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Features Of Preventive Work Among Minors And Young People

Ulfat Shonazarov Ibrogim Ugli

Lecturer Of The Department Of State Law Disciplines Of Specialized Branch Of Tashkent State University Of Law, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the role of preventive inspectors in the family, school and society. In addition, the author conducts a theoretical analysis of existing problems in this area and ways to solve them.

KEYWORDS

Minor, crime, prevention, prevention inspector, family, school, district.

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is the time of the formation of a person's personality. At this stage, since the person is extremely changeable and self-control is not sufficiently developed, the defects of adaptation to society due to the resulting "social stagnation" relatively easily manifest themselves in the form of antisocial behavior, and sometimes intensify as stable behavior, which becomes more difficult to correct over time.

A person makes the most serious decisions in his life, such as choosing a profession, starting

a family, etc., the decision he made. If he appreciates this, then insecurity can extremely badly affect his behavior.

As the President said today: "What factors contribute to the growth of hooliganism and crime among young people, especially adolescents? For some young men and women, the concepts of kindness and morality become completely alien, and they develop vices such as indifference, irresponsibility and the desire to make a living without working, albeit bitterly truth"[1].

If we look at the classic studies of adolescence, we see that they contain many theories, hypotheses, and basic research. Another major researcher of adolescence, the German philosopher and psychologist E. Spranger, comes and stresses that children's expectations arise precisely at this age.

In article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the prevention of juvenile delinquency and delinquency" the term "minor" is defined as "a person under the age of eighteen"[2].

Morality and self-awareness play a special role in shaping the personality of a teenager. In the structure of the personality of a teenager, it is necessary to take into account his attitude to the environment, social events and people. Because a teenager has an attitude towards certain things.

Most teens have a clear understanding of spiritual and moral values such as determination, humility, pride, sincerity, kindness, compassion, and justice. In their life experience, as a result of mastering the foundations of science, stable beliefs and scientific worldviews are formed, on the basis of which moral ideals begin to take shape. Teenagers are prone to committing crimes due to certain circumstances. This is due to the age characteristics of adolescents, the absence of rigid life institutions and moral and legal institutions. Emotional imbalance of a teenager, excitement, ingenuity and lack of the ability to accurately assess the problem situations that have arisen, a strong sense of the realization of their intentions, the ability to commit illegal actions in them leads to the emergence of intentions about oneself. In this sense, in order to understand why a teenager

becomes a criminal, it is necessary first of all to analyze the social environment that surrounds him and how it affects the personality of the teenager: internal psychological reasons, negative personality traits, that is, illegal behavior, lack of solid life goals, negative external environment and poor upbringing in the family create a favorable opportunity for the formation of juvenile delinquency.

Lack of control from the family and educational institution creates a sense of irresponsibility and insecurity among young people. In the modern context of the prevention of juvenile delinquency, the focus should be on the primary prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Preventive measures against minors are a unifying factor in the impact of general, criminal and legal measures. The main criterion for the prevention of juvenile delinquency is to ensure that a person is not disturbed from an early age, as well as to correct some of its negative aspects in a timely manner and prevent future delinquency.

To prevent juvenile delinquency, it is necessary first of all to identify and eliminate the causes of their occurrence. In doing so, effective use of common preventive measures in the field and good cooperation with individuals and organizations directly responsible for the education of young people will bring positive results. Results will also be positive if each prevention supervisor works well with citizens and parents to ensure that the number of minors in their area is available to them. In the prevention of juvenile delinquency, prevention inspectors use various methods and forms of training. The attending physician conducts general and individual preventive work in

accordance with regulatory legal acts and on the basis of a separate plan.

The use of oral, visual and media tools in general prevention, as well as collaboration with school communities and organizations responsible for youth work, are very effective. In this regard, it is advisable for law enforcement officers to exchange views and information with organizations, as well as take into account the needs and requirements when carrying out preventive measures.

