

CAUSES AND CONDITIONS OF YOUTH CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION

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Annotation: The article describes the causes, conditions and prevention of youth crime.

Key words: Youth , Crime, Causes And Conditions, Prevention.

The building of a democratic state based on the rule of law and the development of society depends on the level of education and upbringing of the younger generation. To achieve this, first of all, it is necessary to raise the political, social and legal level of society, to carry out effective legal advocacy. After all, every citizen should be aware of their rights and be able to protect them.

In line with modern requirements, further development of legal culture, consciousness and knowledge of young people remains one of the main tasks of today. Crime, delinquency and prevention among young people in Uzbekistan is one of the most pressing issues. Many people consider punishment for crime and delinquency to be a basic educational measure. However, this means of discipline may not affect everyone equally, and may even exacerbate the convict's behavior in a negative way. Before thinking about crime prevention, it is useful to focus on the concept of the words "crime" and "prevention" in the topic.

This is because these terms are used not only in the theory and practice of law, but also in other fields of science. In the theory of law, "offense" is defined as an act (action or inaction) that is dangerous to society, and in another source, the offense is defined as a violation of the established order of society or the rules of social life in general. Based on these definitions, the social risk of offenses and the area of law that determines the responsibility for their occurrence are based on: a) civil; b) disciplinary; c) administrative; g) criminal types. Mankind has emerged, striving to create universal conditions for itself, to fully satisfy its social, economic and spiritual needs. There is another characteristic of a person's psychology that it is not an exaggeration to describe it in one word as "the motive of working hard and expecting the best results." As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "Simply put, we must teach our children from childhood the difference between 'good' and 'bad', 'possible' and 'impossible', and we must always be a personal example to them¹."

It is known that the law is a means of strengthening, developing and regulating social relations, which is considered the most important from the point of view of the state. The law affects social relations and determines their further development, change and improvement. Adoption of the Law on State Youth Policy in our country will ensure the legal status of citizens in the implementation of state youth policy, the rights and obligations of public authorities, the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of young people, their spiritual, intellectual, physical and moral development to provide open and quality education for young people, to create conditions for employment and employment, to protect young people from terrorism and religious extremism, separatism, fundamentalism, violence and cruelty, to raise the level of legal awareness

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. The Constitution is a free and prosperous life, a solid foundation for the further development of our country // Speech by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the ceremony dedicated to the 26th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan // People's speech. - 2018. - 8 dec.

and legal culture of young people and to develop youth entrepreneurship - a system of measures such as creating conditions.

In addition, the relevant government agencies carry out crime prevention among young people, including identifying the causes of delinquency and the conditions that allow it, and eliminating them. It should be noted that there are different approaches to the implementation of crime prevention among young people. In particular, different views on the causes of crime committed by young people are explained by some problems and contradictions in the socio-economic and spiritual spheres of society. In the criminological literature, two different approaches are considered in explaining the causes of crimes and the circumstances that enabled them. The first is that the causes of crime and the conditions that make it possible are related to social events. In this case, the causes of crimes and the conditions that allow them are divided into objective and subjective types. Objective cause and condition exist in a way that does not depend on the will and consciousness of people. Therefore, they cannot be eliminated, but it is possible to limit them, neutralize a part of them, reduce their negative consequences, i.e. control them and influence them. Subjective causes and conditions relate to and are related to people's activities towards a specific goal and are usually the result of deficiencies in those activities².

The second approach deals with the causes of crimes and the conditions that allow them to depend on the subjective sphere of human, social group, society. Criminologist N. F. According to Kuznetsova, cause is always directly related to consequence and is not separated from it by any intermediate links. Only the closest (direct) cause of the consequence deserves to be called the cause ... Such a direct cause of crime (and crime) is a subjective factor, i.e., defects in the psychology of individuals, social groups.

They can be considered as the causes of crime. " The causes of crime include socio-psychological determinants: For example, the conditions that allow a person to form a criminal spirit include events such as the negative impact of family, neighbors, school, production, household upbringing, organizational mismanagement and shortcomings. In our view, a second approach to explaining the causes of crimes and the circumstances that enabled them is preferable for other reasons as well. One of the main reasons why young people commit crimes is that some of them have in their nature a disregard for moral and legal values. After all, this defect encourages a person to commit various offenses. Human qualities such as mutual friendship, duty, conscience, courage are interpreted by young offenders solely in the interests of the group. Their life goals will be a royal life, temporary pleasure, and a sense of dependency.

It is especially dangerous for them to escape punishment or to indulge themselves by "justifying" their moral or legal misconduct and placing all the blame on the victims. Because these glorious fantasies give a person confidence to escape punishment and encourage him to continue his criminal activities. It is understood by young people that it is normal to remove any obstacle that is not in the interests of a criminal group, either criminally or otherwise.

When describing young people, it is important to pay attention to their characteristics, such as shyness, inability to understand the concerns of others, inability to behave, rudeness, lying, and not admitting their guilt. Young offenders are also more likely to have traits such as passion, humanity, inability to empathize with others, aggression, and stubbornness. The occurrence of youth crime in any social society is influenced by certain causes and factors.

In any case, just as there are causes and conditions of general crime, there will also

² See: Sakharov A. B., Sarkisov G. S. Problems of prestige in modern conditions. - Erevan, 1991. - p. 65-66.

be causes and conditions that lead to youth crime. It should be noted that, unlike other crimes, youth crime should not be considered as having specific causes. On the contrary, it is expedient to conclude by ignoring the existence of certain environments that create conditions for the occurrence of youth crime.

Prevention of juvenile delinquency should be implemented through the following measures:

- Identify and systematically analyze the most common crimes and offenses among young people and classify them into relevant groups;
- Organizing classes for young people from school age on crime and delinquency, in which they teach the concepts of disrespect, lying, not trying to prevent evil, negligence, which in some ways is the basis of crime;
- Amendments to the curriculum for students studying in colleges and lyceums, the introduction of classes provided by the Criminal Code and the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Republic of Uzbekistan, explaining the most common crimes and offenses committed by young people, their causes and conditions;
- to form a list of any video games that negatively affect the minds of young people, promote violence, obscenity and cruelty, and restrict them by law, etc.;
- implementation of effective measures aimed at promoting the ideas of a healthy lifestyle and family sanctity among young people, preventing early marriage and divorce of young families;
- Explain to young people the negative consequences of delinquency and crime;
- organization of effective public control over the activities of the competent authorities involved in the implementation of state youth policy.

In conclusion, it is necessary to carry out large-scale preventive work aimed at identifying the causes of crime committed by young people. In this regard, public authorities, citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations, enterprises, educational institutions and other institutions within their competence to implement a set of social, organizational, legal and other measures to form a negative attitude towards youth crime. need to increase.