

# Contemporary State and Prospects of Juvenile Crime Prevention

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**Abstract.** This article delves into scientific perspectives on crimes committed by minors and methods of preventive control, alongside reforms undertaken in Uzbekistan in this domain. Drawing from a comparative analysis of statistical data on juvenile crimes in Uzbekistan and the perpetrators involved, it endeavors to pinpoint their specific criminological characteristics. The absence of stability in the dynamics, structure, and magnitude of juvenile crime over the periods examined, as well as its direct impact on both internal and external societal factors, has been substantiated. Recent years have witnessed a surge in the incidence of criminal offenses perpetrated by minors, previously underreported, with a noticeable rise in the involvement of schoolchildren. Leveraging comprehensive early prevention measures among minors, rooted in the collaborative principles of "family-school-neighborhood" cooperation and the notion of a "safe school," promises significant outcomes. The article puts forward recommendations for the early and comprehensive prevention of juvenile delinquency, including among schoolchildren, across various strategic avenues.

**Keywords:** minors, antisocial behavior, delinquency, crime, early prevention, parental role, family dynamics, educational institution, school environment, neighborhood dynamics, safe and secure locales, safe schools, pedagogical prevention, teaching staff, psychologist-inspector, preventive monitoring, accountability, and punitive measures.

## INTRODUCTION

In criminological studies, it is customary to assess the state of crimes committed by minors based on their share in overall crime rates. This is because studying the structure of crime helps to uncover its essence and internal regularities. Examining the contribution of crimes committed by minors primarily reflects the state of society, particularly its crime rates. Comparative analysis of crime in any society, including crimes committed by minors, by dividing them into specific periods serves several purposes.

Firstly, it helps determine the criminological characteristics of crimes committed by minors during these periods. Secondly, it aids in combating these socially dangerous phenomena by the state, highlighting the characteristics of its responsible bodies, particularly assessing their early preventive activities. Thirdly, it helps prevent lawlessness and offenses among minors, besides revealing the essence of the state's policy in ensuring children's rights and the actual possibility of their implementation.

Unfortunately, the dissemination of information about crime, including juvenile delinquency, among the general public through mass media without conducting in-depth scientific research leads to various misconceptions and misunderstandings.

Studies show that if in 1980, 9 percent of all crimes committed in the territory of the former USSR were committed by minors, in Uzbekistan, this figure was 4.8 percent. By 1990, juvenile delinquency in the former USSR accounted for 9.1 percent of overall crime rates, with the share of crimes committed by minors increasing by only 0.1 percent, whereas in Uzbekistan, this figure stood at 5.9 percent and decreased to 1.1 percent [1].

The escalation of juvenile delinquency within Uzbekistan's crime framework persisted until 1995. From 1991 to 1995, juvenile delinquency accounted for an average of 6.2 percent of the crime structure, dropping to 5.3 percent in 1996, and further declining to 2.6 percent by 2009. Between 1998 and 2010, juvenile delinquency contributed an average of 3.5 percent annually [2]. Over the period spanning 2011 to 2020, the proportion of juvenile delinquency within the nation's crime framework averaged 2.4%, with a recent increase to 2.8% over the past three years. Criminological investigations primarily analyze juvenile delinquency dynamics through comparison with overall crime dynamics recorded across all sectors. From the onset of independence to the present day, Uzbekistan's average overall crime dynamics experienced a 13.8% decrease in 1991-2000, followed by a 10.8% increase in 2001-2010, a 25.1% surge in 2011-2020, and a subsequent 3.9% decrease in the last three years. During this timeframe, juvenile delinquency decreased by 24.8% in 1991-2000, by 2.8% in 2001-2010, by 37.3% in 2011-2020, and witnessed a 14.1% increase in the past three years.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Presently, the scope extends beyond the examination of crimes committed by minors, particularly from a legal standpoint, viewing it as a socially perilous phenomenon. The individuals involved, their upbringing, and the developmental processes they undergo are all examined thoroughly to understand human characteristics, motives, reasons, and circumstances behind these crimes. A novel approach to comprehensive research is imperative, tailored to the needs and exigencies of society. Considering the requirements of contemporary theories and practices in crime prevention, it becomes imperative to refresh existing insights into juvenile crimes, the perpetrators, the development of antisocial behaviors, their causes, conditions, and early prevention strategies. Addressing prevailing issues and formulating essential recommendations to elevate the efficacy of preventive measures to a qualitatively new echelon and their execution represent some of the most pressing matters in state policy.

It is imperative not to overlook that creating effective scientific-theoretical and practical recommendations for preventing juvenile delinquency entails systematic enrichment of criminological theoretical knowledge, equipping practice with said knowledge, and ensuring synergy between theory and practice within the educational system. Herein lies the importance of recognizing theory as the guiding force for practice, with practice serving as the arena for identifying core issues for theory. Presently, practical applications often inadequately rely on theoretical foundations, while in certain domains, theoretical frameworks lag behind practical implementations.

In the past three years, despite a decline in the overall crime rate, there has been a rise in the incidence of crimes committed by minors. This trend can be ascribed to several factors. Firstly, the failure to shield children from the adverse influences of societal processes, especially from information saturated with destructive ideologies. Secondly, the presence of deficiencies in the education system, compounded by associated issues, mistakes, and shortcomings. Thirdly, this outcome stems from the ineffective endeavors of pertinent state entities and civil society institutions in systematically and effectively executing early preventive measures.

Improving the early prevention of juvenile delinquency and enhancing its effectiveness necessitates a thorough and comprehensive examination of the internal dynamics of each specific criminal behavior, their particular types, and juvenile delinquency as a whole, along with their interrelations.

Juvenile delinquent behavior, akin to any other human conduct, is contingent upon individual personality traits, the factors influencing them, and the objective circumstances at the juncture when the individual opted to engage in such behavior. This manifestation is a consequence of the interaction with the surrounding environment.

Conclusions, proposals, and recommendations aimed at ameliorating legislation and the early prevention of crimes perpetrated by juveniles, as well as those committed against them, including the individuals who have committed such acts, and ensuring their accountability, have been advanced in conducted scientific studies.

