

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE FORMATION OF DISORGANIZED YOUTH CRIME

Turdimuratov Jasur Nurmamat o'g'li

Independent researcher at Gulistan University

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Abstract. *This article explains the concepts of youth and unorganized youth. The article also provides a comprehensive analysis of external (socio-economic, environmental) and internal (psychological, individual) factors affecting the occurrence of crime among unorganized youth. The study highlights the interrelationship of internal factors, such as psychological characteristics of the individual and incorrect aspirations for self-expression, along with external factors such as unemployment, dropout from education, family environment and negative peer influence. At the end of the article, socio-pedagogical recommendations are developed to prevent unorganized youth crime.*

Keywords: *youth, unorganized youth, law, crime, external factor, internal factor, psychology, character, family, education, social activism, mass culture, civic position.*

Today, the issue of youth and their maturity is one of the most pressing issues. Because it is the youth that serves the development of society and determines its progress. A number of works are being carried out by the head of our state to educate and raise young people and increase their social activity. Today's youth should mature as fully developed, capable of making a worthy contribution to the prosperity of society, and, in the words of our esteemed President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, "... living with the dream of serving our beloved Motherland and our people..." [4].

Our state is tasked with educating competitive, comprehensive, creatively thinking youth. Nevertheless, just as there is no "rice without rice", not all of them fall into the category of "active youth", there are also "unorganized", socially inactive youth in society. From this point of view, working with unorganized youth and ensuring their integration into society are important tasks today.

The fact that the President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev has drawn the attention of our society to one of the serious and complex problems that has arisen in the social life of Uzbekistan and has not found a solution for a long time - the fact that a large part of young people are being left out of the process of developing a democratic legal state and a strong civil society - is a sign that additional fresh air has entered the lives of our people.

Currently, the education and upbringing of young people is becoming one of the urgent issues of state policy, and this is no secret to anyone. Today, against the background of all the positive changes taking place in our country, caring for a young generation that is well-rounded in all respects - physically healthy, mentally mature, capable of independent and creative thinking, with high intellectual potential is becoming one of our priority goals. However, at the same time, crime and delinquency among young people are increasing.

A crime is a socially dangerous act committed by a subject with legal and legal capacity, which contradicts the requirements of legal norms and causes harm to the person, property, the state and society as a whole. By its nature, it is in the form of a violation of discipline. In many cases, a crime is used interchangeably with the word offense. A crime is a socially dangerous act provided for in criminal law. The issue of considering a particular act as a crime is resolved in

each state in accordance with its social system, lifestyle of the population, national characteristics, customs, traditions, taking into account international legal norms.

Unorganized youth crime is the process of committing crimes by young people (aged 13-18 and 18-30) who do not study, do not work and are disconnected from social life. This situation is influenced by a combination of external (socio-economic) and internal (personal-psychological) factors. [1]

The following is a detailed classification of these factors:

I. External Factors (Socio-Economic and Environmental)

These factors include the external environment outside of young people, which compels or influences their behavior:

- Socio-Economic Factors:

- Unemployment and Poverty: The difficult financial situation in the family, limited opportunities to continue their education or find a job, encourage young people to earn money through criminal means;

- Migration: Children are left without supervision as a result of parents working abroad.

- Family and Educational Environment:

- Unhealthy family environment: Divorce of parents, domestic violence, superficial approach to child rearing;

- Problems in educational institutions: Disengagement from the educational process, bullying at school or inattention from teachers.

- Social environment and environment:

- negative peer influence: Joining criminal groups, the influence of criminal subculture;

- lack of meaningful organization of free time: Lack of sports and cultural centers for young people or inability to use them;

- internet and media: Openness of content promoting violence, cybercrime and pornography.

Legal and administrative factors:

- low legal culture, lack of feeling of inevitability of punishment.

II. Internal Factors (Personal-Psychological)

These factors are related to the personal characteristics, worldview and psychological state of young people:

- Psychological characteristics:

- impulsiveness and inability to control themselves: Inability to control emotions, quick temper, acting without thinking about the consequences;

- low self-esteem or excessive arrogance: Aggression caused by a feeling of not being able to find one's place in society;

- psychological immaturity: Lack of understanding of the norms of behavior characteristic of adolescence.

- Socio-spiritual factors:

- spiritual poverty: Lack of formation of values, moral norms;

- lack of life goals: Lack of confidence in the future, social isolation (feeling of alienation from society);

- Low legal awareness: Ignorance or disregard for the laws.

