

# Socio-Psychological Causes of Juvenile Delinquency and its Prophylaxis

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**Abstract**--the article presents a comparative analysis of the regional distribution of adult crimes in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the dynamics and level of adult crimes in Russia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, its decline in all States, regional differences in adult crimes and the presence of continuous communication between divorced families, personal characteristics of juvenile offenders, causes of juvenile crime and its causes., the role of psychological factors in the Commission of a crime by an adult, micro-randomness in determining the causes of the crime, cause-and-effect relationships are types of social relations, the existence of three different "conditional", traditional and traditional-dialectical approaches to determining the relationship between cause and effect, socio-psychological aspects of the crime of an adult, psychological characteristics of the adult person.; the types related to the situation, personality, and upbringing of an adult offender who committed a crime involving violence against minors have been studied by interdepartmental commissions on juvenile Affairs-the issue of employment of minors is not ignored, the behavior in the profile of an adult offender deviates from the limits of moral and legal norms, but opinions on correction are reported.

**Keywords**--delinquency, juvenile delinquency, causal linkage, causes, conditions, consequences, types of offender, juvenile crime prophylaxis.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

A person is a bio-social being and is obliged to live in accordance with the order and rules of the social environment in which he/she resides. Failure to obey them, however, leads to the fact that the wrong actions take place. Criminal or wrongful acts are the result of such actions of a person, contrary to social order, rules and requirements. Consequently, in the article of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the prophylaxis of delinquencies", which contains the basic concepts, it is indicated that the person is a lifestyle, movement or inaction that violates the norms and rules of conduct adopted in society.

Today, about 40 percent of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan is underage. Based on these figures, we can say that minors are one of the main factors that influence and determine the development of society and the state. The formation of obedience to the law among minors is one of the urgent problems of our time, since the development of any state depends on the education and upbringing of the younger generation.to achieve this, it is necessary first of all to have a high level of political, social, moral and legal consciousness and culture of society members. In this regard, the identification of specific features of the prevention of minors' crimes including the prevention of juvenile delinquency, which is a manifestation of offenses, is one of the main tasks.

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In our country, from time immemorial, special attention was paid to ensuring that childhood manifests itself, from the birth of a child to its perfection, he receives his support, education and knowledge, acquires professional skills and, in general, becomes a mature person. However, it is not a secret to anyone that crime in society, in particular juvenile delinquency, has a negative impact on their behavior and worldview.

According to statistics, crimes committed by minors in the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 2.8 percent in 2013, 2.7 percent in 2014, 2.4 percent in 2015, 2.2 percent in 2016, 2.1 percent in 2017, and crimes committed by minors for the last five years decreased by 31.5 percent.

Also, in comparison with 2013, the total volume of crimes committed in 2017, decreased by 18.3%, of which: contributions by minors decreased by 30.2% of persons who committed crimes increased by 17.0%, of which: minors decreased by 35%, out of which 10%, students of colleges and lyceums decreased by 24.5%, however, we see that crimes committed by students has increased, We also see that the share of minors perpetrators of ordinary crime had not declined, this figure was 2.2% in 2016, and in 2017, it was also 2.2%.

If we compare statistical data in other states in this area, according to the Department of legal statistics and Information Technology of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation, from January to June of the year 2017, the crime of minors decreased by 24, 6%. Each 28th of the crimes committed according to the data of the MIA were committed by or with the participation of minors. In total, 22 787 adult persons who committed crimes were identified. At the same time, the "contribution" of minors in general crime is 4.1%.

Adult crime remains a serious problem for Russia, despite the reduction in their number. This requires the improvement of the measures we have and the search for new measures. It is important that the activities are carried out systematically in this regard, since with one-time events it is impossible to achieve a positive result.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2010 6070 crimes were committed by minors, in 2011 -6362, in 2012 - 5879, in 2013 -5311, in 2014 4212, in 2015 (for 11 months) -2435 and 103 offenses were committed.

In 2015, the dynamics of juvenile delinquency was observed in Kazakhstan, which indicates that the chosen direction of responsibility of the Kazakh people in this category for humanization is correct. Delinquency of adults is a dependence on social subordinates, various situations in the life of society, especially socio-economic, demographic, and migration processes, such as general crime.

As can be seen from the above information, in relation to the state army, juvenile delinquency is relatively rare in our country, but its early profiling should always be in the view of state authorities and the public.

