



SPECIFIC FEATURES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

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Abstract. The article highlights the concept, types, and specific aspects of juvenile delinquency, as well as provides information on the main directions of activities for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and aspects of achieving effectiveness. Also, proposals and recommendations developed on the basis of this information are given.

Keywords: delinquency, juvenile delinquency, delinquency prevention, minor, education, upbringing, legislation, ethical norms.

The large-scale reforms carried out in our country during the years of independence have become an important foundation for strengthening national statehood and sovereignty, ensuring security and law and order, the inviolability of state borders, the rule of law in society, human rights and freedoms, an atmosphere of interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, and have created the necessary conditions for a decent life for our people and the realization of the creative potential of our citizens.

Today, as a result of the reforms carried out in our country in the sphere of legislation and the judicial and legal system, significant changes and a number of innovations have been implemented in the development of the social sphere. It is known that today the systematic solution of the tasks of preventing offenses and crimes and combating not only their consequences by the President of our Republic by the internal affairs bodies is explained, first of all, by the fact that the fundamental reforms being carried out in each sphere are aimed at maintaining public order, reliably protecting the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of citizens.

Prevention inspectors carry out individual preventive measures to prevent juvenile delinquency in relation to juveniles with difficult upbringing and prone to committing offenses, adults who have a negative impact on the upbringing of juveniles, and parents and their accomplices who do not engage in the upbringing of their minor children.

In legal literature, the subjects of prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors are considered as a system consisting of a set of bodies with specific features, performing certain functions in the fight against crime.

Dividing the prevention of juvenile delinquency into two types - general and individual - is widespread in practice, especially in the practice of the activities of internal affairs bodies. In a number of normative acts of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the tasks facing these types of crime prevention activities are reflected, which indicate the features of the organization, information support, and tactics of general and individual crime prevention.

Measures for the individual prevention of juvenile delinquency are always aimed at a specific member of society, that is, they consist of working with people. The direct executors of these measures are individuals - civil servants, members and employees of public

associations, citizens carrying out the prevention of offenses as their social duty. Thus, individual preventive measures for juvenile delinquency are not the influence of an active subject on a passive object, but a specific form of interpersonal communication in which one party seeks to change the behavior of the other party in a socially acceptable direction. Accordingly, individual preventive measures for juvenile delinquency are subject to all the basic laws inherent in interpersonal relationships.

The subjects of juvenile delinquency prevention are obliged to:

firstly, to entities solving general organizational and managerial tasks;

secondly, to subjects identifying minors who need preventive measures, as well as citizens who negatively affect the upbringing of their children;

thirdly, to the subjects of criminal proceedings on crimes committed by minors;

Fourthly, it can be divided into subjects engaged in individual work with minors on preventive registration. The subjects of prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors operate interconnectedly, forming a unified system by the nature of their activities, by a specific territory, by forms and methods.

Prevention inspectors of internal affairs bodies occupy a special place in the system of subjects for the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors. It should be noted that prevention inspectors, along with other law enforcement agencies, mainly organize and conduct special preventive work in the system of crime prevention.

This is manifested in the timely detection of offenses by prevention inspectors as measures to prevent neglect and delinquency among minors, taking into account the causes and environment that give rise to these offenses, and organizing work to eliminate them, conducting individual work with minors prone to committing offenses.

At the same time, prevention inspectors of internal affairs bodies carry out the necessary work to regularly collect and analyze information characteristic of the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors and to inform state authorities and administration, as well as the public about this.

As noted, prevention inspectors, along with interaction with public structures, also perform tasks within their official competence in organizing interaction with various service sectors, departments, and directorates that are part of the internal affairs bodies, as well as in preventing offenses.

The activity of a prevention inspector in the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors is a general concept in a broad sense. Because all measures taken by internal affairs bodies are primarily aimed at ensuring the prevention of crime. At this point, it should be especially noted that the timely detection of committed crimes and the proper punishment of the perpetrators, as noted, plays an important role in carrying out preventive work as the inevitability of punishment.

Therefore, while considering the activities of internal affairs bodies in crime prevention as a general concept, in a narrow sense, it should also be understood as the separately organized prevention service of internal affairs bodies, specific areas of activity of prevention inspectors included in its structure, as well as preventive work of other service areas, and moreover, the organization of preventive work independently by each employee. After all, the responsibility of prevention inspectors in carrying out preventive work is high.

Some shortcomings in the activities of educational institutions also affect the early drop-off of minors and young people. It is known that in schools, they do not particularly like



difficult children and often try to get rid of them as quickly as possible under a good pretext, and do not grieve deeply even if the difficult adolescent disappears.

