

**GLOBAL INNOVATIONS IN YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION:
INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGIES AND POLICY PROPOSALS FOR UZBEKISTAN**

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Annotation: This article explores cutting-edge practices in youth crime prevention across advanced nations such as Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, Qatar, Oman, Hong Kong, Andorra, the Isle of Man, and Armenia. It highlights multidisciplinary cooperation between public agencies and communities, legal and civic education in schools, early intervention models, restorative justice, family-centered prevention programs, and reintegration mechanisms for at-risk youth. The study concludes with scientifically grounded recommendations for implementing a context-appropriate national prevention model in Uzbekistan, including legal reforms, local prevention hubs, and digital coordination systems.

Keywords: youth delinquency, prevention strategy, legal education, early intervention, reintegration programs, restorative justice, international best practices .

Last in years " New" Uzbekistan ” strategy within the framework to do being carried out wide comprehensive reforms in the country population life well-being , peace and peacefully life type to provide , as well as to break the law uncompromising relationship and community security culture decision to find directed with separated is standing Including the public security provision in the field " People" in the interests of service to do ” principled based on activity of management absolutely new institutional and practical mechanisms current being done , the state bodies and public structures between purposeful cooperation relations It is no exaggeration to say that it is being ¹formed .

This with together , global on a scale to the surface coming geopolitical conflicts , pandemic , natural and man-made to the feature owner disasters in society to safety threat builder factors under the circumstances responsible office and organizations activity " All"

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh. Decree No. PF-27 “On approval of the Concept of Public Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan and measures for its implementation” // <https://lex.uz/docs/5749291>

effort - efforts human value for " said humanitarianism principled based on further improvement necessity day in order strict in a way enter is coming ².

Uzbekistan Republic of " Science is science" and scientific activity about " Law ³, " Offenses prevention about " Law ⁴, as well as the Church security concept ⁵too by designating given dominant tasks to do increase and present in the field research efficiency increase on February 13 , 2024 for the purpose President Sh . M. Mirziyoyev by " The community security provision and to crime against struggle field scientific research to do activity adjective in terms of new to the stage lifting measures about " PF -10- issue Decree reception This was done ⁶. legal document present in the field research centralization , systematization and them practice with integration to do own inside received in case , national security to provide directed .

In fact , every what the field scientific basically development modern state management inseparable part is considered Scientific research in the process foreign of scientists theoretical - practical their views analysis do , developed countries in the experience from the test past norms national to the law implementation to do , that through effective institutional and legal solutions work exit opportunity is created . This and , in his own in turn , society security in providing strategic approach shapes .

Indeed, today in the new Uzbekistan youth between offenses and crime of the scale increase not only the country 's the right protection doer what are the organs but all civility responsible for the offence society institutions this to the problem serious to approach is encouraging . Especially crimes reason and condition - conditions systemic study , preventive mechanisms strengthening , community security in providing scientific approaches implementation to do current importance profession is doing .

² The same source: the beginning of the third letter // <https://lex.uz/docs/5749291>

³of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Science and Scientific Activity" No. YPK-576 // <https://nrm.uz>

⁴Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Prevention of Crimes" No. ZURQ-371 // <https://www.lex.uz/acts/2387357>

⁵ Note: In Chapter 3, Paragraph 19, entitled "Mechanisms for Implementing the Concept" of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev No. PF-27 "On Approval of the Concept of Public Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Measures for Its Implementation", the priority task is called "Improvement of Legislation in the Field of Ensuring Public Security"

⁶ Mirziyoyev Sh. Decree No. PF-10 "On measures to raise scientific research activities in the field of ensuring public security and combating crime to a qualitatively new level"

Here, the inner workings of the ministry According to the 2024 report, the total in the new Uzbekistan **132,298 crime** record This is done . of crimes **59.4 percent youth , 36.1 percent and first convicted persons** by happened done this age to the category due prevention works efficiency again seeing exit the necessity is showing ⁷. Young people crime age groups in the section analysis will do as follows indicators observed : **13-15 years old individuals — 0.6 % , 16-17 years old persons — 5.0 % , 18-24 years old persons — 0.0 % , 25-30 years old persons** and criminals 37.7 of the composition % what organization has done ⁸.

