



CRIMINOLOGY DESCRIPTION OF JUVENILE CRIMINALS

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Abstract: The article analyzes the criminological characteristics of the personality of juvenile offenders, their specific characteristics in personal character, the work carried out in our country on the prevention of crimes and offenses among minors, statistical data on crimes committed between minors, reviews of foreign lawyers on the criminological characteristics of the personality of juvenile offenders

Keywords: Investigator, preliminary investigation, prosecutor's supervision, judicial supervision, investigator's independence, investigative action

Introduction

Today, the growth of crime and offenses among minors is a concern of various layers of our society. Therefore, in our country, an effective system for early prevention of crimes committed by minors and young people has been established. In particular, on November 20, 1991, less than 3 months after gaining independence, the Law "On the Basics of State Policy Regarding Youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. By 2016, the new version of the law "On State Policy Regarding Youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. In addition, "On guarantees of children's rights", "On prevention of lack of control and offenses among minors", "On protection of children from information harmful to their health" "laws on" were adopted, a number of international documents were ratified. Also, the fact that the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, during the general political debates at the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly, specifically focused on the topic of youth shows the urgency of the issue. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev paid special attention to this problem and emphasized the following opinion in the first years of his presidency: "In order to improve the spiritual environment in all regions, every neighborhood and family, new working methods are introduced in order to go from house to house and involve the general public in this. Despite this, the expected results have not yet been fully achieved. For example, juvenile delinquency has increased in Fergana region. In general, during the past 7 months, 129 crimes were committed by minors in the region. In 10 cities and districts of the region, cases of



secretly religious education of minors at home have been identified. The Committee of Women and Girls, the Ministry of Public Education, the Youth Union of Uzbekistan, the Nurani Foundation and the leaders of the neighborhoods are directly responsible for this"[1]. Confirming this speech of the President, young people, including minors, In order to develop effective mechanisms for the prevention of crime and offenses among the youth, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the decision "On approval of the concept of development of the state policy regarding youth in Uzbekistan until 2025". - we can see that the number of offenses and crimes committed by minors has significantly decreased as a result of actions. In particular, according to statistical data, the number of crimes committed by minors in our republic was 938 in 2018, 739 in 2019, In the first half of 2020, it was 338[2]

Discussion And Results

When studying the personal characteristics of juvenile criminals, their gender, age, and social occupation are important. The reason is that by knowing these characteristics, it is possible to prevent delinquency and crimes among minors by finding answers to questions such as which category of minors are prone to committing offenses and what causes them to commit offenses by minors. Research in criminology shows that the longer a person commits a crime, the more likely he is to continue his criminal activity in the future and the higher the probability of committing more dangerous acts[3].

There are many reasons why juveniles commit crimes. But among these factors, the character of minors takes the main place. Therefore, by studying the behavior of minors, it is possible to develop an effective mechanism to prevent offenses that may be committed by them. In the science of criminology, there are different perspectives of studying the criminological description of the personality of minors. In particular, according to the Russian legal scientist A.I. Alekseyev, the personality of juvenile offenders should be characterized by the following characteristics: socio-demographic, criminal-legal, moral and psychological characteristics, physiological characteristics of social importance[4].

The main socio-demographic characteristics of a juvenile offender are his age, gender and marital status. According to our Criminal Code, a person is liable to general criminal liability from the age of 16, and from the age of 14 to intentional homicide, robbery, rape, sexual assault, theft, assault, criminal liability is established for extortion, robbery, crimes, and from the age of 13, in aggravated cases, for intentional homicide. According to statistics, most of the crimes committed by minors are committed by minors aged 16-17. Various reasons can be given for the commission of crimes by minors mainly in this age range. In particular, teenagers in this age range are impressionable and quarrelsome. Also, as a result of lack of life experience, lack of trustworthiness, quick emotions, nervousness, natural desire for independence, failure to form criteria for evaluating oneself and others, teenagers in most cases do not understand the true nature of the realities that are happening. can't. Taking these factors into account largely determines the characteristics of the investigation methodology.



The reason is that in relations with minors, the investigator should rely on a wide range of spiritual and spiritual knowledge, in addition to observing procedural norms.

The next important characteristic of the personality of a juvenile delinquent is his gender. 90-95% of criminals in this category are men, and they make up the majority of the population of the same age group, i.e. 48-52%. Girls who are minors and commit crimes make up 4-9% of the population of this age group. These indicators of juvenile criminals of both sexes remain homogeneous in our country over the next ten years[5].

According to statistics, the number of crimes committed by underage girls has increased by 2-2.5 times in the structure of juvenile crimes. In particular, two out of three prostitutes are minors. Also, underage girls are the facilitators in the commission of many crimes, as participants in the crimes of theft, robbery, embezzlement, fraud, and even murder.

An important feature of the personality of a juvenile delinquent is their family status. The reason is that their family environment plays a key role in the formation of the personality of teenagers. The family has a great influence on the formation of the personality of minors. 55% of juvenile criminals have no father or mother or were brought up outside the family (orphanage, boarding house, etc.). Research by some authors shows that 65% of juvenile delinquents do not have a healthy family environment, and in most cases such families have very low family income[6].

Now, if we pay attention to the criminal-legal characteristics of juveniles, according to statistics, 20 percent of juveniles have been convicted of previous crimes or have not had their convictions removed at the time of committing the offense. 17 percent of juvenile offenders are registered with law enforcement agencies, and 10 percent have not been criminally prosecuted before, but have been subjected to other types of educational punishments.

If we continue to analyze the criminal-legal characteristics of teenagers, another unique aspect of them is that 78% of crimes committed by them are directed against private property. However, it is not necessary to understand that financial gain is the only reason for committing these crimes by teenagers. The reason is that, according to the Russian jurist Yu. M. Antonyan, teenagers often commit this category of crimes in order to show their strength and gain respect and trust among their peers [7].

Also, one of the criminal-legal characteristics of teenagers is that the crimes committed by them are characterized by extreme cruelty in most cases. There are specific reasons for this. In particular, juveniles try to strengthen their position among their peers by brutally committing criminal acts, and compensate for their mental deficiencies through brutal behavior.

The next sign of criminal identity of minors is their moral and psychological characteristics. According to research, the behavior of adolescents between the ages of 14 and 18 is characterized by shyness, insensitivity to others' concerns, lack of self-control, rudeness, lying, and lack of self-awareness. observed. Also, in this age range, juveniles are more prone to extroversion, tyranny, inability to empathize with others' pain, aggressiveness, and stubbornness. Also, in most cases, they have a low legal awareness, they are not interested in



studies, art and politics, but instead they are interested in entertainment games, drinking, and to satisfy their needs, they use illegal and criminal means. ' they try to find.

The last sign of the criminal character of minors is their physiological characteristics. In particular, the majority of minors who commit offenses or crimes are addicted to alcohol and drugs. This, in turn, leads to the deterioration of their personality and the commission of various reckless and dangerous acts. Studies show that 15 percent of juvenile delinquents committed their crimes under the influence of alcohol or drugs [8].

Conclusions And Suggestions

- In conclusion, we can say that the following features can be seen in the criminal character of minors:

- Offenses committed by minors in most cases are committed when they are 14-15 years old;
- Offenses committed by minors in most cases are cruelty;
- Juvenile delinquents are not interested in studying, personal development and work, but on the contrary, they have a strong interest in entertainment, alcohol and drugs;
- In most cases, juvenile offenders do not have a healthy family environment and are in a difficult financial situation.

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