

INTERACTION BETWEEN A JUVENILE DELINQUENT AND THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract: Working with juvenile delinquencies requires not only checking the legal basis of the case, but also determining the psychological state of minors and determining their position accordingly. This article describes in detail the interaction of a juvenile delinquent with the social environment.

Key words: Minor, legal measure, social environment, criminal, youth colony, etc.

Annotatsiya. Voyaga yetmagan yoshlarning huquqbuzarliklari bilan ishlash nafaqat ishning huquqiy asosini tekshirish, va balki voyaga yetmagan shaxslarning psixologik holatini aniqlash va shunga qarab ularni pozitsiyasini belgilashni ham talab qiladi. Ushbu maqolada voyaga yetmagan jinoyatchining ijtimoiy muhit bilan o'zaro ta'siri haqida atroflicha bayon qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: voyaga yetmagan shaxs, huquqiy chora, ijtimoiy muhit, jinoyatchi, yoshlar koloniyasi va h.k.

Абстрактный: Работа с правонарушениями несовершеннолетних требует не только проверки правовой основы дела, но и определения психологического состояния несовершеннолетних и определения соответственно их позиции. В данной статье подробно описано взаимодействие несовершеннолетнего правонарушителя с социальной средой.

Ключевые слова: несовершеннолетний, правовая мера, социальная среда, преступник, несовершеннолетняя колония и др.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, caring for young people has been raised to the level of state policy, and work is being done to create the necessary socio-economic and legal conditions for young people to study professionally and work in their chosen professions. In the State program of 2008, which was declared as the "Year of Youth", the most important task was to expand the rights of young people and strengthen the guarantees of youth. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, young people are honored by the state and society as a class with special privileges. In this, they have been created a wide range of additional opportunities in economic, social and other matters, among which the rights to work are in the leading place. Relations between parents and children occupy a special place in Eastern nations. This is the most valuable quality of the family. The responsibility of parents for the fate of their children, the duty of children to their parents has never been so profound and just as the Uzbek nation. The main law of our republic, our Constitution, also strictly regulates ancient customs. For example, in Article 64 of the Constitution, "Parents are obliged to feed and educate their children until they reach adulthood." Or "Adult, able-bodied children are obliged to take care of their parents" (Article 66). The responsibility of the parents for the fate of the children, which is traditional in the family, the duty of the children to the parents is mutual respect, putting their dignity in themselves, love, consistency towards each other, overcoming difficulties together. It can be clearly seen that the formation of qualities such as teeth in young adults is a major task in the life of every family and society today. Attitude towards children in the family, culture, internal environment, etc. should be

taken into consideration. It is also necessary to check whether there is a person in the family who has a bad influence on the child due to his actions and attitude towards the child, and whether there is no sick person who is dangerous for the child. The legal representatives of minors can primarily be their parents and adoptive parents, guardians and sponsors. It is required by law that adoptive parents, guardians and foster parents have full legal capacity. Taking the child away from his parents, depriving them of parental rights and other circumstances do not cancel the property rights of the child in relation to housing. The place of residence of a child deprived of parental custody is decided by guardianship and foster care. It is known that our legislation does not specify specific forms of education, and their expression can be seen in children's spiritual development, the formation of their parents as individuals, their life in society, etc. However, when choosing a method of education, the opinion of the child and the recommendations of the guardian and sponsoring family should be taken into account. It does not matter the age of the child, the important thing is that the child should be able to express his feelings freely. The opinion of the guardian and foster parent is more recommendatory and helps to choose the optimal methods of raising a child. According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, minors have not only personal rights, but also property rights and obligations. According to the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, property boundaries are established between parents and minors. In addition, it is established that the child cannot be the owner of the child's property while his parents are alive, and the parents, in turn, cannot be the owner of the child's property. But relations with other family members (brothers, sisters, etc.) are not given. Ownership and use of each other's property between parents and children is carried out by mutual consent.

In our country, all individuals, including minors, are allowed to conduct business activities, and their freedom to conduct business activities is guaranteed by the state. Entrepreneurial activity of minors is guaranteed by our state based on the universal Declaration of Human Rights. In particular, according to Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, every person has the right to own property individually and jointly with others. Therefore, minors can engage in business activities either individually or with others. According to Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everyone has the right to work, to freely choose work, to have fair and favorable working conditions, and to be protected from unemployment. In addition, minors can also work as sole entrepreneurs, freely choose the direction of business activity, and conduct business activities by establishing an enterprise in cooperation with other persons. At the same time, the right of minors to work in enterprises engaged in entrepreneurial activity is also guaranteed. As a continuation of this legal guarantee, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that every working person has the right to receive a fair and satisfactory income that ensures a decent living for himself and his family, supplemented by other means of social security if necessary. defined. Therefore, it is clear from this norm that minors can conduct business activities in order to earn income that provides a decent living for themselves and their families. In this case, minors have the right to conduct business activities as sole entrepreneurs and in cases where they have established an enterprise with others. It is clear that the entrepreneurial activity of any citizen, including minors, is of unique importance not only for themselves, but also for the interests of the state and society, as well as from the point of view of satisfying the needs of consumers. regardless of their status, they make their unique contribution to the state economy and to the well-being of citizens. Let's imagine that it is entrepreneurs who fill the market of our country with all important products, as a result of which the state economy develops, and the most important thing is that every citizen living in the territory of our country can buy the products he needs, and this will satisfy all his needs. In addition, the entrepreneur pays various taxes

