

## PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.37057/2433-202x>  
Issue DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.37057/2433-202x-209-2021-1>  
Article DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.37057/2433-202x-2021-1-2>

**Abstract:** The article deals with the work done in ancient times in the country to prevent juvenile delinquency, crime prevention, the activities of government agencies responsible for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, the regulation of certain regulations, the concept of prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. security, a new system of crime prevention and fight against crime, crime prevention measures, prevention of juvenile delinquency.

**Keywords:** juvenile delinquency, prevention, prophylaxis, juvenile delinquency prevention.

**Introduction.** The fight against crime has always been one of the most important and urgent tasks of the state. However, there was no sign of a complete eradication of crime from society. Yu.M. Antonyan's "crime cannot be completely eradicated, it can only be eradicated together with society"<sup>i</sup>, According to X.T.Odilkoriev and I.T.Tulteev, "in the fight against crime, the goal of eradicating it is not realistic, but the state of crime and the conditions of the fight against it show that it is sometimes effective and sometimes ineffective. It seems that the complete eradication of crime is a very complex and unfulfilled dream."<sup>ii</sup>

Researchers note that it is more appropriate to prevent a crime than to identify and punish it. One such scholar, Charles de Montesquieu, in his book *On the Spirit of Laws*, said, "A good legislator cares more about crime prevention than punishment. "It's not about punishment, it's about changing people's morals."<sup>iii</sup>

Therefore, it can be said that crime prevention is one of the most important and effective, as well as humane, areas in the fight against crime.

The concept of "crime prevention" has a specific meaning and essence in a number of socio-legal disciplines. However, we are well aware of the special approach to this concept in the science of "Criminology", because the prevention of crime and research for this purpose is one of the main problems within the subject of "Criminology".

It should not be overlooked that the prevention of crime is inextricably linked

with the elimination of potential contradictions in social and economic relations. In society, the elimination of all conflicts that arise between an individual and another person or state is, by its very nature, the most important measure in the prevention of crime. Therefore, in every state or society, first of all, it is important to correctly define the areas of activity of state bodies responsible for combating all negative actions that lead to crime.

Beccaria's view that "crime prevention is a real jurisprudence in a developed society" has not lost its relevance today.<sup>iv</sup>

Therefore, the activities of government agencies responsible for the prevention of juvenile delinquency are regulated by specific regulations and put into practice. Prevention of juvenile delinquency in Uzbekistan Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On crime prevention" (2014), "On prevention of juvenile delinquency and delinquency" (2010), "On combating human trafficking" (2008), "On combating terrorism" (2000), "On Combating Extremism" (2018), "On Guarantees of the Rights of the Child" (2008), "On State Youth Policy" (2016), "On Protection of Children from Information Harmful to Their Health" (2017) and similar laws and other normative legal acts.

At present, a large-scale work is being carried out in the country to prevent and combat juvenile delinquency. In particular, a new system of crime prevention and fight against crime, "Safe City", "Safe Tourism", "Safe Housing" and the introduction of a 24-hour patrol service<sup>v</sup>, In addition, the introduction of the "Day of Crime Prevention" and the creation of modern transport and communication facilities, improved equipment, the installation of video surveillance in public places are very helpful in this regard.<sup>vi</sup>

To consider the prevention of juvenile delinquency, we must first understand the meaning of the concepts of "prevention". This is because there is confusion in the use of the concepts of "prevention" and "prevention" by some researchers and practitioners. Therefore, we tried to look for the concepts of "prevention" in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language". As a result, in relation to the concept of prevention: to prevent bad consequences<sup>vii</sup> as well as the definition of prevention: "measures taken to prevent an event in general", from which it can be concluded that prevention is a broader concept than prevention, which also includes preventive measures.<sup>viii</sup> This means that the prevention of juvenile delinquency is achieved through the use of preventive measures. Therefore, the development of preventive measures, the creation of a mechanism for their effectiveness will serve to prevent juvenile delinquency.

