



DYNAMICS AND CURRENT STATE OF YOUTH CRIME IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: December 8 th 2023 Accepted: January 7 th 2024 Published: February 8 th 2024	The dynamics of crime is the increase or decrease of crime in general and its structural indicators within a certain period (month, quarter, half-year, year, five-year, ten-year, twenty-year, etc.). Many factors influence the dynamics of crime. The most important of them can be grouped into two groups: social factors and legal factors.

Keywords:

The dynamics of crime is the increase or decrease of crime in general and its structural indicators within a certain period (month, quarter, half-year, year, five-year, ten-year, twenty-year, etc.). Many factors influence the dynamics of crime. The most important of them can be grouped into two groups: social factors and legal factors.

The second group includes amendments and additions to the criminal and administrative punishment system, laws, narrowing or expanding the range of crimes deserving of criminal or other punishment, and changing the classification of certain crimes. The dynamics of crime is also related to the state of crime accounting and registration, effective activity of law enforcement agencies (investigator, investigation and court), including timely detection of crimes and exposure of the guilty, ensuring the principle of inevitability of punishment[1].

At present, quite a bit of statistical material has been collected about youth crime, and the methodology of its analysis has mainly been developed. All this allows for a more accurate assessment of the state of youth crime, its quantitative and qualitative (structural and other) changes. In 2017-2021, he improved the system of combating crime and preventing offenses in the Strategy of Actions on the 5 priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As a result of the implemented systematic work, a 38.2% reduction in total crimes and a 38.3% reduction in crime-related crimes was achieved in the 7th month of 2018. Analyzing regional differences in the level of crime, the highest rates of youth crime are always noted in large industrial centers[2]. In rural areas, researchers note that its quantitative and qualitative characteristics are more similar. Criminologists characterize the region with the level of youth crime, the total number and

percentage of children and adolescents; share of working-age youth who do not work or study; the share of convicts, persons who commit domestic offenses (pianists, hooligans, etc.); who found a consistent connection between indicators such as the percentage of persons on various medical lists (alcoholism, drug addiction, mental illness, etc.)[3]. It has been established that there is an organic connection between regional differences in youth crime and broken families. According to this indicator, the regions with the lowest and highest levels of juvenile delinquency and the regions with the same number of divorced couples are observed almost completely. This makes it possible to use indicators of instability in the family as one of the main criteria when choosing the priority areas of educational and preventive work with young people. Crimes among young people that used to be mainly adult-related, such as: trafficking in weapons and drugs; keeping or conniving at a brothel; invasion; fraud. Trade in stolen goods is becoming more and more widespread. The share of group crimes committed by young people is approximately 1.5-5 times higher than the rate of adult crime and makes up 20-80% of the total youth crime.

Positive and negative group behavior is natural for young people, depending on age, mentality and other personal characteristics. In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of teenagers with illegal behavior. The difference in age of the participants of three fifths of the total groups increases their inclination to this activity and gives an impetus to its further activation. The process of subordination of groups of teenagers to organized crime is also active. The social base is expanding to fill these groups with unemployed, small business people, as well as teenagers who have returned from places of deprivation



of liberty and have not found their place in life. - Teenagers from low-income families are increasingly involved in the underground economy and organized crime. Organized crime bosses willingly include teenagers in their sphere of influence and control their professional criminal formation and growth[4]. Personal characteristics of juvenile criminals are also noteworthy. Almost all researchers note that the majority of criminals belonging to this category are teenagers who do not have a permanent source of income (do not work or study) . The issue of crime prevention and crime control has also been raised to the level of state policy. In order to combat crime among young people, to prevent crimes, along with law enforcement agencies, local governments and other authorities are entrusted with important tasks. They are taking various measures to do this.[5] Despite this, it is regrettable that crimes occur, that every third of the perpetrators are young people. This was noted by the head of our state,

Shavkat Mirziyoyev, on July 28, 2023 in Fergana, during a video selector meeting on the priority tasks of preventing violations and fighting crime. 32% of crimes are theft and fraud. The largest number of crimes of this category were recorded in Tashkent city and Fergana region. It was pointed out that among the youth there are those who have committed serious crimes, and in this regard, the worst situation in the region and the republic is in the city of Kokand. 20 percent of serious crimes committed by young people in the region and 43 percent of extremely serious crimes occurred in Kokand city. The fact that 47 school and 18 college students are among those who committed crimes is of equal concern to all of us.

As the President noted, identifying the crime, finding its basis, preventing violations, and curbing it are the main tasks of officials. It is better to prevent a criminal than to punish him. It is necessary to strengthen cooperation in this direction. The fight against crime should be the standard of activity not only of law enforcement agencies, but also of all of us. A child is like a sprout. The way we raise him from his youth, he will grow up. Of course, the environment in the family, neighborhood, educational organization and society is important in this. After all, a child who has a sufficient understanding of himself, his family, his people, and his spiritual roots will not step into the street of crime[6]. Currently, a number of practical works are being done to show the intellectual and creative potential of young people, to increase their civic responsibility and sense of belonging to the ongoing reforms. It is necessary to strengthen organizational and practical measures to fight against crime and prevent violations, to strengthen organizational and operational measures to fight against extremism, terrorism and other forms of organized crime. A person's interaction with the external environment is a

very complex and intensive process. Therefore, the conditions of formation of any person are diverse. It is self-evident that these conditions are primarily related to the time criterion - age characteristics of the person. Therefore, we think that it is appropriate to observe this process on the example of young people[7].

The classification of young people based on psycho-physiological indicators of development includes the following chain of stages of human life cycle changes: infancy (from birth to 18 months); early childhood (from 19 months to 5 years); childhood (5-12 years old); adolescence (12-15 years old); adolescence (16-19 years old); youth (20-30 years old); middle age (30-40 years old); old age; tolerance.

