

Social Problems Of Social Prevention Of Crime Among Juveniles And Their Classification

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Abstract: This article analyzes social problems related to the social prevention of juvenile delinquency from a sociological perspective. The author, revealing the complex interrelationships of social structure, institutions and lifestyle, highlights the problems of the prevention system at the structural, institutional and cultural levels. The article also compares the problems based on the experience of Uzbekistan and Western countries, justifying the need for a comprehensive preventive approach.

Keywords: Juveniles, delinquency, social prevention, sociological analysis, social institutions, structural problem, lifestyle.

Introduction: When analyzing the social problems of social prevention of delinquency among minors and the issue of their classification, it is necessary, first of all, to recognize the inextricable link between this situation and the social structure, social institutions and lifestyle. The processes of differentiation and social stratification taking place in the modern social structure, especially against the background of the uneven distribution of economic opportunities and cultural capital, make it more difficult for minors to adapt to the moral sphere and norms of behavior. As the imbalance of the social structure, that is, the social distance between the upper and lower strata, expands, the younger generation's opportunities for using social resources are also limited. As a result, this situation leads to social marginalization among minors and increases the risk of delinquency.

Social institutions — especially the family, school, religious organizations, and the community — constitute the main basis for the socialization of minors. However, it is precisely when the coherence of the activities of these institutions is disrupted or they are functionally weak that the effectiveness of prevention is undermined. For example, if child rearing in the family is neglected, educational work in school takes on a formal and mechanical character, and religious institutions are not sufficiently active in supporting the moral stability of society, moral

standards and a sense of social responsibility in the lives of minors decrease. Such unbalanced and disjointed activities of social institutions weaken the moral immunity of minors, which complicates the social prevention of delinquency.

Lifestyle—that is, the cultural, economic, and spiritual practices of people in their daily lives—is also an important factor in understanding the social roots of crime. In post-industrial society, especially in the process of urbanization, modern lifestyles are often characterized by individualism, spiritual emptiness, and consumerism. In families living in this way, children often grow up without moral guidelines, social control, and emotional support. It is in such an environment that they tend to express their problems through destructive and criminal behavior rather than constructive ways.

When classifying social problems of social prevention of delinquency, it is appropriate to group them according to the following criteria: firstly, structural problems - this is the lack of coherent and effective functioning of social institutions, for example, the insufficient performance of the socialization function of educational institutions; secondly, communicative problems - the lack of trust and effective communication between young people and social institutions; thirdly, cultural and motivational problems - this is associated with a normative vacuum, the

decline of moral standards and the crisis of social values; fourthly, social inequality and limited opportunities - this leads to a decrease in confidence in the social advancement of minors and an increase in the feeling of social injustice. The above factors require a systematic approach to the implementation of social prevention of crimes in society. In this regard, factors at the macro (state policy, legislation), meso (neighborhood, school, religious and social organizations) and micro (family, network of close relationships) levels should work in harmony. Otherwise, prevention activities will be carried out in a fragmented, i.e. piecemeal, manner, and the level of effectiveness will decrease.

Social prevention of juvenile delinquency can be effective only if it is carried out not only through legal measures, but also on the basis of the harmony of the social structure, institutions and lifestyle. Otherwise, the roots of deviant behavior in society will deepen, and social stability and the social capital of the future generation will be at risk. Therefore, addressing the root of any social problem and solving it on the basis of a comprehensive approach is of great importance as a scientifically based approach. In modern society, juvenile delinquency is associated not only with the weakness of social control, but also with the complexity of the social structure, the fragmentation of the activities of social institutions and sharp changes in lifestyle. Deviation of juveniles from normative behavior (i.e. delinquency) is not an individual problem, but is the product of complex socio-structural and institutional imbalances. It is relevant to analyze this process not only in the framework of deviant behavior or delinquency, but also from the perspective of the socio-structural dynamics of society.

