
Modern Concepts of Juvenile Delinquency Preventions

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Abstract

This article examines foreign experience, the first prevention programs, modern concepts of programs and prevention measures. The author examines the forms and methods of preventing juvenile delinquency in Europe and the United States. It is concluded that the prevention of juvenile delinquency is one of the main directions of state policy of foreign countries, distinctions are made between them on the basis of existing international documents, possible reasons for the commission of offenses and the dynamics of their development are analyzed.

Keywords: prevention, juvenile, offense, prevention programs, foreign experience, classification.

In the context of deepening the processes of world integration, human rights are rapidly changing, in particular relations in the field of children's rights, therefore, there is an objective need to constantly provide new content with guarantees of the rights and interests of children. All this finds its expression in the study and improvement of the institutional framework for the prevention of delinquency among juveniles.

The problem of prevention of juvenile delinquency as part of the society, which is particularly active and focused on the future, is relevant for all states, regardless of the political, financial or social component, because, at certain stages of their historical development, all states are faced with it.

The importance of crime prevention and crime prevention for the entire international community is also confirmed by the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the Minimum Standards for Rules Concerning the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules)¹, this document calls for bringing the national legislation of the participating States into line with the Beijing Rules. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, to address this issue, the Laws "On Prevention"² and "On the Prevention of

¹ Минимальные стандартные правила Организации Объединенных Наций, касающиеся отправления правосудия в отношении несовершеннолетних (Пекинские правила). Приняты резолюцией 40/33 Генеральной Ассамблеи от 29 ноября 1985 года. URL: <https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/blog/document/united-nations-standard-minimum-rules-for-the-administration-of-juvenile-justice-the-beijing-rules> // (United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice ("The Beijing Rules"). Adopted by General Assembly resolution 40/33 of 29 November 1985 URL: <https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/blog/document/united-nations-standard-minimum-rules-for-the-administration-of-juvenile-justice-the-beijing-rules/>)

² Закона Республики Узбекистан «О профилактике правонарушений», № ЗРУ-371 от 14.05.2014 г. URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/2387359> (Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the prevention of offenses" No 371 14.05.2014// URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/2387359>)

Neglect”³ were adopted.

In accordance with the provisions of national legislation, the objectives of prevention are to ensure guarantees of reliable protection of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, to identify, analyze, eliminate the causes and conditions conducive to the commission of crimes, develop and implementation of measures to improve law enforcement practice and legislation, ensuring interdepartmental interaction, introduction of information technologies, etc.⁴

In this regard, we believe the study of foreign experience and international standards in the field of crime prevention is important and appropriate for improving legislation and increasing the effectiveness of national policies and programs in this area.

When tracing the evolution of crime prevention ideas

in relation to juveniles in the context of the legislation of the countries of Europe, America, Canada, New Zealand, there is a gradual humanization of legislation in the field of crime prevention and crime prevention⁵ Historically, the year 1846 is recognized as the year of development of the foreign system for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, when the first reformatory for juvenile delinquents was opened in the United States in Massachusetts, later England adopted the 1854 Law on Correctional Schools for Juvenile Offenders⁶.

The history of juvenile delinquency prevention is closely linked to the history of juvenile justice in the United States, the founding of the House of Asylum, which opened in New York in 1825, and more recent events, amendments to the federal Juvenile Justice and Offense Prevention Act of 1974, within the framework of this act, legislators showed particular interest to crime prevention and control⁷.

One of the earliest juvenile delinquency prevention programs was the Chicago Area Project, which was started in 1933 by Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay⁸. The goal of the project is the implementation of social change in communities that have suffered from high levels of crime and gang activity. As part of the project, qualified local leaders coordinated the work of social service centers that contributed to the solidarity of the population and counteracted social disorganization.

³ Закон Республики Узбекистан «О профилактике безнадзорности и правонарушений среди несовершеннолетних» №ЗРУ-263 от 29.09.2010 г.// URL: <https://www.lex.uz/acts/1685724>(Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the prevention of juvenile neglect and delinquency" No 263 19.09.2010// <https://www.lex.uz/acts/1685724>).

⁴ Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию системы профилактики правонарушений и борьбы с преступностью» №ПП-2833 от 14.03.2017 г., пункт 2.// URL:<https://www.lex.uz/docs/3141184> (Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the system for the prevention of offenses and the fight against crime No 2833 14.03.2017// URL: <https://www.lex.uz/docs/3141184>).

⁵ А.Э. Дубоносова Развитие идей предупреждения правонарушений несовершеннолетних в правовой мысли России: XIX – начало XX вв.: дис. ... канд. юрид. наук. М., 2008. 198 с. // (A.E.Dubnosova Development of ideas for the prevention of juvenile delinquency in the legal thought of Russia: XIX - early XX centuries: dis. ...M., 2008. P.198)

⁶ Н.В. Дородонова, Регулирование вопросов по организации профилактики правонарушений несовершеннолетних в зарубежном законодательстве: история и современность, Вестник Саратовской государственной юридической академии № 5 (118) 2017.// (N.V.Dorodonova, Regulation of issues on the organization of prevention of juvenile delinquency in foreign legislation: history and modernity, Bulletin of the Saratov State Law Academy No 5 (118) 2017)

⁷ Larry J. Siegel, Brandon C. Welsh Juvenile Delinquency Theory, Practice, and Law 2017, p.403

⁸ Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay, *Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas: A Study of Rates of Delinquents in Relation to Differential Characteristics of Local Communities in American Cities* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1942).

