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CRIMINOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY MINORS AGAINST LIFE AND HEALTH AND PRINCIPAL PRINCIPLES OF PREVENTION

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ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the study of the causes and circumstances of juvenile delinquency, the fight against crime among them, the scientific improvement of methods such as the study of the identity of minors, including criminal liability. minimum age, the impact of psychophysiological factors in determining this age, further liberalization of criminal liability and punishment of minors, strengthening the specialization of the investigation and trial, additional protection of the rights of minors, development of new methods of prevention and prevention of juvenile delinquency. The scientific analysis of the situation on the importance of the study of issues related to.

KEYWORDS

Prevention inspector, juvenile delinquency, law enforcement, cooperation, youth crime, demography.

INTRODUCTION

At present, a significant statistical material on juvenile delinquency has been collected, and a methodology for its analysis has been developed. All this allows us to more accurately assess the state of juvenile

delinquency, its quantitative and qualitative (structural and other) changes.

Crime statistics in Uzbekistan show that juvenile delinquency has been growing at an average rate of 2-

4% every five years, according to the number of people convicted of crimes by 2015.

Since 2016, this trend has changed significantly. In 2017-2020, the increase in the number of registered juvenile offenders was 8%.

For comparison, this figure was 20% in the Russian Federation, 16.8% in Ukraine, 18.1% in Azerbaijan, 14.9% in Kazakhstan, 9% in Turkmenistan and 9.8% in Belarus. In 2015, more than 27,000 offenders were convicted, including more than a thousand juveniles, representing about 4% of the total number of convicted offenders. In 2017, these figures were 51,602 offenders, 2,023 juveniles and 3.9%, respectively, and more than 50 juveniles were convicted by the Supreme Court.

If we look at the composition of convicts, among the more than 2,000 offenders who committed crimes in 2018, 37 were convicted of crimes against life (Articles 97-103 of the Criminal Code) (in 1996 - 10 people). More than 50 people committed crimes against health (Articles 104-111 of the Criminal Code). More than 150 people were convicted of robbery and more than 40 people of aggression. More than 160 people (representing 8% of the total number of juvenile convicts) were given suspended sentences.

More than half of juvenile offenders are sentenced to imprisonment.

Data on female juvenile delinquency were also noteworthy, with 113 (5.35%) of the 2,142 juveniles being female.

The highest level of juvenile criminal activity in recent years was in Tashkent, Navoi, Tashkent, Syrdarya, Namangan, Fergana, Kashkadarya, Andijan and Khorezm regions, the lowest in Jizzakh, Surkhandarya,

Samarkand, Bukhara and Karakalpakstan. Observed in the Republic.

The analysis of regional differences in crime rates always shows the highest rates of juvenile delinquency in large industrial centers. In rural areas, researchers note more similarity in quantity and quality.

Protecting the rights and freedoms of juvenile offenders around the world is becoming increasingly important. In particular, according to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child of November 20, 1989, "any action (or omission) against a child must be directed primarily at protecting his or her interests." Juveniles account for 30-40% of all crimes committed in different countries, including 40% in the United Kingdom, 32% in the United States, and 38% in Germany. The decline in crime by 3% per year over the last twenty years indicates the need to improve activities related to the criminological description of juvenile delinquency and the priorities for their prevention.

As one of the priorities in the development of the social sphere "Liberalization of criminal penalties for minors, strengthening their legal protection in the conduct of proceedings and improving the structure of district (city) law enforcement agencies, strengthening their activities in dealing with minors" It is important to study this area.

PF-4850 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 2016 "On measures to further reform the judicial system, strengthening the guarantees of reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens", No. 7 of 2017 Decree No. PF-4947 of February 14, 2018 "On the Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", May 14, 2018 "On measures to radically improve the system of

criminal and criminal procedure legislation" Tasks specified in the decision No. PP-3723.

Criminologists describe the total number and proportion of children and adolescents who characterize the region by the level of juvenile delinquency; the proportion of able-bodied minors who do not work or study; the share of convicts, persons who commit domestic offenses (pianists, hooligans, etc.); found a consistent correlation between indicators such as the proportion of individuals on different medical lists (alcoholism, drug addiction, mental illness, etc.).

Regional differences in juvenile delinquency have been found to be closely linked to broken families. According to the same indicator, the number of divorced couples in the regions with the lowest and highest rates of juvenile delinquency is almost completely the same. This allows using the indicators of family instability as one of the main criteria in choosing the priorities of educational work with minors.

Structural analysis of juvenile delinquency is particularly common in criminology. It includes crimes such as premeditated murder, grievous bodily harm, rape, aggression, robbery, theft, and hooliganism.

