

Criminological Characteristics of Juvenile Delinquency

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Annotation: *The article analyzes the criminological characteristics of juvenile delinquency. The features inherent in this type of crime are highlighted. The most common criminal acts committed by minors are listed.*

Key words: *crime, minors, criminological characteristics, state of crime.*

Introduction

Minors are one of the most criminal and less socially protected parts of the population. Among the crimes committed by minors, most of the mercenary and mercenary-violent crimes. Many of these crimes are carried out in complicity, most often in a group, which also determines the specifics of the psychology of adolescents. It is worth noting that every third crime is committed by them together with adults. At present, the attention of the scientific community is directed mainly to protecting the interests of minors and combating crime in this category of persons. Recently, the number of violent crimes committed among persons under the age of majority has increased, and in this regard, there is an urgent need for a comprehensive study and development of preventive measures in order to prevent the commission of new crimes, or at least reduce the number of committed criminal acts in this category. A number of conceptual provisions in the field of combating juvenile delinquency still remain undeveloped, namely:

– the positions of researchers regarding age limits are still contradictory; - in modern Russian legislation there is no single definition of the concept of "youth"; - there are no principles for the protection of minors who have broken the law; - the determinants of criminal acts of minors are not defined; - an effective system of criminological measures to combat juvenile delinquency has not been developed [1, p. 99]. The identified issues require a criminological study of this type of crime in order to develop the main directions for its prevention. Therefore, conducting a criminological study of juvenile delinquency seems to be quite justified and promising. From 2015 to 2019, the number of registered minors who have committed crimes in the Omsk region has been constantly decreasing. Moreover, in 2019, the number of registered juveniles who committed crimes was record low - 37,953 people, which is 2,907 people less than last year, 2018 (40,860 people), and 17,412 people less than in the base year 2015 (55,365 people) . Thus, in relation to the previous year, 2018, the number of minors who committed crimes decreased by 7.1%, and in relation to the base year in the five-year period under consideration, by 31.5% [4]. In general, according to statistics, trends in juvenile delinquency at the country level look positive. However, as M.Yu. Malysheva, a certain stabilization in the number of crimes committed with the participation of adolescents indicates an increase in the latency of this type of crime, and not a real decrease [3, p. 179]. However, it is necessary to take into account other

significant socio-economic factors that can have a positive effect on the level of juvenile delinquency. These include the highest adaptability of this category of people in the new conditions, a number of demographic processes: a decrease in the proportion of minors aged 14-16 in the population of our country. The main features of juvenile crimes are unmotivated aggression and cruelty. V.D. Malkov draws attention to the fact that minors are basically unable to understand someone else's pain. Such criminals either have an underestimated or no fear of death at all. Often they commit some kind of aggressive actions because of courage, but because of an inadequate assessment of the degree of danger of their own actions for their lives and others. According to the author, the aggressiveness of minors, among other things, is facilitated by a rather ill-conceived informational impact on the part of the media, namely, the demonstration and propaganda of violence from the screens of cinemas and television [2, p. 358]. The peculiarities of juvenile delinquency can also be attributed to a group character. This feature of juvenile delinquency is also noted by many other researchers. So, A.V. Subbotina points out that crimes are committed by minors most often in groups, which determines their age characteristics. Most often these are groups by prior agreement. All crimes committed by these groups are classified as serious. These groups of minors most often carry out theft, robbery, robbery, extortion [5, p. 59]. Juvenile delinquency is characterized by a fairly high level of latency. The latency of such crime is influenced by the peculiarities of a certain legal status and the corresponding physical condition of minors, personal characteristics, and a rather large "controllability" of statistics indicators by law enforcement practice. Studies confirm that the prevalence of juvenile delinquency in real life is several times higher than its registered indicators. It is worth highlighting the high latency of robberies, hooliganism, and theft. The structure of juvenile delinquency is mainly theft, robbery, robbery, theft.

Theoretical background

According to the data provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, among minors, unfortunately, serious crimes in the form of murder, serious bodily harm, rape, robbery, robbery, hooliganism, theft, use or sale of drugs are common.

According to statistics, the number of crimes committed by minors in the republic in 2018 was 938, in 2019 - 739, and in the first half of 2020 - 338 cases.

What is the reason for the commission of a crime by minors?

According to analyzes, it often turns out that those sentenced for murder were brought up in an unhealthy environment. About 20 percent of them are without parents, a third grew up in an incomplete family (without a father or mother).

In every fifth case, upbringing in an incomplete family is associated with a criminal record of the father or mother. The main factor that pushes the child to the path of crime is the fact that his parents also broke the law.

Juvenile delinquency is often linked to a family setting

Psychologist Zebiniso Akhmedova, speaking about the factors that encourage minors to commit crimes, argues that the main among them are mental and physical injuries caused to the child.

"Most juvenile crime occurs as a result of parental divorce, that is, when adolescents begin a period of independent decision-making. The period of maturation and growing up of a teenager falls on the age of 9-12 years and 12-16 years. If at this time the child does not develop self-confidence and self-respect, if his dreams do not find the support of his parents, he will begin to feel incapable of anything. As a result, this child may develop hatred for the whole world.

If no one in the family is interested in the needs and anxieties of the child, if they are indifferent to him, do not take into account his opinion and use violence against him, then he will try to express himself through the commission of crimes or incitement. If a child has suffered mental and physical trauma, then he will not be afraid to act in the same way in relation to others.

