



## Some Issues Of Prevention Of Offenses Among Minors

Dilfuza Abdullaeva

Head Of The Department Of Private Law, Specialized Branch Of Tashkent State University Of Law, Uzbekistan

**Journal Website:**  
<http://usajournalshub.com/index.php/tajpslc>

**Copyright:** Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

### ABSTRACT

The article deals with scientific views on the prevention and prevention of juvenile delinquency. We will also focus on the ongoing work to improve the effectiveness of the prevention of offenses committed among minors. In addition, the tasks and powers of the bodies responsible for the prevention of juvenile delinquency were considered. The study analyzes the views of several scientists on the prevention of juvenile delinquency. In addition, the article describes the judicial and legal reforms carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of crime prevention, as well as a number of factors that cause the appearance of offenses in society.

### KEYWORDS

Prevention, prevention of offenses, minor, preventive conversation, prevention inspector.

### INTRODUCTION

One of the main directions of the policy of any democratic state is the activity on the prevention of offenses, which consists in the implementation of a set of interrelated activities carried out by bodies and institutions

directly engaged in the prevention of offenses in order to preserve and strengthen the rule of law, identify and suppress offenses, as well as identify and eliminate the causes of offenses and conditions that contribute to them.

There are many reasons that contribute to the commission of offenses by minors. Juvenile delinquency, being due to the general causes of crime in our country, has its own characteristics. They are related to the age, psychological, sexual and other differences in the personality of juvenile offenders and the mechanism of illegal behavior; the circumstances that contribute to the commission of offenses by minors; the dynamics and structure of crime and juvenile delinquency; demographic and many other factors that relate to various socio-economic and moral-psychological spheres of public life.

Of course, the direct object of social control in the field of crime prevention is the personality of students of offenders as carriers of various public relations, relations and phenomena of criminogenic significance. First of all, they should include: children and adolescents who voluntarily left their studies in schools, technical schools, vocational schools and other educational institutions, do not study anywhere, do not work and lead an anti-social lifestyle; difficult-to-educate and underachieving students who systematically violate the school regime and the rules of social behavior; minors who have been conditionally sent or returned from special schools and special training schools; adolescents who have returned from places of detention, who have been sentenced by the courts to non-custodial sentences, as well as those who have been conditionally convicted and transferred to the public for re-education; convicted students who have been suspended by the courts; unsupervised adolescents from among students who have committed offenses and are registered with the juvenile affairs inspectorate.

In the prevention of offenses, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of the potential and stimulating opportunities of family education, as well as the criminogenic significance of shortcomings and omissions in it. Factors such as the breakdown of a family, the loss of one or two parents by a teenager, and the upbringing in complete dysfunctional families, as a rule, are the root cause of illegal behavior. The most unfavorable impact on adolescents is caused by the conflict atmosphere of families that inculcate their attitudes and behaviors, they are rude, cruel, disrespectful to the norms of behavior and other negative qualities.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, since the first years of independence, special attention has been paid to the issues of crime prevention and prevention, and a number of normative legal acts have been adopted in order to implement the goals and objectives set in this area.

In accordance with Article 3 of the Law "On the Prevention of Offenses" [1], an offense is a guilty illegal act (action or omission), for the commission of which administrative or criminal liability is provided;

Prevention of offenses is a system of legal, social, organizational and other measures of general, special, individual and victimological prevention of offenses used to preserve and strengthen the rule of law, identify and suppress offenses, as well as identify and eliminate the causes of offenses and the conditions that contribute to them.

Crime prevention is divided into general, special, individual and victimological prevention. In the scientific and theoretical literature, general prevention is understood as the prevention of offenses by the subjects of

prevention, the identification of the causes of their commission and the conditions that allow them to commit, the activities to eliminate them [2, p. 192; 6, p.7].

Subsequently, in order to regulate relations in the field of prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Nº 263 of September 29, 2010 "On Prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors" was adopted, which defined a system of social, legal, medical and other measures aimed at identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions that contribute to the neglect, homelessness of minors, their commission of offenses or other anti-social actions, carried out in conjunction with individual preventive work.

**Prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors** — a system of social, legal, medical and other measures that are aimed at identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions that contribute to the neglect, homelessness of minors, their commission of offenses or other anti-social actions, carried out in conjunction with individual preventive work [3].

Thus, at the legislative level, the legal basis for the prevention of neglect and delinquency only among minors was defined. This circumstance, as well as the need to implement priority tasks to improve the legal mechanisms that ensure public order, protect the rights and legitimate interests of citizens from criminal encroachments, pointed to the need for further improvement of legislation in the field of general crime prevention.