The study of the territorial distribution of adult crime has shown the presence of several trends of criminological significance. It has been established that there are serious quantitative differences in the level of crime between the Republic and its regions covered by statistical observation.

The highest level of juvenile delinquency was observed in the last five years in the Tashkent region, the city of Tashkent, Fergana, Andijan, Samarkand, Namangan, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions – Jizzakh, Khorezm, Navoi, Syrdarya, Bukhara regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Criminologists the total number and proportion of minors who characterize the region by the degree of juvenile delinquency; the proportion of minors who do not work and deserve uneducated work; convicts who have committed domestic offenses (rapists, hooligans, etc.); those who found that there is a stable relationship between indicators such as the percentage of people living in different medical lists (alcoholics, drug addicts, mentally ill).

Regional differences in juvenile delinquency existed and there was an indissoluble link between divorced families. At the same time, according to this indicator, the minimum and maximum level of crime among the adult population is observed in similar regions by the number of divorced couples with registered regions. This suggests that when determining priority areas of educational and profile work with minors, instability in the family should be considered as the main criterion.

In criminology, the analysis of the structure of adult delinquency is carried out on crimes such as intentional homicide, intentional infliction of severe bodily injury, defamation, robbery, robbery, hooliganism.

The personal characteristics of adult criminals are also worth noting. Almost all researchers note that among the criminals belonging to this category there are many who do not have a permanent source of income (both non-working and uneducated), that is, they are not organized.

Therefore, the problem of the causes of adult crime and the factors that create the possibility of its occurrence is somehow considered in any criminological study, since it is one of the important problems of criminology. Scientific study of it is not only theoretical, but also practical.

What are the reasons for this crime? What should be understood about its factors? Such questions, as in the criminological literature, have not yet been clarified. In most cases, these concepts are confused or equalized. These cases also relate to the problem of causes and factors of juvenile delinquency. There are different approaches to this issue.

Some scientists admit to the causes of adult crime: the negative impact of the environment on place of residence, study or work; the long absence of working adolescents who have dropped out; factors determinants of wrong education of the teenager; that adults commit a crime is influenced by age; books and movies that promote violence as factors of juvenile delinquency: lack of control; in educational work in schools and colleges of General education; the drawbacks in the organization of educational work in the sphere of employment and production; cultural and leisure activities; shortcomings in the activities of bodies charged with the task of preventing and directly countering juvenile delinquency.

Others include the causes of juvenile delinquency: life failures that affect the mood and psyche of the adolescent; instability of moral intentions; close contact with the criminal group or, in certain circumstances, its negative impact on the adolescent; certain features of the adult psyche; unfavorable conditions in the family or society.

According to S.S. Ostroumov and N.F. Kuznitsova, the mistakes made in the upbringing in the family are factors, and not the reasons for committing violations. I.I. Carpets also evaluates uncontrollability as a factor that creates conditions for a crime, such as drinking.

The concepts of the causes and factors of crime are certain manifestations of the categories of dialectics. Hence, in criminology without understanding the philosophical categories “cause” and “factor”, they cannot be scientifically interpreted and applied.

Causal relationships-determination is one of the types of social relationships. Determination is the interaction of events and phenomena, in which the occurrence of one event is determined by other phenomena. If the determination refers to the determining factors (determinants) on the one hand, on the other – to the specified result (derivative).

In philosophical literature, the components of the determinative process, consisting of: 1) Conditions; 2) Activity; 3) Action (outcome, result), are distinguished.

When we say the conditions, it is understood that this phenomenon or its properties is a set of important factors that determine the occurrence, existence, change or loss. It may happen that this or that phenomenon occurs only in the event of the occurrence of appropriate conditions in a particular place, or it may exist due to the presence of certain conditions.

The concept of “conditions” and “environment” are different from each other. The environment includes not only the factors, which are applied as a condition, but also the indirect factors, which is of secondary importance in this phenomenon. This rule is especially important for criminological research, since it is necessary to take into account the factors of countering crime, indirect or indirect factors that allow committing a crime in a social environment.

Factors that become conditional will exist as a set of random cases until the specified event occurs. Thus, certain factors that exist in their own way become conditions in relation to the phenomenon that they themselves determine in the process of determination. The presence of conditions means that a phenomenon can occur.

How does the opportunity become an asset? Why does the action appear in the effect? The activity inherent in this element of the determination process occurs as a result of the cause.

So the reason is the active basis, which brings the circumstances into action. The cause can be understood only by its consequence, and vice versa, to determine the nature of the consequence only by its cause, since they are related to each other.

