
Characteristics of Juvenile Delinquents and Crime Prevention between Them

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Annotation: In this article, there is a criminological description of the personality of juvenile criminals, as well as an analysis of their personal characteristics, the work undertaken in our country to prevent crimes and offenses among adolescents, crime statistics involving teenagers, and the perspectives of foreign jurists on the criminological description of juvenile offenders.

Keywords: law, teenagers, juvenile delinquency, criminological description, statistics, offense and crime.

Introduction

With its genuine initiative and pursuit of honesty and fairness, youth is one of the greatest powers of growth. Youth is the beginning of hopes, self-assurance, ambitious future goals, and perspective. Without the dream of youth, life on Earth would have ceased to exist at any point.

As Alexander Ostrovsky mentioned, "I don't think it is particularly vital to be perfect in childhood, a person can acquire many things even after graduating school, but training skills and the basis of mental maturity are gained in youth." For this reason, the future of a person who has made excellent use of this blessing, enhanced his potential, and started to occupy a worthy place in society is bright.

Youth is fortune that it has a future. Great ideas are born in youth that will take a person to the universe in the future. As a result, it is essential to maintain youth and cherish every moment of it. Because nothing in the world is better or more precious! But, unfortunately, today we meet young individuals who constantly engage in illegal acts, saying "youth is freedom". The brutal reality is that the majority of crime and delinquency instances are noticed among young individuals.

Materials and methods

For the examination of the characteristics of juvenile delinquency in Uzbekistan and other countries, information from official sources and the Constitution of Uzbekistan, as well as clear statistical reporting data for 2010-2022 from official criminology books were utilized. Since the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, is an essential influencer on this matter, we gave some of his quotes and opinions about teen crime.

Urgency of topic. In recent years, youth policy has been considered to be our republic's most vital duty. "If we do not give proper education to our children, if we are not aware of their behavior and mood every day, every minute, if we do not teach them subjects and skills, if we do not find a decent job, then we will clearly lose them," says the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan SH. Mirziyoyev. By information given above, we can clearly understand that increasing the legal knowledge of young people, educating them as loyalists, and preventing

crimes and offenses among them has become an urgent issue.

At this moment, law-enforcement organizations focus on preventing crime and taking preventive measures rather than fighting crime among teens. One of the most serious issues confronting the state and society is the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the elimination of environments that foster its commission. Because adolescents' crimes enhance their chances of becoming recidivist offenders in the future, and this condition will have a severe impact on the country's future growth. Unlike general crime, juvenile delinquency is linked to the country's future fate, and if this problem is not addressed with special attention now, its negative impact on the nation's future may increase.

Analysis of results and discussion

A juvenile offender's main socio-demographic traits are his age, gender, and family status. According to our Criminal Code, a person is liable to general criminal liability at the age of 16, and to intentional homicide, robbery, rape, sexual assault, theft, assault, criminal liability for extortion, robbery, offenses, and to intentional homicide in severe cases at the age of 13. According to statistics, the majority of crimes committed by teenagers are practiced by adolescents aged 16-17. There are numerous reasons why teenagers, particularly those in this age group, commit crimes. Teenagers in this age, in particular, tend to be sensitive and aggressive. Furthermore, because of a lack of life experience, gullibility, fast anxieties, nervousness, and a natural desire for independence, as well as the lack of criteria for evaluating oneself and those around them, teenagers in most cases are unable to comprehend the true nature of the realities that are occurring. The elements of the investigative process are largely influenced by these factors. The reason for this is that while working with young people, the investigator must rely on a wide variety of psychological and spiritual knowledge, and also adhere to procedural rules.

The gender of a juvenile delinquent is the second most essential aspect of their personality. 90-95% of criminals in this category are men, who account for 48-52% of the population in this age group. Girls who are juveniles and commit crimes possess 4-9% of this age group's population. For the past ten years, these indices of adolescent criminals of both sexes have remained unchanged in our country.

According to statistics, the number of crimes committed by teenage girls has increased by 2-2.5 times in the juvenile crime system. Two of every three prostitutes are juveniles. In addition, teenage girls were involved in a variety of crimes, including theft, robbery, embezzlement, fraud, and even murder.

The family situation of a juvenile delinquent is another crucial aspect of their personality. The reason for this is because teens' familial environments play an important part in shaping their personalities. Minors' personality development is strongly influenced by their families. 55% of juvenile delinquents do not have a father or mother and were raised outside the family (orphanage, boarding house, etc.). According to several studies, 65% of juvenile delinquents come from dysfunctional families, with very poor family earnings in the majority of cases.

If we look at the criminal-legal features of a juvenile, statistics show that 20% of adolescents have been convicted of past crimes or have not had their convictions removed at the time of the incident. 17% of adolescent offenders are registered by law enforcement, while 10% have no prior criminal convictions but are subjected to some type of educational punishment.

Continuing to examine the criminal-legal characteristics of minors, we can see that 78% of their offenses are directed towards private property. However, it is not intended to explain that financial gain is the only motivation for adolescents to commit these crimes. The reason for this is that, according to Russian legal scientist Yu. M. Antonian, teenagers often commit these types of crimes to demonstrate their strength, gain respect, and trust among their peers.

Moreover, one of the criminal-legal aspects of teens' personalities is that the crimes they commit are often extremely cruel. This is due to a variety of factors. Juveniles, in particular, aim to strengthen their status among their peers by forcefully doing illegal activities, in order to compensate for their mental inadequacies with cruel behavior.

The next indicator of a minor's criminal mentality is their moral and psychological traits. Shyness, insensitivity to others' concerns, lack of self-control, rudeness, dishonesty, and a refusal to confess fault are among the personality qualities of juveniles aged 14 to 18. In addition, at this age, juveniles are prone to be unable to control their feelings; arrogance, inability to empathize with the grief of others, violence, and stubbornness. Furthermore, they have a low legal awareness, are uninterested in academics, art, and politics, but rather in entertainment games and drinking, and to meet their financial desires, they employ unlawful and criminal means.

The last indicator of a minor's criminal nature is their physiological traits. The majority of juveniles who commit offenses or crimes are addicted to alcohol or drugs, in particular. As a consequence, their personality deteriorates and they engage in a variety of reckless and harmful crimes. According to studies, 15% of adolescent delinquents committed their offenses being under the influence of alcohol or narcotics.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the following characteristics can be seen in the criminal character of teenagers:

- Offenses committed by juveniles in most cases are committed when they are 14-15 years old;
- Offenses committed by young people in most cases are brutality;
- Juvenile delinquents are not interested in studying, personal development, and work, but rather have a strong interest in entertainment, alcohol, and drugs;
- In most cases, juvenile offenders do not have a healthy life and family.

Prevention of juvenile delinquency is a crucial part of crime prevention in society. To successfully avoid juvenile delinquency, the entire society must work together to ensure the harmonious development of adolescents, with respect for and encouragement of their personalities starting in early childhood. The relevance of progressive delinquency prevention strategies, as well as systematic study and development of measures, should be recognized. These should avoid criminalizing and penalizing a child for behavior that does not endanger the child's development or cause harm to others. Young people can then develop non-criminogenic attitude by engaging in lawful, socially beneficial activities and acquiring a humanistic orientation toward society and outlook of life.

"We should interact more with young people and get into their hearts, we should listen, comprehend their pain and sadness, and give practical support to address their difficulties," says our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev Miromonovich.

According to the opinions and facts stated above, we can undoubtedly state that by working more closely with them, supervising their activities and studies, providing support, and ensuring their employment, possible crimes, violations, and the case of joining criminals will be prevented in the future.

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