Based on the analysis of research sources, conclusions, proposals, and recommendations concerning crimes committed by juveniles, their causes and circumstances, as well as their prevention, can be provisionally categorized into three directions: *The first direction* encompasses the following conclusions, opinions, and

observations regarding the characteristics of crimes committed by juveniles, their causes, and circumstances: approximately 30 percent of minor offenses are perpetrated under the influence, instigation, or involvement of adults; juveniles exhibit antisocial behavior. It is worth noting that behavioral engagement often has a victimological basis [3. p.11, 13]; 11% of juveniles were convicted of particularly severe crimes, 51% of serious offenses, 27% of crimes of moderate severity, and 11% of minor offenses, among which 53% grew up in incomplete families, 52% – as part of a group, 31% were neither studying nor working, 17% had a criminal record, 10% were reported to be intoxicated, and 4% had parents or relatives with criminal records [5]; it is observed that juveniles tend to commence with thefts, followed by various injuries and road accidents [6]; the involvement of juveniles in crimes related to information technology and security is on the rise [7. p. 22]; it has been determined that 12.5% of crimes associated with family violence are linked to the antisocial behavior of juveniles, and 31.9% of the victims are juveniles [8. p.20]; the incidence of crimes committed by juveniles has declined by nearly 10%, with theft being the most prevalent, followed by hooliganism, fraud, and illegal drug trafficking. A majority of these crimes occur on Saturdays and during nighttime, when children are least occupied. The primary impetus behind their commission is the prospect of easy earnings [9]; the principal factors contributing to juvenile crimes include: firstly, an unhealthy family environment characterized by recurrent family quarrels and conflicts, estrangement, and antagonistic relations among family members; secondly, substance abuse, particularly alcohol and drugs; thirdly, the absence of moral and social upbringing of the child [10]; the primary drivers of juvenile crimes are: firstly, an unhealthy family atmosphere characterized by alcoholism, financial distress, and frequent disputes resulting from it; secondly, negligence in raising children in what appears to be a healthy family, leaving them unsupervised and disregarding their inherent need for familial communication; thirdly, it is evident that most juveniles aspire to a lavish lifestyle, quick wealth accumulation, belief in the possibility of evading punishment, and a desire to boast in front of others and validate their capabilities [11]; the main reasons for students committing crimes include: economic strain within the family, lack of life direction and socio-criminal relationships, despair, lack of parental affection, minimal attention to them, inadequate time management skills among juveniles due to excessive free time, substance abuse, unsatisfactory level of legal education and legal culture, and a noted moral decline among students prone to teenage delinquency and offenses [12]; it has been established that 12.5% of individuals supervising juveniles failed to fulfill their procedural obligations [13. p.21]; there is a pressing need to prohibit procedural actions undertaken without the involvement of legal representatives of children, as well as psychological and physical coercion of children to provide evidence or admit guilt during pre-trial proceedings and court hearings [14. p.26].

*The second direction* involves conclusions, proposals, and recommendations, along with comments aimed at refining legislation concerning accountability for crimes committed by juveniles and against them.

Proposed amendments to the Administrative Responsibility Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan seek to introduce provisions holding individuals accountable for cruelty towards juveniles, as well as for failure to report a juvenile's involvement in antisocial behavior and criminal activities [8. 20-b]. Additionally, it suggests establishing criminal liability for employing juvenile labor in work that may harm their health, safety, or morality. Following the application of administrative penalties, only individuals who have reached the age of 18 and deliberately committed a crime may be held criminally liable. It is noted that juveniles engaging in antisocial behavior are a concern [3. 11, p. 13]. Furthermore, it proposes criminal liability for justifying terrorism or inciting terrorist acts to be defined as a special aggravating circumstance when committed against juveniles or within the premises of educational institutions [15. p. 23]. If the age of the juvenile who committed the crime is known, it is suggested to prohibit their detention by causing intentional harm [16. p. 20]. Considering that juveniles are extensively involved in the information-communication space, committing various offenses and crimes, it is justified to set the age of criminal responsibility for crimes in the field of information technology and security at 14 years [7. p. 22]. The Criminal Procedure Code proceeds from the necessity of granting the status of participants in criminal proceedings to individuals under the supervision of juveniles and defining liability for failure to fulfill procedural obligations [13. 31, p. 27]. According to statistics, 17% of juveniles who committed a crime were sentenced to imprisonment, 37% to a suspended sentence, 17% to compulsory community service, 10% to a fine, 6% to other punishments, and 13% were acquitted [5].

Conclusions, proposals, recommendations, as well as opinions aimed at ensuring early prevention of crimes committed by juveniles, form *the third direction*:

at its core lies the necessity of assessing, monitoring, and enhancing the effectiveness of measures to prevent offenses and violations among juveniles, as well as developing and implementing programs in this area. It also necessitates stringent prosecutorial oversight of their execution [14. p. 26];

legislative enactment is suggested to define the substantive organization of juveniles' free time as a general measure of offense prevention [17. p. 23];

it is substantiated that preventing uncontrolled behavior and violations among juveniles, regardless of gender, age, health status, national, religious, or social origin, individual prevention must be tailored to the specific characteristics of each social category of juveniles and their needs [14. p. 37];

developing social skills among juveniles through social, educational, training, and health programs, allowing them to develop resilience to crime, support categories in need of social protection, provide them with necessary knowledge, skills, and alternative methods to combat unlawful behavior, as well as changes in the external environment, led to a proposal for the development of preventive measures and approaches to managing the crime prevention system [14. p. 38];

introducing the institution of probation for juveniles considering their peculiarities, the effectiveness of its implementation is directly linked to carrying out activities to educate juveniles, provide socio-legal protection, and purposefully manage their free time in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations [18. 8, p. 17];

a model of prevention (psychological prevention) of offenses and crimes among students has been developed [12].

As evident from the analysis provided, approaches to identifying crimes committed by juveniles, their perpetrators, their specific characteristics, as well as the development and implementation of early prevention measures based on the results of scientific research, are fragmented, and specific mechanisms for their implementation, in most cases, do not achieve the intended goal.

## DISCUSSION

Throughout the years of independence in Uzbekistan, ensuring the guarantees of children's rights, including those of children in need of social protection [19], has remained a top priority. This encompasses establishing a legal and institutional framework for addressing children in socially perilous situations and implementing international obligations concerning children's rights effectively within the national legal system, accompanied by significant efforts toward practical realization.

