

MEASURES TO PREVENT CRIME AMONG YOUTHS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The development of any country depends on the level of education and upbringing of the growing generation. In order to achieve this, first of all, the political, social, spiritual and legal awareness and culture of society members, especially minors and young people, is required. In this regard, it is an urgent task to determine the specific features of juvenile delinquency, the causes and conditions that made it possible, and to prevent this delinquency.

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The youth of today's world is the largest generation in the history of mankind in terms of numbers, as they make up 2 billion people. The future and well-being of our planet depends on the kind of people our children grow up to be. Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to show their potential, to prevent the spread of the "virus" of the idea of violence. For this, we believe that it is necessary to develop multilateral cooperation in the field of social support of the young generation, protection of their rights and interests[13]" indicates the need to study juvenile delinquency, analyze it and implement early prevention.

According to statistical data, crime committed by minors in 1996 compared to 1995 was 9.5% in the republic, or 18.9% in Samarkand region with a decrease from 3243 to 3558 [1].

In 1996, 3,243 crimes were committed by minors in the republic, and in 1997, total crimes were 3,189, which is 1.7% [2], while the number of minors involved in crime decreased from 3,045 to 3,025, or 0.7%. [3].

However, the crime committed by minors increased by 3% in Syrdarya region, 17.6% in Tashkent region, 25.6% in Namangan region[2], 42.4% in Jizzakh, which led to a serious shortage of law enforcement officers[3].

On May 28, 1997, the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, No. 5, investigated and summarized the problem of "Legality of bringing and registering minors to the Department of Internal Affairs and placing them in the reception and distribution department" [4].

In all regions, the number of juvenile crimes decreased from 1% to 39%[5]. Only in Tashkent province, 17.6% increased from this indicator. (323-380), Jizzakhakh 42.2 (66-94), 25% in Namangan region 172-216[6].

Studies have shown that 35,644 minors who committed a crime in Uzbekistan in 8 months of 1999 were brought to the IIB, 7,438 of them were charged with VEN. 20,497 of them are in school, 1,279 are

college students, 162 are students of higher education, and 5,212 are unemployed [7].

In Uzbekistan, in 8 months of 2000, the crime committed by minors decreased by 17.7% compared to the same period in 1999, 2095-1849, while the number of minors involved in the crime increased by 4.8% in 1953-2046[7].

The number of drug-related crimes committed by minors in 2001 compared to the previous year was 32 (53), of which 28 (49) were unemployed and did not study[8], 3 (3) were schoolchildren and 1 (1) students of higher education. one of them was committed by someone working in different offices [9].

In the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, due to the failure of the employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to identify teenagers who do not study and work, and to include them in the preventive system, the crimes committed by minors in 6 months of 2002 were 1.7% compared to the previous year in the republic, in particular , 41% increase in Khorezm region, 14% increase in Tashkent city, 12% increase in Ferganada region [10].

In 2002, homicides by or involving minors decreased by 23.5% nationwide, while grievous bodily harm increased by 53.3%, assault by 32%, robbery by 7.5%, and hooliganism by 8.7%[10].

In 2002, the number of drug-related crimes committed by minors was 56.5% (10-23), while this indicator decreased in all regions, in Samarkand region, the commission of this type of crime increased by 33.3% (4-3). 11].

Law No. ORQ-263 of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 29, 2010 "On prevention of delinquency and delinquency among minors" defines the legal basis for prevention of delinquency and delinquency among minors in Uzbekistan[12].

In connection with the liberalization of criminal legislation in our country, as a result of paying special attention to solving the issue of responsibility of minors based on humane and fair principles, the total number of crimes committed in the republic in 2017 decreased by 18.3% compared to 2013, of which: the share of minors decreased by 30.2% decreased. Persons who committed crimes decreased by 17.0%, minors decreased by 35%. School students decreased by 10%, college and high school students by 24.5%. However, crimes committed by schoolchildren increased by 4.0% in 2017 compared to 2016. Also, the share of minors in the total number of criminals has not decreased, this figure was 2.2% in 2016 and 2.2% in 2017. In addition, crimes committed by schoolchildren decreased by only 10% from 2013 to 2017[14].

The highest level of juvenile criminal activity in the last five years is observed in Tashkent region, Tashkent city, Fergana, Andijan, Samarkand, Namangan, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, the lowest indicators are observed in Jizzakh, Khorezm, Navoi, Syrdarya, Bukhara regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan [15].

Crimes committed by minors amounted to 2.8% in 2013, 2.7% in 2014, 2.4% in 2015, 2.2% in 2016, 2.1% in 2017, and over the past five years by minors committed crimes decreased by 31.5 percent[16].

Also, compared to 2013, total crimes committed in 2017 decreased by 18.3%, of which: the share of minors decreased by 30.2%, persons who committed crimes by 17.0%, of which: minors decreased by 35%, of which: school students decreased by 10%, college and high school students decreased by 24.5%, however, we can see that the crimes committed by schoolchildren increased by 4.0% in 2017 compared to 2016[17].

On March 14, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued a decision "On the Republican Interdepartmental Commission on Crime Prevention and Combating Crime" in order to take comprehensive measures to prevent crimes and fight crime in the country, to achieve positive results in the provision of law and order in the country, and to significantly improve the criminogenic situation. was adopted[18].

Based on the decision, the analysis shows that during 2018, a total of 1276 minors committed various types of crimes. A total of 739 crimes were committed by minors in 2019. 49% of minor offenders are students of secondary special educational institutions and 25% are schoolchildren [19].

As a result of the implemented actions, as of July 2019, youth crime was observed 4,549 times, which decreased by 39.1% compared to last year. Also, 78.9% in Tashkent city, 67.3% in Andijan region, 51.9% in Samarkand region, 46.5% in Jizzakh region, 44.4% in Namangan region, 39% in Syrdarya region, 38.7% in Khorezm region, Navoi region 33.7 percent, 33.3 percent in Fergana region, 25.7 percent in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 20.8 percent in Tashkent region, 14.5 percent in Bukhara region, 9.4 percent in Kashkadarya region, and 3.1 percent in Surkhandarya region[20].

Juvenile crime has decreased by 32.9% compared to the previous period, in terms of regions: 76.9% in Khorezm region, 75% in Navoi region, 62.7% in Namangan region, 56% in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 46.9% in Bukhara region, 46% in Samarkand region. ,7 percent, 38.5 percent in Tashkent city, 36.6 percent in Andijan region, 33 percent in Syrdarya region, 11.8 percent in Kashkadarya region, 10 percent in Surkhandarya region, 8 percent in Jizzakh region, 5.1 percent in Fergana region. increased by 4.1% in the Tashkent region due to the lack of satisfactory organization of cooperation with relevant organizations, the ineffectiveness of efforts to curb juvenile delinquency[20].

In conclusion, it can be said that without forgetting that our future is in the hands of young people, it is time for us all to work together to ensure that good and creative initiatives are not committed by them, and that such things are carried out.

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