future, based on a systems approach sets

work of state bodies, public associations and movements involving her in a purely voluntary basis, of the greatest possible number of citizens.

At the same time we cannot deny the possibility and importance of restraining, coercive measures against the spread of drunkenness and alcoholism. They have played some positive role.

Conclusion

The government should carefully monitor the alcoholism situation in the country, resorting if necessary to the introduction, as well as strengthening the relevant prohibitions and restrictions, including, depending on the situation, the local issues. These may be measures to restrict the availability and strength of alcohol (at the time and place of sale, the age of purchasers, and others.), To undermine the material interest of landlords of pubs in increasing the sale of vodka, to suppress the underground alcohol business and illegal importation of alcoholic beverages from the -this abroad, to strengthen accountability for violations of anti-alcohol legislation in the areas of production, trafficking and consumption of alcohol, etc.

In order to combat drunkenness and alcoholism, and thus related offenses, should be used more actively preventive capacity of the relevant criminal law provisions. Their strict application can help neutralize, block, and, where possible, and eliminate a variety of criminogenic factors acting in different spheres of public relations, protected by criminal law.

Unfortunately, many of the criminal law norms that reasonably can be attributed to the anti-alcohol legislation, rarely used, not in all cases, when these are legal reasons and grounds. The prevention of drinking alcoholic beverages, cases of being in a drunken state, the elimination of conditions for gatherings of drunkards in public places, ensuring strict control over the observance of restrictions on trade in alcohol, prevention of alcoholism among adolescents important role to be played by the units of internal affairs (patrol, duty parts, local inspectors, the staff of the prevention of juvenile delinquency).

Stabilization of drinking level, approval, where possible, sober way of life should contribute to a range of measures targeting anti-alcohol education and training, aimed primarily at changing stereotypes leisure pastime.

This work should be avoided common phrases, abstract exhortations, a kind of ideological fireworks, as is often the case in the past. To it is necessary to involve a wide range of professionals - not only law enforcement, but also doctors, social workers and others, to achieve maximum clarity of information, based on proven and sound scientific evidence, the materials of the investigation, judicial, medical practice. Anti-alcohol education and training must take into account age and gender, ethno-psychological and other characteristics of objects of information influences.

Alcoholic situation in different countries of CIS varies considerably. This causes particular importance of differentiation of economic measures, financial, organizational and administrative, legal and other control over it. In this connection, we can point out the significant unused while opportunities for more efficient use in the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism the powers of the authorities and local government.

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