

# Information and methods of prevention of unlawful behavior of minors

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**Abstract:** Measures and methods of prevention of unlawful behavior of minors, as well as problems of formation of a system of early prevention are considered. The author summarizes and analyzes international documents in this field, as well as the opinions of scientists on this topic, makes appropriate theoretical conclusions and proposals on the effectiveness and timeliness of prevention of offenses among minors. methods of preventive influence on juvenile offenders. The above provisions are of both scientific and practical importance.

**Keywords:** juvenile delinquency, prevention system, Riyadh guidelines, early prevention, crime prevention measures, crime prevention methods, deviant behavior.

**The prevention of juvenile delinquency** is understood as the purposeful social and pedagogical activity of the family and educational institutions, State and public institutions and organizations aimed at preventing the elimination of the risk of deviant behavior of minors through the formation of their legal knowledge, socially useful skills and interests.

Each newer international normative act concerning the prevention of administrative and other offenses of persons who have not reached the age of majority takes into account previous positive experience, also expands and deepens in form and content the key points that modernize the prevention of juvenile delinquency on the territory of all continents.

The fundamental unified international legal document adopted on November 20, 1959 is the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, proclaimed by Resolution<sup>1</sup> 1386 (XIV) of the UN General Assembly (Declaration of the Rights of the Child).

This document regulates the rights of minors to special protection and favorable conditions for physical, mental, moral and spiritual development, to a name and citizenship from birth, to social security, to love and understanding from others, to receive free compulsory education, to protection from cruelty and exploitation and other rights.

The next important document is the UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines), adopted and proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 45/112 of December 1, 1990.<sup>2</sup>

The Riyadh Guidelines provide for close cooperation between national, state and local governments, with the participation of the private sector, community representatives, as well as institutions dealing with labour, childcare, education, social affairs, law enforcement and the judiciary, with a view to taking joint measures to prevent juvenile and youth delinquency.

The policy for the prevention of juvenile delinquency provides for the processes of preparation for life in society of children and young people, the mandatory components of these processes are: family, community, similar age groups, school, vocational training, work, voluntary organizations.

Paragraph 1 sets out ideas not about eliminating, not just neutralizing the criminogenic factors of juvenile delinquency, but about the need to form the actual anti-criminal skills of minors: "By participating in legitimate socially useful activities and developing a humanistic view of society and life, young people can be brought up on principles that do not allow criminal activity."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Declaration of the rights of the child, Adopted [Resolution 1386 \(XIV\)](https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/declarations/childdec.shtml) of the United Nations General Assembly of 20 November 1959, [https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl\\_conv/declarations/childdec.shtml](https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/declarations/childdec.shtml)

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Guidelines for Prevention juvenile delinquency (Riyadh Guidelines), para. 1., [https://www.one.Org/ru/documents/decl\\_conv/conventions/juveniles\\_deinquency\\_prevention.shtml](https://www.one.Org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/juveniles_deinquency_prevention.shtml)

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines), para. 1.,

Paragraph 10 clarifies the UN position on anti-crime factors: "Special attention should be paid to prevention policies that contribute to the successful preparation for life in society and the integration of all children and young people, especially through the family, the community, persons of a similar age group, school, vocational training, work, as well as through voluntary organizations." <sup>4</sup>

Paragraph 2 draws attention to the fact that measures to prevent juvenile delinquency can be effective only when the "efforts of society as a whole for the harmonious development of adolescents" promote personal development "from early childhood".

Also among the international documents in the field of prevention should be attributed to the "UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice" ("Beijing Rules"), adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1985. <sup>5</sup>

The Beijing Rules are the fundamental norms-principles adopted by the UN concerning the Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, common to all UN member States. They regulate the procedural form of judicial proceedings, determine the system of measures of influence on a juvenile offender, focus on eliminating the causes and conditions of the commission of a crime, and aim at his correction and re-education.

In terms of the most effective prevention of juvenile delinquency, attention is drawn to the special training of police officers, and in large cities the desirability of establishing special police units to combat juvenile delinquency is recognized (para. 12.1).

General comment No. 24 (2019) on the rights of the child in the child justice system reflects the results of the implementation of international and regional standards, the Committee's jurisprudence, new knowledge on child and adolescent development, and evidence of good practice, including in the area of restorative justice.

It also reflects issues of concern, such as trends in the minimum age of criminal responsibility and the continued use of deprivation of liberty. The observation covers issues relating to children recruited and used by non-State armed groups, including groups defined as terrorist, and children in conventional, indigenous or other non-State justice systems.