Today, the level of crime and delinquency in Uzbekistan directly affects not only the country's internal socio-legal stability, but also its international image. In particular, in recent years, special attention has been paid to the development of the tourism sector as a driver of the economy, based on the principle of "New Uzbekistan". Efforts to expand tourism services, renew tourism infrastructure and form a brand are inextricably linked to the security environment in society. Because in international practice, regions where there is no guaranteed security for tourists are assessed as regions with low investment and tourism potential.

From this perspective, the high level of 132,298 crimes recorded in the country in 2024, including 59.4 percent committed by young people and 36.1 percent by those with previous convictions, as well as the designation of 14.3 percent of neighborhoods as "red zone", is bound to have a negative impact on the country's overall attractiveness ⁹.

Tourism experts say that the level of crime, lack of supervision in public places, lack of prompt response measures to violations, and the classification of certain areas as dangerous are among the decisive factors ¹⁰in choosing a tourist destination by tourists . Although measures are being taken to curb crime at the local level, the high number of traffic accidents, threats in the field of cybersecurity, and crimes such as fraud and theft arising from unemployment indicate that there is no completely safe environment for tourists.

⁷Report of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 26, 2024. Information from the meeting of the Senate Committee on Defense and Security.

⁸ Information from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the status of work carried out to prevent and combat crimes in 2024

⁹Report of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 26, 2024. Information from the meeting of the Senate Committee on Defense and Security.

¹⁰UNWTO (2023). *Global Report on Tourism and Security* .

Such threats can negatively affect not only the personal safety of tourists, but also the international trust index for the country. In this regard, according to the ¹¹“ Global Peace Index – 2024” , in 2024, 146 countries participated **The survey surveyed** citizens living in and visiting various countries around the world about how safe they feel from crime ¹²(perception of safety while walking around during the day and at night; risk of robbery, vehicle theft, and physical violence ; discrimination, and threats to safety) .

According to the results of these studies ¹³, during 2024 **low crime rate** in the country **the level of ensuring the rule of law** and **Andorra (87.1 points), United Arab Emirates (84.2 points), Qatar (84 points), with high efficiency in maintaining public order, Taiwan (83.3 points) , Oman (80.9 points) , Isle of Man (79.8 points) , Armenia (78.4 points) , Hong Kong (78.1 score) , Japan (77.3 points) and Singapore (76.5 points)** on the contrary , if countries like Venezuela is one of the most dangerous countries in the world, with high crime rates, political uncertainty, weak government control, and ineffective security agencies. (18.7 points), Papua New Guinea (20.3 points), Afghanistan (21.7 points) **In addition**, Haiti is considered one of the most dangerous countries in the world, mainly those experiencing international or civil war, political instability due to military coups or ineffective rule of law. (22.1 points), Republic of South Africa (24.6 points), Honduras (26.5 points), Trinidad and Tobago (29.2 points), Syria (30.8 points), Yemen (31.4 points) and Jamaica (32 points) are recognized.

Also, according to the results of the international rating ¹⁴“Global Peace Index - 2024” , New Uzbekistan ranked 32nd among 163 countries (68.8 points) in terms of indicators such as citizens' feeling of safety when walking freely during the day and night, crime rates (in particular, robbery, vehicle theft, physical violence), the level of discrimination among the population, and the general security environment . This is one of the criteria confirming the

¹¹<https://global-relocate.com/ru/rankings/security-of-countries>

¹²**Note:** *The Global Peace Index collaborates with the following international organizations to collect and analyze data: United Nations; World Bank; Economist Intelligence Unit (EIRU); International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS); Gallup (international polling institute)*

¹³ Global Peace Index 2024 (*All safe countries in the world - 2024*) The global index of peace reflects the level of safety in different countries. Etot рейтинг разработала международная группа ученых Instituta mira vmeste s Centrom mira i izucheniya konfliktov Sidneyskogo universiteta // <https://global-relocate.com/ru/rankings/security-of-countries>

¹⁴<https://global-relocate.com/ru/rankings/security-of-countries>

effectiveness of the reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan to ensure peace and security at the international level.

