

**PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ORGANIZING DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
AMONG MINORS**

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Abstract

This article examines the psychological causes of juvenile delinquency, the factors influencing their personal development, and the psychological foundations of effectively organizing preventive work. The paper analyzes the importance of psychological approaches to addressing behavioral deviations among adolescents and demonstrates the role of cooperation between psychologists, educators, and parents in preventing delinquency.

Keywords: delinquency, prevention, minors, psychological approach, motivation, correction, family environment.

Introduction

The increase in juvenile delinquency is one of the urgent issues directly affecting social stability, the quality of family relationships, and the psychological and social development of young people. Modern research emphasizes that juvenile delinquency is not an accidental phenomenon but rather the outcome of complex interactions among psychological, social, and family-related factors. Therefore, in the process of prevention, it is essential to apply not only legal and organizational measures but also psychological approaches that take into account adolescents' personal development characteristics, emotional states, social adaptation level, and motivational factors.

In Uzbekistan, the system of working with minors is being gradually improved, with legal frameworks, psychoprophylactic activities, school–community cooperation, and psychological services being strengthened. In this regard, the interaction between school psychologists, social pedagogues, juvenile inspectors, and the family environment plays a crucial role.

In the current era of globalization, when ideological influences on young minds are intensifying, preventing juvenile delinquency has become increasingly important. Psychological crises during socialization, family instability, insufficient parental supervision, and negative social environments often lead to behavioral problems in adolescents. Therefore, psychological approaches are recognized as one of the most important components of delinquency prevention. Research shows that inadequate parental control, detachment from educational institutions, negative peer influence, and inconsistent upbringing significantly increase the risk of juvenile delinquency[2].

Psychological Characteristics of Minors

Adolescence (ages 11–17) is a period during which individuals develop their sense of identity, independent thinking, and social positioning. During this stage, emotional instability, heightened sensitivity to others' judgments, and susceptibility to peer approval are commonly observed. Additionally, the desire to gain status within a group, self-expression, and, at times, imitation of negative behavior may increase the likelihood of delinquent actions. This highlights the need to identify the psychological causes of juvenile delinquency.

The psychological roots of delinquent behavior among minors are associated with the following factors:

- Family instability – parental conflict, neglect, or excessive control;
- Peer influence – behaviors formed on the basis of “I want to be like them”;

- Low self-esteem – inability to find one’s social role or properly assess personal abilities;
- Emotional imbalance – aggression, emotional outbursts, and poor stress control;
- **Distorted value system** – indifference to moral norms and weak sense of responsibility.

Psychological Foundations of Preventive Work with Minors

Prevention activities include the following psychological approaches:

1. Diagnostic approach – identifying emotional states, social adaptation levels, and behavioral motivations of adolescents[1];
2. Correctional approach – modifying negative behaviors through individual or group psychological sessions;
3. Motivational approach – fostering socially beneficial goals and increasing self-confidence;
4. Socio-psychological support – ensuring a healthy environment among school, family, and community[3].

Psychological Forms and Methods Used in Juvenile Delinquency Prevention

Effective psychological methods in prevention include:

- Psychological training sessions – developing communication skills, conflict resolution, and stress management;
- Role-playing and dramatization – helping adolescents understand the emotional consequences of delinquent behavior;
- Individual counseling – identifying personal problems and offering tailored solutions;
- Group activities – fostering positive social interaction;
- Legal education programs – teaching legal knowledge in a manner suitable for adolescent psychology[5].

Prevention efforts also involve early detection of risk factors, reduction of emotional-behavioral disorders, development of constructive communication skills, enhancement of stress resilience, and strengthening of positive social relations. International experience demonstrates that individual psychocorrection, group training, family therapy, cognitive-behavioral approaches, conflict-resolution skills, and improvement of socio-emotional competencies are among the most effective methods.

Role of Inspector-Psychologists and Cooperation Mechanisms

Inspector-psychologists study the internal states of minors, identify their emotional needs and behavioral motives, and develop preventive programs together with educators, parents, and social workers. Furthermore, inspector-psychologists conduct motivational and correctional work to support the adolescent’s positive social adaptation.

The family constitutes the primary environment for the socialization of minors. Parental neglect, domestic violence, or excessively rigid control within the family are among the key factors contributing to juvenile delinquency.

In this context, the following assertion is particularly noteworthy: *“Deviations in a child’s behavior are often a reflection of dysfunctions in family relationships”*.¹

The school functions as a fundamental institution for the reinforcement of social norms, and the enhancement of psychological support services within educational institutions is regarded as an effective measure for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Conclusion

The analysis above suggests that effective organization of juvenile delinquency prevention is impossible without psychological approaches. Each adolescent must be viewed as an

¹ G’oziev E.G’. Umumiy psixologiya. – Toshkent: Fan, 2018.

individual with unique emotional needs and social conditions. When psychological and pedagogical cooperation, family upbringing, and social support systems function as a unified mechanism, significant progress can be achieved in preventing delinquent behavior among minors.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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