There are three different approaches to determining the link between cause and effect:

1. When the representatives of the “conditional” approach say the cause, they understand the set of circumstances necessary and sufficient for this outcome;
2. According to the traditional approach, external influence is the cause of this effect. Crimes in criminology are studied in direct connection with the conditions in which they are committed, the behavior of other persons, including victims. In criminology, the “traditional” interpretation of the cause has a narrow feature, almost never applied alone, but is always supplemented with different approaches;

3. The traditional dialectical approach is a widely used and much more carefully developed approach in the criminological literature. In his opinion, everything that causes this effect is the cause. Changes may occur in the object under the influence of certain external circumstances. Some authors consider negative socio-psychological phenomena and processes as the “direct” cause of crime and delinquency. This leads to the conclusion that “the causes of crime will always have a socio-psychological nature.”

These socio-psychological problems should be studied in two directions in criminology, first from the point of view of determining the genesis of criminal behavior and crime, and secondly from the point of view of combating the phenomenon under consideration, including the Prevention of offenses.

Consequently, the connection of social conditions with criminal behavior acquires a complex character, in which social conditions are always manifested in a crime through a person.

The influence of psychological factors on the delinquency of an adult is considered to be strong. For example, revenge, use of violence, negative behavior changes, stress (depression), deception, rudeness, cruelty, insecurity, and the role of others in the crime and so on.

A. Kathleen expressed her view that “the tendency to commit a crime will depend on a person's age, gender, profession, level of knowledge, season of the Year, etc.” while trying to understand the laws of crime development. It is reasonable for him to say that the social environment is the cause of the emergence of the criminal behavior.

The lack of life experience in young people, especially minors, gives rise to the fact that the excitement is given quickly and their socially dangerous act is committed.

Psychological aspects of the study of adult criminal behavior some scientists put forward their views that psychological stresses arising from the needs, interests and interaction between the environment and the individual, the inability of the individual to adapt to the social environment, the phenomena occurring in it, the social order, etc.

Z. Freud's “psycho-analytical” theory also plays an important role in the psychological direction of studying the behavior of minors. According to this theory, the sexual behavior of an adult person depends on the natural instinctive inclinations of the individual, that is, the driving force of the person's behavior and the content of his physical life determines the sexual instinct. Therefore, even in the context of a person's criminal behavior lies his sexual instinct.

The person is determined by what and how he knows (gnoseological potential), what and how he evaluates (axiological potential), what and how he creates (creative potential), with whom and how he treats (communicative potential), what his artistic needs are and how he satisfies them (artistic potential).

Thus, the following five main types of human activity are distinguished: 1) transforming activity; 2) cognitive activity; 3) activity of setting values and obtaining goals; 4) communicative activity; 5) artistic activity.

The study of psychological problems in the behavior of minors in crimes makes it possible to effectively organize and implement the prevention of their crime. In particular, carrying out educational and preventive work

with deviant teenagers, in-depth study of the origin of such behavior among young people, its causes and conditions, places a huge responsibility on society, especially the internal Affairs bodies. The weakness of the will of an adult (teenager) can lead to the fact that actions contradict moral norms, violations occur. The formation of deviant behavior in adolescents, the study of the causes of this phenomenon dictates a huge task for society, social movements and educational institutions, namely: the correct choice of educational forms, methods, and technologies in working with decadent (detached from the norms of behavior) youth, and the accumulation of the power of educational influence.

When it comes to the socio-psychological aspects of criminals, it should be noted that crime is not a simple sum or set of crimes, it has its own legislation, quantity and quality indicators. In order to identify the main causes of crime, it is necessary to study the socio-economic structure of society, the relations and relationships that determine it and analyze them by linking them to crime.

In determining the causes of the crime, it is also important to take into account the micro-condition, since the behavior of the individual, its formation will depend in many ways on the family, his friends, acquaintances, troops and the environment.

Adult delinquency has the same reasons as adult delinquency, but their mechanism of influence on adult delinquency is quite different. These reasons significantly affect the formation of the individual. These reasons also cover organizational and stylistic aspects of education, the impact of social practices related to education.

The issue of the existence of individual characteristics, which is the basis for the separation of the individual into a separate social type, is becoming a cause for heated debate. Some authors, as a criminal person, distinguish themselves from other people - they say, others point to the interaction of the individual with the circumstances, mainly during the commission of a crime.

In general, the association of the social characteristics of a person with the social group to which he belongs is the basis of a methodological approach to the division of him into types.

