

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A MINOR AS AN OBJECT OF CRIMINAL THREAT.

Sagdullaev Jahongir Ahmadjon O'gli

Samarkand Region Interior Ministry

Newshead of service.

Independent researcher

+998997766792

gabasagdul1222@gmail.com

Abstract: In this article, the distribution of victims according to typical, qualitative characteristics, preventive accounting, the propensity of minors to use alcohol, drugs and other psychoactive substances, identification and study of personal characteristics that reduce the ability to protect against criminal threats are discussed is maintained.

Keywords: carelessness, aggression, passivity, psychoactive substances, preventive account, criminology, victims, minors, drugs, educational level, object of aggression.

In modern criminology (its victim department), the method of classification (distribution of victims into appropriate classes according to single, stable characteristics gender, age, social role, place, time of criminal aggression, etc.) and typification is successfully used. As the highest level of classification (distribution of victims according to typical, qualitative characteristics- negligence, aggression, passivity). Criteria for the classification of minors can be general socio-demographic characteristics: Age, gender, place of birth, place of residence, belonging to an ethnic group, level of education (class, course), level of financial support, presence of a family and composition; social origin, socially useful professional work, the type of these professions, the presence and type of specialization, etc.

These criteria should include real criminological criteria: being in the preventive register; the basis for preventive accounting; deviant action, type of offense (crime); object of illegal aggression; the thief committed the crime alone or in a group, as well as the role he played in this group; form of guilt; method and means of committing crime, etc.

It is important to consider their biological, mental and other characteristics that characterize their health. In particular, it is necessary to take into account the tendency of minors to use alcohol, drugs and other psychoactive substances.

In this case, it was available in the criminological literature it is possible to show the typification of minors who abuse psychoactive substances. Based on an assessment criterion such as motivation to use psychoactive substances (PSA), the following types can be distinguished: 1) showing interest in PAS; 2) use of surfactants for self-affirmation; 3) hedonistic or pleasure-seeking type (hedonism means enjoyment when

translated from Greek 4) esthete - alcoholic, drug addict ; 5) type of bragging or drawing; 6) dependent type (mostly already sick).

It is of great importance to identify and study such personal characteristics that violate the moral and legal stability of a minor and reduce the ability to protect against criminal threats. Given that the consumption of alcohol and drugs by minors is considered by experts as a way of "adult" self-affirmation, free time, free communication , the use of PAS It should be taken into account that it is related to the group phenomenon by its nature . We return to this issue in the next paragraph, where we discuss the mediation of juvenile delinquency.

With the help of typification, methods of predicting the individual behavior of minors are developed, on the basis of which it will be possible to differentiate the use of individualized educational and preventive measures, the formation of such personal characteristics, which ultimately leads to an integrated form. the quality of the minor's resistance to the criminal threat.

The type of a minor is a set of the most general, stable and important socio-psychological characteristics that, due to their uniqueness, allow a person to be included in a certain conditional community . Typical signs indicate such internal psychological determinants, which ultimately determine the expected nature of the behavior of minors. Any action of victimized, criminogenic behavior of a minor is determined, first of all, by his socio-psychological, moral characteristics, level of spirituality, culture, and life experience. The most developed in criminology is the typology of juvenile delinquents , which, in our opinion, does not differ much from the typology of adult criminals. We refer to types formed according to the complex criterion of the depth and stability of antisocial (antisocial) direction: random, situational, stable, harmful, especially harmful. We distinguish two main groups of school-age minors.

The first group includes minors from 7 to 14 years old. In this age range, children are still basically incompetent, they cannot have rights and create legal obligations for themselves, as well as "real" crimes, even if they are socially dangerous and have objective signs of crime . do not take responsibility for. It is important to consider the topic of prevention in the process. Children easily learn such privileges of their position, Age-Based Immunity as an exclusive ("Age-Based") right to not be subject to criminal law. From an early age, children begin to tempt themselves in many ways, which can lead them to believe that what is not allowed to others is forbidden by law. We know that five-six-year-old children broke into houses, stole food from the kitchen, and a first- grader even tried to force sex with a peer. Children of this age group may be involved in antisocial and criminal activities by older children and adults.

About a personal attribute, such as the inability to resist conviction or criminal risk. At this age, children are especially susceptible to the influence of surrounding ("uncontrolled") peers and older children, who are grouped according to their interests, activities, and often antisocial and even antisocial orientations. This effect

is especially strong on children of ten or twelve years of age, when the period of reorientation of individuals from the family to the "street" group begins in the period of young adolescence. Among minors, the most victims of crime are children aged 12-14. It is clear that children at this age do not have enough knowledge, especially about their rights and obligations, and the possibilities of legal protection. They also lack the necessary life experience. Nevertheless, at this age, it is necessary to solve many problems related to the implementation of independence, release from the guardianship of adults, establishing new relationships, searching for an answer to the question of the profession, and others. During this period, the most actively formed personality, its moral foundations.

It should be noted that the most active visitors to computer game halls are minors aged 12-15, 82.75% of whom, according to researchers, include at least one of the types of violence on the screen, such as murder, wars, disasters. Children under the age of 9 make up 5% of visitors, and teenagers aged 16 and over make up a small number of players. It should be noted that in many computer games, violence is manifested simultaneously in several fights, murders, tortures, disasters, etc. (combinations). At this age, the need for self-affirmation develops and develops in minors. The strength of this need and the level of its awareness are not proportional. In addition, the lower the intellectual and cultural level of a person, the weaker his ability to understand his feelings. Such people need to assert themselves, experience a natural need to recognize their true potential and cannot find a way.

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