As part of the project, more than 20 different programs have been developed, including discussion groups, counseling services, hobby groups, school activities and recreation.

Another well-known crime prevention program that was implemented around the same time as and a project in Chicago, - Cambridge-Somerville Youth Research (Massachusetts) (The Cambridge-Somerville Youth Study)⁹. The focus of this program was on the improvement of youth, not their environment. One interesting feature of this program is that it was one of the first delinquency prevention programs to be evaluated using a randomized pilot design.

According to R.I. Merkulov, when developing effective legislative models and measures to prevent crime, one should take into account the practice of foreign countries in the field of preventive nature with positive dynamics¹⁰. In a number of countries (Denmark, Sweden, Great Britain) over the past decades, the prevention and prevention of delinquency among children has become an integral part of state policy. In these countries, the following prevention programs exist, mentoring - to mentor children who are at risk of delinquency.

Mentoring programs typically involve non-professional volunteers who are supportive and non-judgmental and serve as role models. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the number of mentoring programs, many of which are aimed at building trust and for therapeutic programs.

One of the most successful is the Quantum Opportunity Program (QOP)¹¹, supported by the Eisenhower Foundation and designed around providing three "quantum possibilities":

Educational activities (peer learning, computer learning, help with homework);

Official activity (volunteering in public projects);

In their research, Lauber and Farrington confirm the effectiveness of programs that aim to act as early as possible and focus on known risk factors and behavioral development in juveniles¹². In accordance with the best foreign experience and recommendations of the Office of Juvenile Justice and the Prevention of Offenses of the United States positive feedback and the following prevention programs have:

School programs and behavior management programs;

Multi-component training programs;

Training programs to promote social competence;

Training programs on conflict resolution and violence prevention;

Bullying prevention programs;

After-school rest programs;

⁹ Joan McCord and William McCord, "A Follow-Up Report on the Cambridge-Somerville Youth Study," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 322:89–96 (1959)

¹⁰ Р.И.Меркулов, Зарубежный опыт предупреждения и профилактики правонарушений среди несовершеннолетних. *International Journal of Humanities and Natural Sciences*, vol. 2-2 (53), 2021. С.177-181.// (R.I. Merkulov, Foreign experience in the prevention and prevention of juvenile delinquency. *International Journal of Humanities and Natural Sciences*, vol. 2-2 (53), 2021. p.177-181.)

¹¹ Larry J. Siegel, Brandon C. Welsh, *Juvenile delinquency: The Core*, p.3

¹² Loeber, Farrington, & Petechuk, 2003 <https://youth.gov/youth-topics/juvenile-justice/prevention-and-early-intervention>.

Mentoring programs;

School organization programs;

Comprehensive Community Intervention.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that when selecting prevention programs, special attention should be paid to on the factors associated with different types and types of crimes, which can lead to the development of strategies and objectives in order to change the factors, as well as to prevent or prevent crimes.

Underlying risk factors include factors that affect the social and economic conditions of regions and countries, the local environment and communities related to family and close relationships, and those that affect people.

Also, when choosing programs, attention is drawn to the types or classifications of crime prevention, this approach makes it possible to more correctly select a program and preventive measures for juveniles.

One of the more successful approaches to categorize the types of crime prevention interventions is based on the public health approach to disease and injury prevention¹³. Using this method, crime prevention activities can be divided into three categories: primary prevention, secondary prevention and tertiary prevention.

Primary prevention aims - to improve the overall well-being of people through measures such as access to health services and general preventive education, and to change conditions in the physical environment that encourage offending, through measures such as removing abandoned vehicles and improving living conditions.

Secondary prevention aims to intervene in the affairs of children and young people who are potentially at risk of becoming offenders, as well as providing neighborhood programs to prevent known offending.

Tertiary prevention aims to intervene with convicted juvenile offenders through measures such as substance abuse treatment and imprisonment. Here the goal is to reduce the number of reoffending or recidivism.

In his study, David Farrington is based on the choice and the development of prevention programs on the approach development perspective¹⁴, in terms of this approach, prevention is divided into general and special.

Special prevention of juvenile delinquency is a system of influence on the processes that give rise to delinquency of certain social groups of juveniles, types of offenses and their stages.

Special prevention is divided into early special, immediate (individual) special prevention and relapse prevention, depending on the time of their implementation.

General prevention of juvenile delinquency is regulated by law, covers all areas their life activities (family relations, educational, labor, leisure, etc.) and is aimed at eliminating negative factors that impede the successful social development of juveniles.

13 Paul J. Brantingham and Frederick L. Faust, "A Conceptual Model of Crime Prevention," *Crime and Delinquency* 22:284–296 (1976).