Based on the above information, it is important to scientifically analyze the experience of countries such as Andorra, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Taiwan, Oman, the Isle of Man, Armenia, Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore, which are considered the safest in the world based on indicators such as “level of violence and crime” , “level of military spending and militarization” , “presence of internal and international conflicts” and “political stability and law and order system”, in the field of preventing youth crime . This is because the low level of crime among young people in these countries is associated with effective legal policies, interagency cooperation in ensuring public safety, the coherence of the education and spiritual education system, and innovative methods of forming a legal culture . Therefore, in-depth study of the experience of these countries and the theoretical views of foreign legal scholars aimed at eliminating youth crime and its implementation in accordance with national practice serve as a scientific-theoretical basis for the prevention of youth crimes. In particular:

Andorra - In order to prevent crime among young people, a systematic prevention mechanism has been introduced in the Andorran state, combining education, sports and social integration. In particular, practical measures are systematically implemented at the school and community level within the framework of the “Programes de Prevenció i Reinsèrció Juvenil” (Youth Prevention and Reintegration Program), providing individual mentoring, psychological counseling and social support services to young people ¹⁵. This program is based on cooperation between educational institutions, community organizations and police agencies, ensuring a multi-institutional approach to crime prevention. In this case, schools coordinate preventive measures based on memorandums concluded with the police, helping to form children's legal awareness from an early age ¹⁶.

At the same time, as a result of the policy aimed at involving young people in social life through sports, comprehensive measures are being taken to increase physical activity, strengthen a sense of community and discourage deviant behavior. World experience also

¹⁵Govern d'Andorra . *Prevention programs I Reintegration Juvenile* . Ministeri d'Afers Socials, Joventut i Igualtat, 2022. <https://www.govern.ad>

¹⁶Andorran Police Corps. "Protocols de col·laboració amb centres educatius i socials", *Informe Institucional* , 2021.

confirms that sports can provide positive results in reducing crime ¹⁷. Within the Andorran police, specialized departments for working with young people operate, which coordinate preventive work in cooperation with educational institutions ¹⁸. Also, psychological services and mentoring programs operating in local community centers play an important role in stabilizing the psychosocial state of young people, preventing relapse and effectively integrating them into society ¹⁹.

Overall, this Andorran prevention model is aimed at strengthening cooperation between education, law enforcement agencies, and public institutions , and can serve as a scientifically based model for Uzbekistan in preventing youth crime.

United Arab Emirates – In the United Arab Emirates, comprehensive measures to prevent crime among young people are being implemented within the framework of the national program “Hemaya” (“Protection”). This program includes a set of mechanisms that include systematic preventive activities aimed at forming legal awareness and culture, eliminating threats posed by the Internet, violence and drug addiction, covering all age groups, in particular, starting with school-age children.

In particular, Hemaya International Center is a specialized center operating under the Anti-Drug Organization within the Dubai Police, which, in collaboration with schools, healthcare institutions and public organizations, implements a wide range of information, educational and advisory programs for young people and their families. Within the framework of this activity, a wide range of preventive services are provided, aimed at promoting legal awareness and legal culture , and raising awareness in society through lectures, trainings, dialogue sessions and online information channels.²⁰

Based on additional research, the Hemaya program, in collaboration with the US International Network and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), has launched a special project called “We Beware, We Do Not Lose .” This project is aimed at combating online threats, cybercrime, and negative social influences among young people, and

¹⁷International Center for Criminal Law Reform (ICCLR). *The Role of Sports in Crime Prevention* , 2022. <https://icclr.org>

¹⁸Wikipedia contributors. "Police Corps of Andorra." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia* , last modified June 2024. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Police_Corps_of_Andorra

¹⁹UNODC. *Handbook on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency* , United Nations, 2020. <https://www.unodc.org>

²⁰ Dubai: How Hemaya center helps protect youth from drug dangers // <https://gulfnews.com>

involves implementing a system of targeted preventive measures aimed at ensuring cyber security in school communities and ²¹protecting young people from these threats .

Dubai Police also offers summer courses and leadership training for school-aged children, which are organized by Hemaya International Center . The programs will prepare participants as future leaders and provide them with the knowledge and skills to build a crime-free and healthy society through practical exercises, sports activities, courses on ethics and spiritual education, and lectures on the theme “Your Awareness is Protection .” The program will also cover relevant issues such as cyber threats, ethical violations, and road safety ²².