from the profit received as a result of his activity. These taxes fall into the state budget and are paid as benefits to the elderly and disabled in need of social protection. It is clear that entrepreneurship is a field that is necessary for our society. That is why, before we dwell on the characteristics of the entrepreneurial activity of a minor, we should find an answer to the question of what is an entrepreneurial activity in general and what is an entrepreneur. Because as a future entrepreneur, all young people should get information about how they will work in the future, as well as how to benefit the state as much as possible. That's why we initially tried to explain the general signs and description of entrepreneurial activity for minors.

In the social sense, crime is a behavior that poses a threat to the rights and legal interests of citizens, society, prevents the development of social relations and leads to their violation. A crime is a behavior committed intentionally or carelessly, as a result of which material or moral damage is caused to the interests of society, the state, and citizens. Offense is expressed in the violation of established rules of conduct. One of the most common crimes committed in the field of public administration is an administrative crime. When comparing administrative misbehavior with disciplinary misbehavior, it should be noted that both of them are not socially dangerous acts. However, from the point of view of their formal nature - illegality, there are certain differences. All cases related to an administrative offense: its structure, system of sanctions, etc. are regulated by administrative law. Combating disciplinary misbehavior - disciplinary liability of military personnel, conscripts, and private soldiers and officers of the internal affairs bodies - with administrative legislation (disciplinary charters), deprivation of liberty and of the accused persons - the crime is regulated by the executive legislation. In this case, the composition of disciplinary misbehavior is indicated in general, that is, it is not specified. Juvenile affairs commissions are bodies that carry out their activities on a public basis and prevent juvenile delinquency and delinquency. Juvenile affairs commissions - prevention of minors being unsupervised, neglected, committing crimes and harmful behavior for the society, identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions that make this possible; ensuring the protection of the rights and legal interests of minors; will be created in order to socially and pedagogically rehabilitate minors who are in a socially dangerous situation. Imprisonment shall not be imposed on a person who has committed a crime of minor social risk, committed a crime as a result of carelessness, or committed a minor crime on purpose. Persons under the age of eighteen at the time of sentencing are sentenced to imprisonment in correctional colonies. The main purpose and function of the punishment imposed on minors is the correction and re-education of the convict and the general and special prevention of crime. Exemption of minors from criminal responsibility and punishment also aims at the above goal. In order to release a person from liability, it is necessary to determine whether he is under 18 years of age, as well as his age at the time of sentencing. If he has reached 18 years of age by the time of sentencing, the issue of his release from criminal responsibility should be decided based on Articles 64-68 of the Criminal Code. If it is found that the criminal can be corrected by other means, he can be exempted from criminal responsibility and punishment, as well as the convict can be released from punishment before the end of the sentence after serving a certain part of the imposed punishment. According to the theory of anomie put forward by the French sociologist E. Durkheim, one of the main reasons for the manifestation of deviant behavior is the phenomenon of "social anomie", "the old norms and values existing in society do not respond to the existing real relations, the new ones the fact that it has not yet settled down" leads to the emergence of deviant behavior among its members. Anomie (literally means lawlessness, lawlessness) is a state of society in which a part of society members, knowing that there are mandatory norms for everyone, violates them or does not like them. French sociologist E. Durkheim

tries to explain the phenomenon of anomie by the fact that rules are not developed or they are violated. He explains some social facts (suicides) by using other social facts without using psychological or biological concepts. By collecting a wide range of factual material, E. Durkheim shows and proves that the number of suicides is not equal in different social groups (Catholics are less than Protestants; in the city more than in the countryside, etc.). E. Durkheim compares the level of suicides with the level of cohesion (solidarity, cohesiveness) of society: the higher the level of cohesion, the lower the level of suicides, and vice versa. the higher the level of anomie in a society, the higher the rate of suicides. According to the German sociologist M. Weber, the acting person is the base point. The scientist regards it as the "atom of social sciences". In explaining these, the scientist uses the main categories - behavior, action and social actions. According to Weber, behavior is a general category of activity. An activity becomes an action if the doer assigns a subjective meaning to it. When the intended meaning is connected with the actions of other people and is aimed at them, the action becomes a social action.

