



## CONCEPT AND CRIMINOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIME AMONG YOUTH

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<b>Received</b> 26 <sup>th</sup> June 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> July 2021 <b>Published:</b> 31 <sup>th</sup> July 2021	The article is devoted to the prevention of youth crime, the content of a youth book, meaningful organization of youth leisure and the massive development of youth sports, patriotism, civic spirit, tolerance, respect for laws, national and universal values, resistance to harmful influences. influences and trends. issues such as developing a strong belief and outlook on life, broad involvement of young people in entrepreneurship, wide promotion of reading among young people, raising the level of legal awareness and legal culture of young people and implementation of state youth policies.
<b>Keywords:</b> Youth, youth register, crime, prevention, directions of state youth policy	

### INTRODUCTION

Forming a harmoniously developed generation in the new Uzbekistan, educating young people spiritually, morally and physically healthy, making them active participants in the ongoing reforms, ensuring youth employment and their involvement in entrepreneurship, instilling in the minds of the younger generation a sense of loyalty to the Motherland and its destiny. to create ideological immunity to the negative impact of ideas and views and to strengthen in their minds adherence to national and universal values, religious tolerance and interethnic harmony, as well as the formation and further improvement of intolerance and upbringing of extremism, terrorism and other destructive ideas, extensive reforms are underway to take it to a new level.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is well known that the development of any society depends on the level of education and upbringing of the next generation. To achieve this, first and foremost, members of society, especially transparent political bodies, need to have a high level of social, spiritual and managerial consciousness and culture.

Although the term "youth" includes people aged 18-30, in separate criminological literature, individuals are divided into groups according to the age of the groom: minors (14-17 years); young people (18-25 years old); middle-aged (30-45 years old) and the elderly (over 50 years old) [1].

According to B.G.Ananov, the classification of young people on the basis of psycho-physiological indicators of development includes the following chain of stages of change in the human life cycle: infancy (from birth to 18 months); first childhood (from 19 months to 5 years); childhood (5-12 years); adolescence (12-15 years); adolescence (16-19 years); youth (20-30 years); middle age (30-40); old age; maturity[2].

At this point, special attention should be paid to the age-related changes in the human psyche and the individual development of the organism.

Adolescence is the period from 10-11 years to 14-15 years. During this period, dramatic changes begin to occur in the physiological and psychological development of the adolescent.

Early adolescence is described as the "threshold of maturity". This stage of maturity includes physiological, psychological, and social boundaries. The age limit for adolescence today ranges from 15-16 to 18 years. The role of young people in society, their status, the amount of knowledge they acquire and a number of other factors as well as social conditions.

Early adolescents are school and academic lyceum students in grades 10-11 between the ages of 15 and 17-18.

The period of youth consists of 23-28 years, and one of the peculiarities of this period is the active participation in all spheres of social life as an adult and the implementation of labor activity in production [3].

For example, the acquisition of basic rights and obligations in the field of constitutional law begins at the age of eighteen.

According to Article 66 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Adult, able-bodied children are obliged to take care of their parents" [4].

Article 22 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "a citizen's full legal capacity is formed in full when he or she reaches the age of 18." This law also defines the scope of legal capacity of minors between the ages

of fourteen and eighteen and under the age of fourteen (Articles 27 and 29) [5].

Legal capacity and legal capacity in labor relations can be from the age of, in family and marriage relations from the age of 18 (according to the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, women from the age of 18).

Criminal liability in criminal relations arises from the age of 16, in serious crimes legal capacity from the age of 14, and sometimes even from the age of 13 (e.g. in the case of intentional homicide in an aggravating circumstance) [6].

The Law on State Youth Policy of 14 September 2016 defines youth (young citizens) as persons who have reached the age of fourteen and not older than thirty years (Article 3) [7].

A.G. Lekar and A.F. Zelinsky believe that the terms "warning of youth crime" and "prevention of youth crime" are different. According to them, "prevention of youth crime" means that a certain person aims to resist crime, and "prevention of youth crime" - to prevent crime planned and prepared by young people [8].

G.A. Avensov emphasizes that the above terms do not exclude each other, there are more similarities than differences between them, in essence, they are related [9].