The analysis of the regulatory framework showed that the issues of crime prevention were regulated by separate norms of laws,

Government decisions, and departmental regulatory legal acts. This circumstance did not properly ensure the coordination and effectiveness of the activities of the subjects of crime prevention. Also, the experience of the CIS and non-CIS countries in the field of legislative regulation of crime prevention was taken into account in the preparation of the project. The study of international practice has shown that in a number of foreign countries (Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, etc.), the issues of crime prevention are regulated by a single legislative act.

Also, in the scientific and theoretical literature, there is a division of crime prevention and other criteria. In particular, in the dissertation work of the Doctor of Philosophy on jurid. sciences'. (PhD) S. B. Khuzhakulov proposed a division of crime prevention according to the features of preventive measures for general and individual prevention [4 p. 20].

We fully agree with this approach, because general and individual prevention are not considered types of crime prevention, but preventive measures. Namely, preventive measures are classified based on who they are applied to. Based on this, we suggest that preventive measures for the circle of people who are affected by preventive measures should be divided into general and individual preventive measures.

At the same time, it is appropriate to cite the views of I. Y. Fazilov on the issue under discussion: "the range of subjects carrying out preventive measures is related to the types of prevention of trafficking in persons: general prevention of trafficking in persons is carried out in relation to the population; special and individual prevention - in relation to a person who has committed trafficking in persons

(prone to commit); victimological prevention - in relation to persons who have a high risk of becoming victims of trafficking in persons" [5, p.181].

Russian criminologist Yu. M. Antonyan states "crime cannot be completely eradicated, it can only be destroyed by joint efforts with society" [6, p. 30-31], and domestic legal scholars Kh. T. Adilkariev and I. T. Tulteev agree with him: "in the fight against crime, the goal of complete elimination of crime is not justified, since this is evident from the state of the crime and the circumstances of the fight against them. Probably, the complete eradication of crime is a very difficult and impossible dream" [7, p. 8].

Number of juvenile delinquents in January-September In 2020, it reached 622 people, which is 2.2 % of the total number of offenders. The analysis of juvenile delinquency by region showed that the Ferghana region is the leader here (159 people). The next places on the list are occupied by the Tashkent region (86 people) and the city of Tashkent (63 people). Along with this, in Jizzakh (10 people), Navoi (11 people), Syrdarya (13 people) regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan

(21 people) registered the lowest number of juvenile delinquents [8].

Based on the above, we consider it necessary to pay attention to the implementation of the following preventive measures in any society:

- 1) Pay serious attention to the homelessness of minors and timely prevention of offenses committed by them;
- 2) Establish permanent control over the implementation of measures to ensure the employment of previously convicted persons;

- 3) Identify dysfunctional families, parents or their surrogates who have a negative impact on the upbringing of their children, and carry out preventive work with them;
- 4) In improving the effectiveness of crime prevention, not only the state or its authorized bodies should be active, but also all members of society, showing their civic position, remaining true to moral and spiritual values, only then can the expected results from this activity be achieved.

Unfortunately, the system of existing preventive measures does not provide sufficient efficiency and effectiveness, in this connection it should be emphasized that improving the efficiency of the entire complex preventive measures against a minor may to be achieved only on the basis of a target-oriented approach to the implementation of socio-economic, political, legal, cultural-but leisure and psycho-educational measures.

In conclusion, it should be noted that taking into account the above scientific findings will make a significant contribution to the effective organization of the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

## REFERENCES

1. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of May 14, 2014 "On the prevention of offenses" / / National database of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. [Electronic resource]. Access mode: <https://lex.uz/docs/2387359> (accessed: 30.10.2019).
2. Criminology. General information: textbook for higher education institutions of Mia / I. Ismailov, kr. Abdurasulova, I.No,

- 
- it's not. Fazilov. The T.: Academy of Mia of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2015.
3. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of September 30, 2010 “On the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors” National database of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. [Electronic resource]. Access mode: <https://www.lex.uz/acts/1685724> (accessed: 13.09.2019).
  4. Khuzhakulov S. B. Improving the general prevention of offenses (on the example of the activities of internal affairs bodies): Abstract of the Doctor of Philosophy in Legal Sciences (PhD). T., 2018. p. 7, 20.
  5. Fazilov I. Yu. Criminological and criminal-legal problems of combating human trafficking: Monograph. T., 2016. p. 181.
  6. Theoretical foundations of crime prevention. Moscow, 1977. pp. 30-31.
  7. Adilkariev Kh. T., Tulteev I. T. Liberalizatsiya kriminal'no-pravovoy politiki: neobozhdenie i fakty [Liberalization of criminal law policy: necessity and factors]. Pravo-Law, 2002, no. 1, p. 8.
  8. <https://stat.uz/uz/>.