



SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CAUSES OF MINOR CRIMES

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Annotation.

This article discusses the socio-psychological causes of juvenile delinquency and ways to overcome them.

Keywords.

Juvenile delinquency, delinquency, social environment, social attitudes, upbringing of children and adolescents

It is known from the scientific literature that in order for a social and biological event to occur, there must be some cause and condition. Some cause triggers a second event. This is interpreted from a philosophical point of view as a process of causal connections. The origin of the same criminal behavior is also manifested in connection with some causal link.

Subjective causes of criminal behavior include the interests and needs of the offender, worldview and spiritual world, goals and directions, values, legal consciousness, life plans, lifestyle and motives. Subjective conditions of juvenile delinquency include demographic and socio-psychological characteristics of the population, in particular, ethnopsychological aspects, character, temperament, age and sex.

Objective causes include unhealthy environment in society, conditions, economic and political instability, socio-psychological environment in small social groups, interpersonal relationships with people. The objective conditions of crime include organizational and technical errors in society, shortcomings in the management system, non-compliance of laws and regulations, and so on. Below, we try to think about the socio-psychological causes that lead to criminal behavior in children and adolescents.

Determining the causes of the origin of criminal behavior requires, first of all, an examination of the characteristics of the social environment in which it occurs. Because, if we take criminal behavior in general, it occurs not as a result of subjective behavior specific to an individual, but as a result of subjective and objective processes, conditions, relationships. From this point of view, it is necessary to clarify the issue of the impact of social processes on individual behavior.

It is well known that man lives in the circle of social relations. The question of the impact of social relations and processes on the individual can be either positive or negative. The positive or negative impact of social processes on the individual depends, firstly, on the individual-psychological characteristics of the person, and secondly, on the content of the characteristics and conditions of events in the social environment. That is, according to the health or unhealthiness of the social environment and its level of sensitivity, it affects the individual in one way or another and creates in some sense an opportunity for the origin of criminal behavior.

When we consider the factors that underlie the origin of criminal behavior, we must first focus on the issue of spiritual poverty of the individual. The spiritual poverty of the individual leads to the emergence of complex situations between the social environment and the individual. A spiritually mature person shows a positive attitude towards social events.

The social and psychological qualities of a person are formed within the framework of social relations. In the process of interaction with the social environment, the individual acquires norms of behavior, spiritual, social and cultural concepts and ideas, new interests and needs. At the same time, an individual determines and builds his or her own lifestyle, circumstances, and personal life without being a passive observer of social environment relationships and human destiny. So, in the formation of personality, a person's own interests, aspirations, goals play an important role. A person with such qualities can easily get out of the circle of various life events. It is therefore important to keep in mind that the formation of a person's social qualities, strong and firm life position, goals and aspirations is important in preventing behavioral deviations among juveniles.

When we talk about the factors influencing the spiritual formation of the individual, first of all, the individual himself, secondly, small social groups, ie family, school, neighborhood, thirdly, the production team and fourthly, society and the general political, ideological, cultural-educational, economic spheres It should be noted that the condition is greatly affected. If we look at these factors separately, the role of the individual in the spiritual development of a person, his interests, social status is manifested as one of the important and key factors. Because man is not only a passive observer of social relations, but also an active participant in it, he strives to educate himself with his personal aspirations and interests, intellect, to form high human qualities. When a person's role, participation, aspirations, and interests in the socialization of the individual diminish, the person faces spiritual poverty rather than spiritual perfection. Hence, a person's role, goals, interests and aspirations play an important role in achieving spiritual perfection.

Another major factor influencing the formation of an individual is small social groups, i.e. family, school and neighborhood. First of all, the child is formed in the family, learns social institutions, acquires life experiences and understands national values. The role of the family, school and community in the development of a child and what kind of person he or she is is invaluable. The situation in them, the conditions, the socio-psychological environment determine the qualities of the child's personality. An unhealthy environment in the family, school and neighborhood, unhealthy relationships, declining levels of educational influence can lead to negative behaviors in a child, including criminal behavior. The characteristics of the social system in which the child lives and operates, the social activities carried out, the economic and political instability in the society, etc. also influence the origin of illegal behavior in children and adolescents.

Indeed, the psychophysiological changes that take place during adolescence, the process of formation of the adolescent as a person, prevent them from making optimal decisions in problematic situations. This is due to the fact that the control of the cerebral hemispheres in adults is weaker than in adults, and the specific activity of the secondary signaling system creates individual-psychological conditions for the emergence of criminal behavior in children and adolescents. Also, the instability of the braking reaction in them leads to the inability to control their own behavior when committing criminal acts.

It is observed that in children and adolescents, the slow development of critical thinking activities towards others and oneself has led them to make mistakes in assessing illegal behaviors. These traits in them weaken the ability to see and evaluate illegal behavior through the eyes of others. Therefore, they are often exposed to actions that have a criminal content. It has also been observed that children and adolescents have a range of affective arousals associated with agitation, impulsive states, and affective experiences that are characteristic of their age. In the context of such cases, we witness the presence of stimuli as emotions that are short-lived and strongly manifested in relation to certain conditions and various events.

In criminal acts committed on the basis of a state of impulsivity, a person does not understand and correctly assess the motives of his behavior. Such impulsive-affective states lead to a disruption of the adolescent's ability to consciously manage and control their activities.

The presence of negative defects in the personality of children and adolescents, the narrowness of their spiritual world, not reading books, newspapers and magazines, as well as not engaging in activities that increase the spiritual consciousness of the individual, affect the origin of criminal behavior.

From the above, it can be concluded that the causes of criminal behavior in children and adolescents have both objective and subjective manifestations according to the socio-psychological nature:

- The main causes of juvenile delinquency are "neglect of children and adolescents and lack of control over their activities", "unhealthy family environment", "addiction of children and adolescents to harmful habits";
- In addition to the socio-psychological causes of criminal behavior in children and adolescents, the conditions that allow the emergence of criminal behavior also play an important role;
- The origin of criminal behavior in children and adolescents is formed and realized on the basis of causal links, ie cause-effect category.

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