There is a growing number of cases of possession and use of firearms, resistance to law enforcement officers and disobedience to their legal requirements.

Juvenile delinquency has previously been a major crime, including: arms and drug trafficking; prostitution or conspiracy; aggression; fraud; theft of goods is becoming more common.

Juvenile delinquency has always been largely gang-related. The share of juvenile delinquency is about 1.5-

5 times higher than that of adult crime and accounts for 20-80% of total juvenile delinquency.

Positive and negative group behavior based on age, psyche, and other personal characteristics is normal for minors.

In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of juvenile delinquent groups. The age difference of three-fifths of the total groups of participants further enhances their propensity for this activity, leading to its further activation. The process of juvenile delinquency is also active. These groups are expanding their social base to be filled at the expense of unemployed, small-scale businesses, as well as adolescents who have returned from prisons and are unable to find their place in life.

Adolescents from low-income families are increasingly involved in the shadow economy and organized crime. Organized crime leaders are happy to bring teenagers into their sphere of influence and control their professional criminal formation and growth.

The personal characteristics of juvenile offenders are also noteworthy. Almost all researchers note that the majority of offenders in this category are teenagers who do not have a regular source of income (do not work or study).

According to various estimates, 38.3% of juvenile offenders are schoolchildren, 11.4% are employed, and about 30% do not have a regular source of income.

As a rule, a juvenile is required to undergo correctional work at his / her place of work. From the point of view of the upbringing of a juvenile convict, it is advisable to arrange for correctional work to take place at the place where he works. If the offender does not work anywhere, the sentence is transferred to another

location in the area determined by the enforcement agency, but he resides, and is deducted from ten percent to thirty percent of the salary to state revenue. If the convict does not have a place of residence, he shall serve his sentence at the place of work determined by the penitentiary inspectorate in the area where the sentence was passed.

Chapters XV-XVI of the sixth section of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan define the "specifics of the responsibility of minors." These chapters reflect the system of punishment imposed on minors, the rules of sentencing, cases of exemption from liability and punishment. We know that in the former Soviet Union, enough attention was paid to the prevention and fight against juvenile delinquency (despite some shortcomings), but the norms of the Criminal Code aimed at preventing such crimes have never been systematized. case, as in our present code, was not given in a separate section. While the norms set out in it contain general rules of criminal liability, the types of penalties for juvenile delinquency have been significantly improved, the court's sentencing has shown that the juvenile's level of mental development, living conditions and upbringing, health, Article 7 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates that, given the reasons for the crime, the age of the elderly and the place of the situation in the crime, is an example of the application of this principle of humanity in practice.

We also find in the Roman Laws of Table XII that when slaves committed crimes committed by minors, the punishment for their actions by the state was much more lenient than the punishment for adults.

In 1989, the UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which contains a number of provisions for the protection of the rights

of juvenile offenders and juveniles. According to the Convention, children are persons under the age of eighteen.

If the convict refuses to serve the sentence, the court shall replace the unserved period of compulsory community service with a sentence of restriction of liberty or imprisonment, counting four hours of compulsory community service as one day of deprivation of liberty or imprisonment. The time of refusal to serve the sentence shall not be included in the term of the sentence.

According to Article 83 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, correctional work for juveniles can be carried out only in the workplace for able-bodied minors. is appointed for a period of one month to one year as a transfer to other places in the region.

If a juvenile refuses to serve more than one-tenth of the prescribed sentence, the court shall consider the unserved part of the sentence to be equal to one day of restriction of liberty or imprisonment for each of the three days of correctional work. , replaces it with a penalty in the form of restriction of liberty or imprisonment.

Correctional work is a punitive measure in the form of compulsory employment of a convicted person for a period determined by a court decision and collection of a certain amount of interest from his salary in favor of the state.

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in the area where he lives, and is deducted from ten percent to thirty percent of the salary to state revenue. If the convict does not have a place of residence, he shall serve his sentence at the place of work determined by the penitentiary inspectorate in the area where the sentence was passed.

Persons who have committed a minor socially dangerous crime as a juvenile, who have committed a negligent crime, or who have committed a less serious intentional crime shall not be sentenced to imprisonment. At the time of sentencing, persons over the age of eighteen are sentenced to imprisonment in correctional facilities.

In order to liberalize the law and reduce the penalties, many laws and regulations are being adopted in our country, as well as in the prosecution and punishment of juvenile offenders, including Article 85 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Paragraph "a" of the first, second and third parts is excluded, issued by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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