Consequently, the meaning of the concept of juvenile delinquency is that it is not only related to the lens, the beams of the social phenomenon, the side society, and its laws. That is why many authors who describe the concept of crime consider it primarily as a social phenomenon [10].

"In the fight against crime, the goal is not to eradicate crime, but to show that the conditions and conditions of the fight against crime are effective.

*Crime* is undoubtedly a non-social negative phenomenon. However, in the history of criminology, there have been attempts to assess it as a socially positive phenomenon. Emil Durkheim, for example, argued that crime is a driving force for development, that it plays an important beneficial function in society.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In our opinion, a crime is a criminal-legal phenomenon, because the scope of the crimes contained in it is determined by the current criminal law. When we talk about crime, we understand a set of socially dangerous and illegal acts (actions or omissions) recognized by the state. Crime with its legal character differs from other social phenomena (moral norms), and with its criminal character - from other, non-criminal offenses (disciplinary, administrative, civil-legal, etc.).

Thus, crime has a number of distinctive features. These are: relative mass, historical variability, objectivity, sociality, criminal law, the total number of all crimes committed in a given period in a given state, and so on.

In other words, crime is a historically variable, negative, objective, and social phenomenon in the form of a set of all crimes committed in a particular place, region in a given period.

Many people consider punishment for a crime to be a basic educational measure. However, it is a well-known fact that this means of education does not affect everyone equally, and may even exacerbate the negative aspects of the convict.

In our opinion, youth crime should be studied in detail as a separate object of study. Because the material and physical, moral damage to society and its members as a result of repeated crimes by young people is the most negative situation in social life. That is why the prevention and fight against youth crime plays an important role in the criminal law policy of any state.

In particular, if we pay attention to the statistics, we will see that youth crime is committed not only by schoolchildren, but also by students of colleges, lyceums and even higher education institutions. So, in order to build a child's educated, mature, prestigious, prosperous life of tomorrow, today it is the parents themselves who need to be spiritually and legally literate educators. At the same time, it is important to note that they are responsible to society for their children to grow up harmoniously. Because it is more difficult to bring up a child as a healthy, faithful, righteous child than to give birth to a child.

To do this, we believe that the following system for the prevention of juvenile delinquency should be established.

- "Protect your child, your home, your homeland as the apple of your eye!" organization and conduct of propaganda events under the motto;

- The organization of "Youth Construction Squads" and the involvement of students of higher education institutions in paid construction work during the summer holidays;

- Widespread promotion of reading among young people in the community;

- identification, elimination and control of the problems of unemployed youth;

- vocational and business training of youth;

- Vocational training and employment of young people in each mahalla, district, city and region;

- Development and implementation of comprehensive measures to prevent crime, drug addiction, alcoholism, family divorces, exposure to destructive and radical currents among young people, to guide the lost.

Based on the above, it can be said that the most effective way to reduce crime committed by young people is legal advocacy. Propaganda, no matter what it looks like, is the key to a person's consciousness, their worldview. Therefore, it is necessary to effectively and efficiently use advocacy in the formation of legal literacy and legal culture among the population. Legal literacy is the understanding of one's rights and duties, whether one is young, old or gender, and is aware of the legal information necessary for one's future life. First of all, educating young people in the family to respect the law is an important factor. It is known that legal education is continuous and it is advisable to apply it from a young age. Children should be aware of the rules of behavior in preschool institutions, gain a basic

understanding of morality and some legal norms, and in the future during the study, this knowledge should be expanded and deepened to gain legal status. One of the goals of legal education for young people is to ensure that every young person masters the legal culture.

## **CONCLUSION**

Although the forms and methods of legal education of young people are different, the goal is the same. It is to dissuade young people from committing crimes, to explain to them what the law, crime, punishment is, and what the consequences of crime are. So that a sense of respect for our laws, strict adherence to the requirements of the law and intolerance of lawlessness is formed in the minds of young people. The same feeling plays a big role in the upbringing of a perfect person. After all, the idea of a perfect man has always been a noble dream of our people, an integral part of its spirituality. At any given time, keeping young people away from the streets of crime has always been one of the most important aspects of any society.

In conclusion, the words of the great enlightener Abdulla Avloni, "Education is for us a matter of life or death, salvation, destruction, happiness or disaster," were as important and relevant at the beginning of the century as they are for our nation today but even more important and relevant.

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