

PROBLEMS OF PREVENTING CRIMES COMMITTED BY MINORS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

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Abstract. This article analyzes the pedagogical and psychological problem of the cooperation module of law enforcement agencies in preventing crimes committed by minors. The study determined that law enforcement agencies should use all available cooperation methods and methodologies in the process of cooperation in socio-legal activities in order to implement cooperation. The article analyzes existing problems and provides scientific and practical proposals and recommendations for their elimination.

Keywords: law enforcement agency, internal affairs agency, national guard, Ministry of Emergency Situations, minors, crime.

Our President has clearly indicated that the internal affairs bodies should work together to prevent crime, carry out their activities in a single way, and most importantly, establish cooperation with the National Guard servicemen[1]. A system of neighborhood sevens has been established in Uzbekistan since 2023. Now, preventive inspectors will become the most active members of that system, studying the situation at the household level. This seven serves to ensure cooperation between entities in preventing violations.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan ensures the implementation of a unified state policy in the field of ensuring public safety; ensures the development, approval and implementation of comprehensive target state programs aimed at ensuring public safety, including the prevention of crime, social and interethnic conflicts; ensures effective cooperation with all state bodies and organizations, public associations, international organizations and citizens on issues of ensuring public safety; implements measures to ensure the material and technical support of entities directly ensuring public safety, as well as their legal and social protection; determines the procedure for encouraging non-governmental non-profit organizations and citizens who actively participate in ensuring public safety.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan develops, approves and implements targeted departmental programs aimed at ensuring public safety;

implements measures to maintain public order, ensure road safety, combat crime, terrorism and extremism; coordinates the activities of all forces and means involved in ensuring public safety in public places, including on roads, at transport and tourism infrastructure facilities, and provides organizational and methodological support; ensures compliance with the rules and regulations in the field of circulation of civilian and service weapons and their ammunition, as well as the requirements and conditions for issuing licenses and permits in this area; carries out crime prevention, identifies persons prone to committing crimes; Conducts a comprehensive, systematic analysis of offenses and violations committed in public places, makes proposals, mandatory submissions and recommendations on eliminating the factors that cause them, and on the effective use of available forces and means; provides a general management system for measures to curb public disorder that threatens public safety; regularly informs the general public about the state of public safety, and studies public opinion on this issue[3].

The National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan also develops, approves and implements targeted departmental programs aimed at ensuring public security; carries out measures to suppress public unrest that threaten public security; organizes the maintenance of public order in public places assigned to it, including public events in the cities of Tashkent, Nukus and regional centers, parks, squares and markets; within its competence, ensures public security in emergency situations and in areas where a state of emergency has been declared; participates in cooperation with authorized state agencies in conducting anti-terrorist operations; guards state facilities, extremely important, classified facilities and other facilities, property of individuals and legal entities; implements state policy in the field of security activities; carries out scientific research and organizational and methodological work in the field of ensuring public security.

The following direction is set in the Strategy for the Development of the Public Security System in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022-2025.

The Strategy serves as a methodological basis for the development of regulatory legal and departmental regulatory documents on further improving the activities of internal affairs bodies, military personnel of the National Guard and other competent bodies in ensuring public security. As a result of the implementation of the measures specified in the Strategy, the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, the interests of society and the state from unlawful encroachments will be qualitatively improved. The population's trust in the state bodies authorized to ensure public security will be increased through the early

prevention of offenses, including repeated offenses, and road traffic accidents, and the orientation of employees' service activities to assisting citizens.