Certain methodological and methodological rules in determining the type of juvenile person who committed the crime should be taken into account:

1) It refers to the social nature of the species, and therefore, the "personality, social appearance" of a person is studied in the process of ontogenesis.

2) The type of the person under study is relevant only if he or she expresses the existence of stable social characteristics of the people. These characteristics are determined not by the fact of criminal conduct but by its capacity. This opportunity comes only when interacting with the environment. Therefore, the prevalence of this type of person may not correspond to the prevalence of perpetrators. It does not cover all persons found guilty of committing a crime as prescribed by law. For this reason, almost all researchers distinguish between the "random criminal" type of crime committed under the circumstances.

Therefore, when a Crimean person is compared with other types of personality, it can express a certain social type, in which there is a high probability of sexual behavior in the appropriate conditions. This possibility is

realized only as a result of interaction with the social environment, and only after this, that is, after the commission of a crime, the person representing the social type of crime becomes a criminal. This will be the basis for determining whether an individual has a cryogenic feature, improving his social environment, providing the necessary social assistance to the individual, and educating and preventive effects on him. The punishment imposed must correspond to the nature of the act committed.

3) The type of crime is mentioned here, so the types of criminals involved in the crimes may vary.

4) The information that is directly related to criminal behavior. The difference between a criminal and a non-criminal is precisely in his criminal behavior.

5) A special case associated with an insignificant criminological set of features that have special criminological significance. The behavior and activities of people are ultimately the result of all the "characteristics" of a person. It would be wrong to assume that only one criminal person has a specific personality.

In general, studies have shown that the type of criminogenic personality that occurs in different categories of criminals is characterized by the following features:

- Formation of the person under active illegal and illegal influence, observation of illegal behavior and behavior in the family, etc.
- The existence of a system of unethical and unlawful actions after the measures taken by society and the state to influence the system of values and narcotics;
- Committing a crime under conditions of a crime in which a person is active and usually for no good reason.

The above description is general in nature and does not reflect the diversity of criminogenic personality types.

Taking into account that the social system of crime prevention, punishment of perpetrators and correction of offenders should take into account the characteristics of certain groups. The following features are usually taken into account: the degree of a person's criminogenic disorder and the nature of the disorder. Based on a set of criteria that take into account the nature of the minor, the behavior of the minor before committing the crime, the types of offenses of the offender: consistent criminal, situational, criminogenic and situational.

### **A consistent criminogenic type**

The criminal conduct of this type of representative is based on the usual behavior and is determined by the subject's views, social intentions and tendencies. Usually, the person not only uses the circumstances of the crime but also creates the situation himself. Representatives of this type may, if necessary, be able to "adapt" a particular environment to themselves. Their criminal behavior is relatively free from the stage of consistent criminogenicity.

### **Dependent type of criminogen**

Representatives of this type are formed and function in conflict microfluidics; crime is largely determined by its low moral and legal awareness. At this point, the interaction between the individual and the social

environment is important. The crime of this person is caused by the microclimate where he grew up, his previous lifestyle.

### **Depending on the type**

The crime does not come from the fault of the person of this type, is unusual to him, and is caused by the decisive influence of the situation, which, together with other subjects, is associated with the violation of ethics and law.

For the individual, defects in interaction and penetration of the mechanism are especially important in complex social environment conditions-problematic and conflict situations. A crime is committed because of a situation that arises under the influence of other persons. The norms of morality and rights in the Bund are violated by other subjects. At the same time, under appropriate circumstances, a person may not know his or her own or someone else's illegal behavior, even criminal justification, or other legal and moral methods of resolving the conflict. Here, the conditions under which the crime is committed will be crucial.

It will be strong to strive to show oneself in an adult person who committed a crime using violence, to receive a high assessment of the persons in the environment in which he directly lives.

The personality of an adult offender who committed a crime using violence, as well as the personality of a criminal in general, has an egoistic nature. However, his egoism usually acquires a group character. The methods of self-presentation of adolescents who committed such a crime are related to the fact that they will not be strongly attached to an informal group, will not try to demonstrate their activity, abilities at the official level. When we come to the person of the reprimand criminal, they do not commit a group crime. More alone makes it a crime.

Most adult offenders are of a mixed type, especially if they have lived in Crimea for a long time and have close contacts with those who commit illegal acts.

