

## PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF PREVENTING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IN JUVENILE

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### Abstract

In this article, the fact that social norms are an integral part of the management of society, that social norms are a set of rules that harmonize the behavior of an individual or a social group with a certain social environment, the nature of serious changes and trends in the system of social norms during the globalization period, and the impact on character deviation the role of modern factor research principles. In the process of analyzing this article, special attention was paid to the harmony of social and moral relations in the growing up of the young generation. In the course of the research, the role of behavioral prevention and psychological factors in working with minors was explained.

**Keywords:** minors, deviant behavior, diagnosis, social function, crime, social norm, adolescent, prevention.

### Introduction

Today, at the initiative of our President, there is a consistent and systematic approach to protect the rights of children, to educate them as well-rounded people, to encourage minor children socially and economically, and to provide them with a high level of education. work is underway. Regarding this, today, on August 3 of this year, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the provision of social and legal assistance to minors" was adopted.

Crime, which has always been a legal problem in today's era of globalization, is not only a social problem, but also a psychological problem. Although juvenile delinquency laws have been in place for a long time, they are also subject to change from time to time. Currently, the laws on juvenile delinquency have been changed in all advanced and civilized countries of the world. In addition, today, the offense is considered as a misbehavior, a social nuisance rather than a crime.

Juvenile delinquency refers to criminal acts committed by minors. That is, crimes committed by children and adolescents under 18 years of age are among them. The maximum age limit and the meaning of the offense differ in different countries. But always under 18, which is the legal age of offence.

When it comes to the causes of delinquency, a person's criminal tendencies are considered as the result of bad deeds of parents in the previous life. This is definitely a misconception and a misconception. On the other hand, when a child develops delinquency, many believe that it is related to the actions, omissions and assignments of the parents during childhood.

One of the main reasons why minors commit crimes is emotional problems. Child abuse and bad parenting can cause several emotional problems in a child. Various observations, case histories, and interviews revealed that a significantly higher percentage of offenders exhibited emotional disturbances. Feelings of insecurity, rejection by parents and other family members are the next important factors that lead to delinquent behavior.

All these data show that various emotional problems such as distrust, jealousy, neglect and depression are very common among delinquent children. Therefore, in order to bring such young people back to

the right path, it is important to have more spiritual influence, to instill confidence and motivation in them for the future life.

The deficiencies in the effective organization of the free time of minors, i.e., the lack of initiative of the relevant organizations and institutions in attracting young people to various clubs during their free time from classes, are taking place. Deficiencies in the provision of employment of minors, i.e. insufficient provision of employment of minors and incentives stipulated in the labor law, also have an impact. In this case, it can be considered as a consequence of the lack of regular monitoring of the data on the number of minors who are not studying or working in the area and the work being carried out is not being organized at the required level.

Juvenile delinquency prevention is based on the basic principles that describe the concept of delinquency prevention in general. However, at the same time, there are features in the prevention of crimes committed by minors that arise from their age characteristics, as well as from the specific characteristics of the crimes they commit. There are many people involved in juvenile delinquency prevention. They represent a single system connected with common goals and tasks.

A special place in this system is assigned to internal affairs bodies, which are the subsystem of prevention of deviant behavior. Internal affairs bodies carry out the main part of work on the prevention of crime among minors, directly participate in the correction and re-education of minors who have committed crimes. In addition, the preventive activities of the internal affairs bodies provide for the mandatory inclusion of other subjects in it. For this purpose, the internal affairs bodies organize mutual cooperation with the state, public and other organizations and institutions involved in preventive measures, complex measures, raids, targeted inspections and other events. Personal prevention of a minor, that is, individual prevention, is of great importance.

Preventive measures against minors can be implemented in two cases: when negative events are in the embryonic state; when such events have not yet occurred, but there is a possibility of their occurrence. Solving the problem lies in the timely formation of a "diagnosis", in the presence of these phenomena. This is the most important from a practical point of view, because it allows you to determine the appropriate preventive measures, including those of a medical nature: to identify children with mental disabilities, to determine the prognosis of their development, and to take measures to neutralize and neutralize softening layers of abnormal development.