In Uzbekistan, comprehensive measures will be undertaken to safeguard the rights of all individuals, especially children, particularly those requiring social protection, including minors [20], in socially precarious circumstances, and to institute an entirely new early prevention system. By safeguarding the rights of children in need of social protection, systematic endeavors are being made to avert the emergence of socially vulnerable minors. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is briefed on various aspects, including social rehabilitation and adaptation, the domestic violence prevention system, the operations of specialized educational institutions, family and women's initiatives, the neighborhood support network, the intelligentsia, and children's rights assurances. Directives have been issued to further refine the provision system [21]; enhance the crime prevention and control framework; reinforce children's rights guarantees; bolster social protection for orphaned children and those without parental care; improve the socio-spiritual landscape of society; and further bolster support for neighborhood institutions and initiatives involving families and women. As a result of decisions aimed at elevating the operational framework to a higher standard [22], the national system for safeguarding children's rights, including those requiring social protection, and addressing minors in socially perilous situations has been established.

Modern mechanisms, procedures, and comprehensive measures outlined in relevant legislative documents, adopted to implement the aforementioned laws, have paved the way for an entirely revamped national system for early offense prevention in society, encompassing crimes and early identification of socially precarious minors and families within communities, aimed at elevating the effectiveness of interventions to a qualitatively new level.

Chapter XIV of the new edition of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, titled "Family, Children, and Youth," introduced entirely new provisions aimed at safeguarding family, motherhood, fatherhood, and childhood by the state and guaranteeing their rights. As per these provisions:

- the state fosters conducive social, economic, legal, and other environments for comprehensive family development.

- parents and guardians are mandated to nurture their children until they reach adulthood, ensuring their upbringing, education, and healthy, full, and all-encompassing development. The state and society extend educational and developmental opportunities to orphans and children without parental care, encouraging philanthropic endeavors for this cause.

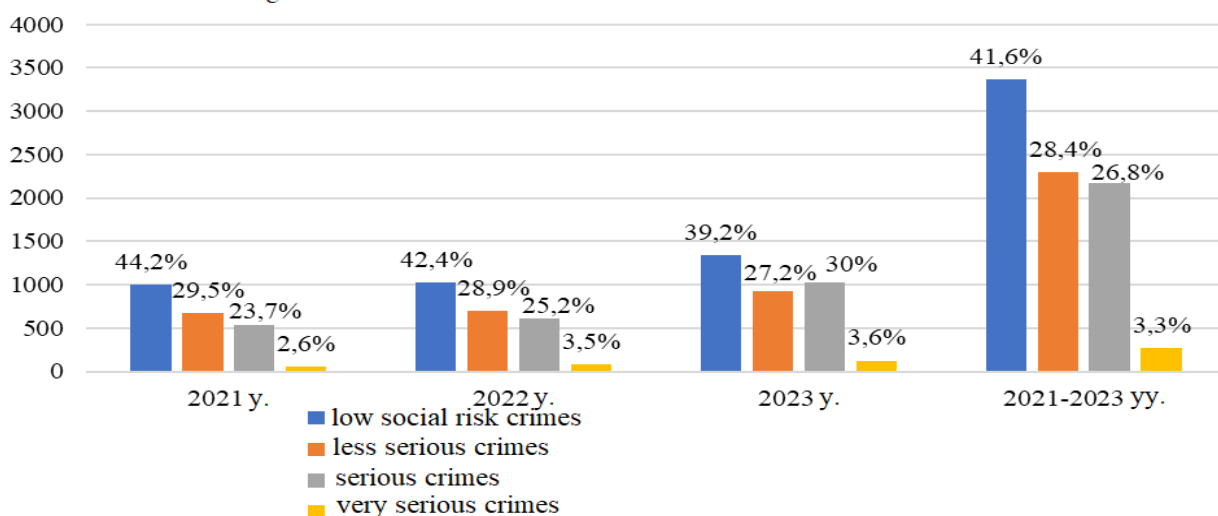
- it is the duty of the state to safeguard and defend the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of children, creating optimal conditions for their full physical, mental, and cultural growth. The state and society endeavor to instill in children and youth a sense of loyalty to national and universal values, fostering pride in their country's rich cultural heritage, patriotism, and love for the Motherland.

- the state safeguards the personal, political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights of youth, encouraging their active involvement in societal and state affairs. The state fosters an environment conducive to the intellectual, creative, physical, and moral development of youth, ensuring their rights to education, healthcare, housing, employment, occupation, and leisure [23]. By mitigating factors conducive to the emergence of socially precarious minors and families, the state enables early prevention initiatives.

For the further enhancement of legal assurances for the comprehensive implementation of this constitutional provision and the mechanisms for their enforcement, the Civil (1996), Family (1998), Housing (1998), and Labor (1995) Codes of the Russian Federation have been enacted. Anticipated amendments to the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan include "On Guarantees of Children's Rights" (2008), "On Prevention of Offenses and Offenses Among Minors" (2010), "On Guardianship and Custody" (2014), and other legislative acts.

It is worth noting that the ongoing reform process is directed towards enhancing efforts with socially dangerous minors in micro-districts, preventing the formation of families nurturing minors of this category, and conducting

Analysis of the contribution and dynamics of crimes committed by minors according to the classification of social risk