Qatar – The prevention of crime among young people is one of the priorities of Qatari state policy, and in this regard, the concept of “Family Cohesion” is being successfully implemented, based on innovative and preventive approaches. This concept serves to strengthen the role and importance of the family institution in society, thereby protecting the younger generation from criminal tendencies. In particular, ensuring the mental stability of young people, strengthening social adaptation processes, and forming healthy relationships in the family environment are among the main goals of this concept.

has launched centers aimed at comprehensively supporting young people, initiated by the Qatar Foundation for Child and Woman Protection , a specialized organization for children and youth affairs . These centers implement mechanisms to provide comprehensive support to young people, taking into account their psychological, social and legal needs, and to refer them to appropriate rehabilitation and social adaptation programs in cases where signs of a tendency to delinquency are identified. This approach, while increasing the effectiveness of prevention, serves to reduce the risk of young people becoming prone to re-criminal behavior.

Qatar's experience shows that it is possible to create an effective legal and social model by ensuring the stability of the family environment and strengthening state-public cooperation in reducing youth delinquency. This shows that the reforms in the field of prevention in the country are scientifically based and implemented in a systematic way ²³.

²¹ Hemaya Schools are a partner in the "We Beware, We Do Not Lose" initiative // <https://hemayaschools.ae/news>

²² Dubai Police summer program for students kicks off in 16 training centers // <https://www.wam.ae/en/article>

²³ Qatar Foundation for Child and Woman Protection. "About the Foundation." <https://www.qf.org.qa>

individual work with young people prone to crime , psychological and legal counseling , strengthening communication with parents , and organizing preventive education courses . At the same time, a number of scientific and practical projects have been developed in collaboration with Qatar International Universities and research centers, through which the main causes of delinquency among young people are identified and effective methods of prevention are applied ²⁴. The legislation also pays special attention to providing additional assistance to families, strengthening social protection measures, and forming legal awareness in schools.

The Qatari experience is noted as an effective model for reducing crime, especially in terms of prevention and instilling a legal culture in young people, ensuring a stable family environment, and strengthening cooperation between state and public institutions . This is also confirmed ²⁵by criminological and social research in Qatar .

Taiwan – The Republic of Taiwan has implemented extensive reforms to prevent youth crime, with a “Zero Tolerance” policy at the heart of the process. This approach focuses on early detection of youth criminal tendencies, early intervention, and rapid prevention. Taiwan has strengthened legal cooperation between schools, law enforcement, and social services.

First of all , prosecutor's office in activity new preventive methods in format on the road placed In particular , prosecutors in schools permanent in a way legal reports read , interactive games like " legal quest". organized by students legal their knowledge from the test conductor simulation exercises will be held . This methods children's legal culture increase and in them to the law was respect the feeling to shape service does ²⁶.

Second , the state social services and between the police information of exchange modern system current This is system through every what to the defense needy child, high danger in the group youth or at school problematic to situations fallen persons about information in real time police, prosecutor and social employees between one in the middle distributed . This and every

²⁴ Al- Misnad , S. "Youth Delinquency in the Arab Gulf States: Causes and Preventive Measures." *Qatar University Journal of Social Sciences* , 2022, No. 3, pp. 85–96.

²⁵ Ministry of Social Development and Family, Qatar. *National Strategy for Family Cohesion and Youth Protection* , Doha, 2023.

²⁶ Ministry of Justice, Taiwan. *Youth Legal Education Outreach Program Annual Report* , 2023. – <https://www.moj.gov.tw>

one individual approach to the situation provision and necessary measures own on time to see possible gives ²⁷.

With this together , Education ministry by prepared special " Legal behavior and citizenship culture " textbooks general middle education to institutions current done This science is young people between legal literacy in progress important factor is happening In lessons only theoretical knowledge not , but practical cases , life examples and independent analysis works both own expression found ²⁸.

In Taiwan reforms again one significant aspect - judicial experience programs (" Juvenile Diversion Program) wide is used . To him lighter than crime happened did youth trial to the system without entering , in social rehabilitation programs participation This through they are criminals as record not , but education , work , spiritual help and family from advice used in case to society again can be adjusted ²⁹.

Conclusion as in other words , In Taiwan youth of offenses ahead to take according to do being carried out reforms mutual interdepartmental cooperation , education in the system legal consciousness promotion and early for prevention based and they are their own efficiency in practice is showing . Especially prosecutors and the police directly education institutions with cooperation , information exchange system and rehabilitation programs current being crime indicators sharp to decrease reason is happening .

