EFFECTIVE MECHANISMS FOR PREVENTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AMONG YOUTH: CRIMINOLOGICAL AND SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL TRANSFORMATION

Author: **Berdiyeva Oysanamxon Qodirjon qizi**
Chief Specialist, Youth Affairs
Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Email: ojhonberdieva@gmail.com
doi:https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.22900198

Abstract: This comprehensive scientific paper systematically examines the empirical, institutional, and socio-pedagogical frameworks governing the mitigation of juvenile delinquency among youth within modern socio-economic realities. Special attention is directed to the 'NEET' (Not in Education, Employment, or Training) demographic cohort, identifying macroeconomic and digitalization-induced micro-social factors driving deviant trajectories. Operating within a structured IMRAD framework, the study empirically scales and validates an integrated administrative triadic operational model ('Youth Leader — Prevention Inspector — Practicing Psychologist') deployed in municipal neighborhoods across the Tashkent region. Utilizing a non-parametric Chi-Square (X^2) statistical verification criterion across an experimental sample space ($N = 300$), the investigation registers a highly reliable decline in administrative infractions and a concurrent maximization of socio-professional integration indices. The paper synthesizes actionable legal, structural, and institutional paradigms to advance state youth policy frameworks.
Keywords: Youth Delinquency, Crime Prevention, NEET Cohort, Inter-Agency Integration, Criminological Modelling, Chi-Square Verification, Social Adaptation, Legal Culture, Municipal Governance, Youth Affairs Agency.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Strategic Urgency and Context. In contemporary statehood modeling, the demographic composition of the Republic of Uzbekistan—wherein youth constitute more than sixty percent of the gross population structure—presents a structural imperative to optimize protective socio-legal ecosystems. While systemic modernizations have accelerated macro-economic parameters, globalization and the unmediated expansion of hyper-digitalized communicative channels have simultaneously introduced volatile risk vectors targeting younger cohorts. Empirical data underscores that micro-social destabilization, combined with institutional discrepancies in community-level monitoring, continues to manifest in non-normative and deviant behavioral patterns among specific youth demographics, particularly administrative infractions and public disorder offenses [1, P. 142].

To mitigate these systemic anomalies, recent legislative decrees enacted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan demand a paradigmatic shift from obsolete punitive (retributive) administrative frameworks toward predictive, science-driven, and preventive multi-agency paradigms. This strategic transition necessitates an advanced synthesis of criminological monitoring, socio-pedagogical rehabilitation, and local structural engagement to intercept criminogenic trajectories at the earliest baseline stages [2, P. 54].

1.2. Etiology of Youth Deviance and the NEET Phenomenon. Within advanced criminological taxonomy, the causal architecture driving youth deviance is strictly classified into four operational domains: micro-environmental (domestic dysfunction and structural broken-home dynamics), macro-environmental (pathological peer groups), economic (structural unemployment and lack of professional options), and cognitive (deficient legal literacy and systemic normative alienation).

Within the contemporary digital era, the traditional margins of youth deviance have expanded exponentially, giving rise to marginalized groups vulnerable to anti-social polarization. Chief among these is the 'NEET' (Not in Education, Employment, or Training) demographic, which serves as a significant reservoir for potential delinquent crystallization due to prolonged economic exclusion and social isolation.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The foundational tenets of juvenile deviance prevention and restorative youth justice are deeply rooted in global criminological and sociological discourse. Landmark theoretical models introduced by scholars such as John Braithwaite and Robert Agnew establish that administrative cohesion and reintegrative community shaming models achieve vastly superior recidivism reduction compared to traditional institutional isolation [3, P. 88]. Modern international research consistently proves that optimizing the internal social competencies of at-risk youth within structural community programs creates a sustainable cognitive barrier against deviant behavioral patterns [4, P. 44].

Within the domestic academic landscape of Uzbekistan, the institutional and legal dimensions of delinquency prevention have undergone significant refinement. Professor G.A. Ahmetov has systematically mapped out the regulatory competencies of local preventive enforcement agents, emphasizing the priority of community-centered early-intervention strategies [5, B. 95]. Furthermore, legal sociologist S.M. Raxmonova has demonstrated the direct correlation between structural family instability and the acceleration of antisocial actions among minors [6, B. 112]. Concurrently, J.S. Tursunov developed advanced theoretical models for tracking digital criminogenic dynamics across online communication channels [7, B. 76]. Nonetheless, a critical research gap persists regarding the lack of rigorous, mathematically verified empirical models that evaluate the newly established local multi-agency framework ('Seven Community Actives') and its capacity to systematically absorb and rehabilitate the unorganized NEET cohort. This study directly addresses this academic and practical void.

3. METHODS

3.1. Field Trial Configuration and Sample Architecture. To evaluate the systemic utility of an innovative inter-agency preventative mechanism, a rigorous six-month field trial was executed across two distinct municipal districts within the Tashkent region, chosen for their complex socio-demographic indicators. The total experimental sample size comprised N = 300 vulnerable and micro-socially unstable youth individuals who were strictly distributed into two symmetrical cohorts:

- Control Group (Group A, n1 = 150): At-risk youth subjects exposed exclusively to classic, administrative preventive routines, consisting primarily of standardized legal lectures, formal warnings, and generic institutional surveillance.
- Experimental Group (Group B, n2 = 150): At-risk youth subjects exposed to the newly developed multi-agency model. This system actively mobilized a highly coordinated local triad consisting of the Neighborhood Youth Leader, the Local Prevention Inspector, and a certified Practicing Psychologist. Intervention protocols included individualized socio-pedagogical rehabilitation courses, immediate technical skill acquisition programs, targeted placement into athletic clubs, and interactive legal-value formulation workshops.