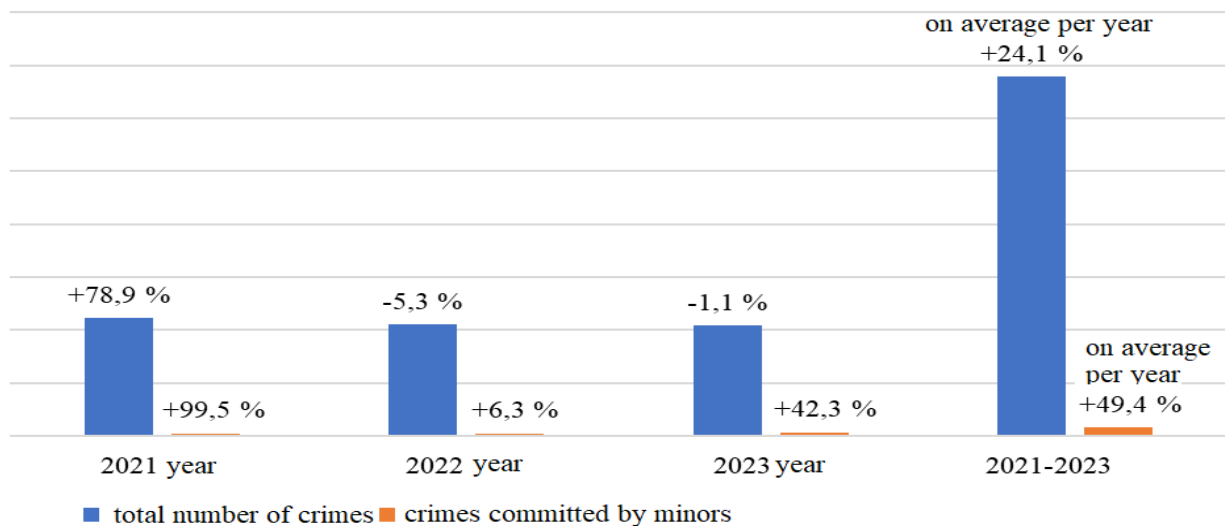
a comprehensive analysis of the factors contributing to their delinquency. Addressing these issues necessitates the development of scientific conclusions, proposals, and recommendations.

**RESULTS**

Research indicates a surge in the dynamics of overall criminal activities in Uzbekistan over the past three years, inclusive of offenses perpetrated by minors. While the aggregate count of registered crimes rose by an average of 24.1% from 2021 to 2023, offenses committed by minors surged by 49.4%.

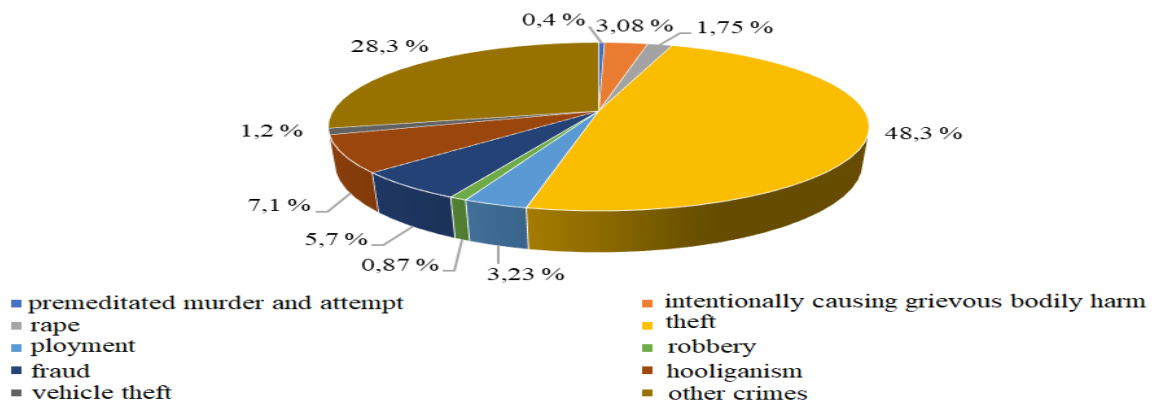
Analysis of the public threat level posed by crimes committed by minors reveals the upward trajectory of severe and extremely severe offenses and their proportional increase over the past three years. Between 2021 and 2023, severe crimes grew by 6.3%, averaging 26.8%, whereas extremely severe crimes saw a 1% increase, averaging 3.3%.

Comparative analysis of the dynamics of the total number of registered crimes and crimes committed by minors compared to the previous year



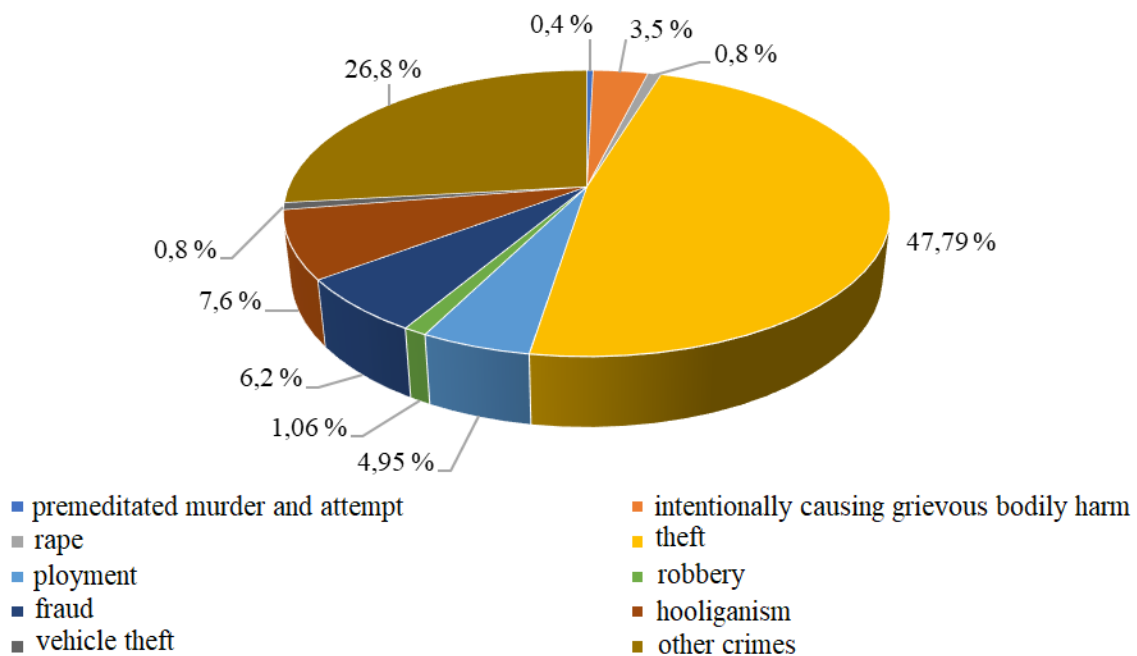
Scrutinizing offenses committed by minors by their nature - violations against personal life and health, property, public order, and others – in 2021, 4.7% targeted personal life and health, 60% pertained to property, 8.4% to public order, and 26.8% were classified as other offenses.

