

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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# PREVENTION OF OFFENSES AMONG UNORGANIZED YOUTH

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## Abstract

In the last decade, the organization of work with young people has been implemented through a project-based approach. The eventfulness in the field of youth policy is mainly represented by youth projects and programs at the regional level, often without conceptual foundations. This does not ensure the consistency of work, the coherence of various directions is lost, which, of course, negatively affects not only the final result, but also the quality of current activities.

**Keywords** Offence, prevention of crime, types of prevention of crime, prevention of crime among unorganized youth, preventive measures.

## INTRODUCTION

In modern conditions, when the number of young people is increasing, their protection from various threats and negative phenomena is considered one of the most important tasks of any state. Youth (young citizens) are persons aged fourteen to thirty years inclusive. In scientific research, unorganized youth include persons characterized by the following main characteristics: a) who have reached fourteen years of age and not exceeding thirty years of age; b) not working; c) non-students; d) do not have a specific occupation; e) persons who are easily susceptible to negative influence. Prevention of crime among unorganized youth is considered one of the most important, effective and humane areas in the fight against these crimes. The concept of "prevention" comes from the Greek "prophylaktikos" and means "preserving", "preventing". Synonyms for the

concept of "prevention" are storage, protection, prevention, warning. According to the dictionary content, prevention should be understood as "measures taken to prevent any event, to prevent the premature breakdown of something."

Based on a comparative legal analysis of the norms of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Crime Prevention" (Article 3), the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Crime Prevention" dated April 29, 2010 (Article 1), Federal Law of the Russian Federation dated June 23 2016 No. 182-FZ "On the fundamentals of the crime prevention system in the Russian Federation" (Article 2), Law of the Republic of Belarus of January 4, 2014 No. 122-Z "On the fundamentals of crime prevention activities" (Article 1. ), Law of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 25, 2005 No. 82 "On the prevention of crime in the Kyrgyz Republic" (Article 1.) and studying the provisions in practice, one can come to the following conclusions: 1) crime prevention -

the activities of crime prevention subjects, involving the implementation preventive measures; 2) preventive measures are aimed at: a) forming among citizens an irreconcilable attitude towards any manifestation of disrespect for the law and its violation; b) timely prevention of crime; c) identification, study, elimination (neutralization) of the causes of offenses and the conditions conducive to them; d) education of persons prone to committing crimes; e) reducing the risk of individuals becoming victims of crime. Based on this, we believe that crime prevention should be understood as the activities of crime prevention subjects to implement preventive measures aimed at developing in citizens an irreconcilable attitude towards any manifestation of disrespect for the law and its violation; timely prevention of crime; identification, study, elimination (neutralization) of the causes of offenses and the conditions conducive to them; education of persons prone to committing crimes; reducing the risk of individuals becoming victims of crime. Thus, we can come to the following conclusion: crime prevention among unorganized youth should be understood as the activities of crime prevention subjects in implementing preventive measures aimed at identifying, studying and eliminating (neutralizing) the causes of offenses committed by persons who have reached the age of 14 years and no older 30 years old, not working or studying anywhere, not having a specific occupation, subject to negative influence, to reduce the risk of them becoming victims of crime.

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Crime Prevention" dated May 14, 2014, types of crime prevention include: general crime prevention; special crime prevention; individual crime prevention; victimological crime prevention (Article 6.). Many authors also adhere to this position regarding types of crime prevention. But neither the above legislative norms nor the

scientific and theoretical literature specify what criteria should be used to classify types of crime prevention. It should be noted that in the dissertation work of Doctor of Philosophy in Legal Sciences (PhD) S.B. Khuzhakulov justifies the division of crime prevention according to the properties of objects of preventive influence into criminological and victimological prevention. We fully agree with this approach, due to the fact that the activities to implement preventive measures are aimed at preventing the commission of a crime (criminological prevention) (here the object of preventive influence are persons prone to committing a crime) or at preventing becoming a victim of a crime (victimological prevention) (here the object of preventive influence will be persons who have a high risk of becoming victims of a crime). At the same time, let us briefly dwell on the content of crime prevention objects. "Negative phenomena and processes, as well as persons at whom preventive measures are aimed, are considered objects of crime prevention. Objects of crime prevention are classified: a) according to negative phenomena and processes that are targeted by preventive measures: antisocial behavior, crime, reasons for committing offenses and conditions conducive to them; b) for persons who are targeted by preventive measures: citizens, persons with antisocial behavior, persons who have committed an offense, including those previously convicted and released from prison, persons prone to committing a crime, victims of offenses, persons with high risk of becoming victims of a crime." Also in the scientific and theoretical literature there is a division in crime prevention according to other criteria. In particular, in the dissertation work of the Doctor of Philosophy in Law. Sci. (PhD) S.B. Khuzhakulov proposed a division of crime prevention according to the characteristics of preventive measures into general and individual prevention.

We completely agree with this approach, because

general and individual prevention are not considered types of crime prevention, but measures of preventive influence. Namely, preventive measures are classified based on who they are carried out against. Based on this, we propose preventive measures for the circle of people who are affected by preventive measures, divided into general and individual preventive measures. At the same time, it is appropriate to cite the views of I.Yu. Fazilova about the issue under discussion: "the range of entities carrying out preventive measures is related to the types of prevention of trafficking in persons: general prevention of trafficking in persons is carried out in relation to the population; special and individual prevention - in relation to a person who has committed human trafficking (prone to committing); victimological prevention - in relation to persons at high risk of becoming victims of human trafficking." Consequently, preventive measures for the circle of people who are affected by preventive measures are aimed at the population, including a specific group (general preventive measures) or a specific person (individual preventive measures). Having considered all the above opinions from the perspective of the issues under study, we can come to the following conclusions: 1) crime prevention among unorganized youth is divided into types "according to the properties of the objects of preventive influence"; 2) crime prevention among unorganized youth, according to the properties of the objects of preventive influence, is divided into criminological and victimological prevention; 3) measures of preventive influence on crime prevention among unorganized youth are divided into types "according to the circle of persons on whom the preventive influence is applied"; 4) measures of the preventive impact of crime prevention among unorganized youth for the circle of people who are subject to preventive impact are divided into general preventive measures and

individual preventive measures.

It should be noted that the main goal of these measures is not the elimination of offenses, but the early prevention of offenses, reducing their indicators to the lowest possible level, since offenses are socially dangerous phenomena that are objective at every stage of the development of society. In this sense, the Russian criminologist Yu.M. Antonyan asserts "crime cannot be completely eradicated, it can only be destroyed through joint efforts with society," and domestic legal scholars Kh.T. Adilkariev and I.T. Tulteev: "in the fight against crime, the goal of completely eliminating crime is not justified, since this is clear from the state of crime and the circumstances of the fight against them. It is likely that the complete eradication of crime is a very difficult pipe dream." In conclusion, it should be noted that taking into account the above scientific findings will make a significant contribution to the effective organization of crime prevention among unorganized youth.

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