

TECHNOLOGY OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AMONG YOUTH

Ibragimov Shukhrat Isroilovich

Independent researcher at Karshi State University

Abstract:

The technology of preventive measures in the prevention of crime among young people is an effective approach aimed at developing legal culture in the social environment and reducing crime. This technology helps to prevent crime by providing young people with legal knowledge, conducting various educational programs, trainings, seminars and workshops with them. The technology of preventive measures serves to ensure security in society by combating bad habits and crime among young people, awakening and forming legal awareness in the social environment.

Keywords: prevention, education, national experience, international experience, social responsibility, society, approaches, effectiveness.

Introduction

Prevention of crime among young people is one of the main directions of making society more stable and safe. Young people, in changing social and economic conditions, face various concerns and influences, which can sometimes lead to crime and crime. The technology of preventive measures is considered an effective tool aimed at solving these problems. This technology helps to prevent crime by providing young people with legal knowledge, developing a sense of responsibility in them, and involving them in social activities. Preventive measures serve to form a legal culture among young people and prepare them for society as active, responsible citizens. Therefore, the technology of preventive measures is important in providing comprehensive support to young people and teaching them effective methods of combating legal ignorance and crime.

The main goal of preventive measures is to protect students from offenses and discourage them from negative behavior, while developing social responsibility and legal awareness in them. Through educational measures, students learn not only to acquire legal knowledge, but also to form their behavior based on social values. The effect of preventive measures also serves to strengthen social cooperation, mutual respect, and justice in society. Such approaches help to increase not only the academic success of students, but also their social activity and responsibility.

Analysis and results

At the same time, law enforcement agencies have increased their attention not to combating juvenile delinquency, but to preventing it and taking preventive measures. Preventing juvenile delinquency and eliminating the conditions that create conditions for its commission is one of the main problems facing the state and society. Because juveniles' crimes increase the likelihood of them becoming recidivist criminals in the future, and this situation has a negative impact on the future development of the country. Unlike general crime, juvenile crime is linked to the future fate of the country, and if this problem is not approached with special attention today, its negative impact on the future of the nation may increase.

Experience in preventing juvenile delinquency shows that success in combating this negative social evil cannot be achieved without the use of scientifically based, well-developed, and effective measures. Also, taking into account the requirements and content of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. O'RQ-262 dated September 29, 2010 "On the Prevention of Neglect and Delinquency among Minors", the main tasks of activities on the prevention of Neglect and Delinquency among Minors are to prevent the occurrence of Neglect, Neglect, Delinquency or other antisocial behavior by Minors. prevent the commission of crimes, identify and eliminate the causes and conditions that enable them; ensure the protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of minors, and form law-abiding behavior among minors; It consists of socio-pedagogical rehabilitation of socially vulnerable minors and families, identification and elimination of cases of involvement of minors in committing crimes or other antisocial behavior.

At the same time, the relationship between "crime prevention" and the concepts of "public safety" and "public order" was studied. Based on the scientific and legal approaches of M.Z. Iyodullayev, A.I. Sapoznikov, A.V. Gotovtsev, A.F. Zholdasov, Sh. Pakhrutdinov, I.R. Alijonov, D.A. Korotchenkov, A.V. Kudelich, as well as the CIS member states and our national legislation, it was concluded that "public security" is a socio-legal concept, but it is not an "activity", but a "state of protection".

In this regard, having analyzed the legislation and scientific literature on crime prevention of the CIS member states, as well as having entered into a scientific debate with such scientists as I.E. Velikoselskaya, O.V. Filimonov, A.G. Lekar, A.F. Zelinsky, E.A. Alaukhanov, A.A. Savchenko, N.S. Salayev, M. Usmonaliyev, Y.M. Karaketov, G.A. Avanesov, Z.S. Zaripov, Y.S. Pulatov, and Q.R. Abdurasulova, it was concluded that "crime prevention" is an "activity", and "crime prevention" is an activity that is intended to "goal" is the conclusion. And this conclusion is based on national legislative documents.

Crime prevention issues (problems) have been studied in Great Britain by Richard Wells, John Thompson, John Croft, Hough, Mike and Roberts, JV Jacobson, Jessica, Skrine, Oonagh, Kirby, Amy and Hunter, Gillian; virtual criminological research on crime prevention has been studied in Germany by Jean-Louis van Gelder, Daniel Nagin, Timothy Barnum.

Thus, a crime is a socially dangerous act committed by a subject with legal and civil worthiness, which contradicts the requirements of legal norms and causes harm to the individual, property, the state and society as a whole. By its nature, a crime is a crime, an undesirable act, a violation of discipline. In many cases, a crime is used synonymously with the word lawlessness. A distinction is made between civil offenses (damage to a person, property of a citizen or organization), administrative offenses (for example, petty hooliganism, violation of traffic rules), and disciplinary offenses (inappropriate behavior, for example, absenteeism, being late for work). The most dangerous form of offense is a crime. The law establishes civil, administrative, disciplinary, and criminal liability for offenses.

Individuals are subject to certain legal rules and norms of law. Failure to comply with these rules leads to a violation of the established legal norms.

The root causes of delinquency among young people are problems in the family environment, peer pressure, and social isolation. Most respondents emphasized the dissatisfaction of the family environment and conflicts between parents as the main factors for delinquency. This indicates the need to work on family and educational processes. The effectiveness of educational programs is also of great importance in the study. Most respondents consider educational programs aimed at improving legal knowledge to be effective, but there were also opinions that these programs are often not interesting and motivating. This indicates the need for modernization of the education system and the use of innovative approaches.

The influence of the social environment and friends also plays an important role in preventing crime. The results of the study show the influence of young people's friends and the social environment on their behavior. 70% of respondents see the influence of the social environment and friends as a key factor in problems related to crime. This indicates the need to involve young people in social activities and increase their social responsibility through social projects. The influence of the family environment was also emphasized in the study. Unsatisfactory family environment, lack of communication with parents, and difficult situations in the family can aggravate delinquency. Therefore, it is necessary to develop and implement educational programs for parents. Involving parents in the educational process helps to increase the social responsibility of young people. The study showed the importance of programs aimed at increasing the social responsibility of young people.

The educational value of preventive measures in preventing offenses among students is extremely great. The effective implementation of these measures serves to develop a legal culture among students, to avoid negative behavior, and to increase social responsibility. Through educational approaches, students learn to correctly direct their behavior, which helps to strengthen discipline and justice in society. The success of preventive measures is directly related to the legal knowledge and psychological preparation of students, which serves to form them as active and responsible citizens in social life. Thus, preventive measures not only

prevent offenses, but also ensure positive changes in the social activity and behavior of students.

Conclusion

The technology of preventive measures is important in preventing crime among young people. This technology is based on providing young people with legal knowledge, involving them in social activity, and implementing programs aimed at preventing crime. Effective preventive measures help to form the legal consciousness of young people, strengthen the fight against bad habits and crime in society. This technology also helps to ensure social stability by increasing responsibility among young people, creating a safe and useful environment for them. In conclusion, the technology of preventive measures serves to make society safer and more stable by developing the legal culture of young people and encouraging them to actively participate in the fight against crime.

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