14 David P. Farrington, "Early Developmental Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency," *Criminal Behavior and Mental Health* 4:209–227 (1994).

The essence of all classifications and subtypes of prevention of delinquent behavior of juveniles is the elimination and neutralizing the causes and conditions that give rise to such behavior.

According to authors Paul Bratnham and Fredrik Faust, juvenile delinquency prevention is usually based on motivational or human development theories of juvenile delinquency, in particular through longitudinal studies that track samples of young people from their early childhood experiences before the peak of their involvement in delinquency during adolescence and crime at the age of 20¹⁵.

According to Richard Tremblay and Wendy Craig, the developmental perspective approach confirms that delinquency in adolescence (and later criminal offenses in adulthood) are influenced by “behavioral and attitudinal patterns learned in the process of human development”¹⁶.

This study examines the development prospects and the effectiveness of various types of crime prevention programs. In our opinion, this approach has several advantages: it allows you to evaluate the success of programs at different stages of the life cycle; it broadly covers the types of crime prevention programs implemented and is a commonly accepted approach that has been used by other researchers in the effectiveness of crime prevention studies.

The guidelines, endorsed by the UN Economic and Social Council, are a set of strategies and measures aimed at reducing the risk of crime, as well as their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including the fear of crime, by acting on their various causes is the prevention of crime¹⁷.

National programs and policies in the field of prevention of juvenile delinquency include the Strategy of Action in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017–2021¹⁸, specific tasks were identified to coordinate activities to combat crime and prevent crime, improve and strengthen the effectiveness of organizational and legal mechanisms for countering religious extremism, terrorism, other forms of organized crime, corruption, as well as to improve the legal culture of the population, the organization of effective interaction in this direction of state structures with civil society institutions, mass media.

Within the framework of the material studied, it can be concluded that the totality of social, legal, pedagogical and other measures aimed at identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions of deviant behavior of juveniles, as well as the totality of ongoing individual preventive work with socially dangerous juveniles and their families is a preventive measure.

In some studies of foreign experts of the prevention program, both general and individual work is

15 David P. Farrington, “The Development of Offending and Antisocial Behavior from Childhood: Key Findings from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development,” *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* 36:929–964 (1995).

16 Richard E. Tremblay and Wendy M. Craig, “Developmental Crime Prevention,” in Michael Tonry and David P. Farrington, eds., *Building a Safer Society: Strategic Approaches to Crime Prevention*. Crime and Justice: A Review of Research, vol. 19 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995), p. 151.

17 Руководящие принципы для предупреждения преступности, Управление ООН по наркотикам и преступности Вена, Сборник стандартов и норм ООН в области предупреждения преступности и уголовного правосудия, ООН Нью-Йорк, 2016 год, стр. 265. // (Guidelines for Crime Prevention, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Vienna, Compilation of UN Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, UN New York 2016, p. 265.)

18 Стратегия действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан в 2017 — 2021 годах №УП-4947 от 08.02.2017 г. URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/3107042> //(Action strategy for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 – 2021 No4947 08.02.2017 URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/3107042>)

carried out with people who commit antisocial acts¹⁹. According to the researchers, work in this direction may be of an educational nature or include the provision of certain conditions that contribute to the satisfaction of the most necessary needs, which are the cause of the commission of offenses.

Examining national legislation, we can conclude that the tasks of prevention are not only to ensure guarantees of reliable protection of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, but also to identify, analyze, eliminate the causes and conditions that contribute to the commission of crimes, as well as the development and implementation of measures to improve law enforcement practices and legislation.²⁰

The analysis of the above material makes it possible to draw the following conclusion that when choosing a program and solving the problem of preventing juvenile delinquency, one should pay attention to the complex nature of the problem, as well as the procedural possibilities for implementing programs, currently there are legal mechanisms at the national level that regulate and unite all subjects of prevention in the organization and implementation of prevention measures.

When studying the issues of modern concepts of prevention and modern prevention programs, special attention is paid to the purposeful socio-pedagogical activities of the family and educational institutions, state and public institutions and organizations aimed at the preventive elimination of the risk of deviant behavior of juveniles through the formation of their legal knowledge, socially useful skills and interests.

This study made it possible to conclude that prevention programs are a certain element of the activity of social management in order to reduce the likelihood of criminal behavior using a whole range of legal measures that motivate the object of prevention to be included in the general system of favorable social relations and limit the negative impact from.

¹⁹ Методическое пособие для разработки планов действий по профилактике правонарушений на местном уровне, проекта Управления ООН по наркотикам и преступности, стр. 6. URL: <https://www.unodc.org/documents/centralasia/Metodichka.pdf> //(Methodological guide for the development of action plans for the prevention of offenses at the local level, a UN Office on Drugs and Crime project, p.6 URL:<https://www.unodc.org/documents/centralasia/Metodichka.pdf>)

²⁰ Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию системы профилактики правонарушений и борьбы с преступностью» №ПП-2833 от 14.03.2017 г., пункт 2. URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/3141184> //(Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the system for the prevention of offenses and the fight against crime" No 2833 14.03.2017, art.2. URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/3141184>)