



THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE SPREAD OF DELINQUENCY AND CRIME AMONG MINORS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: This study examines the factors contributing to the spread of delinquency and crime among minors in Uzbekistan. It explores various socio-economic, cultural, and environmental influences that lead to an increase in unlawful behavior among young people. The research highlights the impact of family dynamics, peer pressure, education, and media exposure on minors' propensity to engage in criminal activities. Additionally, the study offers insights into preventive measures and strategies that can be implemented to reduce the incidence of juvenile delinquency and foster a safer environment for youth development in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Delinquency, Crime, Minors, Uzbekistan, Juvenile Delinquency, Socio-economic Factors, Cultural Influence, Family Dynamics, Peer Pressure, Preventive Measures.

In the early years of independence, various difficulties and problems in the life of the state and society served to increase various forms of delinquency among minors. These problems affected the youth twice as much as other members of the society. Because in addition to the transition period in society, they themselves also experienced the transition period related to their youth.

After the disintegration of the former Soviet state, the structures and committees that connected young people to communities ceased to exist. Moreover, many associations and clubs consisting of talented young people became paid. The lack of jobs in one or another region of our country has caused interruptions in youth employment. The creation of gaps in the minds of young people has caused many losses in ideological education.

Today, around 250 million children around the world chose to earn money by working instead of studying. 5.7 million children are involved in forced labor. Also, due to various factors, more than 70 million children do not go to school. 1.8 mln. a child was forced to engage in prostitution or pornography. 1.2 mln. a child came as a victim of human trafficking. These numbers alone tell us how important it is to protect the rights of children.

In research, there are different approaches to the causes of juvenile delinquency and aspects of the conditions that enable them, and their study from a scientific point of view is not only theoretical, but also of practical importance. Some scholars attribute the causes of juvenile delinquency to the negative effects of the environment in which they live, study, or work, the long-term inactivity of teenagers who drop out of school, the environmental factors that determine the wrong upbringing of a teenager, the evidence of crime by adults, books that promote violence and non-compliance with the law. and include the effects of movies. Factors of juvenile delinquency include lack of control, deficiencies in education and training in general education schools and colleges, deficiencies in the organization of educational work in employment and production, deficiencies in the organization of cultural recreation, prevention of juvenile delinquency and direct struggle against it. Deficiencies in the activities of the bodies entrusted with their duties are indicated.



In 1992, 1,869 teenagers who were not engaged in useful work were involved in crimes in Uzbekistan, and 1,442 of them were included in the list of the juvenile inspectorate. Public education authorities, the commission and inspectorate dealing with juvenile affairs, and the impunity of many students' actions, which were left out of the control of public representatives, had a negative impact on their re-education. Serious juvenile delinquency has been on the rise. In 1991, the indicator in this regard increased from 342 to 420 in 1992. For example, Toshev, who was born in 1977 and was a student of the 1st Vocational-Technical Educational Institution in Bukhara district, was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment for stealing personal property of citizens. No special work was conducted with him, his behavior was not controlled, as a result, Toshev was again brought to criminal responsibility for stealing state and private property of citizens 3 times from February 1992 to 1993.

In 1992, a national program aimed at preventing delinquency among minors was developed by more than 15 ministries and institutions in Uzbekistan and it was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. But this national program was not sufficiently implemented in life. In the early years of independence, there were a lot of unplanned actions, not only in the fight against crime, but in all areas. Such processes have had a negative impact on establishing the activities of these areas and increasing their efficiency. In particular, such mistakes were clearly visible in the field of fighting crime. Therefore, along with general crime, juvenile delinquency rates have been increasing year by year.

Another point of concern was the fact that although the number of children brought to the internal affairs authorities for offenses has increased, the number of cases of referral of the relevant impact action documents to the relevant authorities has decreased significantly. At the same time, the measures of influence applied to their parents have also decreased, and suggestions about the use of influence methods such as limiting parental rights and depriving their children of raising their children are rarely given to the relevant authorities. During this period, 65 persons were deprived of parental rights in the Republic, most of them were citizens of the capital. In other regions (Samarkand, Jizzakh, Fergana, Andijan, Namangan, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya and Khorezm regions) such measures were not applied at all. But the analysis of the materials in the documents kept in the existing state archives shows that the relevant state bodies have not taken measures to improve the situation in the regions with a high crime rate. In the regions with a high crime rate, there are no studies on the household living conditions of the population, aspects related to the mentality of a certain region, troubled families, criminal groups that attract minors to the world of crime, and the fight against them has not been carried out.

In addition, it is no secret that the environment in educational institutions also had an impact on the increase in delinquency and criminality among minors. Factors such as lack of moral education, knowledge and skills of teachers working in general education schools, ignorance of children's psychology also served to increase the crime rate among students. For example, the fact that some school teachers are engaged in business and do not stay in classes for a long time has had a negative impact on the education of students. For example, in 1997, three of the teachers of school 254 in Shaikhontohur district of Tashkent were engaged in commercial work and were absent from school for four months. These three teachers and the academic head of the school will be dismissed. In addition, cases of violations and crimes committed by teachers of some schools and technical institutions were recorded. The saddest thing is that there were cases of petty hooliganism, drunken driving, gambling, and planting of



plants containing narcotic substances by teachers. For example, in Bukhara region, eight secondary school teachers were prosecuted for growing poppies and plants containing narcotics. So, the above-mentioned examples show that not only economic difficulties and troubled families, but also many other factors have had a serious impact on the increase in the scale of crime among minors. In this, the role of the school and the teaching staff working in it is clearly visible. In addition, it was in the name of cooperation between the school and parents. They did not approach child rearing together.

In addition, the consumption of alcohol products among teenagers has also increased. In particular, during this period, crimes committed by minors under the influence of drugs or alcohol increased in Andijan region as well as in other regions. If in 1995 8.2 percent of crimes were committed by them under the influence of alcohol, then in 1996 this figure was 10.5 percent.

Article 7 of the Law "On the Basics of State Policy Regarding Youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan" states that the right to take educational measures of an educational nature against minors, including the imposition of fines, is given only to judicial authorities, but in some cases against children who have committed administrative offenses. the internal affairs authorities imposed a fine.

A total of 1,137 parents were prosecuted in different years for failure to fulfill their obligations regarding education, and 253 parents were prosecuted for preventing their child from receiving compulsory education under the relevant articles of the Code of Administrative Responsibility. 268 parents, who did not adequately deal with the upbringing of their children, will be held financially responsible under Article 47 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In 2019, more than 3,000 orphans and children left without parental care were identified during the study of the implementation of the Law "On Guardianship and Sponsorship" in the country.

So, behind every crime there are reasons and factors that caused it. In particular, there were a number of factors that made it possible to commit delinquency and criminality among minors in Uzbekistan. From the difficult trials that teenagers face in their lives, they did not always go smoothly. In the first years of independence, economic and moral crises in the life of the state and society in Uzbekistan had a strong impact on minors.

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