



Research Article

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF INVESTIGATIVE BODIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE CRIMES

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the legislation and state programs of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the activities of investigative bodies for the prevention of juvenile crimes, as well as the international experience of foreign countries, identifies typical circumstances that contribute to the commission of crimes by minors in the countries of Central Asia, influencing factors in the behavior of minors, identifying the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission crimes, the beginning and end of the prevention of crimes by the investigator, the author also establishes that the timely establishment and initiation of criminal cases against minors leads to early prevention of crimes [1.11-12], the preventive nature of the specified procedural institution is evidenced by criminal procedural measures of coercion, in the article the author believes that the institute of termination of a criminal case [1. 11-12] on the grounds of reconciliation, it has the potential character of prevention, that is, the accused is not subjected to the procedure of litigation va, then the essence of making submissions to the relevant institutions, the incident of the number of submissions made, as well as the further actions of the investigator to execute the submission made, are further discussed and non-procedural forms of prevention, such as speeches in the media, personal conversations with officials, publication of articles, notes in the press.

KEYWORDS

Prevention and prevention of crime, preventive activities of the investigating authorities, spiritual and legal work, preventive measures, measures of educational and legal influence, non-procedural forms of prevention.

INTRODUCTION

In the preface of the article, I would like to draw your attention to an essay from Napoleon Hill's book called "A Lesson Taught by a Child". There is an amazing story about a preacher who was trying to compose a sermon one Saturday morning under rather difficult conditions. His wife went shopping, and he stayed at home with his young son. It was raining outside the window, the boy had nothing to do, and he constantly interfered with his father. In desperation, the preacher took an old magazine and leafed through it until he found a large and bright picture. It was a map of the world. He tore this page out of a magazine, tore it into small pieces, and scattered it around the room saying, "Johnny, if you collect this picture, you'll get 25 cents".

The preacher hoped that such work would take Johnny almost all morning, but after 10 minutes, sitting in his office, he heard a knock on the door. It was his son with the finished picture. The

preacher was very surprised that Johnny did it so quickly. All the pieces were in place, the map of the world was drawn exactly right.

- Son, how did you manage to do it so quickly? The preacher asked.

- Ah, the boy replied, it was quite simple. On the other side was a photograph of a man. I took a piece of paper, gathered a man on it, then covered it with a second sheet and turned it over. I decided that if a person is folded correctly, then the map will also be folded correctly.

The preacher smiled and handed the money to his son.

- "You also suggested to me the topic of tomorrow's sermon," he said. – If a person is good, everything is in order with his world.



From this story we can draw such a conclusion, if you are dissatisfied with the world in which you live and want to change it, you need to start with yourself. If you are good, your world is good too. If you have a positive attitude, all the problems of your world are within your reach [2].

Agreeing and continuing the opinion of Napoleon Hill, it should be noted that “The more restless the era, the greater the demand for a state in which peace and stability will be ensured” [3].

16 goal of the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for

2022-2026 directly indicates the creation of an effective system for ensuring public safety, timely detection and elimination of conditions conducive to the commission of offenses, namely, raising the crime prevention system to a qualitatively new level.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

It is no secret that the problem of juvenile delinquency and youth at all times and in all countries has been and remains the main state problem. This problem is also one of the topical areas in the activities of law enforcement

agencies. This is due to the weakening of control over the behavior of minors and, as a result, an increase in the criminal activity of minors.

Establishing the circumstances and causes that contributed to the commission of a crime by minors, as well as determining measures to further eliminate them, is one of the most significant components of preventive activities carried out by the preliminary investigation authorities during pre-trial proceedings in juvenile cases.

According to lawyers, the most typical circumstances conducive to the commission of crimes by minors in the countries of Central Asia are:

- Dysfunctional family, irresponsible attitude to the upbringing of a minor;
- Low level of educational work in educational institutions;
- The negative impact of the environment in which the teenager is located;
- Incitement by adults or older adolescents to commit crimes;



- Shortcomings in the activities of bodies involved in the prevention of juvenile delinquency [4].

The influence on the child of the family is carried out from early childhood. The rules of behavior and methods of communication adopted in the family environment are absorbed by the child very firmly, and in the future all this has a certain impact on his character and lifestyle.

Indifference on the part of parents in relation to the free pastime of the child, ignorance of his social circle, alienation, conflict situations and lack of emotional relationships in the family - all this leads to uncontrollability and neglect of adolescents and neglect is a constant companion of juvenile crimes.