Indicators of crimes committed by minors in 2022



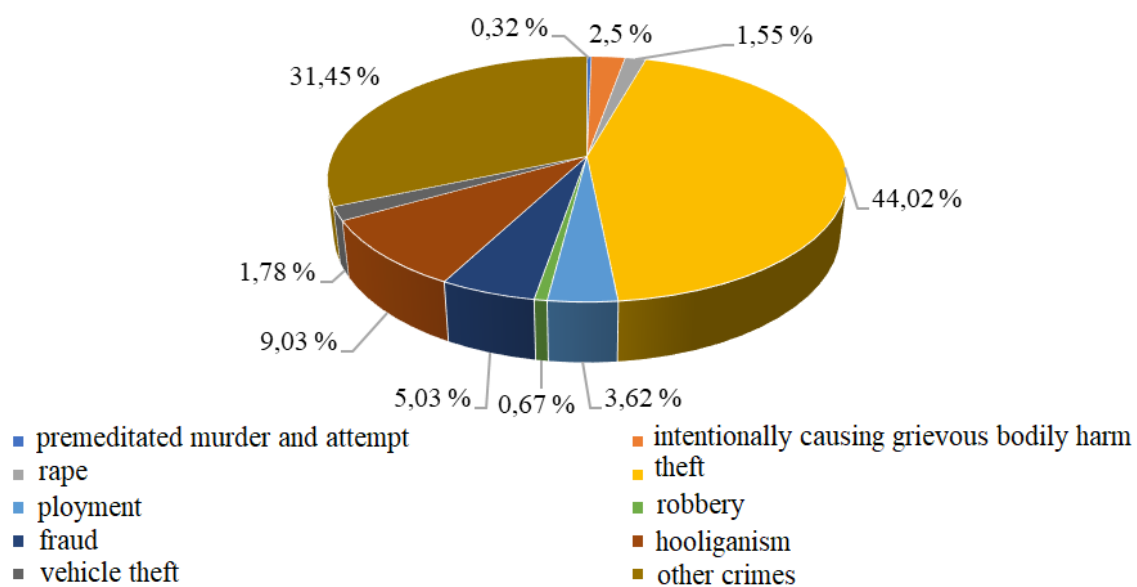
In 2022, 5.23% of minor offenses targeted personal life and health, 58.1% property, 8.3% public order, and 28.3% fell under other categories.

Indicators of crimes committed by minors in 2021



In 2023, 4.37% of minor offenses were against personal life and health, 53.34% against property, 10.81% against public order, and 31.45% constituted other offenses.

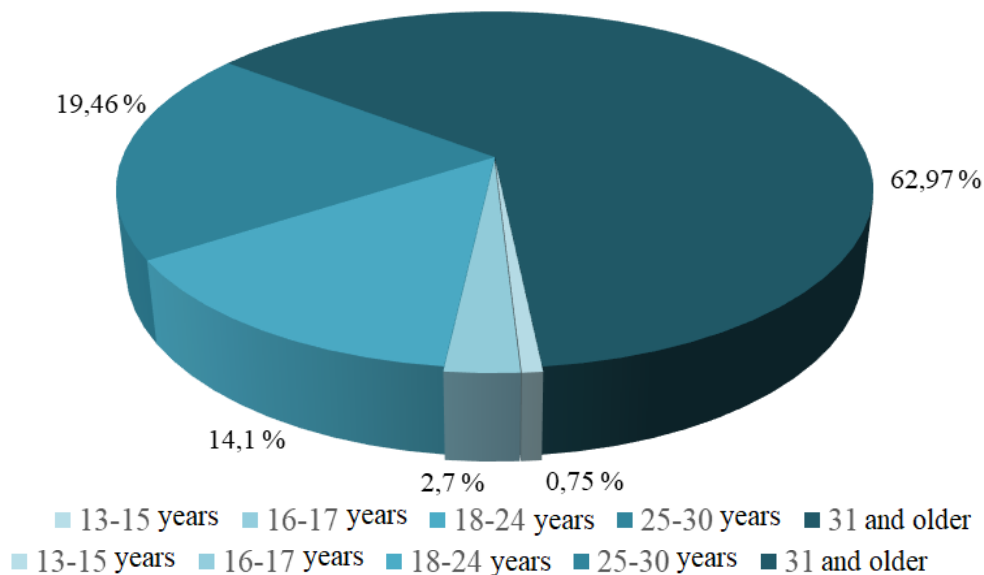
Indicators of crimes committed by minors in 2023



Notably, during the analyzed period spanning 2021 to 2023, the prevalence of slander and vehicle theft among minor offenses nearly doubled, while instances of hooliganism increased by 2%, and other offense surged by 4.6%.