First of all, modern forms of social structure - stratification, reduced social mobility, economic hardship and increasing social distance between population groups - create a social background for crime. According to Chmyreva, dysfunctional tendencies in the social structure, namely the resource constraints of social protection institutions, the deepening of social inequality, prevent the prevention system from being sufficiently effective [1. P. 7, 16]. This means that the concept of prevention should be based not on a simplified "control-and-punish" model, but on a systematic rehabilitative and integrative approach. According to the idea put forward by Makarenkova, the institutional mechanisms of prevention - the state, civil society and religious organizations - need to be reorganized as a single socio-communicative network, since their operation in isolation is not enough to direct the socialization of minors in a positive direction [2. P. 42, 101]. Therefore,

in order to increase the effectiveness of prevention, not only police control, but also the multi-level integration of social institutions is important. In the process of critical analysis of the authors, one aspect becomes clear: most researchers describe preventive activities in an institutional framework, but do not sufficiently reveal the direct impact of deep structural changes in the social structure (for example, the growth of class differences or the development of new urban infrastructures) on the preventive system. For example, DE Pilieva makes structural inconsistencies in the social environment the cause of deviant behavior, but does not assess the variability of lifestyles in this environment in a broader social context [3. P. 10]. This indicates that measures at the individual level are insufficient. T. Galstyan, on the other hand, explains the serious deviant acts committed among minors - in particular suicide - as a social pathology, characterized by the degradation of social relations, mutual disruptions between social institutions, and a crisis of identity. This analysis, of course, addresses the anthropological and sociocultural roots of the problem, but has limitations in linking it to realistic institutional solutions within the framework of social prevention [4. P. 13-14.].

Analysis of literature on the topic (literature review).

Another important position on the social causes of delinquency is expressed by ST Suleymanova. Taking into account the transformational features of modern Russian society, she associates delinquency with economic instability, uncertainty in the labor market, and crisis situations in the school system [5. P. 10.]. However, the measures she proposes are not institutional, but rather have a moral-psychological character, which implies a departure from the structural approach. These critical analyses show that juvenile delinquency should not be simply understood as the result of a lack of social control or poor upbringing. It is the product of a complex interaction of structural imbalances in society, disruptions between social institutions, and lifestyle factors. Therefore, the concept of social prevention should be based on a multidimensional model of social analysis, taking into account inter-institutional integration, strategies adapted to regional differences, and the changing structural system of society.

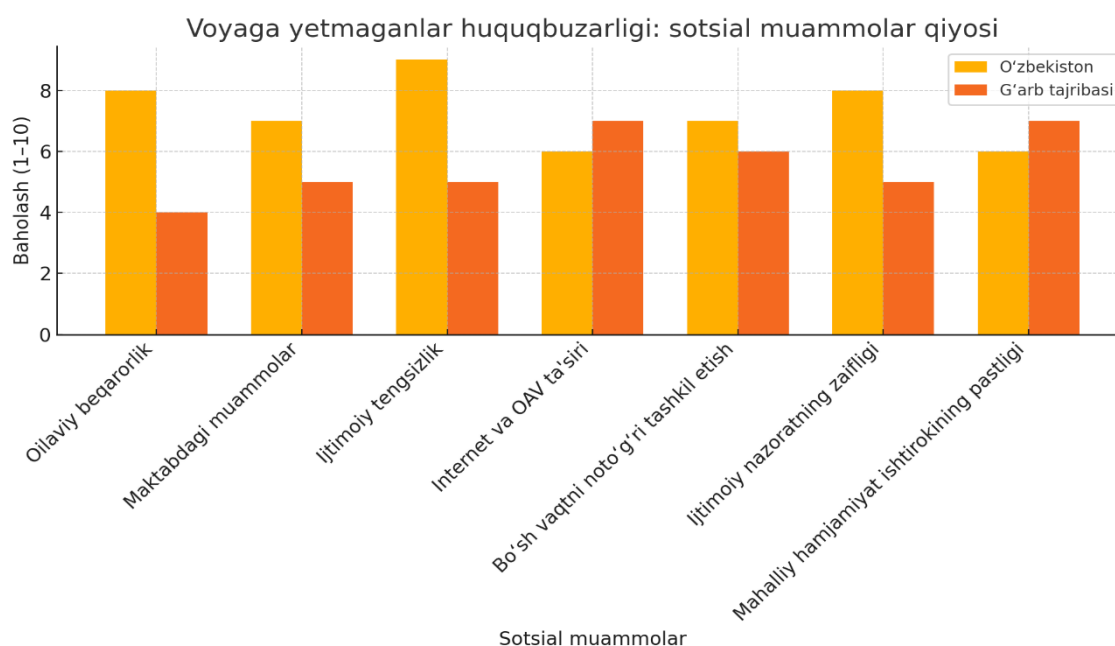
A continuous sociological analysis of the problem shows that juvenile delinquency is often inextricably linked to sociocultural dysfunctions in society. In this regard, the sociology of lifestyles is of particular importance. In today's urbanized and digitized society, the family, school, working class, and leisure patterns are changing dramatically. This is leading to the weakening of traditional social control mechanisms.