Individual prevention measures should affect both the person of the juvenile offender and the environment around him. The main elements of the system of preventive measures: comprehensive study of minors who are capable of committing crimes; Determining the main measures and activities that can achieve the set goals; Production rational methods of organizing, controlling and determining the effect of individual preventive measures. The goal of personal prevention is to correct and re-educate a teenager or change his criminogenic direction.

This means that it is necessary to solve the problem of establishing patterns of deviant behavior, the mechanism of its formation and change. This requires: identification of minors whose behavior, behavior, motives of action indicate the possibility of committing a crime; Studying the personality of these teenagers; Identifying and eliminating sources that have a negative impact on them; study the possibilities of creating a favorable environment in order to prevent the implementation of criminal intentions; Controlling the behavior and lifestyle of minors; Periodically analyze the obtained results and make appropriate corrections to the work. Internal affairs officers, together with social teachers of

schools, identify and take into account minors who are capable of committing crimes, including: Teenagers who lead an antisocial lifestyle (alcohol, drug use, winter and not engaging in socially useful work); Minors with antisocial groups; Minors who have returned from special schools and vocational education institutions;

Juveniles sentenced to a conditional sentence or a sentence not related to deprivation of liberty, as well as persons with a suspended sentence: Juveniles released from educational colonies. Complete solution This task can be implemented only with a high level of cooperation with all departments of internal affairs bodies, as well as with all subjects of prevention of crimes among minors.

Prevention of delinquency among minors should be one of the priorities of the state, and the city government... Today's policy of our state, its goals and priorities, legal policy (criminal, administrative and others) should be scientifically based, consistent and systematic. It is necessary to implement the following complex of measures for social and special prevention of offenses among minors. Improvement of federal and regional socio-economic policy.

Of course, many aspects of society's life depend on the level of the country's economy, including the living conditions of socially unprotected layers of the population. The future fate of almost the entire social sphere of public services and services depends on state investments in the development of industrial enterprises. Implementation of the system of social measures. Development of special projects on prevention of neglect, prevention of crime among different categories of teenagers. Organization and support of hobby clubs; sports departments, exhibitions, concerts, etc. Measures to improve urban infrastructure, including cultural and recreational activities.

It is known that young people's engagement in sports, art, and participation in social and political events affect the reduction of crimes among minors. It is also important to improve the activities of law enforcement agencies from the position of judges in juvenile cases. Measures to improve the legal socialization of citizens should include raising both the moral and legal culture of adolescents. The lack of proper legal culture, low legal consciousness and immorality of citizens is the subjective basis for the origin and development of crime. Legal and moral education should cover all levels of education and upbringing (family, school, college, higher education institutions). Improving the organizational and legal support of the activities of local authorities, law enforcement agencies in the field of combating offenses among minors. These measures should be aimed at solving the following tasks:

Ensuring optimal balance of regional and local legal frameworks in the field of prevention of offenses among minors; creating a system of effective measures to identify street and street children; Updating the legal regulation of the system of monitoring the activities of law enforcement agencies.

## **CONCLUSION**

The foundations of a legal democratic state are being built in our country. In this case, state building is carried out by a young generation who is legally literate and has a solid grasp of legal culture. In order to build a great state, it is necessary to educate a well-rounded person. Therefore, the main task of today is to educate young people in the spirit of having a deeper understanding of the system and essence of the legal state, knowing the basics of the law, respecting the law, and having a culture of unconditional obedience to them.

In conclusion, it can be said that it is necessary to teach them how to solve conflicts between minors and not to commit crimes. Conflict situations between minors always arise, we just need to know how

to approach them in a positive way. Because they are teenage students and they are going through a difficult period of transition. Based on our national traditions and proverbs: Respect the elder, honor the younger. , sometimes learning to compromise should be taught in the family since childhood. As they say, the bird does what it sees in the nest, so children of exemplary families should also be exemplary. If we follow moral issues, as well as our customs, national traditions, values, advice and unique works of our great ancestors, there will be no negative behavior among minors..

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