Continuing these thoughts, I would like to give an example from world literature. The well-known Spanish writer Miguel de Cervantes in his novel "Before Quixote of La Mancha" one of the main characters of Sancho conducts a conversation with himself and says "Tell me who you hang out with, and I will tell you who you are", and another "Don't the point is, from whom you were born, and with whom you graze" [5]. People adapt to the environment.

Returning to our topic, if during the investigation it is established that the circumstance that contributed to the commission of the crime was the impact on the teenager of the environment (drinking alcohol, skipping classes at educational institutions, criminogenic peer groups, drug use, etc.), then the bodies and institutions, carrying out the prevention of neglect and juvenile delinquency, must apply such measures of influence that will be aimed at neutralizing or changing the illegal situation. Such measures can be implemented by teams of teachers, public associations at the place of residence, sports and sports and recreation groups, internal affairs bodies. In this case, it is necessary to establish the persons through whose fault this circumstance arose, with the subsequent decision on the issue of bringing them to justice.

Based on the general provisions of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 29, 2010 "On the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors" [6], the system of bodies and institutions that carry out the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors includes interdepartmental commissions on juvenile affairs, internal affairs bodies, educational authorities and educational institutions,

guardianship and guardianship authorities, health authorities and health care institutions, labor authorities, the Agency for Youth Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its territorial divisions, as well as other bodies and institutions that are involved in the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors in the manner prescribed by law (Article 8).

The activities of the investigator for prevention in the investigation of criminal cases against minors are an element of the system of measures to prevent crime among minors. It should be carried out taking into account regulatory legal acts of both a general nature and departmental orders: the Constitution of Uzbekistan, the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law "On Internal Affairs Bodies", the Law "On the Prevention of Neglect and Delinquency among Minors", the Law "On the protection of children from information harmful to their health", Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the provision of social and legal assistance to minors", "On approval of the regulation on the procedure for appointing public educators to minors", Order of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval

of the regulation on the identification, registration, examination and medical and social rehabilitation of minors who systematically use alcohol, narcotic drugs, psychotropic or other substances that affect intellectually -volitional activity", by the Decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On judicial practice in cases of juvenile crimes", etc.

The participation of the investigator in the prevention of the commission of a crime by minors is to identify the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of the crime. It begins from the moment of receipt of the statement about the committed crime and continues until the end of the preliminary investigation. Timely initiated criminal case and the production of urgent investigative actions contribute to the proper organization of work on the prevention of juvenile delinquency, active influence on the elimination of the possibility of re-committing a similar crime. Impunity for the commission of the first crime allows the teenager to strengthen the antisocial attitude, which subsequently creates the preconditions for the emergence of a stable criminal group [7].

A significant number of crimes are committed by teenagers under the influence of older persons.



Even at the stage of initiating a criminal case, during the verification of applications and reports of juvenile crimes, measures must be taken to identify such persons. The timely establishment of their criminal activity and the initiation of criminal prosecution against them in its content is an early prevention of juvenile crimes.

The preventive nature of the specified procedural institution is evidenced by criminal procedural coercive measures carried out in order to prevent the commission of new crimes or offenses by participants in criminal procedural relations.

From a preventive point of view, the most effective preventive measure is the supervision of a minor suspect or accused by parents, guardians, custodians or other trustworthy persons. This measure allows to eliminate both the circumstances that contribute to the continuation of the illegal activities of the minor, and to ensure control over his behavior during the entire period of the proceedings.

The legal basis for preventive activities implemented in criminal proceedings should include criminal procedural norms that perform the function of protecting participants in criminal proceedings by applying security measures to

them. The need for the existence of this criminal procedure institution is directly related to the prevention of the commission of crimes (offences) against minors, their close relatives and close persons. The prevention of the group of crimes under consideration not only contributes to ensuring safety, but also leads to the prevention of recidivism, which in the end can have a significant impact on reducing the overall level of crime [8].

In criminal procedure law, it has been repeatedly emphasized that the institution of termination of a criminal case on the basis of Article 66-1 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan has a certain preventive potential [9]. The procedure for terminating a criminal case in connection with the reconciliation of the victim with the accused is the release of the accused (suspected) person from criminal liability under certain conditions formulated in the relevant norms of criminal and criminal procedural legislation. In fact, the accused is not subjected to the procedure of trial, and his fate is to a certain extent connected with the decision of the preliminary investigation bodies, which allows the investigator to expand the areas of preventive action [10].



