

# Actual issues of early prevention of juvenile delinquency

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**Annotation:** The article examines the issues of early prevention of juvenile delinquency, the reasons and motives for their commission. Also, modern programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency are emphasized. The authors highlighted the process of development of methods for determining preventive measures. Particular attention is paid to setting objectives to achieve the goals, highlights the issues of determining the factors of prevention of delinquency among minors.

**Key words:** prevention, offenses, early prevention, complex problem development, crime factors, social control.

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

Despite the fact that in our country there is a tendency to reduce delinquency on the part of minors, nevertheless, there is still a need to study the causes of offenses on their part, and to build, taking into account them, a system of preventive activities that would ensure a further reduction in delinquency among minors.

Theoretically, every person is able to commit an offense, but not everyone commits an unlawful act. Minor children are not always able to adequately assess the consequences of their actions. The main reasons for juvenile delinquency are that often children and adolescents do not realize the seriousness of crimes and consider illegal actions to be part of something like a dangerous and exciting game.

On the basis of statistical information obtained as a result of the investigation of crimes committed by minors, the following problems of juvenile delinquency have been identified:

- Minors are easily subject to the bad influence of persons who pursue selfish goals;
- A large number of crimes are committed by adolescents united in groups;
- Adolescents from disadvantaged families more easily agree to commit a criminal act;
- Legal illiteracy and confidence in impunity contribute significantly to juvenile delinquency.

In this regard, the prevention of juvenile delinquency is relevant, and early prevention is of particular importance in the effectiveness and reduction of crime among young people. The term "early prevention of juvenile delinquency" was first introduced in the mid-60s of the XX century by G.M. Minkovsky [1].

Modern prevention is usually understood as a set of measures taken by local authorities, educational institutions, enterprises, law enforcement agencies together with the public and aimed at:

- (a) Improvement of the living conditions and upbringing of minors in cases where the situation threatens their normal development;
- b) suppression and elimination of the actions of subjects of antisocial behavior on minors;
- c) influencing minors who allow deviations in behavior in order to prevent antisocial views and habits from gaining a foothold. [2, C. 77].

Thus, the most important direction in the crime prevention system is the comprehensive development of the problem of early prevention of juvenile delinquency.

The purpose of this comprehensive programme is to create conditions for improving the system for the prevention of crime and juvenile delinquency, including repeated juvenile delinquency, socialization and rehabilitation of minors in conflict with the law.

In turn, the integrated program should set itself the following tasks:

- Improving the interaction of bodies and institutions of the system for the prevention of crime and juvenile delinquency in the organization of their productive socially significant activities
- Creation of conditions favorable for the development of the personality of minors in conflict with the law, their successful socialization and resocialization;
- Personnel, information and methodological support for the prevention of crime and juvenile delinquency, including repeated ones, socialization and rehabilitation of minors in conflict with the law

Target groups to which the Integrated Programme is directed:

Minors registered with internal affairs agencies and commissions for minors' affairs and the protection of their rights;

- Juvenile delinquents and offenders;

Minors serving or having served a sentence for the commission of an offence;

- parents (legal representatives) raising children of the target group.

According to various studies, among the factors leading to the formation of criminal behavior of minors, factors of a moral, social and socio-economic plan are usually singled out. [3, p.71]

The most significant cause of juvenile delinquency is deficiencies in their moral education. Consequently, the prevention of juvenile delinquency lies, first of all, in the sphere of moral influence and upbringing of children and adolescents.

The problem lies in the interaction with the parents of students. Pedagogical passivity of parents, misunderstanding by parents of their educational function, unwillingness to establish uniform requirements for the child in school and family, ignoring by parents of the fact that in determining the content, forms of work of the school with the family is not an institution, but they act as social customers.

**The purpose is:** to create favorable conditions for the realization of the rights of the child in an educational institution, i.e. conditions for the development of a moral, tolerant, physically healthy and socially active personality capable of creativity, self-determination and self-improvement.