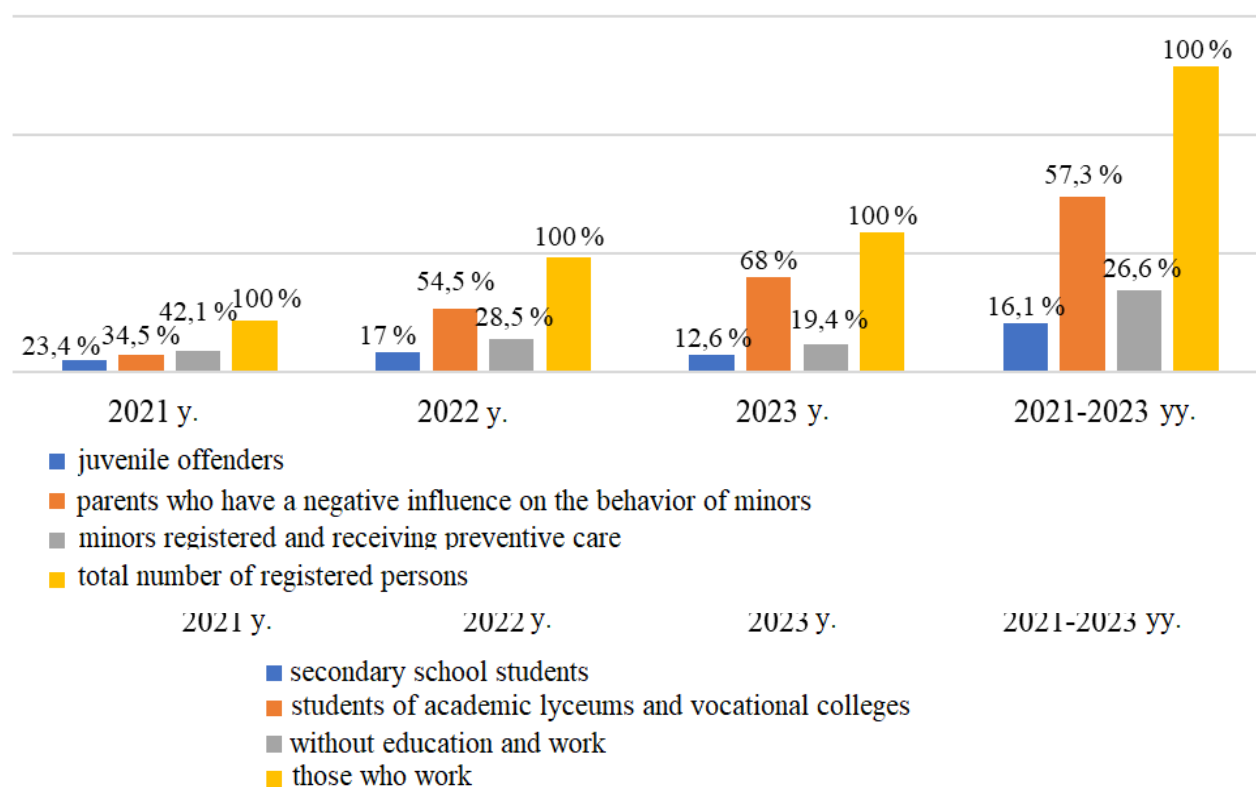
In 2021, minors accounted for 3.23% of all offenders, with 17% aged 13-15 and 83% aged 16-17.

Proportion of minors who committed crimes in 2022, by age



Over the past three years, the number of minors committing offenses has soared by 89.5%, with an average annual growth rate of 29.8%. Examination of the social status of minors at the time of offense reveals an average

Analysis of data on the dynamics of preventive registration of persons in 2021-2022.



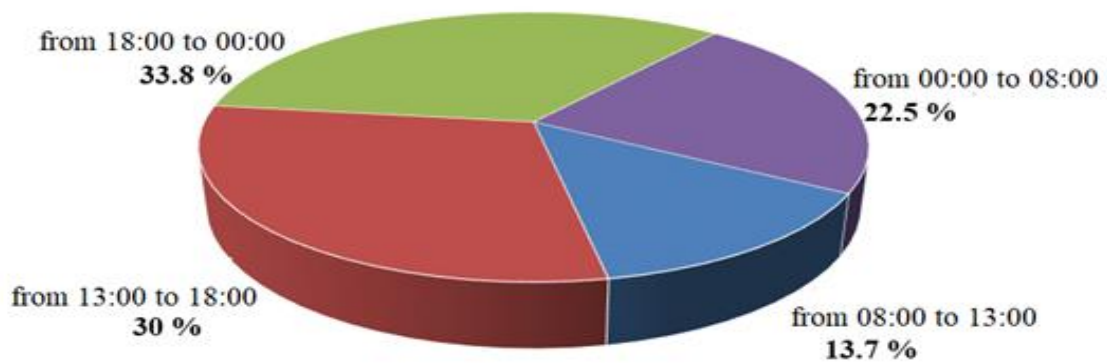


distribution of 71% students in general education schools, 10.8% in academic lyceums and vocational colleges, 8.4% not engaged in education or employment, and 9.9% employed.

During the period spanning from 2021 to 2023, there was a sixfold increase in the number of minors placed in preventive detention due to the adverse influence of their parents on their behavior, accompanied by a doubling of the average annual growth rate. Throughout the analyzed timeframe, 57.3% of individuals subjected to preventive custody were minors whose parental influence negatively affected their conduct, while 26.6% comprised minors listed in the registry, and 16.1% were minors who had committed crimes.

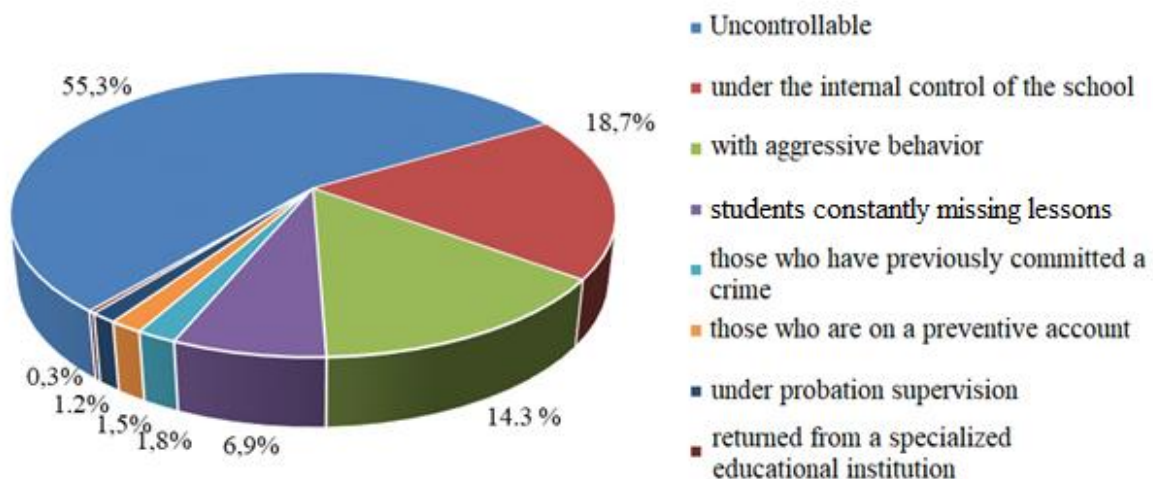
When examining offenses involving minors with respect to their timing, it is evident that they transpire at all hours, notably during school hours and evenings, times when they should be at home. For instance, in 2023, 13.7% of crimes perpetrated by minors occurred between 08:00 and 13:00, 30% between 13:00 and 18:00, 33.8% between 18:00 and 00:00, and 22.5% between 00:00 and 08:00, encapsulating the full 24-hour cycle.