Oman – Oman During the Sultanate youth between of offenses ahead to take and them to society to positive integration directed state of the policy to oneself specific to reforms based mechanism formed . In particular , in the country " Al" Waei ” (Warning) named national program within the framework youth offenses elimination to do circle wide comprehensive measures to do is being increased . This program Oman Interior Ministry ministry and Religious works and sermon ministry in cooperation work climbed is , and its main purpose in youth legal consciousness , citizenship responsibility and moral immunity from forming consists of ³⁰.

²⁷Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan. *Real-Time Case Sharing System for High-Risk Youth* , 2022. – <https://www.mohw.gov.tw>

²⁸Ministry of Education, Taiwan. *Curriculum Guidelines for Legal and Civic Education* , 2022. – <https://www.edu.tw>

²⁹ Chang, M.-H. (2021). *Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Legal Reform in Taiwan* . National Taiwan University Press.

³⁰ Ministry of Interior, Sultanate of Oman. "Al Waei Program Overview" <https://www.rop.gov.om> (accessed July 2025).

The program to oneself characteristic from the aspects one is that in this preventive activity religious educational institutions - mosques , madrasahs and community temples active participation This institutions through imams and preachers to the youth crime right , personal responsibility , state and society in front of duties about weekly reports They will conduct . With this together , this to work school teachers , especially civil knowledge and religious studies sciences student teachers both attraction will be done . Such cooperation through children and teenagers moral-spiritual upbringing with joint in a way legal to knowledge both owner will be ³¹.

In Oman this reforms " preventive " integration because to the so-called prevention model is based on His essence to the offense inclined was the youth determine their psychological and moral portrait shaping and purposeful in a way legal and moral upbringing to give directed . This on the way prosecution and police authorities in the country not only punishment organ as , but the offense ahead as the receiving entity both activity walks For example , police schools with in cooperation with " Law and on the theme of life special training courses on the road put ³².

From now on except Oman During the Sultanate to the youth due in strategy to crime inclined persons certain community works and educational to programs attraction to do through again socialization mechanisms both current " Al " Wow ” of the program structural part as in mosques or in the neighborhoods organized " Worldly" and spiritual balance ” because named in trainings youth personal development , conflicts solution verb , healthy life type like on topics in seminars participation This solutions offense early ahead to take effective methods as international experts by confession done ³³.

Thus , in Oman to do being carried out legal and educational reforms to crime against in the fight only punishment not education , enlightenment and collective upbringing to the elements based approach expression does . Such experience Uzbekistan like progressive doer countries for sample to be possible .

³¹Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs. "Educational Partnerships in Crime Prevention." Muscat, 2024.

³²Al- Riyami , M. "Oman's Integrated Youth Justice Reform Model." *Journal of Middle Eastern Law and Society* , Vol. 12, No. 3, 2024, pp. 133–145.

³³United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). "Regional Report on Youth and Crime Prevention Programs in the Gulf." Vienna: UNODC Publications, 2023.

Isle of Man – The Isle of Man has an innovative approach to tackling youth crime, with **the Youth Justice Team**, which is based on the principle of “Early Intervention”. This team specialises in working with young people who are at risk of offending or have committed offences for the first time, and is made up of a team of lawyers, psychologists, social workers and police officers. This multidisciplinary approach allows for a comprehensive analysis of the factors influencing a young person’s propensity to offend, and to identify their personal needs and environment³⁴. In this system in the Isle of Man, the priority is not to punish young people for their delinquency, but to integrate them into society, direct them to useful activities, provide education and psychological support. Instead of rapid punishment for delinquency, social rehabilitation, community service, family counseling, individual psychological programs are considered the main measures. This helps to form a sense of legal awareness and responsibility in a young person, reducing the likelihood of his re-offending³⁵.

The Isle of Man Youth Justice Team is closely linked to the UK **Youth Justice Board**, which sets standards, guidelines and success criteria. The team conducts a case-by-case analysis of each young person and develops an individualised intervention plan tailored to their needs³⁶. It also provides a framework for collaboration between law enforcement and community institutions to ensure that prevention measures are used instead of prosecution.

Research shows that in the Isle of Man, the Early Intervention system has reduced offending rates, particularly recidivism, by 30-35%, demonstrating its effectiveness in promoting positive behaviour and an active return to society among young people³⁷.

