



SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PREVENTING CRIMES AMONG YOUTH

Abdilhamedov Abbas Abilatibovich

Independent researcher of the Institute for Social and Spiritual Research
under the Republican Center for spirituality and enlightenment

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: October 6 th 2023 Accepted: November 6 th 2023 Published: December 10 th 2023	This article scientifically analyzes the spiritual and educational importance of preventing crimes among youth. Also, in the article, the issues of establishing a democratic legal state, raising the young generation growing up in the society as a well-rounded person, raising the political and legal culture of citizens are covered
Keywords: Youth, delinquency, democracy, spirituality, enlightenment, globalization, innovative, mechanism	

INTRODUCTION. The dangerous situation caused by the increasing globalization processes in the world causes young people to fall under the influence of various evil currents. This makes the systematic implementation of effective spiritual and educational education a vital necessity in order to prevent the commission of law violations among young people. After all, it is not difficult to understand that the dangerous situation emerging in the world has a serious impact on the education of young people. It is especially important to study these problems related to youth policy at the world level due to today's globalization. Of course, the issue of youth has always been considered one of the most important priorities of the state and society, which scientifically predicted a positive future. Supporting the young generation, providing opportunities, creating conditions for them to fully realize their potential has risen to the level of state policy in our country today. In this regard, it is necessary to emphasize that a number of spiritual and educational activities are being carried out in our country. In this regard, in the words of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev: "We are creating all the conditions for ensuring the rights and interests of young people, for them to study, work, acquire knowledge and demonstrate their abilities. Because young people, along with all our people, are the creators of New Uzbekistan!" [1].

LITERATURE REVIEW.

According to studies, youth make up 20 percent of the world's population, and among them, according to the results of 2022, the unemployment rate among young people between the ages of 15-24 is 16.72 percent on average among 176 countries. established [2]. After all, as noted by world scientists, unemployment has been evaluated as the biggest factor for the occurrence of crime [3]. At this point, the establishment of a democratic and legal state requires the education of the young generation growing up in the society as a well-rounded person, raising the political and legal culture of citizens, and establishing the spiritual and educational education of the youth. Because, by paying attention to the moral and legal education of the society and the individual, especially the youth, it lays the foundation for the creation of a legal state. In this regard, social-economic, spiritual-educational and legal support of young people is an urgent task.

Today's globalization processes are becoming more and more modern, it is important to pay attention to moral and educational factors in the prevention of offenses among young people, to develop related complex activities, to attract young people, the use of innovative mechanisms, the research of scientifically based solutions to the observed problems and emerging shortcomings in the process of spiritual-educational education in the implementation of crime prevention is of great importance.

The work carried out with young people in our country, the moral education of young people and the prevention of committing crimes, the raising of these matters to the level of state policy, shows the importance of attention to young people.

The prevention of crimes not only by internal affairs bodies, but also by all state and non-state bodies in society, as well as representatives of the advanced intelligentsia of our society, philosophers, lawyers, pedagogues, and representatives of the spiritual sphere, gives positive results. Especially the aspects related to the moral and educational factors of crime prevention, i.e. morals, manners, upbringing of young people, strengthening the influence of the responsible role of "family-school-neighborhood" in this regard, development of strategic directions of combating offenses among young people, implementation in the life of society is being focused on as an urgent task.

It is known from world's experience that young people have always been recognized as an active layer of society. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said about this: "It is known that education of the young generation has always

been important and relevant. But in the 21st century in which we live, this issue is really becoming a matter of life and death. The more perfect the education, the happier the people live. In order for education to be perfect, it is absolutely impossible to allow a gap to appear in this matter" [4].

It is known that the conceptual foundations and legal foundations of the consistent reforms related to the education and spiritual maturity of the young generation in our country are consistently being developed in the strategic ideas put forward by the head of our state today.

Currently, in our country, comprehensive work is being carried out to educate young people who are well-educated and patriotic, as well as have the ability to think innovatively.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his address to the Forum of the Youth of Uzbekistan and the Oliy Majlis, put forward important ideas and initiatives aimed at the interests of the young generation in connection with these issues. had passed. The head of our state Shavkat Mirziyoyev said about this, "... there are youth officials, deputy governors for youth, and deputy heads of the internal affairs department. Below is the system created. But unfortunately, because we did not get the expected result, we are making such a system" [5].

Currently, according to the data, crime is committed not only by adults, but also among minors and young people. If this is done by people who are considered to be the future of the country and are directly affected by its fate, it will certainly have serious consequences. At this point, the fact that crime has escalated among young people, the scope of the committed crime has expanded and it is being carried out in an organized manner will inevitably threaten the social and political stability of the society. Today, crimes committed by minors and young people are changing in terms of quality and quantity. It is characterized by a high level of organization and group character, it is growing rapidly in modern society, its character and structure are changing. More and more teenagers are committing gang crimes. One third of the identified group crimes were committed with the participation of minors [6]. Of course, these indicators require the development of measures for the prevention of offenses committed by young people, the organization of prevention of offenses.