Thus, the following five main types of human activity are distinguished: 1) transformative activity; 2) cognitive activity; 3) value setting and goal setting activities; 4) communicative activity; 5) artistic activity. Each stage of personality development is characterized by a specific interrelationship of various types of activities and their specific content . Psychologists say that human life begins with the formation of communicative activity and mastering its mechanisms. A new stage in the child's development begins at the age of 3. This stage is characterized by the transition to creative activity (painting on the wall, furniture, etc.). This is especially evident in children's games. During this period, the child's emancipation in relation to adults begins. This leads to a certain degree of liberation of the child and the need to communicate not only with peers, but also with adults. The third stage of human development is related to his studies at school. Here, knowing becomes the leading type of child's activity. In the fourth stage of human development (adolescence), the activity of setting values and setting goals comes to the fore. The fifth stage is related to the transformation activity becoming the main type of human activity. The last stage in a person's life is characterized by the fact that communication with others again becomes a leading activity. If we analyze the stages of development of juvenile delinquents , the accumulated experience in this field shows that the conditions that create opportunities for delinquency in the youth environment begin to affect the person before he becomes criminally responsible[8]. Based on this, it is appropriate to study the following age groups when studying the conditions of personality deformation of juvenile offenders: 11-13 years; 14-15 years old, 16-17 years old.

There is a "problem of fifth grades" in pedagogy. Among other characteristics, this phenomenon is characterized by a drop in the attendance of adolescents in the fifth grade. The decline in attendance is due to three types of conflict:

- to the conflict between the teenager and the teacher;



- to the conflict between the teenager and the class;

- causes a conflict between a teenager and his parents.

If the conflicts are not resolved in time, the teenager will be "squeezed out" of the main group. But the peculiarity of a teenager of this age is that he cannot live alone. A teenager looks for a group of peers that he sees as equals. In this way, negative groups of teenagers are formed. Ways of self-expression apply here that are very different from school or family. Among these are smoking, pickpocketing, petty theft, use of psychotropic substances or alcohol, bullying "excellents" at school. A number of changes occur during the transition of a teenager to the next stage (14-15 years old). At this stage, the need for self-esteem is the main characteristic of an adolescent. To achieve this, he strives for freedom, independence, and spreading anger among his peers. As a result, he encounters many conflicting situations. At this age, serious changes occur in a teenager's behavior. Although the criminal activity of the young age group is less (15-20%) than that of 16-17-year-olds, it is very dangerous to commit a crime at this age. Criminological studies show that the earlier a person enters the path of criminal activity, the longer and more dangerous this activity is [9]. Most repeat offenders committed their first crime before reaching adulthood. It is known that at the age of 16-17, active physiological changes occur in a teenager. Psychological and sociological issues of sexual development are very important to understand the specific features of this stage of personality development. This situation is especially important in the current era, when the boundaries of freedom and permissibility are expanding, and the gap between social and sexual development is increasing. In the science of sociology, the mechanism and areas of socialization of a person are different. The mechanism of socialization is a tool that helps a person perceive and assimilate social information [10]. According to psychologists, such tools include influence, adaptation, persuasion, imitation, others, guidance, etc.

In conclusion, we can say that in the Republic of Uzbekistan crime is being fought harshly and uncompromisingly. The sharp increase in the number of crimes, especially among young people, has a negative impact not only on society, but also on the economy of our country.

First of all, the prevention of offenses is of a general nature, and not enough attention is paid to special types of prevention specifically for young people.

Secondly, a single system aimed at protecting young people from internet attacks has not been implemented. This, in turn, does not fail to show its negative effects and indirectly causes young people to pursue various foreign ideas. It is not a secret to all of

us that pop culture is forming among our youth. As a result, national values and traditions are giving way.

Thirdly, in our national legislation, light punishments for criminal responsibility for minors are established and criminal punishments are liberalized. Although the purpose of these lenient punishments is to educate a person and return him to society, our young people do not draw enough conclusions from such lenient sentences and consider them as legal nihilism.

Theoretical and practical proposals aimed at early prevention of youth crime within the framework of the research are as follows:

The first suggestion is that since the number of crimes among young people has increased dramatically, there are a lot of search warrants issued against them. Measures to search for wanted persons are carried out in the old fashioned way. Currently, when information technologies are developing and artificial intelligence has entered our lives, we are not taking enough preventive measures. In this regard, we should implement "face recognize" mobi-cameras in crowded places, markets, night clubs.

The second proposal is to introduce a separate criminal procedure for minors. In this regard, we should introduce the "Juvenile Justice" system, which is justified by the world experience, into our national legislation.

The third suggestion is that there is an increase in youth addiction to psychotropic substances, tobacco, synthetic and natural drugs. In this regard, it is necessary to further strengthen the customs control for the turnover of goods entering the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and in the internal territory, the weight of preventive night raid measures should be further increased.

The fourth suggestion is that various software networks and entertainment games are widely promoted through social media. It is necessary to form a list of these negative sectors and programs in them and to impose artificial restrictions on them by the state.

The fifth suggestion is that there is a need to open special departments that train personnel with special skills in determining the causes of crimes and the factors that create conditions for their commission. There are no education programs on crime forecasting in our country. The opening of this field of study in the specialty of jurisprudence is a requirement of the period. It is also proposed to introduce the position of prosecutor-criminologist for the early prevention of crimes, to study the nature of crimes and criminals, and to coordinate crime forecasting activities.

The sixth proposal is to open a special platform for public opinion on the reforms being carried out in the field of combating crime in the country. On this proposed platform, it will be possible to get acquainted



with the information about the crime situation of the region.

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