Individual preventive measures are mainly aimed at the formation of positive qualities in the minds of minors who have previously committed a crime, an offense and are prone to crime. At the same time, it is desirable for prevention inspectors to involve psychologists in the process.

Individual preventive measures to prevent juvenile delinquency are difficult and difficult for juveniles prone to delinquency, adults who have a negative impact on the upbringing of minors, and parents who are not involved in the upbringing of minors and their children. carried out against the oppressors. They are subject to prophylactic registration in juvenile affairs departments, and prevention inspectors collect and register information about them.

When preventing juvenile delinquency, it is necessary to eliminate the following causes and conditions:

- 1) Elimination of factors that negatively affect the formation of the personality of adolescents;
- 2) Elimination of the reasons and conditions that allow juveniles to commit a crime;
- 3) Prevention of recurrence of juvenile delinquency.

In our country, special attention is paid to the upbringing of the younger generation as one of the main tasks in strengthening the rule of law.

Educational measures are at the forefront of the general prevention of juvenile delinquency, and primary prevention is in the prevention of individual delinquency. General prevention of juvenile delinquency is carried out by four main actors: the family, the school, the working community and the housing stock. The content of the prevention of these topics should be constantly interconnected[3].

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan April 18, 2017 in accordance with Resolution No. PQ-2896, “strongholds of law enforcement agencies” have been established on the ground. The main functions of the bases are:

- Organization of crime prevention, especially among minors and young people, identification, study and elimination of the causes of crime, the conditions that allow them;
- To participate in the disclosure, elimination and disclosure of crimes, the search for fugitives, as well as missing citizens; carry out direct work with minors and young people aimed at their education in the spirit of love for the Fatherland, patriotism, respect for national and universal values, protection of the younger generation from the ideas of terrorism, religious extremism, violence and cruelty;
- To establish a direct and open dialogue with the population to solve its most important problems and reduce social tension;
- Ensuring social rehabilitation and adaptation of victims of offenses, persons

with antisocial behavior, prone to offenses, as well as offenders;

- Interaction with other departments of law enforcement agencies, government agencies, organizations, citizens' self-government bodies, the media on the prevention of offenses, improving the legal culture of citizens[4].

The role of psychology and pedagogy in the prevention and correction of juvenile delinquency is invaluable. Psychological and pedagogical research shows that 7 out of 10 crimes can be prevented by improving preventive measures. Therefore, the prevention of crime, especially juvenile delinquency, will need to be given more attention than ever before.

The famous psychologist L.V. Vygotsky for the first time made a very correct statement about the origin of juvenile delinquency. According to him, "the complexity of the personality structure of a difficult teenager is not given in a natural way, but rather by events of social life, unhealthy interpersonal relationships. Conflicts between people and society, shortcomings in the education system complicate the upbringing of adolescents".

Factors contributing to the development of negative moral qualities in minors include:

- 1) The influence of the family (environment, rudeness, drunkenness, etc.);
- 2) The influence of others (study, lifestyle, etc.);
- 3) A lot of free time, unwillingness to do useful work;
- 4) The influence of Western culture on the way of life.

Factors influencing the formation of the crime situation in minors:

- Long lack of control;
- Untimely supervision of minors;
- Negligence in educational work;
- Delays in employment and training;
- Shortcomings in the work of law enforcement officers among minors.

There are four main ways to influence juveniles and offenders:

- 1) By influencing the group leader;
- 2) Through a person who learns a word that affects the group;
- 3) Through the team;
- 4) Through respected people in society.

To sum up, in the family, in the neighborhood, the positive qualities and attitude of the parents are a necessary condition for the unity of the community, the correct upbringing of children. Prevention of family conflicts in this regard, attention to the financial situation and moral qualities of the family, chairmen of public meetings, women, commissions depend on the pedagogical and psychological knowledge and experience of public activists. Not only the duty of parents, but also the main task of society is to preserve the integrity of the family, to raise children, to organize spiritual education, which is the main criterion for raising a healthy generation.

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