The process of strengthening the system of prevention of delinquency among minors should comply with the basic international principles and standards of work in this direction, which establish the basic approaches and principles of work. <sup>6</sup> The prevention of juvenile delinquency is an essential aspect of the prevention of crime in society. In order for the prevention of juvenile delinquency to be effective, the efforts of society as a whole are needed to ensure the harmonious development of minors while respecting their personality and promoting its development from early childhood.

In the process of working with minors, it must be borne in mind that their actions or behaviour, which do not conform to general social norms and values, are in many cases related to the process of growing up and growing up, and that, as a rule, as they grow older, the behavior of most of them spontaneously changes.

A number of international standards are defined by the rights of the child, including the right to the family and the duty of the family to be responsible for its child, as well as the task of the State to assist the family to enable it to fulfil its obligations. In this regard, the separation of a child from his family and his placement in residential institutions or institutions of a closed type should be considered as an extreme measure to solve the situation of a child in a difficult life situation. <sup>78</sup>

Thus, international standards for the protection of children's rights promote an "adult for children" approach that requires a change in attitude towards juvenile offenders from punitive to supportive.

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[https://www.one.Org/ru/documents/decl\\_conv/conventions/juveniles\\_deinquency\\_prevention.shtml](https://www.one.Org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/juveniles_deinquency_prevention.shtml)

<sup>4</sup> See also

<sup>5</sup> United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), Taken Resolution 40/33 of the General Assembly of 29 November 1985, [https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl\\_conv/conventions/beijing\\_rules.shtml](https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/beijing_rules.shtml)

<sup>6</sup> Convention on the Rights of the Child", Adopted Resolution 44/25 General Assembly of 20 November 1989, available by <https://bit.cup/2TGD1h6>

<sup>7</sup>"Convention on the Rights of the Child", Adopted Resolution 44/25 General Assembly of 20 November 1989, available by <https://bit.ly/2TGD1h6>

<sup>8</sup>Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, United Nations General Assembly, 24 February 2010

Prevention of delinquency and juvenile delinquency includes early preventive measures aimed at shaping the child's personality and preventing his transition to the path of a criminal in advance, as well as preventing recidivism.

To carry out these preventions, public-state, educational, cultural and sports institutions, non-governmental organizations, the media, etc. A huge role is played by the timely work carried out with the parents of the teenager, the involvement of psychologists, social educators.

Early prevention is a higher priority set for the relevant authorities, as it allows to identify and eliminate antisocial changes in the child's personality that have not yet become sustainable, which means that in the future there is a high probability that the crime will be prevented, it will be possible to avoid harm, loss and the use of strict coercive measures against the minor.

Early prevention of juvenile delinquency is a systemic activity of society, the state, individual subjects of prevention for upbringing, social protection and punitive influence, including measures of economic, social, medical, cultural, educational, pedagogical, psychological, organizational nature, affecting the personality of a minor, persons of his immediate environment, the current life situation and is largely part of the primary Socialization of a minor, carried out in a period when the behaviour of a minor is not persistently antisocial and there is no real danger of committing a crime, with the aim of instilling in the minor socially approved norms and values and preventing the formation of antisocial attitudes of the minor's personality, his antisocial lifestyle, the commission of antisocial acts and violation of the norms of administrative and criminal law.<sup>9</sup>

Prevention of juvenile delinquency should not be considered as an isolated set of measures, since modern research proves that prevention is an integral part of educational work designed to ensure the solution of the general tasks of socialization and education of an adult personality, using the means of educational, cultural and public-state institutions, organizations, and aimed at:

- ensuring cooperation between law enforcement agencies, cultural, educational, scientific centers, public and state institutions in the planning, organization and content of preventive activities;
- development and use of adequate criteria for the evaluation of preventive activities with designated institutions and organizations;
- Professional training of specialists capable of providing social, psychological and pedagogical assistance to children with difficulties in social adaptation, including those in various forms of conflict with the law and their families;
- Organization and methodological support of the process of legal education of children and adolescents;
- organization of continuous information interaction between all subjects of prevention in order to monitor the effectiveness of preventive activities.

**Crime prevention measures applied in the early stages are:**

- identification of poor upbringing and poor living conditions of the child, the formation of values and views in a minor even before the moment when they have developed;
- identification and elimination of sources of negative impact on adolescents, which can contribute to an antisocial way of thinking and further commission of offenses by the child;
- corrective and restraining influence on a minor with socially dangerous behavior.