Necessary pedagogical measures are not applied to adolescents left out of school. Therefore, he is deprived of many positive social connections and acts mainly based on his own imagination. It's not surprising that teenagers who leave school prematurely turn out to be relatively more criminals.

The foregoing should be perceived as special preventive measures in the activities of the prevention inspector in the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors. At the same time, special attention was paid to the organization of the activities of the prevention inspector on the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors. In the implementation of this area of activity, interaction with the public and the media will be established. The organization of this cooperation falls within the competence of prevention inspectors.

Also, in the activities of prevention inspectors in the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors, they organize preventive work in cooperation with mahalla gatherings and their activists. This is of great importance in identifying the circumstances that contribute to the commission of various crimes in various settlements, production enterprises, and organizations, and in general in preventing the emergence of criminogenic situations.

The following are clearly manifested in the peculiarities of the prevention inspector's activities in the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors.

Firstly, to effectively organize the areas of activity carried out by prevention inspectors within the framework of their assigned powers in the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors, it is necessary, first of all, to constantly interact closely with the bodies and institutions that carry out the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors: commissions on minors' affairs; educational management bodies and educational institutions; guardianship and trusteeship bodies; healthcare management bodies and healthcare institutions; labor and social protection bodies. It should be noted that in this cooperation, units for the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors should be the initiators and organizers. That is, they must take on the main responsibility for the timely identification, discussion, development and implementation of management decisions and appropriate measures to resolve any issues and problems related to the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors.

Secondly, in the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors, prevention inspectors are granted special powers to identify persons who involve minors in the commission of offenses or other antisocial acts or commit other unlawful acts against minors, as well as parents or persons substituting for parents who evade or improperly fulfill their obligations to raise and educate minors or negatively affect the behavior of minors or treat them cruelly, and to submit proposals to the relevant state bodies and other organizations on the application of measures of influence against them, provided for by law.

Thirdly, among the subjects included in the system of bodies and institutions carrying out the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors, only units for the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors of internal affairs bodies and centers for social and legal assistance to minors have the authority to conduct individual preventive work with a minor in a socially dangerous situation, taking into account the specifics of his personality and those around him, the nature of the offense committed or other antisocial behavior, and the



conditions of family upbringing. Bodies and institutions that carry out the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors, as well as other entities that are part of the system, participate in conducting individual preventive work with minors in a socially dangerous situation.

Fourthly, in the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors, prevention inspectors have become the central subject of information exchange in the system of bodies and institutions carrying out the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors, possessing the necessary information for an objective assessment of the state of neglect and neglect of minors in the republic, in all its administrative-territorial units, and also carrying out activities to provide them with relevant information in this area.

Fifthly, in the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors, prevention inspectors must undertake, within their competence, the methodological support of the activities of structural subdivisions of all other sectoral services of the internal affairs bodies in carrying out the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors, as well as the coordination of their interaction in this area.

Of course, offenses committed by minors are considered mitigating circumstances in administrative jurisdiction. Therefore, increasing the effectiveness of measures to prevent and suppress offenses, especially among minors and youth, by developing and implementing measures to improve law enforcement practice and legislation, as well as identifying, analyzing, and eliminating the causes and conditions for their commission, is one of the most important tasks that must be implemented today.

In particular, along with the implementation of law enforcement practice, one of the important points that prevention inspectors should pay attention to is the high activity of previously convicted persons in the administrative territory, which is dangerous not only because they continue their criminal activities, but also because they accustom young people with little life experience, especially minors, to an antisocial lifestyle, immorality, and involve them in the commission of offenses and crimes. indeed, these tasks, namely victimological prevention, should be carried out in cooperation with prevention inspectors. To prevent such actions and unpleasant situations, the solution of social problems based on cooperation with territorial prevention inspectors is carried out, first of all, by ensuring employment, intensifying the involvement of women and youth in socially useful activities, increasing the effectiveness of measures for the meaningful organization of the leisure time of minors, developing a system for working with minors and youth aimed at educating them in the spirit of love for the Motherland, patriotism, respect for national and universal values, protecting the younger generation from the ideas of terrorism, religious extremism, violence and cruelty.

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In conclusion, the future of our country largely depends on the education, upbringing, and spiritual development of the current generation. Therefore, the issue of attention to minors is considered at the level of state policy. At the same time, it should be noted that the reforms being carried out today in order to solve the problems of organizational, tactical, methodological, personnel, and material and technical support for the activities of prevention inspectors in the prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors of internal affairs bodies will certainly serve to achieve positive results in the field of prevention of neglect and delinquency among minors.

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