



## **Juvenile Delinquency and Delinquency, their Prevention**

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***Annotation:*** *The article deals with the current problem of juvenile delinquency. The problems of finding and establishing a humane approach to solving the issues of preventing and suppressing juvenile delinquency are considered.*

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One of the most pressing problems of modern society is juvenile delinquency and delinquency. This problem worries everyone, both law enforcement officials and the public.

An offense can be considered - an unlawful act of a legally capable person or persons that is harmful to society, entailing legal liability. Offenses vary by area:

1. Civil - offenses in the field of civil law.
2. Labor - offenses regarding the implementation of labor legislation.
3. Criminal - offenses that are brought under criminal liability
4. Administrative - offenses for which administrative responsibility is established by this Code or Laws of the subjects of the state.
5. Procedural - an unlawful, socially harmful, guilty act, consisting in violation of the procedure for considering and resolving a legal case by authorized bodies, committed by non-compliance with procedural legal norms.

Public danger offenses:

- 1) crimes
- 2) Other offenses (misdemeanors, torts) - administrative, disciplinary, civil law.

Offenses are classified on the basis of the presence of economic, social, political relations of society. In this regard, three types of offenses are distinguished:

- in the field of economic relations (property, labor, distribution)
- in the field of social and domestic relations (family, life, public order)
- In the field of management (activity of the state apparatus, civil duties). Offenses against:
- Spiritual or material wealth public or private interests.

It is safe to say that where there are offenses and the path to lawlessness, there is born a crime.

Today I want to write about juvenile delinquency, as this problem is of particular concern.

Offenses and crimes committed by minors can be divided into - theft, robbery, blackmail, robbery, hooliganism, rape, possession of vehicles without the purpose of theft, etc.

Teenage misbehavior is most commonly seen in:

- in aggressiveness: fights, beatings, name-calling, ridicule, humiliation;
- appropriation of another's property: theft, extortion;
- violation of the norms of public order - the use of obscene language, petty hooliganism, damage to public property;
- the use of alcohol, surfactants, smoking;
- Vandalism - desecration of buildings or other structures, damage to property on public transport or in other public places.

What is the reason for this surge in juvenile delinquency and crime?

The following reasons can be given:

- prevention of neglect and delinquency of minors - this is a system of social, legal, pedagogical and other measures aimed at identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions that contribute to neglect, homelessness, delinquency and antisocial actions of minors;
- poor organization of public work with minors;
- lack of educational function in the education system;
- insufficient organization of the security system of educational institutions;
- problems of interdepartmental interaction;
- excessively lenient liability for committing a crime;
- Lack of a probation system.

The result of sociological research and analysis of socio-pedagogical literature on this issue shows that the main reasons contributing to the commission of juvenile delinquency are:

- public - the level of crime in the country, the negative impact of mass media, the social instability of Russian society, inequality, family crisis;
- moral and ethical reasons are manifested, on the one hand, in the low moral and moral level of modern society, the destruction of values, the decline of morals; on the other hand, in the neutral attitude of society towards manifestations of delinquent behavior of minors (I. A. Protasova);
- biological causes - genetic disorders of mental development, hearing and vision defects, bodily defects, damage to the nervous system; psychophysiological;
- physiological disorders, which in most cases cause a negative attitude on the part of others, which can lead to the child's desire to "prove" to others his worth by any means, including illegal ones (I. A. Protasova);
- socio-psychological reasons directly related to the crisis and the peculiarities of the course of primary school age - this lack of life experience, limited emotional and volitional sphere, lack of adequate self-esteem, low level of formation of self-control skills, tendency to imitate, increased suggestibility and others.

Special attention of teachers and parents is required by children who skip school for an unexcused reason, difficult-to-educate and unsuccessful students who systematically violate the school regime and the rules of social behavior; children with inadequately high and low self-esteem, with character accentuations, high levels of anxiety, socially infantile children, etc.

K. E. Igoshev found that among young people the largest share (54.5%) is occupied by clearly unconscious motives that offenders find it difficult to accurately determine, and imitation of other persons. According to N. I. Vetrov, 36.7% of the surveyed minors committed antisocial acts for imitative and clearly unconscious motives.

Juvenile delinquents include those conflict situations that represent a variety of life situations in which there is a clash of interests and needs of the interacting parties. Such situations differ significantly in the degree of tension and can arise both as a result of deliberate actions of educational interaction, and independently of them, under the influence of ordinary causes, social factors, or a combination of circumstances. It can be seen that their criminogenic significance is different. In the first case, the tension and the "provoking" influence of the conflict situation are most pronounced, since it develops as a result of the targeted actions of offenders who have shown determination to commit a crime. The efforts of the subjects of prevention in such cases, first of all, should be aimed at the most complete identification and immediate elimination of the totality of circumstances that cause the conflict situation or contribute to its development;

- Shortcomings of family education. First of all, attention is drawn to families that are in a socially dangerous situation, leading an asocial and antisocial lifestyle. It should also be remembered about the negative impact on the child of apparently quite prosperous complete families, where there is often an inability or unwillingness of parents to raise their children, a conflict atmosphere, rudeness, cruelty, disrespect for the norms of behavior, etc., which leads to the formation of aggressiveness, secrecy, selfishness and other negative personality traits.

