

**IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL AND LEGAL  
FRAMEWORK FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND  
DELINQUENCY AMONG MINORS.**

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**ANNOTATION:** This article describes in detail measures to improve the socio-pedagogical and legal framework for the prevention of crime and delinquency among minors, which is currently one of the most important issues, and of course their results.

**Keywords:** Minors, offences, prevention, youth, crime, law, courts, colony for minors.

A number of measures have been taken to ensure the rights and freedoms of citizens and the rule of law, and to raise the younger generation to the level of State policy. President Sh.Mirziyoyev stressed the need to pay special attention to the affairs of minors and in his speech at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly said: Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to show their potential.

In our country, the issue of safeguarding the rights and freedoms of minors and protecting their legitimate interests, and most importantly, the education of the mature generation, has risen to the level of State policy. The establishment of a solid legal basis for the protection of the interests of minors is an important factor in the introduction of an effective system of social protection and material and moral support for young people. Currently, more than 40 percent of the population of our country are minors. This indicator itself indicates how important the issue is. In this process, parents, neighbours, educational institutions and the general public bear a great responsibility.

The fight against crime and crime has always been considered a serious and important issue of the state. People want to live peacefully and peacefully. Where

there is peace, there is blessing and development. The Strategy for Action in the Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 clearly and clearly sets out Uzbekistan's objectives in combating crime and preventing crime.

The prevention of delinquency and crime among young people is an important issue facing us all. Because youth is our future. Accordingly, considerable efforts are being made to prevent various vices among young people in Uzbekistan and to ensure their rights and legitimate interests. In particular, less than 3 months after gaining independence, on 20 November 1991, the Law «On the Fundamentals of State Policy on Youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan» was adopted. By 2016, a new version of the law «On the state policy in relation to youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan» was adopted. In addition, the laws «On Guarantees of Children's Rights», «On Prevention of Uncontrolled Activities and Offences among Minors», «On Protection of Children from Information Harmful to their Health», «Laws on», a number of international documents have been ratified.

The Youth Commission of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan was recently established and began its work in order to effectively organize the activities of the Parliament in the sphere of work with young people. To create suitable conditions for young people, especially those who are not organized, employed or skilled, to ensure their employment, business skills development, One of the main tasks of this commission was to propose the introduction of effective mechanisms for the prevention of crime and delinquency among young people.

At the same time, issues related to the prevention of crime and delinquency among young people, their protection from the influence of various ideological threats and foreign ideas, meaningful leisure time spending, ensuring youth employment are covered. For example, issues such as the regulation of Internet clubs, the need to limit their activities after 22:00 are included. It is therefore necessary to increase the effectiveness and responsibility of State bodies responsible for this work, self-government bodies, voluntary organizations and commissions on juvenile affairs.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has developed a number of measures to protect the interests of children. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is the first international instrument recognized in the Republic since independence. That instrument, which embodies political, civil, economic, social and cultural

rights, has the force of international law and serves the development of every child in a spirit of peace and justice. Decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan of September 11, 1998 «On the practice of application of laws by courts in the settlement of disputes related to the upbringing of children» and Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of September 21, 2000 «Improvement of the work of the commissions on minors' affairs» «About» identified specific measures aimed at the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Law enforcement agencies play an important role in the implementation of these measures. Ensuring the effectiveness of these bodies is one of the urgent tasks facing our country.

It should be noted that the fight against juvenile delinquency is an integral part of the fight against general crime. The causes of crime in general are closely related to the causes of juvenile delinquency. Improvement of the legal and regulatory instruments governing the fight against juvenile delinquency, enhancement of the professional knowledge of law enforcement officers, enhancement of their legal culture, sense of duty and responsibility in deciding the fate of the offender, protection of public order, treatment of persons serving a sentence. Different methods of correction and re-education are available in prisons. In this direction it is very important to adhere to the «Minimum Standards of the UN Regulations on Juvenile Justice». These rules are called the «Beijing Rules», as they were finalized at the VII UN Congress in Beijing on 14-18 May 1984. In that resolution: ...adapt, as necessary, its national legislation, policies and practices, especially in the area of training of professionals involved in the implementation of juvenile justice, to the Beijing Rules and harmonize these with the relevant authorities and authorities. It is recommended that it be made more widely known to the public. The Declaration on the Dissemination of Ideas of Peace among Youth, Mutual Respect and Trust among Peoples should be highlighted here. This declaration was issued in 1965. It was adopted by the UN General Assembly. December 7. One of its principles is respect for the dignity and equality of young people regardless of race, colour, ethnic origin and religion, and fundamental human rights and self-determination of peoples.

