

PEDAGOGICAL FEATURES OF THE PREVENTION OF YOUTH OFFENSES

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Abstract:

This article provides information on the pedagogical and psychological laws of legal and educational work, as well as the psychological analysis of offenses committed by young people, the stages of its formation, and the general analysis of existing psychological approaches to these cases.

Keywords: Deviance, legal-educational work, legal culture, communicative-valuable, reflexive-corrective, science, education.

Introduction

More than twenty years have passed since the Republic of Uzbekistan achieved socio-political independence. Although it is considered a relatively short time for the history of the Society of man, during this period there were fundamental changes in all areas of Republican social life. The content of the attitude, which was decided in the social, economic and cultural spheres of society, changed and new views were formed. While market relations developed in the process of economic production occupy a priority place, achieving the harmony of national and universal values in the cultural sphere is recognized as one of the main factors providing social progress. The movement carried out in the socio-political sphere of Public Life expresses the general essence of the construction of the state and society.

The establishment of a legal state and civil society, guided by humane, democratic principles, is the main social goal. As we know, this is a long-term, complex process, the successful course of which consists in achieving the priority of laws in the regulation of social relations, finding a decision on socio-legal norms and deep respect for laws in members of society, forming legal consciousness and culture in them, ensuring the decision-making of social activity in each citizen. These requirements indicate the need for a new approach to the organization of legal education.

The subject of professional pedagogy, based on its educational essence, studies the pedagogical aspects, methodology of working with various categories of outlaw individuals. Individuals are not born Outlaws, but may form outlaws and become criminal individuals. The formation of an individual as an outlaw can in many cases be forced by the environment, circumstances that surround him. It raises the question of why too many individuals are not becoming Outlaws. The answer to this, too, is one, that is, empty of Will, Only those persons who are quickly subjected to the influence of other persons will get into the street of violation, crime.

We consider individuals who behave contrary to the laws established in society, violators of all categories of laws, to be outlaws. The violation of the law will not be large-small, but its



consequences can be different, and material and moral damage to the state, individuals can be caused to varying degrees.

Depending on the essence of the act committed by the offender, various penalties are prescribed, let's take the administrative offense first of all. Since administrative law is directly related to professional pedagogy, we will also initially dwell on the concept of "administrative offense". An administrative offense refers to an act or inaction committed by a person, subject to administrative liability under the law, which encroaches on the rights and freedoms of citizens, ownership, state and public order, on the natural environment. Administrative responsibility for the intended offense is carried out in the event that the offense, by its nature, does not cause criminal prosecution.

Administrative responsibility is also one of the most influential types of punishment and upbringing. Taking into account the "comments on the Code of administrative responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the chapters in its general part were called "administrative offense", "administrative punishment", "application of administrative punishment", while Chapter 11 of the special part is devoted to the types of administrative responsibility for offenders.

Administrative responsibility is defined for:

- for violations in the field of health care of the population;
- for property encroaching offenses;
- for violations in the field of protection of the natural environment and the use of nature;
- in the field of industry, construction and heat and the use of electricity;
- administrative responsibility for agricultural offenses, violations of Veterinary and sanitary rules;
- for violations in the areas of transport, Road economy and communications;
- for violations in the field of municipal service and improvement, relating to the rights of citizens to use accommodation;
- for violations in the fields of trade, entrepreneurship and finance;
- for offenses that encroach on Justice;
- for offenses encroaching on public order;
- for offenses that encroach on the established procedure of management.

It is possible to continue the types of offenses and the punishments seen in relation to it, but we have not set ourselves the goal of illuminating all this, which is the object and subject of study of the discipline of administrative law. At this point, we want to point out the following point, that is, different categories of outlaws carry out wrongdoing at different times, in different weather conditions, through different methods. For example, let's take the offense of adolescents under the age of majority between them, mainly stealing things, making fights using alcohol, sports equipment, tape recorders, carpets, money theft crimes are much more common, bullying and inappropriate crimes are much less common than other types of crimes.

Manslaughter, inflicting bodily harm on individuals, is a less common type of crime, and sometimes cases of carjacking also occur.

Persons under the age of puberty commit various offenses in the places of residence, work of the population most often, after 2200 pm. The main part of violations among adolescents is caused by drinking alcohol. The occasional impunity of offenses such as petty bullying committed by teenagers, evasion from home, alcohol-consuming quarrels, school absences, early absences from



work leads to the commission of large-scale crimes. We know that at the beginning of any big crime, small, seemingly insignificant crimes stand. Let's remember that most individuals saw some kind of petty theft at a young age (stealing a neighbor's chicken or egg), their parents, a cow-the neighbors found out and received large robberies or crimes only after they were punished.

Offending individuals, like all individuals, are actually ordinary individuals, only they may have been influenced by other individuals whose negative traits predominate or raised in a troubled family. Suppose that the family has always had an outbreak of quarrels, debauchery, the mouth of their parents was brought up in a bad or alcoholic environment, the father was absent or the mother could also be a stepmother. The results of studies in criminology, pedagogy and psychology show that laziness in adolescents, rudeness, deception, lack of sense of responsibility, selfishness, ardor, deliberate abstinence from Labor, not rejoicing in the result of his work, bereftness towards animals, indulgence, excessive obsession with good clothes, treatment of a person with his pocket money and fainting according to his career – all this forms the negativity in the upbringing of a person.

Very many parents do not notice the negative trait in their children, they ignore it even if they feel it, as a result of which the children are getting into bad ways. Some parents, when the time comes, do not expect this from him (son or daughter), they want to justify themselves, their children, saying that misunderstanding is happening. The process of upbringing is such a difficult process that its result occurs after several years, becomes known, visible or exerts its influence.

The upbringing of a person is beyond everyone's reach, even children of excellent parents with excellent upbringing can get out of the mess, because the child may have quickly succumbed to the influence of individuals with other negative traits, rather than parenting. When the time comes, there are situations in life when some educators also say that "I raised other people's children for a lifetime, but when it comes to mine, I have not had enough strength." In fact, the same educator did not have time to deal with the upbringing of his children. But still, raising a child is the greatest task, and if the child of that teacher, nobop, goes out, commits a crime, he will not be able to justify himself in front of society with something hyech.

In the upbringing of children, in addition to the father, the role of maternal upbringing is also great. Because the mother is always the closest person in the family, in front of her children and for them. A mother always lives by putting her child above everyone, above all else, but we cannot say that all mothers do the same. There are mothers who are indifferent to the fate of their child, who themselves take alcohol with their child as a head, teach them to steal, sell stolen goods at the market, there are mothers who, adding their daughter to strangers, drink or dress for the money they receive in return. Even such individuals were identified by employees of the internal affairs bodies who wanted to prove that the items that their children stole were mine.

In some families in the city, when parents ask their children to throw garbage in a small bucket in a dumpster, their children thaw even so, sometimes refusing to work and making fights if necessary. As a result, it can be seen that children in such a family grew up completely abstaining from Labor Education. The discipline of pedagogy has also studied such cases in which some parents do what their child says, without even buying what they need, clench and spend their money on the items of his demand, leaving their child very erka. Later on, the men would have to suffer. In the disciplines of criminology, pedagogy, psychology, there is such evidence that, relying on this evidence, having studied in depth the opinions of employees of internal affairs



bodies in practice, we came to the conclusion: any crime is not committed on its own, there are also some objective reasons for the commission of crimes. Take, for example, the crime of theft. The thief sells the items he has stolen, can get alcohol for his Money, Play cards, buy various gifts for a loved one's daughter or jazmani, on the basis of all such behavior lies only the scourge of lust.

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