

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Qurbonova Aziza Davlat qizi
Samarkand State University, 3rd Stage Student

Qurbonov Doniyorbek Davlat o'g'li
Samarkand State University, 1rd Stage Student

Annotation

This article provides information on the behavior of juveniles, their reasons for entering the path of delinquency, and the main motives that are relevant today. It also lists the types of juvenile delinquency, the causes of juvenile delinquency, and the mental illness, behavioral problems, such as schizophrenia, post-traumatic stress disorder, or bipolar disorder. comments have been made.

Keywords: delinquency, juvenile, post-traumatic stress disorder, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia.

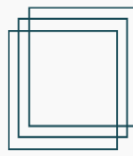
Introduction

In today's era of globalization, crime, which has always been a legal problem, is also considered a social and psychological problem. Therefore, in order to prevent this social evil, it is necessary to solve the complex problem of delinquency from a social psychological and family point of view.

Although juvenile delinquency laws have been around for a long time, they also change from time to time. Nowadays, laws on juvenile delinquency have been changed in all advanced and civilized countries of the world. Moreover, today, the offense is not considered a crime, but a misbehavior, a social nuisance.

Juvenile delinquency is also known as teenager crime. It is like any crime that human beings commit but these crime differ because they are committed by young people. Before coming of age girls and boys have less understanding of the world. Parents, friends and teachers are all responsible along with the juvenile who commit a crime. This is why courts do not punish the teenagers like they punish the adults when they commit a crime. There are separate juvenile courts and the purpose of juvenile punishment is to help the teenager understand the importance of staying away from crimes

Juvenile crime refers to criminal acts committed by minors. That is, crimes committed by children and adolescents under the age of 18 are among them. The maximum age limit and the meaning of the crime varies from country to country. But always under 18, the legal age of offence.



According to Coleman (1981), delinquency "refers to behavior by young people under the age of 18 that is unacceptable to society and is generally regarded as a warning punishment or a call for corrective measures". Delinquency includes all types of crimes committed by children. It can include a variety of dangerous criminal offenses, including business and illegal drug use and murder.

Since the mid-twentieth century, youth crime has increased, as have most types of crime. The level and types of youth crime have been used by commentators as an indicator of the general state of morality and law and order in a country, thus youth crime has been called a source of "moral panic". Juvenile delinquency can be considered of special importance in criminology. This is primarily because the crime is disproportionately committed by individuals between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five. Second, by definition, any theory of the causes of crime focuses on youth crime, as adult offenders may have started committing crimes when they were young. A juvenile delinquent is someone who has committed a crime repeatedly, but these juvenile offenders may have mental illness, behavioral problems, such as schizophrenia, post-traumatic stress disorder, or bipolar disorder.

As for the causes of delinquency, in many underdeveloped and developing countries, a person's criminal tendencies are considered to be the result of bad deeds of parents in the past life. This is clearly a misconception and a misconception. On the other hand, when a child develops delinquency, many believe that it is due to the actions, omissions and tasks of the parents during childhood.

Offenders lack moral standards and emotional connections. They are socially apathetic and have no sense of guilt.

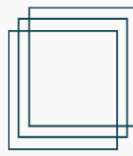
Despite their socially unacceptable behavior, offenders created difficulties for themselves and others.

Criminal motives can be divided into the following types:

- Personal factors of individual factors;
- General socio-cultural factors that govern family formation and interaction, gang and subculture.

One of the main causes of juvenile delinquency is mental problems. Child abuse and improper upbringing cause a number of emotional problems in a child. Various observations, case histories, and interviews revealed that a significantly higher percentage of offenders exhibited emotional disturbances. Healy and Bronner found that 92% of criminals had emotional disturbances. They often have low self-esteem and low self-esteem. About 50% of the group had them all the time.

Feelings of insecurity, rejection by parents and other family members are the next important factors that lead to delinquent behavior. About 33% of the group experienced a feeling of inhibition. A third of the offenders were found to have disorder and discipline problems. Many of them also expressed sibling rivalry and jealousy.



All these data show that various emotional problems such as insecurity, inferiority, jealousy, neglect and depression are very common among delinquent children. According to Friedlander, crime is the result of three factors:

- The power of unchanging instinctive desires;
- Weaknesses of the ego;
- Lack of independence and power of the superego.

In conclusion, the juvenile delinquent cannot control his impulsive needs. In his case, neither realistic considerations nor moral considerations help to check his impulsive actions. According to Stott, a delinquent disorder is an avoidance of an emotional situation, the origin of which remains almost temporally constant for a person with different conditions.

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