Within the framework of a broad social environment, material, state-political, legal, moral and other social relations are established that form the personality (the inner world of a person) both directly and indirectly, refracted through its immediate environment (through the social environment). In this regard, it is certainly important to analyze the impact of social conditions on crime." [4, C. 34] In this regard, the system for preventing the early criminalization of minors as an element of social control is effective if it:

1) the content and boundaries of preventive work are precisely defined, taking into account the functional capabilities of each subject;

2) all objects of preventive impact are covered and their features are taken into account;

3) a mechanism for the management, control and coordination of preventive activities has been developed. [5, p.213]

**The moral and social factors of juvenile delinquency include:**

- weakening and crisis of the modern family - increased conflict between family members, an extremely high level of divorce, a decrease in the cultural and moral level of parents, the loss of family traditions and inter-family ties of the extended family, an increase in the disunity of family members, a significant decrease in communication between them, a high burden of parents with alcoholism, a drop in the authority of parents, unwillingness or ignorance of the correct and systematic upbringing of children; neglecting, ignoring children or vice versa, their excessive pampering, building "child-centric" family relationships, etc. ;

- deviations in the mental development of children, repeatedly aggravated by improper upbringing and the negative impact of an aggressive micro and macro environment;

- deformation of the moral and legal development of minors, legal nihilism, disproportionate development of material needs to the detriment of spiritual ones, growth of idleness as a way of life, sexual promiscuity, growth of consumer attitudes; the pernicious effects of contemporary popular culture;

- stigmatization in the educational process of the school of students experiencing difficulties in learning, the consequences of which are the search for the realization of himself by a teenager outside of school;

- an increase in individualistic moods, ego and group-centrism, violent ways of solving conflict situations, an increase in aggressiveness;
- lowering the threshold of "criminal consciousness" of minors, allowing communication with representatives of antisocial and criminal groups;
- The growth of drug addiction and alcoholism among minors;
- The emergence of mass neglect and homelessness of minors, especially in the regions;
- reduction of the educational and controlling potential of state and public institutions and organizations; the negative consequences of the liberalization and understanding by minors of freedom as permissiveness and impunity, etc.

The Action Strategy for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021[6] defines specific tasks to coordinate activities to combat crime and prevent offenses, improve and strengthen the effectiveness of organizational and legal mechanisms to counter religious extremism, terrorism, other forms of organized crime, corruption, as well as to improve the legal culture of the population, organize effective interaction in this direction of state structures with civil society institutions, the media

Offences are not committed for no reason, and the main task is not to combat their consequences, but to prevent them early, to identify and eliminate in a timely manner the causes and conditions conducive to their commission.

With this in mind, the main attention is paid to the creation of new jobs in the regions, the formation of additional opportunities for entrepreneurial activity.

A more positive approach to prevention involves examining the quality of resilience and the ability of cities, communities and individuals to resist crime and victimization, despite the prevailing circumstances. These so-called "protective factors" help **to increase or strengthen the resilience of mahallas, families and individuals to risks**. Examples of such protective factors are:

- ✓ Effective and transparent criminal justice system;
- ✓ Well-managed cities with low inequality, efficient and fair governance;
- ✓ Adequate funding of social, environmental and economic programmes and citizen participation; Availability of appropriate education and employment opportunities in local communities; Quality opportunities for recreation near the house, the availability of transport and other services;
- ✓ Strong social ties and relationships, including those related to cultural and religious groups or respected elders;  
The existence of schools that meet not only the academic needs of minors, but also their social and emotional needs;
- ✓ The presence of positive social skills for imitation on the part of children and youth;
- ✓ Caring and consistent upbringing;
- ✓ Participation in healthy and safe activities with peers in their free time (for example, clubs, sports and other types of recreation);
- ✓ Continuing education.

#### **Socio-economic factors include:**

- The sense by minors of the injustice of the accelerated stratification of society into rich and poor;
- low standard of living of a certain category of the population;
- Difficulties in continuing vocational education by minors due to its increased inaccessibility, low employment prospects with high unemployment, unwillingness to engage in low-paid and low-skilled work.

Consequently, taking into account all the factors contributing to the commission of offenses (criminogenic factors that adversely affect the moral formation of the personality of offenders; various conflict situations; external conditions and circumstances that objectively contribute to the commission of crimes and the occurrence of a criminal result; age characteristics; features of moral and family education), it is possible to build a clear system for the prevention and prevention of crimes.