For example, ZK Galstyan in his research analyzes such factors as disruptions in the culture of life, the loss of religious and cultural identity, the crisis of the family, the erosion of spiritual values among young people as

the main determinants of suicides and other deviant actions [6. P. 13-14]. These ideas are also supported by T.I. Monastyrskaya, who defines deviance as "the spiritual pathology of social life [7. P. 4]. "

Social problems of social prevention of delinquency among minors: comparative table

Social problems	Classification (micro, meso, macro)	Situation in Uzbekistan (1–10)	Western experience (1–10)
Family instability	Micro	8	4
Problems at school	Meso	7	5
Social inequality	Macro	9	5
Internet and media influence	Macro	6	7
Improper organization of free time	Meso	7	6
Weakness of social control	Macro	8	5
Low local community participation	Meso	6	7



The table and graph above analyze the main social problems affecting the social prevention of juvenile delinquency and assess their manifestations in the experience of Uzbekistan and the West. These problems are classified at the micro (individual and family), meso (institutional and collective), and macro (systemic at the societal level) levels.

The table shows that in Uzbekistan, macro-level factors such as "family instability", "social inequality" and "weak social control" have a strong impact on juvenile crime. In Western countries, these factors are rated relatively lower, which indicates the strength of social

institutions, family stability and the presence of effective prevention mechanisms there.

At the micro level, "family instability" is highly rated in Uzbekistan with a score of 8, indicating a weakening of the family institution and disruptions in the upbringing of children. At the meso level, the factors "problems at school" and "improper organization of free time" are also highly rated, indicating the need to strengthen the preventive potential of educational institutions and the community environment.

The visual comparison in the graph clearly illustrates how problems manifest themselves in social strata and

proves that for Uzbekistan, especially at the macro level, systemic reforms are required. On this basis, a comprehensive, leveled, and socio-structural approach to preventing juvenile delinquency is of paramount importance.

Lifestyle transformation is also accompanied by sociostructural immobility – i.e. low social mobility. This situation is further explained by PS Bourdieu's concept of "social capital". According to Bourdieu, social strata (including minors) excluded from social networks and deprived of cultural capital try to find their place in society through alternative forms of self-affirmation – often through delinquency. This approach is also supported by OB Kompaniets, who argues that the causes of delinquency among schoolchildren are related not only to internal imbalances, but also to strong segregation in the social structure [8. P. 12].

Thus, delinquency manifests itself not only as a psychological problem, but also as a weakening of social position and an expression of sociostructural dissatisfaction. However, critical analysis shows that many researchers analyze the issue in a narrow scope – only at the functional level of social institutions. For example, L.A. Kashina in her study proposes legal prevention based on the level of "conviction" of deviance among minors [5. P. 26], but this approach, placing excessive emphasis on subjective factors, pushes structural problems into the background. At the same time, it can be concluded that in the prevention process, not only repressive measures should be used, but also the creation of complex and integral connections between school, family and cultural institutions.