In order to implement cooperation, subjects use all existing cooperation methods and methodologies in the process of cooperation in socio-legal activities. Our observations have led us to the following conclusions, namely:

- ❖ prevention of crimes committed by minors is never carried out by a single entity, and even when it is carried out, it will not be effective to the required extent without cooperation;
- ❖ prevention of all juvenile delinquency will only be effective if the cooperation of the regional authorities and the National Guard, schools, psychologists, and families is ensured, and control is under official control;
- ❖ the geography of cooperation between internal affairs bodies and National Guard officers is wide, but at one end of this geography, seasonal and ethnopsychological regions also play a specific role in preventing crimes committed by minors (i.e., juveniles). This is based on our practice and scientific analysis;
- ❖ the main purpose of our focus on the seasons and ethnopsychology is that in the summer, when the days are long and the nights are short, many people live in apartment buildings, sit idle on the hot street during the day, go to lakes and ponds and swim. This turns active recreation into passive recreation, creating the basis for recreation and committing offenses, such behavior by minors, direct and indirect offenses require the establishment of measures aimed at preventing them on a cooperative basis and improving the methodology of cooperation;
- ❖ when will measures to prevent crimes committed by minors be improved, when will the process of cooperation be implemented in professional activities.

At the same time, another idea was put forward, namely, if there is a cause that causes a crime, but there are no conditions, or vice versa, if there are conditions, but there is no cause, then in both cases the crime will not occur. We agree with this idea, but the cause is primary, even if there are no conditions, the cause seeks the conditions and ultimately the crime is committed, but if there are conditions but there is no cause, the conditions do not create the cause and the crime is not committed. G.F. Hegel also defined in his teachings that the cause is an active basis that sets conditions in motion, that causes can only be understood through their effects, or conversely, the nature of the effect can only be determined through its cause, since they require each other[3].

As a result of his research, A.Sh. Murodov conditionally divided the factors that cause crimes related to domestic violence into the following groups:

- a) unhealthy spiritual and psychological environment in the family;

- b) weakness or lack of spiritual and moral education in the family;
- d) antisocial behavior of a family member (members);
- e) financial shortages and difficulties in the family;
- f) addiction to alcohol by a family member (members);
- g) unreasonable (excessive) jealousy, betrayal of a man and a woman;
- h) early marriage, inappropriate interference in relations in a young family”[4].

The author's classification of factors causing crime into such groups is correct, but his classification creates certain problems in developing measures to eliminate the causes and conditions, applying them in practice, and distributing tasks between the entities responsible for preventing crime.

V.P. Kashepov equates juvenile delinquencies with "general" adult delinquencies, arguing that they are a consequence of socio-economic and political instability, emerging conflicts, and a violation of social and moral foundations [5].

M.K. Uteniyazov emphasizes that drug addiction among minors directly depends on the sum of objective and subjective factors. Objective factors include family conflicts, family members' alienation from each other, indifference, parents' overestimation of their own pedagogical capabilities and inattention to the social danger of drug addiction, the negative influence of the media, as well as the influence of informal groups on adolescents, indicating that drug addiction has become a tradition. The subjective aspects are expressed in such features as the low level of average activity among minors, the identification and adaptation of mental retardation and accentuation (seed system) features, the awakening of their high sensitivity and tendency to use drugs, the interest in drugs in adolescents, insufficient attention to the dangers of drug use, and suicide syndrome[6].

However, we believe that the objective and subjective factors of drug addiction among minors listed by M.K. Uteniyazov have become common and have not been fully explored. Education plays an important role in juvenile delinquency. At the same time, the personal characteristics of minors, lack of moral upbringing, underdevelopment of legal consciousness and legal culture are among the reasons leading to their committing crimes. Because whoever frivolously violates moral norms, he will certainly frivolously violate the law. Stealing small amounts of money from home, smoking, drinking, and violence against peers or those younger than him, at first for one purpose, for personal pleasure or to solve some problems in his mental state in this way or to show off to those around him, later all this no longer satisfies him, and as a result he tries to try new risky feelings. Also at this age, their need for money and valuables increases. For example, due to the lack of opportunity in the family to purchase modern

technical equipment: computers, various audio and video equipment, and mobile communication devices, many young people try to achieve their goals by robbing other people's property, shops or warehouses, or by secretly appropriating property belonging to close relatives or parents (most often in small amounts in their parents' clothes, bags, or other places where they keep money).

It can be said that it would be appropriate to study juvenile delinquency separately into subjective and objective causes and the conditions that enable them.

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