The researchers of this problem note that deviations in the social behavior of such children are observed quite early, 3/4 of all difficult adolescents already in the 1st grade show extreme instability of behavior, conflict with teachers, many of them found themselves in the position of "outsiders", inattentive, stubborn, unrestrained, and sometimes unsociable and indifferent, or vice versa, obsessive, talkative and naughty.

Also, the problem is the unwillingness of some parents to cooperate with the school in raising children, shifting their responsibilities onto the shoulders of teachers and educators.

A serious shortcoming of family education and a prerequisite for the commission of offenses is the neglect of children. A neglected person is a minor whose behavior is not controlled due to non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of duties for his upbringing, education and (or) maintenance on the part of parents or legal representatives or officials.

We can say that "any crime in most cases, and ultimately, is determined by the entire previous life of a person, those of his personality traits and qualities that were formed in the process of education." However, the main place in the system of socialization of children should be occupied by the family, which "lays the foundation" of the individual. It is in the family that a person gets the first experience of social interaction, and for some time it is generally the only place to get such experience. On the one hand, this happens in the process of direct interaction of the child with parents, brothers, sisters, and on the other hand, due to the peculiarities of communication between other family members. Then, social institutions such as kindergarten, school, and, of course, the street are included in the life of a minor. However, even at this time, the family remains the most important factor in the socialization of the individual. What a person acquires in childhood in the family, he retains throughout his subsequent life. The importance of the family lies in the fact that a

minor stays in it for a significant part of his life, and none of the institutions of socialization can be compared in terms of the duration of its impact on a person.

Dolgova A.I. as the most important determinants of the formation of the personality of a juvenile delinquent, he names: being in a family that does not want, does not know how or cannot raise a minor; failures in an educational institution, conflicts with a teacher or peer group; reorientation to leisure ties, rapprochement with characterized by immoral or criminal behavior.

The system of educational institutions is designed and should at least partially compensate for the shortcomings and miscalculations that have been made in family education. But, this task does not always find its solution due to existing problems in these institutions, for example, such as: low material base of the school, low salaries of teachers, lack of qualified personnel, pedagogical errors, etc.

As a result, there is a violation of interpersonal interaction between teachers and adolescents, a semantic barrier is formed, which manifests itself in the child in conflict, rudeness, aggression and negativity towards adults, as well as unwillingness to attend school. Such students either withdraw into themselves or become members of informal groups or associations, including those that are antisocial in nature. The development of personality and the choice of a line of behavior depends, first of all, on the immediate surrounding microenvironment. Groups of minors, where a significant percentage of "difficult" teenagers and delinquents negatively influence the behavior of other members of the group. This influence can be expressed in the involvement of minors in drunkenness, drug addiction, substance abuse, participation in offenses and crimes.

As noted earlier, the development and socialization of adolescents is influenced by various institutions: family, school, public organizations, and the media. In this regard, our task is to protect the growing person as much as possible from the possible negative impact both within the family and within other social institutions.

The international community has developed a number of normative acts and agreements relating to fundamentally important issues in the field of ensuring the rights of the child, preventing juvenile delinquency, and conditions for the treatment of juvenile delinquents. These include: Forced or Compulsory Labor Convention of July 28, 1930; Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948; European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of November 4, 1950; Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners of 30 August 1955; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of December 19, 1966; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of December 19, 1966; Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 19 December 1966; Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons, December 20, 1971; and others.

The main idea of these documents is that the primary task in working with minors is the prevention of delinquency.

On the basis of these documents, on August 12, 2010, the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the Law "On the Prevention of Neglect and Delinquency among Minors".

Article 4 of the Law states that the main objectives of the activities for the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors are:

- prevention of neglect, homelessness of minors, their commission of offenses or other anti-social actions, identification and elimination of the causes and conditions that contribute to them;
- ensuring the protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of minors;
- formation of law-abiding behavior of minors;

- socio-pedagogical rehabilitation of minors and families in a socially dangerous situation;
- Identification and suppression of cases of involvement of minors in the commission of offenses or other anti-social actions.

Article 5 states that the main principles of activities for the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors are:

- legitimacy;
- humanity;
- consistency;
- family support and interaction with her;
- An individual approach to the education of minors who are in a socially dangerous situation.

Finally, I want to say to parents of underage children: accustom your child to the rules of life in society from childhood.

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