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 social ties, relations and phenomena of criminogenic significance. Social control counteracts deviant behavior (non-residential behavior) that has disintegrative effects on

society[7, C. 119] and is an important tool for ensuring the social integration of minor children. Social control is the legal control of the behavior of children who violate the norms-prohibitions.

Social control is aimed at countering youth crime with educational measures of socializing collectives. [8, p.27]

The scientific literature investigates different styles of social control of youth crime. These styles define the sanctions that are applied in cases of disruption of social order in society. In the conciliatory style, the main focus is on the discontinuity of the relationship between the young person and the environment, which must be eliminated and integration restored. [9, p.29]

Along with the styles of social control of youth crime in the scientific literature, authors often turn to the consideration of social control strategies. The strategy of social control of youth crime is a program of action containing a calculation, rational assessment of the goals and means, the acceptability of controlling sanctions.

Another strategy for limiting youth crime is a preventive strategy, which is aimed at limiting the deviant behavior of young people by changing the life situation of a potential deviant[10, P.30]. Traditionally, this is due to an increase in supervision of the deviant's behavior by law enforcement agencies and socialization institutions.

Social control defines youth delinquency and responds to it by preventing deviance, punishing and correcting deviants.

These include, first of all: children and adolescents who have arbitrarily left school, lyceums and other educational institutions, do not study anywhere, do not work and lead an antisocial lifestyle; difficult and underachieving students who systematically violate the school regime and the rules of social behavior; minors conditionally sent or returned from special schools or special institutions; adolescents who have returned from places of detention, who have been sentenced by the courts to non-custodial sentences, and who have been placed on probation and transferred to the re-education of the public; convicted students who have been suspended by the courts; unsupervised adolescents from among students who have committed offences and are registered with the Commission for Juvenile Affairs.

The psychological and sociological studies carried out give grounds to assert that criminal manifestations among adolescents are currently associated with unfavorable conditions for the moral formation of the personality of juvenile offenders, which are the main cause of the emergence of antisocial views; shortcomings in the moral and labor education of students and poor organization of their leisure; errors and omissions in the activities of state bodies, educational groups and public organizations in the fight against child neglect and offenses.

The structure of criminal behaviour is particularly evident in the low cultural and educational level of juvenile delinquents. There is a persistent educational and cultural gap between offenders and their peers. This discrepancy is often associated with a reluctance to learn, it causes underdevelopment of interests and utilitarian needs of adolescents. As a rule, juvenile offenders usually perceive with distrust educational information emanating from officials and collectives, often interpret it erroneously, trying to find in it only what to some extent can justify their behavior and strengthen their status in informal groups of the microenvironment. Gradually breaking away from the educational team, such adolescents are looking for classes outside of school, in the circle of casual street acquaintances and relatively easily fall under the harmful influence of antisocial elements.

Thus, taking into account the peculiarities of communication and orientation of difficult-to-sleep adolescents, their personal connections and involvement in the informal group, it is possible to eliminate the sources of harmful influence and factors contributing to the unfavorable formation of the adolescent's personality. Moreover, adolescents prone to committing unlawful acts should be more actively involved in the social life of educational groups, sports and other extracurricular activities, strengthen ties with parents and public organizations at the place of residence of students and their leisure activities, for this purpose the above-mentioned programs for early prevention can be used.

The practice of organizing legal educational work with adolescents in many general education schools has proved to be positive, where educational material on the basics of the State and law is effectively complemented by targeted extracurricular work with various students, and close communication with law enforcement officials is maintained. The practice of appointing chiefs, mentors and community educators to

carry out individual systematic preventive work with difficult-to-sleep adolescents from among the offenders also plays a positive role.

In the early prevention of offenses, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of the potential and stimulating possibilities of family upbringing, as well as the criminogenic significance of shortcomings, omissions in it. Factors such as the disintegration of the family, the loss of one or two parents by a teenager, upbringing in complete dysfunctional families, as a rule, are the root cause of unlawful behavior. The most adverse effect on adolescents is exerted by the conflict atmosphere of families, which instill in them rudeness, cruelty, disrespect for the norms of behavior and other negative qualities through attitude and behavior. However, there is another trend. Some offenders live in complete, outwardly prosperous families, large families with one, less often two adolescent students, where parents often show inability, and sometimes unwillingness to raise their children, there is no agreement between the spouses in the methods of raising children and the measures of influence applied. This, which can lead to neglect of adolescents, generates a sense of irresponsibility for their actions.