Analysis of crimes committed by minors in 2023 on a timeline



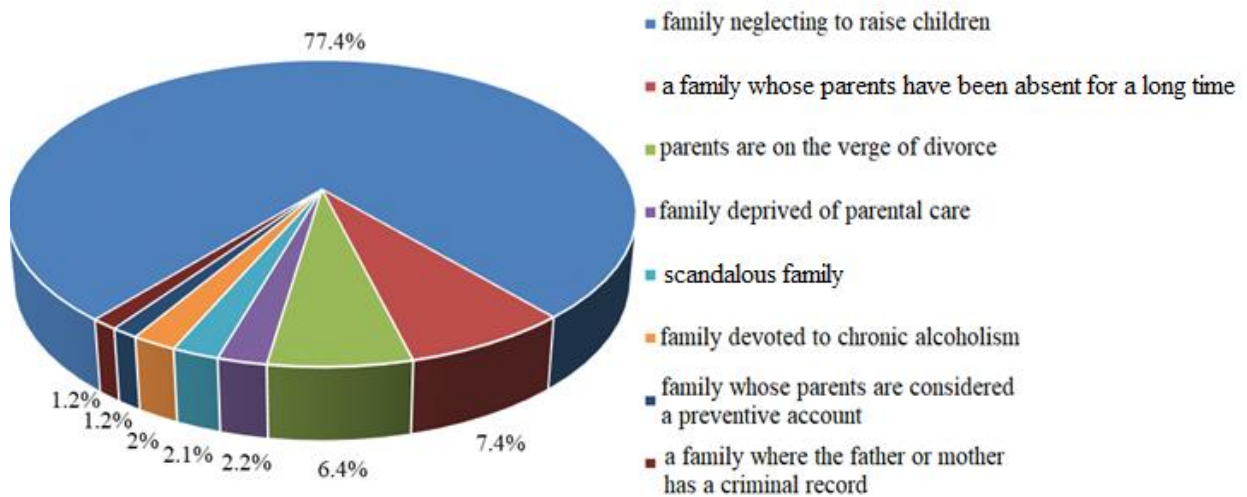
Upon scrutinizing data concerning minors' inclination towards antisocial behavior and delinquency, it is discerned that 18.7% are under school supervision, 14.3% exhibit aggressive conduct, 6.9% habitually truant from classes, and 1.8% possess prior convictions. Moreover, 1.5% were subjected to preventive detention, 1.2% were on probation, and 0.3% had returned from specialized educational institutions, while the remaining 55.3% showed no distinct indications of a propensity for offenses, largely due to inadequate supervision.

Structure of minors who committed crimes in 2023, by deviant behavior



In examining the households in which delinquent minors reside, taking into account their socioeconomic status, it is noted that the majority dwell in families deemed healthy and prosperous. Specifically, in 2023, 77.4% of minors who committed crimes were born into families characterized by neglectful parenting, 7.4% hailed from families where parents were abroad for extended periods, 6.4% originated from families on the verge of divorce, 2.2% were raised in households devoid of parental care, 2.1% were from families grappling with chronic alcoholism, and 1.2% emerged from families with parents possessing criminal records.

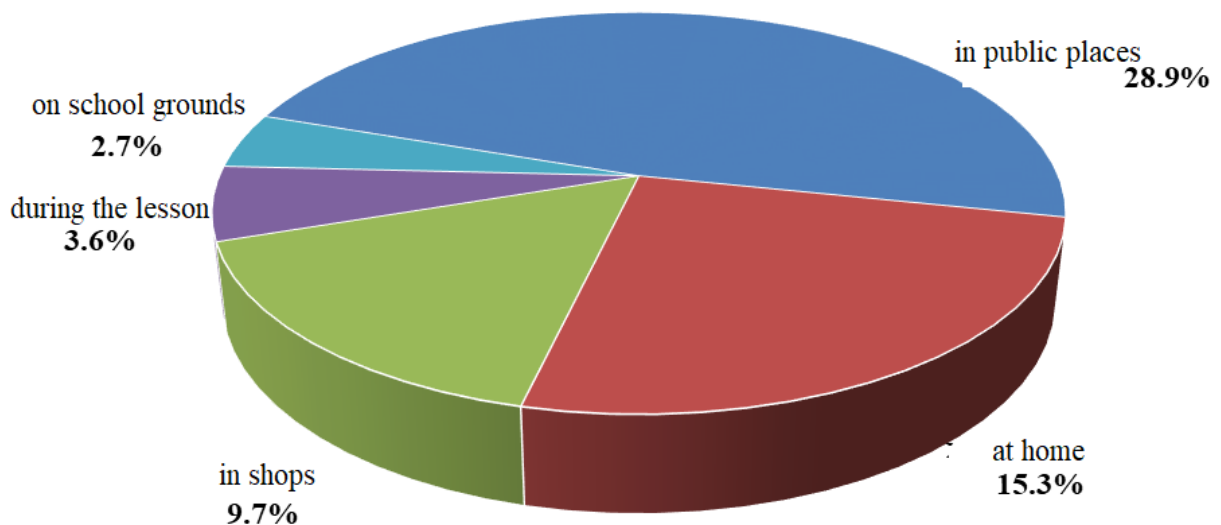
Proportion of minors who committed crimes in 2023, by marital status



Additionally, in 2023, 86.2% of crimes perpetrated by minors were solitary acts, while 13.8% were committed in groups, with 65% being intentional and 35% negligent.

In 2023, 28.9% of juvenile crimes occurred in public places, 15.3% in residences, 9.7% in commercial establishments, 3.6% during school hours, 2.7% on school premises, and 39.7% in other locations.

Analysis of juvenile crimes in 2023 by location



It is noteworthy that the presented statistics do not fully capture the actual extent of juvenile delinquency. Socially harmful acts committed by minors often remain "latent," excluded from official records due to various objective and subjective factors, rendering them unaccounted for. As highlighted in the study, the social peril posed by juvenile delinquency stems from its notably high levels of latency and recurrence, thereby fostering a reservoir for adult and repeat offenses. Additionally, juvenile crime exhibits a pronounced degree of latency, recurrence, and inflicts tangible material harm to legally protected public relations.

Findings from a preliminary sociological survey conducted among inmates in correctional facilities validate that the attributes of juvenile offenders, as well as the motives and circumstances driving their offenses, undergo certain shifts. Pursuant to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, imprisonment is not imposed on individuals who commit low-social-risk crimes before attaining legal adulthood, act negligently, or perpetrate non-serious crimes intentionally.