Young people are distinguished from the rest of the population by their propensity to commit crimes and offenses. In general, taking into account that any criminal act primarily reflects the intellectual, emotional and moral qualities and characteristics of a person [7], scientific studies show that individuals in the home are prone to committing crimes, in particular based on:

- graduates, discharged from the army, professionals who became unemployed due to the liquidation of enterprises, but were not provided with work after release from criminal punishment;
- those who have natural psychological characteristics, i.e. psychological aspects that encourage the implementation of illegal actions;
- those who have engaged in illegal activities, those who live in an undead family with a complex psychological environment;
- those who come from other regions or districts, those who have previously been brought to administrative responsibility, those who do not work anywhere, those who suffer from financial shortages, those who do not have a higher education, those who are not registered as married, divorced or without a family, those who regularly drink alcohol those who do, those who do not engage in social service or are not engaged in service it was determined that the tendency to commit crime and delinquency is much higher.

Today, in the era of globalization, ideological and informational struggles, education of young people, especially protecting them from various harmful effects, is an important task. Young people are a segment of society that needs social support and always requires attention and care. Since the first years of independence, great attention has been paid to youth education in our country. At this point, the state policy on youth differs in different countries according to the tasks they set for themselves. In the youth policy of some countries, the prevention and fight against social problems of young people is defined as the main task, while in some countries, more attention is paid to increasing the opportunities of young people in the political, economic, legal and educational spheres. Nevertheless, in the youth policy of most countries, education, vocational training and employment, health care, social protection, support of young families, spiritual and educational, cultural education, juvenile rights, young generation commonality is evident in principles such as patriotic education.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. At this point, it is natural for any country to see its future in the form of children, minors, or more precisely, in bringing them to adulthood by making them physically and spiritually mature. The period of youth has its own characteristics that require special attention. This period is associated with young people studying, gaining knowledge, choosing and acquiring certain professions, gaining political and civil rights, realizing their duties to society, forming their own worldview, starting an independent life, and starting a family. characterized by trials and tribulations. From a legal point of view, persons under the age of 18 are considered minors in our republic. Currently, 40% of the population of Uzbekistan are minors. If there is indifference towards minors in the society, it has been found that young people who are left unattended and unsupervised commit crimes of various levels and the amount of crime increases.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Today, in our country, attention is paid to the prevention of crimes as an urgent task. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev put an important issue on the agenda for law enforcement officers, saying, "It is necessary and necessary for us to strengthen preventive measures in the fight against crimes, especially to fundamentally change the work at the lower level" [8] of course, the fact that a number of positive actions are being taken in the prevention of crimes in our country is of great importance in solving the problems of youth education. In conclusion, as the head of our state, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, noted: "We will continue the state policy regarding the youth without any deviation. Not only will we continue, but we will raise this policy to the highest level that the times demand today as our highest priority. We will mobilize all the strength and capabilities of our state and society so that our young people can be independent thinkers, have high intellectual and spiritual potential, become people who are not inferior to their peers in any field in the world, and become happy" [9],- it is not for nothing that he said, of course. After all, we should deeply understand that today's urgent task is to educate young people who are deeply aware of the responsibility of independence and responsibility.

REFERENCES

1. Mirziyoev Sh. New development strategy of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2022.
2. Mirziyoev Sh. We will build a free and prosperous, democratic state of Uzbekistan together.-Т., Uzbekistan: NMIU, 2016. p. 14.
3. Mirziyoev Sh. We will resolutely continue our path of national development and raise it to a new level. Volume 1 - Т.: Uzbekistan, 2017. - P.504-505.
4. Mirziyoev Sh.M. We will resolutely continue our path of national development and raise it to a new level. Т.1. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2017.
5. Traaens , Torben (2015) : Active lab market policies oath crime , IZA World of Labor, ISSN 2054-9571, Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA), Bonn, <https://doi.org/10.15185/izawol.185> – electronic resource.
6. Video selector meeting chaired by President Shavkat Mirziyoev on January 27 to discuss measures to ensure youth employment and meaningful organization of free time.Uza.uz.
7. Youth unemployment – Country rankings // URL –https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/rankings/Youth_unemployment/ – electronic resource
8. Зайко Т.Меры борьбы с преступностью несовершеннолетних и молодежи: правовой и психолого-криминологический аспекты: монография. – Тамбов: Консалтинговая компания Юком, 2017. – С. 4. (85 с).
9. Кафарова Д. Криминологический анализ и профилактика общественно опасных деяний подростков, не достигших возраста уголовной ответственности: автореф....дис. канд. юрид. наук. - М., 2009. - С. 15.
10. Финогенов И. Безработица как один из факторов, влияющих на формирование преступности // Молодой ученый. — 2023. — № 24 (471). — С. 317-319. — URL: <https://moluch.ru/archive/471/104112/> – электрон манба; Озерский С. Влияние уровня безработицы на уровень преступности: противоречивые аспекты // Юридические науки. – 2023. – С. 67-72;
11. Mamanovich, R. K. (2021). Components of political culture in political processes. *Academicia: an international multidisciplinary research journal*, 11(2), 953-959.
12. Mamanovich, R. H. (2021). Civil Society: Prosperities of Decentralization in Management. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 18, 359-362.
13. Mamanovich, R. H. (2022). The mass media as a subject of political and legal propaganda. *European International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies*, 2(10), 122-128.
14. Safar o'g'li, R. M. (2023). The Study of The History of Termiz by Researchers. *Genius Repository*, 26, 24-27.