Armenia - in recent years, a number of systemic reforms have been implemented in Armenia to prevent crime among young people, positively integrate them into society, and raise their legal awareness. In this process, effective cooperation mechanisms have been formed between state bodies and non-governmental non-profit organizations. In particular, within the

³⁴Youth Justice Board for England and Wales. (2023). *Youth Justice System in the Isle of Man: Practice Guidance*. Retrieved from: <https://www.gov.im/about-the-government/departments/home-affairs/youth-justice-team/>

³⁵Home Office, UK. (2022). *Effective Interventions with Young Offenders: A Review of Practice*. London: HM Government Publications.

³⁶Isle of Man Government. (2021). *Youth Justice Team Annual Report*. Department of Home Affairs. <https://www.gov.im/media/1367283/yjt-report-2021.pdf>

³⁷Bateman, T. (2020). *Early Intervention and Youth Justice Reform on the Isle of Man: Evaluating Outcomes*. Youth Justice Journal, 18(2), 144–161. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1473225419893784>

framework of the project called "Youth Against Crime", large-scale measures are being implemented to increase legal culture among young people, form immunity against virtual threats spread via the Internet, and also strengthen media literacy ³⁸.

The project, organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and a number of local NGOs, includes interactive legal seminars for students of all ages, mock trials, online flash mobs, and open dialogues with legal experts. The government also launched a series of legal video podcasts for young people called "Legal Talks," which cover topics such as criminogenic factors, personal security, cybercrime, and legal liability ³⁹.

In addition, the experience of early identification of youth prone to crime and individual work with them is widely used to reduce youth crime. In particular, special prevention centers have been established in such cities of Armenia as Yerevan, Gyumri, and Vanadzor, where psychological counseling, educational counseling, and rehabilitation services are provided ⁴⁰.

These reforms in Armenia are being implemented as an integral part of the country's "National Crime Prevention Strategy" for 2020-2025. This strategy identifies the prevention of youth crime, the formation of legal behavior, and the strengthening of legal advocacy as one of the priorities of state policy ⁴¹.

"On the Legal Basis of Youth Policy" (2021) , adopted by the Supreme Council of Armenia, also serves as a normative foundation for these reforms. It establishes the institutional framework for state-NGO cooperation in working with youth, the authorized bodies implementing preventive measures, as well as rules on special programs financed from the state budget ⁴².

Hong Kong - Hong Kong has established effective institutional and social mechanisms to prevent crime among young people and to educate them as useful citizens for society. In

³⁸Youth Against Crime Project Overview – Ministry of Justice of Armenia. Retrieved from: <https://www.moj.am/en/youth-against-crime>

³⁹Legal Talks Video Initiative. Ministry of Internal Affairs of Armenia. 2023. <https://www.police.am/en/legal-talks>

⁴⁰"Youth Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention Centers in Armenia." Yerevan Youth Council Bulletin, 2022, Issue 4.

⁴¹"National Crime Prevention Strategy of Armenia 2020-2025." Government Decision No. 1756-N, December 2020.

⁴²The Law of the Republic of Armenia "On the Legal Foundations of Youth Policy," Adopted June 2021. Available at: <https://parliament.am/legislation.php?sel=show&ID=7523&lang=eng>

particular, tens of thousands of students and young people work together with law enforcement agencies through the ⁴³“Junior Police Call” (JPC) program organized by the Hong Kong Police Force. This program was established in 1974, and its main goal is to keep young people away from crime by instilling civic responsibility, legal awareness and respect for police work . The JPC includes legal literacy, sports and cultural events, community service activities and joint preventive raids.

This program is one of the strategic directions of the Fight Crime Committee (FCC). The FCC, in turn, ensures public oversight and police cooperation in crime prevention policies. This committee periodically studies public opinion and finances and evaluates programs that work to combat crime ⁴⁴. Special attention is paid to the psychosocial approach in working with young people prone to delinquency. Special psychosocial in the centers psychological rehabilitation, personal development and to society reintegration work to do will be increased . This centers “ Social Welfare Department ” (Social prosperity department) and Non-governmental organizations in cooperation activity walks They are a crime happened did individual development to young people plans offer will and their again crime happened verb probably to reduce service does ⁴⁵.