The study unveiled that 20.5% of incarcerated individuals engaged in theft, 18.9% in coerced sexual activities, 13.7% in car theft, 11.1% in inflicting grievous bodily harm, 7.9% in intentional homicide, 6.3% in defamation, 5.8% in robbery, and 5.3% in larceny; while 10.5% committed other offenses. Notably, at the time of their offenses, 59.1% were aged 15-16, 42.4% were unaware of the criminal nature of their actions, and 57.8% had no prior criminal record.

Moreover, 68.2% were high school students, and 69.0% claimed upbringing in intact families, with 56.4% reporting familial harmony and 50.8% indicating overindulgence. Remarkably, 78.8% of surveyed juveniles attributed parental responsibility to childrearing, 23.4% cited familial criminality, 22% implicated relatives, 19.6% cited neighbors, and 53% pointed to familial figures such as teachers and peers; many were oblivious to their criminal actions, with 60% citing influence from the "criminal world" and "street culture."

## CONCLUSION

It is noteworthy that family problems and the lifestyle of parents often serve as the root causes of juvenile delinquency, along with their motives and conditions. Subsequently, social institutions responsible for their upbringing, including kindergartens, schools, specialized educational institutions, lyceums, technical schools, colleges, neighborhoods, as well as social prevention bodies and law enforcement agencies, play significant roles in this chain.

Additionally, non-compliance with legal requirements, abuse, errors, negligence, and lack of control by participants in this process contribute to the perpetuation of the issue. The cumulative effect of these negative factors within the environment where juveniles are raised, throughout the educational process, and within the framework of social prevention and law enforcement, leads to the neglect and indifference towards juveniles in society, consequently fostering the emergence of socially dangerous families and antisocial behaviors among children, thus facilitating their involvement in various offenses, including criminal activities.

Furthermore, families and juveniles facing social perilous situations often go unnoticed, lacking timely identification and systematic implementation of social prevention measures, while their rights and freedoms are inadequately considered during the investigation and judicial proceedings. This results in erroneous placements in special educational institutions, flawed sentencing, and flawed execution of punishments, perpetuating cycles of social exclusion, such as adultification and recidivism.

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Addressing these negative processes necessitates, above all, the further refinement of early prevention strategies targeting offenses and crimes among juveniles within families, educational institutions, and neighborhoods. This

entails the establishment of a new system adapted to contemporary demands for the prompt identification and rectification of existing issues in this domain.

The research findings underscore the imperative for implementing a series of measures to effectively prevent juvenile crime at an early stage. Firstly, ensuring comprehensive protection of children's rights within society, encompassing those requiring social safeguarding, mandates concerted efforts by the state, its competent authorities, and officials in collaboration with civil society institutions. Secondly, establishing systems and mechanisms to shield against adverse repercussions stemming from globalization, rapidity, and aggravation of conflicts of interest is imperative. Thirdly, enhancing mechanisms to systematically address extant gaps, errors, and deficiencies within the education domain is crucial. Lastly, intensifying scientific research endeavors in this realm is paramount, necessitating the incorporation of national values and cutting-edge international insights into the framework.

To enhance the practical mechanisms safeguarding children's rights and to implement progressive practices, Uzbekistan has enacted and implemented numerous regulatory measures [27] between 2019 and 2023. These measures are aimed at protecting children's rights, particularly those in need of social protection, and at enhancing the national framework for preventing offenses and crimes among juveniles.

Furthermore, a series of presidential decrees [28] and resolutions [29] in Uzbekistan are directed towards preventing, including early intervention in, the root causes and conditions of crime in society and among juveniles. This commitment reflects an integral component of Uzbekistan's developmental trajectory, characterized by ongoing reforms aimed at elevating its standards and achieving a qualitatively new level of societal evolution.

It is imperative to highlight that within the purview of the 14th objective of the Development Strategy, delineated as "Ensuring the Supremacy of Law and Constitutional Legitimacy, as well as Affirmation of Human Dignity as the Key Criterion of this Process," the implementation of the juvenile justice system and the codification of legislation concerning children's rights are underway as pivotal components [30].

The execution of the objectives and directives outlined in the "Uzbekistan-2030" Strategy, aimed at the efficient realization of the principles envisaged in the revised edition of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, directly and indirectly contributes to the preservation of national security and social stability, both integral facets of this process, encompassing the safeguarding of children. Particularly noteworthy are

Goal No. 24, "Enhancement of the Child Welfare System," which seeks to cultivate within society an ethos of intolerance towards any manifestation of oppression or violence against children, alongside the introduction of alternative modes of care for parentless children; and

Goal No. 38 is defined as "Ensuring the Stability of the Socio-Spiritual Environment in Society," encompassing a range of actions: collaborative efforts to counter ideological assaults grounded in the national ethos, fortifying familial, educational, and communal partnerships to uphold the integrity of spiritual education; deploying interactive pedagogical methodologies aimed at transforming schools into hubs of genuine spirituality, enlightenment, and cultural enrichment; introducing innovative strategies for the preservation, promotion, and enrichment of the national values and spiritual legacy of the Uzbek people; shedding light on all pivotal aspects pertaining to the maintenance of stability in the socio-spiritual milieu through rigorous scientific and sociological inquiry.

Goal No. 96, titled "Strengthening Guarantees of Citizens' Rights to Free Search, Acquisition, and Dissemination of Information," entails ensuring adherence to legislation within the national information domain, fostering a culture of informed information consumption, shielding the populace from the influence of foreign and detrimental content, preempting radicalization, as well as establishing requisite conditions for unimpeded access to the global Internet infrastructure, fortifying cybersecurity in the national digital sphere, and augmenting citizens' proficiency in Internet navigation [31].

In the course of these reforms, contemporary mechanisms and protocols have been integrated into the legal framework, coupled with comprehensive measures targeting the prevention of transgressions within society,

encompassing juvenile delinquency. Notably, a novel national framework for the early prevention of delinquency among minors, coupled with social security provisions, has been formulated. Augmenting the level of support extended to at-risk minors and their families in local communities facilitates the attainment of a qualitatively elevated plateau of development within the realm of employment opportunities.

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