Nowadays, the fight against and prevention of crime is becoming more and more complicated, the main reasons for which are:

*first*, that the world's population is growing rapidly. For example, the world's population, which was 300 million two thousand years ago, increased to 600 million in 1600, 1 billion in 1804, 1.5 billion in 1900, and 7 billion in 2011. There are now 7.7 billion people living in the world. Currently, the population is growing by 84 million

annually. That means another billion in 12 years. Accordingly, the population is expected to reach 10 billion by the middle of the 21st century. Rapid population growth can also be observed in Uzbekistan. The population of our country increased from 20.7 million in 1991 to 33.52 million by July 1, 2019. That number is projected to reach 43.6 million in 2035.<sup>ix</sup>

*secondly*, the increasing number of vehicles, road users. Currently, the number of cars in the world alone has exceeded 1.3 billion, and this figure is expected to double over the next 30 years.<sup>x</sup> This could lead to a further increase in vehicle-related crimes.

*and third*, the proliferation of enterprises, organizations, institutions, markets, stalls, parks, entertainment venues, and overcrowded cities. This can lead to an increase in crimes against property and public order.

*fourthly*, as a result of wide access to tourism, close ties with foreign countries on economic, political, cultural, spiritual, educational issues, friendly relations, the number of foreign visits is increasing. In particular, the number of foreign tourists visiting Uzbekistan in 2017 amounted to 2.7 million, in 2018 - 5.4 million, and in 2019 - more than 6 million. In 2025, this figure is expected to exceed 11 million.<sup>xi</sup> This can lead to an increase in crimes against the individual.

*fifth*, today the internet has taken over the world. Understanding its pros and cons is becoming increasingly important. Today, more than 3 billion people worldwide use the Internet. Of these, 13 million are citizens of Uzbekistan. According to the data, there are about 10,000 sites on the Internet that promote suicide (the West now ranks first in terms of suicide), and about 5,000 sites that incite sexual lust. Twelve percent of the existing sites promote pornographic ideas, about 50 percent of ordinary children's games show violence, and more than 40 percent show militancy.

In addition, 10 percent of young people suffer from “computer games” (gamble). It can lead to an increase in crimes in the field of information technology and the use of computer systems.<sup>xii</sup>

In these complex times, the protection of the individual, his rights and freedoms, the interests of society and the state, property, the natural environment, peace and human security from criminal encroachment<sup>xiii</sup>, and it is important to improve the prevention and implementation of juvenile delinquency. The problems of establishing a modern and effective system of crime prevention are becoming increasingly global and topical.<sup>xiv</sup>

It should be noted that the implementation of preventive measures related to the prevention of neglect and neglect of minors by the subjects of juvenile delinquency prevention is important in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. This is because the lack of supervision and care of juveniles is one of the main factors leading to the formation of antisocial behavior in juveniles.

Each type of prevention of juvenile delinquency and delinquency has a system of preventive measures developed on the basis of its purpose, function, characteristics

and advantages. These measures will ensure the effectiveness of prevention of juvenile delinquency and delinquency. It is important that these measures are distributed in certain normative legal acts and define cooperation between the state bodies responsible for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and delinquency and the public.

Depending on the period of implementation of the prevention of juvenile delinquency, it is important to divide it into the following stages and organize preventive work on the basis of these stages:

first stage: early prevention of juvenile delinquency;

second stage: identification, analysis, elimination of the causes of juvenile delinquency and the conditions that allowed it, correction of the behavior of juvenile offenders;

third stage: social rehabilitation and social adaptation of juvenile victims of crime, as well as those released from penitentiary institutions;

fourth stage: prevention of recidivism of juvenile delinquency;

fifth stage: to establish special control over juveniles who have committed serious and very serious crimes, who have violated public safety and public order, the interests of the individual, society and the state, who have extremist views, who have not entered the path of moral correction.

The above suggestions and recommendations for improving the prevention of juvenile delinquency should, in the future, first determine the direction of research on the prevention of juvenile delinquency; secondly, to improve the legislation on the prevention of juvenile delinquency and to achieve the effectiveness of law enforcement practices; thirdly, to increase the effectiveness of the value system aimed at ensuring the stability of a healthy social environment in society, and fourthly, the introduction of innovative technologies in the practice of juvenile delinquency prevention.

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