A special negative event in the life of a teenager is the divorce of parents, which can cause uncertainty and traumatic experiences. The first emotional reaction of a teenager to the divorce of parents may include shock, fear, anxiety, uncertainty about the future, anger and irritation, a sense of his own guilt for what happened, the need to adapt to the absence of one of the parents, grief and sadness, jealousy and resentment [11, p.74].

The climate in the family, the behavior of the parents, the presence or absence of care for the children before and after the disintegration of the family, the experiences of the parents, the circumstances and causes of the divorce, the form in which the divorce took place, how the disintegration of the family affected the father and mother and their new relationship, the degree of the child's involvement in the conflict between the parents, the decision on the issue of custody, all these are factors, contributing to the formation and manifestation of criminal behavior.

The divorce of parents forces a teenager to take a fresh look at himself and his parents. His own "I" suffers greatly in such a situation - especially when a teenager begins to blame himself for what happened in the family, or faces difficulties associated with the attitude of others to such situations [12, p.74].

In order to restore the self-esteem affected by the breakdown of the family, as well as to cope with the stress caused by domestic conflicts, children of divorced or separated parents are more likely than children from strong families to commit acts associated with risks to their health.

Offenses of minor children and adolescents can be very different: violence, cruelty, aggressiveness, grave crimes. Minors are increasingly involved in the wave of crime, whose actions amaze with cynicism, audacity, bodily harm or even murder.

Potentially, every person is able to commit an offense. Another thing is that not everyone commits it. Most adults are quite intelligent and able to predict the results, the consequences of their actions, are guided by civic duty, the rules of morality and peaceful coexistence in society. But adolescents are often not able to adequately assess not only themselves, but also their actions. The main reasons for juvenile delinquency are that often children and adolescents do not realize the seriousness of crimes and consider illegal actions something like a dangerous and exciting game.

At the same time, both among minors and adult criminals, most people with unlawful behavior retain ideas about universal human values and moral norms, but for various reasons cannot be guided by these norms in their behavior or justify themselves and their social deviations with various protective motivations. However, the so-called unmotivated crimes have become quite widespread among adolescents, when the offender finds it difficult to explain the reasons for committing an act.

In the collective monograph "Criminal Motivation", published under the editorship of Academician V.N. Kudryavtsev in 1986, the classification of motives depending on the manifestation of unconscious motives is considered. These include:

1. The first category of unconscious motives is characteristic of a certain type of personality, characterized by a reassessment of one's own importance, an aggressive concept of the environment, mood instability, and a tendency to acute, emotional impressions. [13, p.171] Thus, the unconscious determinant is

the psychological structure of the personality itself. This also includes persons with so-called negative social auto-intentivity. These are usually people who lead a homeless parasitic lifestyle.

2. The second category of unconscious motives may be compensatory or hypercompensatory in nature, which is primarily due to the developing complex of inferiority, inadequacy, infringement of the personality. The latter often leads to bravado, rash, risky actions, manifestations of physical violence, displacement of an aggressive reaction to a substitute object. [14, p.172]

3. The third category of unconscious motives is associated with the delayed in time action of traumatic experience fixed in childhood by the mechanism of imprinting (imprinting). Humiliation, unfair cruel treatment can leave their imprint in the emotional structure of the personality [15, p.174] and, under certain conditions, give rise to appropriate forms of behavior.

4. The fourth category of unconscious motives of criminal behavior consists of various pathological features of the personality that do not exclude sanity, in these cases the subject has a strong desire to commit an act that he himself regards as completely unacceptable. Such a violation of attraction can manifest itself both in the form of harmless mischief and in the form of the most brutal crimes against the person [16, P.174].

On the basis of the foregoing, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- that this unconscious motivation is more characteristic of minors.
- that the causes of offenses are very diverse.

Complex and combined differently in each case, so it is so difficult to organize prevention, change behavior, influence the value orientations of a person, etc.

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