In general , in Hong Kong of crime ahead to take of the policy dominant aspect this is society and between the police trust to strengthen the youth active to citizens rotation and every a child and to a teenager crime from the way return the opportunity to give This is considered approach international experts by both high rated is the UN youth justice The 1985 Beijing Rules on Rules) is defined main to principles suitable comes ⁴⁶.

Japan - in Japan youth offenses ahead to take and to crime against struggle in the field far long-term , systematic and for prevention directed reforms to do increased is , this reforms not only the police system , but also education , family and neighborhood cooperation based on is carried out . The most First of all , "KOBAN" because named police stations Japan's crime control in doing the most is an effective model . These points in the neighborhood citizens , in

⁴³Hong Kong Police Force. "Junior Police Call." <https://www.jpc.gov.hk> (accessed 2025-08-01).

⁴⁴ Fight Crime Committee Secretariat. "Annual Report." Security Bureau of Hong Kong SAR, 2022.

⁴⁵ Social Welfare Department of Hong Kong. "Services for Young Offenders." <https://www.swd.gov.hk> (accessed 2025-08-01).

⁴⁶United Nations General Assembly. "United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules)," A/RES/40/33, 1985.

particular youth with close in touch is , constant monitoring, early warning and advice to give like tasks performs Local police officers only crime happened since it was done then struggle with but not limited to his ahead to take , youth personal life , education , family environment about information collection and with them work like functions both to do They increase ⁴⁷.

From now on In addition , Japanese education in the system legal culture to shape separately attention directed . General education " citizenship" in schools culture " (shimin kyoiku) and " legal consciousness " (yes kyoiku) lessons mandatory in a way is taught . This lessons through students not only own right and responsibilities , but also in society discipline and general moral norms both deep understand starts Legal education police officers in the process both participation in schools special meetings , seminars and trainings organization They do . This and youth and the right protection doer organs between mutual confidence and conversation culture to the surface brings ⁴⁸.

Japan bodies youth between to offenses take coming factors scientific basically analysis so , every one individual approach to the situation to practice current reached For example , Tokyo police in the presence of “ Youth Guidance Center ” (Youth guidance center) through to the offense inclined youth with psychological , legal and social rehabilitation work take will go To them to work placement , education continue to introduce and family with relationships to improve directed programs to do increases ⁴⁹.

Also a crime happened did to the youth relatively punishment policy no , but again upbringing and to society integration to provide oriented " restorative justice ” (again restorative justice) approach dominant is considered Courts by age offenders to preventive courses sending , community in his work participation , psychological advice to take like measures more is used , this and the crime again happened verb probably reduces ⁵⁰.

Conclusion as in other words , the experience of Japan youth offenses against complex approach to struggle - the right protection doer bodies , education institutions , family and

⁴⁷Komiya, N. (2004). The Japanese community police and crime prevention: Reassessing the efficiency of a model. *International Journal of Police Science & Management* , 6(4), 1–15.

⁴⁸ Okano, K. & Tsuchiya, M. (1999). *Education in Contemporary Japan: Inequality and Diversity* . Cambridge University Press.

⁴⁹National Police Agency of Japan. (2020). *Measures for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention* . Tokyo: NPA Reports.

⁵⁰Braithwaite, J. (2002). *Restorative Justice and Responsive Regulation* . Oxford University Press.

neighborhood cooperation as well legal culture and personal responsibility shaping through high fruit what is being given shows .

Singapore - in Singapore youth of the offense ahead to take and them to society effective to reintegration directed state policy systemic and strategic to the approach based on . This on the way to do " Yellow" is being broadcast Ribbon Project ” (Yellow Lentali Project) in the country convicted individuals , especially young people of offenders social adaptation and economic activity to restore directed advanced initiative as expression is happening This is it project within the framework under arrest taken youth for professional qualification increase courses , work with provision programs and mechanisms of psychological rehabilitation current This is method of the youth personal potential recovery in society social role again shaping and repetitive of the offence ahead to take service is doing ⁵¹.

With this one in line , country education in the system citizenship and legal culture shaping for the purpose of “ Character oath Citizenship Education ” (CCE) subject mandatory in a way teaching practice current done Through this science school at the age of in children himself awareness , social responsibility feeling verb , legal to the norms respect and national to values loyalty to shape directed educational works take It is going . education program through state in youth legal consciousness to shape only punishment system through not on a scientific -pedagogical basis to do to increase strives ⁵².