Also of particular preventive importance is the termination of a criminal case or prosecution. If a criminal case or criminal prosecution has been terminated with respect to a minor, the investigator must take measures to explain to interested persons that exemption from criminal liability does not mean impunity for the act committed. Its task is to explain the content of measures that replace punishment, the basis for their application, as well as the consequences of the repeated commission of crimes. Particular attention is paid by the investigator to the impact on groups of adolescents, among whom there was such a minor.

An important form of preventive activity of investigators is the introduction of ideas about taking measures to eliminate the circumstances that contributed to the commission of a crime or other violations of the law to the appropriate state or public organization, official.

The submitted submission must be based on the evidence collected during the preliminary investigation. Only after the investigator comes to the conclusion that there are sufficient data to make an appropriate procedural decision in order to eliminate the circumstances that led to the

commission of the crime, he can make a submission that will be lawful.

The presentation must be motivated, that is, based on the factual data that, in accordance with the law, are established during the investigation of the criminal case. In work with the behavior of a minor who has committed an offense.

The law does not define the number of submissions that can be made to the relevant institutions or officials in the framework of a criminal investigation.

A combination of circumstances may contribute to the commission of a crime by a minor. Therefore, during the investigation of the case, the investigator may make several submissions. Presentation, as well as a decision, sentence or court ruling, is a procedural decision of an authoritative nature, clothed in the form of a procedural document. Therefore, even when the measures contained in it to eliminate the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of a crime are advisory in nature, the elimination of these circumstances is an obligation for the relevant organizations and officials.



The preventive work of the investigator should not end with the submission of a submission or information to the juvenile unit, the commission on juvenile affairs. The investigator must control its execution and he has the right to check the effectiveness of the measures taken and demand the proper execution of the submitted submission.

Only with the mutual efforts of the investigator who made the submission, on the one hand, and the addressee, who is obliged to take the necessary measures to eliminate the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of the crime by the minor, on the other hand, can the goal for which this submission was made be achieved.

In addition to introducing a representation as a procedural form of preventive activity, non-procedural forms of prevention are also used, aimed at eliminating the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of a crime by minors. Their choice is determined by the content of the materials of the criminal case; the situation of the committed crime, the circumstances prevailing at the time of the adoption of the decision of a preventive nature, as well as the

characteristics of the personality of the accused and other factors.

The most common non-procedural forms of preventive activities are:

- Speeches (reports) in labor collectives, in educational institutions and the media;
- Letters (messages) to heads of organizations, enterprises, institutions, as well as personal conversations with officials;
- Publication of articles, press releases.

When choosing such a non-procedural form of crime prevention as speeches (reports), the investigator must first of all take into account the age, range of interests of people, nationality, marital status, etc. Accounting for these factors is essential to ensure the most effective contact with the audience, calling she has an interest in speaking, as well as a desire to assist in solving preventive problems. The performance allows you to identify shortcomings in educational work in a team that contributed to the commission of a crime by a teenager, to solve preventive tasks through direct contact with the audience.



Speaking in educational institutions, the investigator should pay special attention to the socially dangerous nature of the actions of a minor, to the grave consequences of the crime committed by him both for himself and for his relatives, to the personal responsibility of the minor for the crime committed.

CONCLUSION

At present, the mass media are increasingly involved in the implementation of the preventive functions of employees of the preliminary investigation bodies. This is due to the fact that the latter allow in a short time to ensure the search for persons involved in the commission of a crime; to carry out a preventive impact on individual leaders, officials, citizens; encourage witnesses unknown to the investigation, as well as victims, to inform the body conducting the preliminary investigation of additional information about the circumstances that contributed to the commission of the crime. In addition, the publication of articles in the media, in which the investigator can state the circumstances of the crime committed by the minor in the case under investigation, the reasons for its commission and ways to resolve them, has

a preventive effect on both minors and the adult population.

The participation of the investigator in speeches (reports) in labor collectives, in educational institutions and the media is permissible when the guilt of a teenager is obvious and indisputably proven. Such events should be carefully prepared by the investigator.

When identifying the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of crimes by minors, the investigators send letters (messages) to the heads of organizations, enterprises and institutions with demands to take the necessary preventive measures, and also conduct personal conversations with officials whose competence includes eliminating the shortcomings that led to the commission of the crime.

The eradication of illegal acts of minors is a social problem. As practice shows, tougher punishments or excessive freedom cannot be considered as an effective way to combat crime in children. The level of crime can be reduced only by consistently eliminating the factors that give rise to juvenile delinquency [11].

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