**Methods of crime prevention at this stage include:**

Forecasting, which is based on changes in the personal characteristics of child offenders and the conditions under which they violate the law;

- analysis of statistical data, which allows to determine a number of common signs indicating deviations in the formation of the personality of minors.

Of significant importance in the prevention of juvenile delinquency is the development and implementation of high-quality methods and technologies of preventive influence / interaction as a powerful resource that provides some minimum possible "guarantees" of the success of the process of rehabilitation and

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<sup>9</sup> Mikhailova S.N. The role of urban secondary schools in the early prevention of juvenile delinquency. Tomsk: Izd-vo Tom. un-ta, 2010. p. 33

correction of the behavior of minors who are inclined / in conflict with the law.<sup>10</sup>

In many foreign countries, the approach to prevention has changed in recent years, for example, in the Russian Federation, the following innovative forms are being created and functioning in the institutions of the system for the prevention of neglect and delinquency:

- Departments of social support for minors in conflict with the law, as well as juveniles who have served their sentences in places of deprivation / restriction of liberty;
  - Offices for the social and psychological support of minors in conflict with the law attached to district courts;
  - "case management" services for the introduction of technology of continuous social support for minors who have committed criminally punishable acts;
  - Socio-psychological mobile teams to accompany minors registered with juvenile affairs units;
  - crisis departments for the provision of emergency psychological and social assistance;
- Social living rooms (dormitories, apartments, modules of independent living) for the social adaptation of those released from places of deprivation / restriction of liberty and graduates of special educational institutions of a closed type, orphanages in the final period of preparation for independent life, prevention of recidivism due to the low level of social adaptation;

Clubs for minors on various types of registers whose activities are aimed at educating law-abiding behaviour;

Workshops (souvenir, sewing, pottery, carpentry and agricultural) for vocational guidance , social and labour rehabilitation and temporary employment of minors on various types of registration, etc.<sup>11</sup>

In order to achieve a positive result of the general prevention of delinquency among minors, the following technologies for early prevention are proposed:

		Possible technologies
<b>General preventive actions</b>	- to create favorable conditions (socio-economic, socio-cultural, socio-pedagogical);	- Technologies of interdepartmental interdisciplinary work with children, future parents, pregnant women, families (with children and without children) to prevent the possibility of forming family trouble (primary prevention of family trouble); - Technologies for early detection of families with children in difficult life situations (secondary prevention of family trouble or early intervention technologies). - Technologies of interdepartmental interdisciplinary correctional and rehabilitation work with a family with children in a difficult life situation for the prevention of social orphanhood (tertiary prevention of family trouble). - Technologies of interdepartmental interaction of social partners in solving problems of family trouble and social orphanhood.
	- To assist the family;	
	- implementation of educational functions by general educational institutions of all types;	
	- ensuring the full development of the interests and abilities of adolescents, employment in socially useful activities in extracurricular time, etc.	

For the successful application of the above technologies, modern approaches and programs can be used, such as:

- Methods of correction of child-parent relations;
- Program for the prevention of deviant behavior of preschoolers;

<sup>10</sup> Cmodern methods and technologies for the prevention of juvenile delinquency Эlectron Directory Specialist of the system of prevention of neglect and juvenile delinquency, Moscow 2016

<sup>11</sup> Cmodern methods and technologies for the prevention of juvenile delinquency Эlectron Directory Specialist of the system of prevention of neglect and juvenile delinquency, Moscow 2016

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- Programme of psychological support for adolescents with deviant behaviour in the conditions of a secondary general educational institution;
  - Technology of correctional and preventive work with minors "Mozartika";
  - Legal Handbook for Adolescents.<sup>12</sup>

An analysis of measures for the early and immediate prevention of juvenile delinquency leads to the conclusion that they do not fully meet modern realities. As practice shows, the weakening of the educational function of education, neglect of upbringing in the implementation of the educational process is fraught with serious consequences for the whole society and the state. Moreover, in recent years, the activities of the law enforcement system, primarily the internal affairs bodies, in countering crime, have noticeably intensified and become more effective. The causes and conditions of juvenile delinquency, as well as crime in general, are socially determined. First of all, they depend on the specific cultural and historical conditions of society, on the content and orientation of its social institutions, on the essence and methods of solving the main contradictions.

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<sup>12</sup> Cmodern methods and technologies for the prevention of juvenile delinquency ∃Lectron Directory Specialist of the system of prevention of neglect and juvenile delinquency, Moscow 2016