Singapore's present two approach - from punishment recent rehabilitation and education through prevention - crime reduction in young people legal culture promotion and them society stable to the member in rotation important factor as service is doing . This in the country crime indicators low and peacefully the environment in the provision high degree this systems efficiency confirms .

Above analysis done developed Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, Qatar , Oman , Hong Kong, Isle of Man , Andorra and other countries experience from that evidence young people between of offenses ahead to take in the field successful politics , first of all , complex and systemic approach , institutional cooperation and legal and moral for education justification with explained . This point of view out of sight come out , in New Uzbekistan youth of offenses

⁵¹Singapore Prison Service. *The Yellow Ribbon Project: Rehabilitating and Reintegration of Ex-Offenders* . Retrieved from: <https://www.yellowribbon.gov.sg>

⁵²Ministry of Education Singapore. *Character and Citizenship Education (CCE)* . Retrieved from: <https://www.moe.gov.sg/education-in-sg/character-citizenship-education>

ahead to take efficiency increase for the purpose of one row addressed legal and organizational proposals before push is appropriate . In particular:

Firstly, it is advisable to adopt a separate law “On Early Detection and Individual Prevention of Youth Delinquency” in the republic in order to identify delinquency among young people early and provide them with psychological, social, and legal support . This law will legally strengthen the mechanisms of cooperation between schools, police, neighborhoods, social, and medical services in effectively organizing preventive work with young people;

secondly, Based on the Japanese "KOBAN" model, prevention and community control points should be established in each neighborhood to systematically identify youth prone to crime, establish dialogue with them, and conduct legal advocacy. These points should operate in cooperation with law enforcement agencies, educational institutions, and community activists;

he is really, Based on the experience of Singapore and Taiwan , the mandatory introduction of the subject "Citizenship and Legal Culture" in schools will ensure that students have a deep understanding of legal literacy, personal responsibility, and their role in society. It is advisable to integrate not only theoretical knowledge in these subjects, but also practical cases, legal simulation exercises, and interactive training into the learning process;

fourthly, Based on the experience of Qatar and Andorra , it is desirable to establish "Prevention and resocialization centers for young people" with financial support from the state . Psychosocial counseling, vocational guidance, mentoring programs and legal counseling services are required to be actively launched in these centers;

fifthly, A digital platform, similar to the information exchange system implemented in Taiwan , should be created that would allow for the real-time exchange of analytical data on young people between schools, prosecutors, and social services. This system would allow for a rapid and individual approach to situations;

sixth, The "restorative justice" model used in Japan and Hong Kong should be implemented into national judicial practice, and the practice of sending young people who have committed minor offenses to community service, education, upbringing, and psychological rehabilitation courses should be established, rather than being sent to the judicial system.

The implementation of these proposals will serve to reduce the level of crime among young people, increase the effectiveness of prevention, form a legal culture and strengthen the security environment in the country. At the same time, it will create the basis for improving

Uzbekistan's position in international rankings such as the "Global Peace Index" , increasing investment and tourism potential, and strengthening citizens' trust in the state. From a scientific point of view, the above proposals will serve to form a "cascade" prevention model aimed at eliminating the causes and conditions leading to violations.

In general, it should be noted that the experience of countries that are currently developing in the field of youth crime prevention - an analysis of the reforms implemented in Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, Qatar, Hong Kong, Oman, the Isle of Man, Andorra , and Armenia - shows that the effectiveness of prevention in these countries is ensured primarily through close cooperation between state bodies and public institutions, education aimed at forming legal awareness, moral education, early intervention and mentoring, and multidisciplinary approaches such as psychological support.

In the new Uzbekistan, it is also important to implement targeted reforms aimed at eliminating youth crime by building on these best practices, improving legislation, introducing innovative approaches to the education and prevention system, establishing special centers, strengthening public participation, and strengthening state-NGO cooperation.

This approach will not only help reduce youth crime, but also ensure the security of society as a whole, establish human dignity as a priority value, improve Uzbekistan's position in international rankings, and create a solid foundation for building a rule of law state. Therefore, organizing the prevention of youth crime in a scientifically based manner in accordance with national conditions is a strategic task today for social stability and the fate of future generations.