- Harmful habits:

- Alcoholism and drug abuse, which directly lead to committing crimes. [8]

The complex demographic situation, traditionally considered problematic for our republic, has become even more acute under the influence of the global financial crisis and has created a social reality called the unorganized youth layer in the population. The fact that this factor was not sufficiently taken into account when developing measures aimed at eliminating the consequences of the global crisis, investments were primarily attracted to sectors with high material and energy intensity, and the saturation of the domestic market with high-quality and pocket-friendly products, the development of light industry enterprises with high labor intensity were considered a secondary task, which led to a disruption of the balance in the labor market of our country.

There are also specific reasons for the emergence of crimes today. In many cases, we can also try to link them with economic aspects, but more often as a result of this research it became clear that the influence of individuals in the environment, or cases of adults involving minors in crime, is more common. To take an example, an adult who has returned from a criminal justice institution gathers a group of young people around him and tells them interesting stories from his criminal world, or else teaches them how to commit various crimes and interests them. As a result, an organized group is formed among the young people, which leads to the commission of petty crimes, first related to the plundering of other people's property, and then to major crimes.

We all know that in order to maintain peace and tranquility in our country, the prevention of crimes and offenses, the protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens are one of the main priority tasks, and laws and regulatory legal acts are being adopted in our country on these issues. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-2833 dated March 14, 2017 on measures to further improve the system of preventing offenses and combating crime; Resolution of the Council of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 274-IV dated May 18, 2020 on implementing effective parliamentary control over the implementation of tasks aimed at improving the legal culture of young people and preventing offenses and crime among them. As our President emphasized, based on the principle of "Justice is the rule of law," we will continue our work to strengthen respect for the law and a sense of intolerance for violations in our society. [2]

In this regard, special attention is paid to preventing crime. For this, first of all, we need to take measures to make broad use of the opportunities of the mahalla, increase the efficiency and responsibility of preventive inspectors, and create decent service and living conditions for them," he emphasized, showing how urgent the tasks in this area are. He also noted that, according to most experts, the emergence of crime and crime is currently reflected in unemployment and economic factors. Today, many gaps are appearing in the thinking, ideology, and worldview of our youth. This gap is being filled by fleeting ideas and fleeting information. A spiritual gap is also felt in the minds of young people. These very aspects are causing an increase in crime among young people. There is a work by the German philosopher, economist, and social scientist Karl Marx called "Capital." [7] This work argues that materiality lies at the heart of all social relations, the meaning of life, and all processes in general.

This theory is accepted in the West. In our society, it is different.

The main causes of youth crime include:

1. Social isolation and educational failure: Young people who are isolated from society and do not participate in the education system often get involved in crime. Failure in educational

institutions, loss of contact with society and difficulties in expressing themselves predispose young people to crime.

2. Economic difficulties: Unemployment, difficulties in earning money and insufficient social support lead young people to see crime as an easier and faster solution than fighting crime.

3. Psychological factors: Unmanaged stress, family problems and mental instability push disorganized young people to crime.

Conclusion. In order to reduce the crime of unorganized youth, a comprehensive approach is required, aimed not only at strengthening criminal penalties, but also at improving external factors (job creation, improving the family environment) and internal factors (psychological support, spiritual education).

The family, parents, educational institutions and society did not provide the person who committed the crime with proper social upbringing and social restrictions. The lack of interest of loved ones in young people is one of the main reasons for delinquency. Especially due to the inattention of parents, young people take their first steps towards delinquency. As we have said above, the family and upbringing in it are of great importance for every young person. It is in the family that good ideas are instilled in the child's mind and an educational environment is formed that explains that even the smallest and most serious crimes are a major social degradation in human life.

It can be said that in any situation, it is necessary to protect the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of young people, to educate them in the spirit of respect for national and universal values, to instill in their minds and hearts loyalty to the ideas of independence, awareness of national identity, love for the Motherland and involvement in its fate, a sense of selflessness, and to protect them from various ideological threats. The most important task is to increase the activity of young people in reforms aimed at building a democratic state and developing civil society, to expand the ranks of young people who are highly spiritual, independent-minded, have a firm life position, a broad worldview and deep knowledge, are initiative, ambitious, mobilize all their strength, energy, knowledge and potential for the benefit of the people and the homeland, and are able to take responsibility for the future of the country.

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