

## PEDAGOGICAL-THEORETICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF REDUCING THE CRIMINAL TENDENCIES OF JUVENILE

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**Abstract:** In this article, the conclusions and criminological analyzes of organizations related to this field, the influence of labor and moral relations of society, the behavior of a minor as a set of tastes and views, the identification of adolescent alcoholism, drug addiction, drug addiction problems related to crimes and 'learning issues' were discussed.

**Keywords:** adolescent alcoholism, aggression, passivity, psychoactive substances, minor, criminology, drug addiction, racketeering, pimping, entrepreneurs, perception, external conditions.

According to the conclusions and criminological analyzes of commissions for working with minors of the countries of the world or organizations related to this field, minors trade in drugs and weapons, crimes such as racketeering, pimping, attacks on businessmen and foreigners, fraud, kidnapping of children are increasing. According to experts in the field of "Criminal Sociogenesis", "Teenagers who later become delinquents are usually in a risk group characterized by single-parent families, poor environment, early initiation of alcohol, etc. drug addiction, prostitution and refusal to go to school. It is a pity that 38% of children and adolescents live with only one parent, and 18% are orphans. As Avrutin Yu.E., Egorshin V.M, Shapiey S.M. noted in their scientific research, the personal characteristics of a person vary in many ways. It is formed under the influence of various educational conditions, social conditions of life, specific environment, labor and moral relations of the society<sup>1</sup>.

A.V. Brushlinsky examines the process of interaction of personal and impersonal conditions and concludes that these conditions interact according to the formula "outside through inside" in the first minutes of a newborn's life. The scientist refers to internal conditions, in particular, the general sensitivity of the child, the ability to feel and perceive, etc., including the components of unconditioned reflexes, in particular, hereditary and innate tendencies. "Consequently," writes A.V.

<sup>1</sup> Avrutin Yu.E., Egorshin VM, Shapiey SM Jinoyat va jamiyat: sotsiogenez muammolari: monografiya. - SPb., - S. 175.

Brushlinsky, "from the very beginning, all external world influences affect the baby only indirectly - it already exists and is further developed through internal conditions"<sup>2</sup>.

Therefore, the mediating question of criminal vulnerability or the inability of a minor to withstand a criminal threat does not mean that it is completely dependent on external circumstances. The point is to reveal the social (criminogenic, destructive) mechanisms of the interaction of personal characteristics and characteristics of the social environment, and to show how the intermediate personality characteristics are ultimately formed as a result of such interaction. Knowing these characteristics allows you to consider them in relation to a possible criminal threat. On the one hand, these characteristics can lead to a criminal threat, a negative element that destroys the internal moral and legal stability of a person. On the other hand, they can be a source of<sup>3</sup> moral and legal stability of a person or his security as an object of criminal security.

Prevailing among young people, it affects the behavior of a minor, firstly, as a factor of socialization, and secondly, as a destructive factor, prof. A number of features are listed by A.A. Konev. This feature is precisely that it can manifest itself in distorted forms; for example, in a certain environment of minors, sex becomes fashionable. The scientist cites the data of an anonymous survey conducted among 8-10 graders in general education schools in the cities of Nizhny Novgorod, Omsk and Novosibirsk. It turned out that more than 90% of the students who participated in the survey had multiple sexual relations with their peers. Among these minors (according to 83 percent of respondents), chastity has become "unfashionable" and is not only ridiculed and condemned, but also persecuted.

Among minors, the trend of alcohol and drug use is widespread. Today, the problems of teenage alcoholism, drug addiction, drug addiction, which are usually associated with crimes committed by teenagers, do not lose their intensity. For example, in 2006, 1,365 crimes related to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues were registered (Articles 228-229 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation), which is 31.5 % more than in 2005. This shows that drug addiction, as an element of youth subculture, worsens the personality of minors with increasing influence.

It follows that minors rarely use psychoactive substances alone. "It is difficult to find cases where teenagers used psychoactive substances alone," writes E. Kapashinova. "They definitely need an audience, an audience, the actions in front of which are the essence of group alcohol and drugs"<sup>4</sup>. At the same time, those who engage in preventive work with misguided minors often proceed from a simplistic understanding of the mechanism of the connection between the adolescent and the

<sup>2</sup> Brushlinskiy DV Shaxsning rivojlanishida biologik va ijtimoiy o'zaro bog'liqlik to'g'risida ; // <http://psychiatry.org.ua/books/anomal/paper2.html>

<sup>3</sup> Emelyanov VPRuhiy anomaliyalar bilan voyaga etmaganlar jinoyati // <http://psychiatry.org>.

<sup>4</sup> KapashinovaE. Criminological and psychological mechanisms of crimes committed by minors who abuse narcotic and psychoactive substances (PAS) // <http://www.enet.ru>

use of psychoactive substances, i.e. his individual tendency to hide. In fact, another criminological psychological mechanism of juvenile drug abuse works incomparably more actively, which, we repeat, is based on group relations, the need for self-affirmation of adults. In turn, the need for such self-affirmation or group excess leads to another, even more dangerous, socially dangerous consequence-the group commission of crime.

The problem of drug addiction among minors cannot be reduced to fashion, although fashion is necessary to introduce children to alcohol, drugs and their substitutes. But in any case, the main factor of this process is the conformity of personality - "the tendency of a person to change his behavior under the influence of other people in a way that conforms to the opinion of others, adapt to their requirements". The criminogenicity of fashion, including its indicated aspect Returning to the issue of b, it is necessary to emphasize an important legality: in the fight against negligence in this process, the calculation of prohibitions and punishments in the fight against drugs, especially not predetermined. creates a feeling of contradiction, dissatisfaction. And this psychological effect is especially characteristic of minors, who have a painful reaction to "misunderstanding" by adults. The mental infection of a minor is caused by many other factors, including: studying the secrets of life, the influence of myths on the mental state, rumors, bad words, slang, tattoos. To this list can be added many other factors affecting consciousness and will.

Juveniles, for example, through their pop idols, who promote uncivilization, immorality, indulge in hooliganism; movie characters killing each other; Promoting pornography, terrorist violence, drug addiction on the Internet; nationalist ideas by extremists, National Bolsheviks, manipulation of national interests, etc. Such a conflicting social phenomenon in mediating the criminal vulnerability of minors, such as informal youth associations, cannot be ignored. There are many of them, and they can be classified according to various criteria: a) content, the level of the group's attitude to society: a) prosocial, socially indifferent and antisocial; b) integrations with modifying or critical software; associations aimed at avoiding social problems; aggressive associations.

Professor S.L.Sibiryakov suggests classifying informal youth associations according to their organizational level: a) they have a sufficiently clear structure and attributes; b) "false informal associations" - groups, for example, teenagers identify themselves with certain associations, imitate them, follow fashion: c) "free time" or street, in which teenagers they "fake" in their yard, in a certain area, etc. ES Sibiryakov, the author of the brochure "Informal Youth Associations: Past and Present", believes that these associations can be classified according to the nature and degree of orientation, in this regard, he defines the following types: a) socially oriented, or Law-abiding Youth leading a healthy lifestyle; b) neutrally oriented - in which minors unite on their own according to their interests, often in connection with drinking alcohol, deviant behavior; v) antisocially oriented - oriented towards fundamental changes in

society, prone to antisocial actions, demonstrably aggressive behavior; d) criminally oriented, not in need of explanation.

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