It happens that a very small part of the students of the same class enter universities. In such cases, the rest may have doubts about whether they are needed by society. To prevent such a situation, parents should encourage the child to acquire knowledge, create the necessary conditions for learning.

In addition, it is very important to work with parents, teach them how to care for children and educate them. Because juvenile delinquency is often associated with the home environment, "says the psychologist.

A person's understanding of the consequences of his actions is fully formed after 25 years.

According to the program principles for the elimination of delinquency among minors, not only law enforcement agencies, but also families, social institutions, schools, mahallas and youth organizations should deal with the upbringing and protection of adolescents.

According to the results of international studies, the understanding of the consequences of one's actions is fully formed after 25 years. 80 percent of teenagers who have committed a crime then correct themselves and go on the right path.

New approach proposed by UNICEF

The General Prosecutor's Office and the Academy attached to it, with the support of UNICEF and together with local khokimiyats, are implementing a project to work with juvenile delinquents based on a special approach. A team of professionals, consisting of 10 representatives of various organizations, operates there. Among them are the secretary of the interdepartmental commission on juvenile affairs, the coordinator, social workers, specialists, teachers, facilitators, as well as representatives of the Youth Union and mahalla citizens' assemblies.

Within the framework of the project, adolescents aged 14-18 who have committed minor crimes (theft, hooliganism, bodily harm, robbery), as well as adolescents aged 16-18 who have committed administrative offenses (minor bodily injuries, petty hooliganism, petty theft) are sent to the commission. Then the team members determine the needs of children and their families, develop an individual action plan to change the adolescent's behavior, and implement it.

"The main condition is the child's understanding of his mistake"

Social worker Madina Gobozova, working within the framework of the project, dwelled on the positive aspects of such activities.

"Thanks to a new approach, attitudes towards children

became completely different. One of the main conditions is the child's understanding of his mistake and his consent to correction. Then, together with the child, a plan is developed, and we also involve members of his family in its implementation," says Madina Gobozova.

"Investigators and judges working with teenagers need to know the psychology of a teenager"

Lawyer Abdumalik Abdullayev commented on the requirements for the creation of a separate juvenile court.

"I think that there should be a separate system for minors. At the same time, the judge, investigator and lawyer are required to have relevant knowledge and skills.

It is not true that all crimes committed by minors are dealt with only by law enforcement officers. With the help of certain criteria in the legislation, it is necessary to establish the involvement of a certain category of specialists, based on the level of social danger of the crime.

I think that judges considering juvenile cases should be required to study the subject of "psychology". Now judges considering juvenile cases are not ready to communicate with teenagers. It seems to me that they should be allowed to consider such cases only after psychological tests have been carried out, "the lawyer substantiated the importance of creating juvenile courts.

Discussions.

The psychology of adolescents is a very delicate matter, a minor action at this age will affect what they grow up to be. It is very important to improve the situation in the family, to increase the literacy of parents so as not to increase juvenile delinquency.

According to the proposal of the UNICEF Child Protection Program in Uzbekistan, the creation of a court that considers the crimes of adolescents will help change their behavior for the better so that they no

longer take the path of crime. After all, specialists who have studied the psychology of adolescents will be able to facilitate this work.

In Uzbekistan, there is a need for the study of the psychology of adolescents by investigators, judges, lawyers considering the crimes of adolescents in Uzbekistan. Even if such a court is not created, the specialization of judges, lawyers and investigators in the psychology of adolescents will give a good result. Since minors with an official criminal record often face humiliation, and they are branded as a "criminal".

If teenagers, depending on the level of danger of the crime, will work not with the courts, but with social groups that give them the opportunity to correct, then this will be able to pull them out of the addictive quagmire of crime.

Adolescence is considered one of the critical stages in the formation of a person's personality. There are significant differences in the prevalence of criminal acts in groups of minors, distributed according to their type of activity. These include: those studying in schools and secondary vocational educational institutions (schools, colleges, technical schools), as well as working minors. In the first group, crime is approximately 3.5-4 times lower than in the second, and approximately 10 times lower in the third. Age boundaries and the socio-psychological characteristics of the individual caused by them are among the most important factors in the social status of young people and their differentiation within certain age groups. Minors under 18 years of age, possessing a complex of specific properties and characteristics that make it possible to identify it as an integral social community. In this age group, there is an intersection in the largest number of signs, the main of which is expressed in the absence of clear boundaries of what is permitted. There is no significant division by gender, however, more and more often girls become the defendants in the criminal chronicle. Over the past 15 years, girl crime has increased by 2.5 times and makes up 15% of the total set of registered crimes. Another social sign of juvenile delinquency is the lack of education or its minimum level.

Conclusion

The general trend towards a decrease in the educational level of citizens, the mental degradation of the population, and the decline in the general cultural level are primarily reflected in today's youth. Unwillingness to learn, lack of desire to acquire professional skills, disbelief in the prospects and expediency of obtaining general theoretical and professional knowledge leads to a low intellectual level of development and, accordingly, increases the risk of criminal activity. The explanation for this situation is seen in the fact that children receive school education free of charge, and a child of 7-8 years old, when the educational process begins for most children, is influenced by parents and guardianship authorities. Non-attendance at school for one reason or another is strictly controlled by social services. This means that minors with criminogenic tendencies do not want to make their own efforts in this direction. Thus, since the beginning of the XXI century. there are changes in the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of juvenile crimes: the number of property crimes committed in a group is growing, using physical and mental violence against the victims, often dangerous to life and health. These circumstances indicate a general increase in the social danger of crimes committed by minors.

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