In our country, great strides have been made in educating the young generation with people of high awareness, boundless devotion to society and the national cause, cultural, enthusiastic and always ready to defend their homeland. Our youth raise the banner of national competition in various fields of social construction, showing examples of heroic hard work and high moral qualities. But there are occasional violations of moral rules and norms by some young people and

adolescents. Any deviation from the norms of morality, even if insignificant, if not properly noticed and tracked, can turn into a harmful habit, one of the negative traits of the character that determines all the behavior of the minor. Therefore, the work of educating such minors requires a deep and comprehensive solution. It is very important to find and use the most effective methods and methods of pedagogical influence on each minor. These methods and techniques equip educators with the skills to manage the entire educational process and ensure the timely re-education of minors with learning difficulties, but most importantly, the timely re-education of those who have deviated from moral norms.

One such method is to provide legal education to minors. «Ethical and legal education is extremely important in education of a new person». «Education, education and education of modern youth». All educational work should be based on the close unity of knowledge, beliefs and actions, words and deeds. Education provided in schools consists of education, life and work based on human morality, strict observance of the rules of civil society and State laws.

Ideas with such high qualities play an important role in the creation of the internal experience of the person and in «building the right democratic state and just civil society».

Education of minors in State law, especially the criminal law with which it is directly linked, is an important means of preventing excessively deviating from the norms of morality - delinquency and even crime. The school bears a particularly heavy responsibility in the prevention of delinquency, since it is the main part of the juvenile education structure. That is why the science «Basics of the State and Law» is taught in all schools in order to inform minors about legal knowledge, increase their legal literacy and legal culture.

Along with the reform of general secondary education and of vocational colleges and academic lyceums, it is planned to pay attention to the behaviour of minors when renewing their core.

Persons who had reached the age of 16 at the time of the commission of the offence were usually held criminally responsible. At this age, minors understand the gravity of the crime committed and know that they can be prosecuted for the crime committed. Premeditated or careless murder, intentional bodily harm, defamation, invasion, robbery, Theft, serious hooliganism, State property or causing serious consequences as a result of deliberate destruction or damage to

personal property of citizens, violent hooliganism, robbery with the use of firearms, ammunition or explosives, Persons who have reached the age of 14 years shall also be held criminally liable for the crime of intentional derailment of a train.

Minors under the age of 14 were not criminally responsible for such a serious offence. If the court determines that persons under the age of 18 who have committed a crime not particularly dangerous to society, can be corrected without criminal punishment, he can apply to such a person compulsory educational measures, which is not considered a criminal punishment. In accordance with the Criminal Code, such compulsory educational measures include placing minors under the control of parents, guardians, the Department of National Education and adoptive parents; Public or workplace organizations. A minor, at the request of an employee or the public, is to be transferred to this organization or public control, is obliged to bring up a minor, keep children in closed children's and labour institutions. The following measures may be applied to minors:

1) Oblige the victim to ask for forgiveness from the majority and, if this is not possible, in another form determined by the court;

2) Give good or bad good;

3) Warning;

4) If the minor receives an independent salary and the harm caused exceeds ten times the minimum wage, compensation for damage caused to a minor who has reached the age of 15 or for material damage caused, shall be carried out at least if it is more than 10 times the wage and is obliged to repair it by its own labour if the material damage exceeds 10 times the minimum wage, Compensation will be subject to civil proceedings.

Coercive educational measures should not lead to a sense of impunity for crimes committed by minors. When choosing compulsory educational measures, account is taken of the nature of the crime committed and the level of danger to society, the level of minors' participation in its commission, age, living conditions, personal data and Behaviour at work, school and marriage. In the Judgment «On the Judicial Practice of the Application of the Legislation on Juvenile Affairs in Criminal Cases and Cases on their Involvement in Crime or Other Anti-Social Activity» Bearing in mind that the punishment of juveniles is aimed at re-educating the child and preventing the commission of a new crime, the courts shall impose penalties on such persons, Impose an obligation to strictly observe the requirements

of the criminal law. Certain violations of the nature of entertainment by minors and theft of things from parents or other family members living with them, if the victim so informs, Stresses that juveniles will not be subject to criminal sanctions unless they have requested the relevant authorities to prosecute juveniles.

In doing so, the courts take into account the level of danger to society caused by adults who involve or incite juveniles to commit various crimes and carefully examine the role of adults in this. In accordance with the relevant articles of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the abuse of minors, persons engaged in prostitution and gambling, as well as those who use minors for profit, is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment. A person under the age of criminal responsibility and if the elderly person has used minors for his or her criminal purposes, the elderly person is considered the direct perpetrator and is liable for the offence committed by the younger person under the relevant articles. Criminal Code of Uzbekistan.

A solid legal framework has been established to protect the rights and interests of young people and to create the necessary conditions and opportunities for them, and the system is being improved in accordance with the requirements of the times. In particular, Parliament had adopted more than 40 legal instruments on youth and ratified more than 30 international legal instruments.

In conclusion, various social and State organizations are responsible for educating young people in healthy and perfect human beings, creating all conditions for them to engage in sports and physical activity, as well as the organization of libraries for the efficient use of their free time. Working effectively with representatives and local activists, our well-educated, highly motivated youth will spare no effort and potential to develop the life of the country and our people in the short and long term.

Systemic reforms in the area of crime prevention in our country serve to ensure peace and tranquillity for our people.

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