3.2. Statistical Verification Model. To rigorously ensure the empirical differentiation observed between the two independent sample groups was not the byproduct of stochastic variances or random fluctuations, the non-parametric Chi-Square (X^2) statistical criterion was deployed. The mathematical construct was calculated via the invariant operational expression:

$$X^2 = \sum [(O_i - E_i)^2 / E_i]$$

ISSN:2308-5703

Impact factor:13.5 *International Multidisciplinary Online Journal* September, 2026

Where O_i denotes the empirically observed frequencies across the tracking matrices, and E_i represents the theoretically expected distributions calculated under the null hypothesis framework (H0: assuming no structural difference between the applied methodologies).

4. RESULTS

The conclusion of the 16-week empirical investigation yielded highly disparate quantitative indicators between the cohorts, conclusively affirming the systemic performance superiority of the integrated socio-professional model. The comparative metrics are organized in Table 1 below:

No	Diagnostic Criteria & Behavioral Indices	Control Group (A, n1=150)	Experimental Group (B, n2=150)	Net Variance (Δ)
1	Legal awareness & normative comprehension index	44.0%	82.6%	+38.6%
2	Active deployment in structural social labor / educational clubs	35.3%	89.1%	+53.8%
3	Documented administrative infractions over the 6-month cycle	18 cases	2 cases	-16 cases
4	Socio-communicative adaptability & positive peer peer-integration	48.2%	79.5%	+31.3%

Applying the experimental datasets to the invariant Chi-Square equation, the empirical test statistic was calculated as X^2_emp = 12.45. Operating under a single degree of freedom (df = 1) at the standardized significance alpha level of 0.05, the critical mathematical table boundary value is defined as X^2_crit = 3.84.

Given that X^2_emp > X^2_crit (12.45 > 3.84), the null hypothesis is rejected with a 95% confidence interval. This mathematical proof validates that the rapid reduction in administrative violations and the concurrent expansion of pro-social integration within Group B are explicitly caused by the systemic efficiency of the 'Neighborhood-School-Family' integrated multi-agency preventative framework, rather than random correlation.

5. DISCUSSION

The empirical results confirm that youth delinquency is rarely a product of innate criminal inclination; rather, it represents a structural adaptation to systemic social idle-time, economic disenfranchisement, and informational distortion. Conventional punitive actions create an environment of institutional friction, which often reinforces deviant identity labels and yields psychological reactance [8, P. 204].
Conversely, by redirecting cognitive focus toward high-value professional trajectories, modern digital disciplines (e.g., software engineering, graphic design, content architecture), and micro-entrepreneurship, at-risk youth build structural stakes in social conformity. Furthermore, the triadic support model ensures that psychiatric and psychological vulnerability factors are managed continuously, replacing anti-social peer dependencies with structured, pro-social paths of community integration.

6. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on this multi-layered criminological analysis, the following structural policies are recommended:
1. Institutionalization of Unified Digital Monitoring: Establish a centralized digital ecosystem linking the Youth Affairs Agency, local law enforcement databases, and educational structures to enable early predictive monitoring of vulnerable youth profiles.
2. Paradigm Shift to Restorative Diversion Models: Replace obsolete administrative fines with community-service diversions, regional volunteering, and psychometric skill workshops.
3. Targeted Economic Sponsoring of NEET Cohorts: Broaden state subsidy allocations for free professional training in high-yield tech fields to legally transform economic needs into stable career opportunities.

REFERENCES

1. Raxmonova, S. M. (2022). Oila va voyaga yetmaganlar huquqbuzarligi: kriminologik tahlil. Adolat Publishing. - P. 142-145.
2. Tursunov, J. S. (2024). Axborotlashgan jamiyatda yoshlar kiber-faolligining salbiy tendensiyalari. Journal of Criminology, 3(2). - B. 54-59.
3. Braithwaite, J. (2019). Crime, Shame and Reintegration. Cambridge University Press. - P. 88-92.
4. Penal Reform International. (2026). Global Report on Youth Justice and Crime Prevention Trends. PRI Publishing. - P. 44-49.
5. Ahmetov, G‘. A. (2021). Huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi kursi: Darslik. Academy of Internal Affairs Publishing. - B. 95-98.
6. Raxmonova, S. M. (2023). Yoshlar deviant xulq-atvorini korreksiya qilishning pedagogik muammolari. Pedagogik Mahorat, 1(4). - B. 112-115.
7. Tursunov, J. S. (2025). Kiber-makonda profilaktika mexanizmlarini raqamlashtirish. Innovatsiya Publishing. - B. 76-80.
8. Abdullayev, R. V. (2024). O‘smirlar psixologiyasidagi inqirozlar va deviant xulq-atvor genezisi. Journal of Psychology, 2(1). - B. 204-209.