## **II. STUDY**

The study of criminological problems of prevention of juvenile delinquency necessitates consideration of certain General methodological norms related to the formation of the content of the social category of minors, its formation, development and role in society, ideals, values, goals and formation of an active life position, social factors, age characteristics and analysis.

In criminology, it is customary to understand the reasons for preventing crimes, the reasons for the possibility of committing crimes and other offenses, as well as the totality of state and public measures aimed at their elimination or neutralization.

Many criminologists distinguish between General, special, and individual profiling of crimes and other offenses, and record various functions and degrees of criminological profiling.



The conducted studies show that the first stage on the way to the formation of the personality of most adult offenders is the lack of good upbringing of the individual. From the criminological point of view, this concept corresponds to such types of personality as a dirt and partial offender.

Upbringing is heavily adult-an adult person who needs moral correction and re-education. The moral correction and upbringing of this person is carried out in order to prevent this person from becoming a criminal, as well as to restore his normal relations with society, forming an active life position in it.

The behavior of each juvenile is unique; it is determined by objective and subjective factors of the formation of adolescent personality. This means that an individual approach to education and prevention should take the lead.

Unfortunately, verbal remedies (punishment, etc.) are mainly used for underage children.

It is important to have a good, healthy attitude to the minor's upbringing and to trust his potential.

The school should become a pedagogical center responsible for the lives and behavior of children and adolescents.

Unaccompanied minors fail to take timely education and preventive measures aimed at eradicating the sources of harmful effects, which will lead to the next stage of pedagogical and social instability. This stage is characterized by the worsening of the relationships of the juvenile in the family, at school, at work, away from the socially positive environment.

Uncontrolled family background, deviation from the influence of the education or the workforce increases the sense of irresponsibility and chaos in the minor.

Failure to be held accountable for initial offenses develops a habit of minor neglect and ignorance.

If subjects of crime prevention (interdepartmental commissions, internal affairs, special schools, etc.) fail to take appropriate measures during the first phase of criminal behavior, it will exacerbate the underlying social tendency of the juvenile.

The study of the ethnology of juvenile delinquency suggests that crime prevention should play a key role in the fight against juvenile crime in the current context.

Prevention of juvenile delinquency is a special activity for the correction and education of minors whose behavior is beyond the limits of ethical and legal norms but has not yet been prosecuted. Here, the first two of the three types of anti-social behavior (unethical, illegal and criminal behavior) act as preventative objects. We can conclude that prevention is, in substance, an intermediate link between general educational measures aimed at all minors and criminal-law measures applied to persons who have committed crimes.

General preventive measures include neutralizing the negative impacts of marginalized families, providing state and public support for needy adolescents (guardianship, guardianship, orphanage, referral to boarding school,

employment or employment), and education facilities for minors. Adoption, reasonable organization of leisure for teenagers, controls over the observance of juvenile legislation.

All measures to prevent juvenile delinquency should be focused on its main task - to stop the behavior of a person with a disorder, to eradicate some of its negative characteristics, as well as to eliminate the effects of microbial criminogenic factors. Raising preventive measures should stop minors from transitioning to more dangerous forms of non-social behavior, to ensure that they are on the right path and taking an active life position in the future.

Unfortunately, minors fall within the scope of preventive action by law enforcement agencies and public organizations after committing offenses.

It should also be noted that there are cases of superficial approach to the use of preventive measures in the early stages of the social inclinations of minors. For example, interdepartmental commissions on juveniles, and law enforcement agencies, mainly affect minors. As far as their unstable parents are concerned, it is only about taking administrative measures. However, these measures do not improve the microclimate of an underage person. Often this case undermines all the results of educational work with a minor.

Prosecutorial oversight of compliance with the law is also important. A superficial approach to the organization of control leads to the fact that some decisions are not implemented or are not implemented in a timely manner and in full. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Prosecutor's Office" is called upon to coordinate the activities of law enforcement agencies in combating crime and other offenses, including juvenile delinquency and juvenile delinquency. This involves the joint efforts of all participants in the preventive process and the simultaneous removal of supervision from prosecutorial duties. The Prosecutor General's Office should strengthen control over how the officers responsible for crime prevention, juvenile delinquency exercise their legal powers.

Interdepartmental commissions for minors should not lose sight of the importance of employment - the employment of minors.

### **III. CONCLUSION**

Throughout the article, we tried to cover only the most important problems of juvenile delinquency. However, as mentioned above, the further improvement of preventive activities is an important means of increasing the effectiveness of the fight against juvenile crime in the context of the development of the rule of law and a democratic society.

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