American sociologist and psychologist J. Mead introduces the concept of role-based behavior into scientific treatment: behavior is not composed of reactions and stimuli, but of the roles that an individual assumes and "plays" in the process of communication with other people. In J. Mead, "I" fully acquires a social character. The richness and uniqueness of "I" depends on the scope and diversity of its interactions with the surrounding environment. Due to the fact that the teenager has not fully understood his "I" and has a high desire to find his place in society, he cannot always compromise with the people around him. As a result of this, they will enter the path of lawlessness or crime. Therefore, the inconsistency of words and deeds during the years of stagnation, gross mistakes in moral education have a negative impact on the mental world of teenagers. Today, when the movement of the fundamental reconstruction of the spiritual world of a person and the humanization of education has begun, the issue of the fate of adolescents has become extremely serious. Adolescence is characterized by imitability, lack of vision, emotionality, bravery, tactlessness. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to teenage boys and girls who are susceptible to external influences. The main reasons for the need to increase attention to the problem of adolescents are: 1) changes in culture, art and literature, socio-economic conditions as a result of the development of science and technology 2) the level of awareness of adolescents due to the expansion of mass media rising; 3) boys and girls are sufficiently aware of world events, laws of nature and society, and history; 4) acceleration of their physical and mental maturity; 5) the need for a special approach to ideological-political, patriotic and international education when working with teenagers; 6) problems of transparency, social justice, and democracy are deeply penetrating social life; 7) students have ample opportunities for independent learning, creative thinking, self-management, understanding, evaluation and control. Criminological studies show that four out of five crimes committed by minors were caused by the influence of persons with negative characteristics and lack of control.

While Lambrozo analyzed human evolution based on phylogenetic characteristics, the American social psychologist and doctor V. Sheldon analyzed criminal behavior and the structure of the human body in the middle of the 20th century by analogy with animals. He distinguishes three types of human body structure that correspond to the somatic, physiological and psychological classification: 1. Ectomorph (external form) - overly sensitive, thin, neurotic, prone to self-analysis. He becomes a criminal by accident. Endomorph (internal form) - moderately plump, soft, round body, approachable, free to his desires, turns into a criminal due to coincidence of events. Mesomorph (medium, intermediate) - has strong body muscles, the beginning of feeling is slow, restless. This

type is the type that allows more criminal behavior. But in practice, observations and studies did not confirm the biological explanations of the deviation. D.N. Zernov, based on his research, comes to the following conclusion, that is, there are no born criminals. This problem can be solved by a team consisting of representatives of various fields of science, primarily sociologists, psychologists and pedagogues, scientists and practitioners. In the early period of socialization, during the formation of basic moral, physical and spiritual qualities, the importance of social subjects - the family is high. This is determined, firstly, by the authority of parents and secondly by the presence of long-term emotional contact. However, the family can be both positive and anti-social subject. In the first case, it is necessary to give him a differentiated program, and in the second case, to eliminate his antisocial influence. If there is no psychological and pedagogical impact on the person in the prevention of any crimes, there will be no effectiveness in educational work. The main goal of the methods of pedagogical influence on teenagers is to involve them in useful work for the society through individual pedagogical influence on the individuals being educated.

Today's impact of legal norms in increasing and demonstrating the importance of personal service, prevention of crime and identification and disclosure of the causes of committed crimes are always one of the most urgent problems. According to Y. V. Soloponov about the prevention of individual crimes, the conviction of a person is a special probationary period for him, because the person must be able to show that he has adapted to a free life after serving the sentence. This idea is a kind of individual prevention in influencing a person. Employees of internal affairs bodies, especially preventive inspectors, conduct preventive work based on the laws of criminal law. Representatives of prevention choose and organize methods of combating crime and delinquency. In addition, the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan is an important source for the prevention of individual offenses, because where there is a criminal law, it is natural to have a criminal procedural law, they cannot be separated from each other, they are complement each other's activities. We think that the legal norms and laws, which form the basis of crime prevention, show their power and influence in maintaining public order and social relations, like living organisms, and perform their task. Also, the culture of legal norms and the application of laws, in which law-making is not the only goal, but legal norms, like any normative document, live only when they are fully applied in marriage. "If," writes scientist U. Tadzhikhanov, "the law is not implemented, it will become a slogan, not a law. It is better not to issue a law that is known to be ineffective." The lack of demandingness and enforcement discipline is often caused by ignorance of laws and other legal acts. Violation of labor and civil laws leads to the restriction of personal immovable and property rights of citizens, which creates conditions for the violation of a healthy mental environment in society." The following opinion of the Russian criminologist G. A. Avanesov is very relevant: the concepts of "education" and "crime prevention" cannot be separated from each other. Education has a preventive function, and prevention has an educational function." Among the forms and methods of influence in the prevention of crime, the most effective are methods of persuasion and coercion. Achieving the formation of a responsible approach to social and legal norms among members of society provides an opportunity to prevent the manifestation of negative behavior.

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