As a result of social institutional disruptions, preventive practice is becoming a collection of unrelated, local measures. According to I.V. Mkrtumova, the preventive system in most cases has a "reactive" character, performing the function of mitigating consequences rather than preventing them [10. P.92.]. This indicates the lack of a systematic approach to eliminating the root causes of violations.

On this basis, a social prevention strategy should not only consist of "educational" measures at the individual level, but also:

social policies that reduce social inequality;
coordinated activities between social institutions;
through equal access to cultural and labor resources;
It should be implemented by creating positive spaces for young people's social identification and self-expression.

Thus, social prevention of juvenile delinquency requires a complex strategic approach, not only as a

form of normative control, but also as a sociological approach to reorganizing the social structure, strengthening inter-institutional connections, and increasing the adaptability of lifestyles to the needs of society. This requires viewing prevention not as a simplified legal mechanism, but as a means of social reconstruction.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the context of the complexity of modern social processes, the functional instability of social institutions, the stratification of the social structure and the sharp change in lifestyle, the social prevention of delinquency among minors is emerging as an extremely urgent scientific and practical problem. The social problems of delinquency prevention are manifested at several levels - on the basis of structural, institutional and cultural-lifestyle changes, and require a complex interdisciplinary approach to studying this problem.

Within the sociology of social structure, first of all, social inequality, social stratification and limited social mobility should be recognized. In particular, the high crime rate among children of groups lacking social resources is a dangerous social situation that is directly caused by the structure. When integration opportunities at the personal, family and community levels decrease, minors fall under the influence of informal groups and deviant subcultures. D.D. Dushaboev draws this issue into criminological analysis and identifies the factors that shape victimization in an individual - namely, social helplessness, psychological instability, lack of sufficient social support - as the main risk factors [11. P.56.].

The dysfunctional state of social institutions constitutes the second main level of this problem. In cases where traditional institutions of control and socialization, such as the family, school, and neighborhood, fail to fully fulfill their functions, prevention is reduced to only police and punitive measures. The study conducted by TF Ganiev and DU Bekbaev shows that the prevention of offenses, using the example of victimological prevention of crimes against the life and health of a person, requires not only punishment, but also complex psychological, medical, and legal approaches [12. P.82-83]. In this context, analyses of the socio-economic and educational role of the mahalla institution show that in many cases, mahalla institutions are busy with bureaucratic activities and have become objects that "perform their tasks" rather than entities that directly work with minors. This reveals the problem of the lack of autonomy of social institutions and the lack of functional integration between them [13. P.11-13]. The sociology of lifestyle

reveals the deepest anthropological level of this issue. In particular, in the modern urban and digital environment, minors are exposed to mass culture, information that promotes violence, and a model of life that is incapable of working. In this case, the chaotic influence of the powerful media weakens preventive measures. Also, the lack of supervision of children of migrant workers, the increase in the activity of informal groups, also reflect a complex picture of social problems.

The Turkish experience provides a valuable example of strategic approaches to prevention through international cooperation. The article by Ganiyev FT and co-authors acknowledges Turkey's multilateral and multi-level international cooperation model against cybersecurity, terrorism, and youth radicalization as effective. In this model, not only the state but also civil society institutions play an important role [14. P.40-41]. Measures taken in Uzbekistan to combat juvenile delinquency – although based on the Law “On the Prevention of Crimes” and other regulatory documents – are often fragmented and institutionally disconnected. For example, the leading role of the internal affairs bodies in preventive work stifles the active integration of other sectors (education, medicine, social services). This imbalances prevention at the structural and cultural levels.

Thus, the social problems of social prevention of juvenile delinquency are classified as follows:

Structural problems - social inequality, stratification, low mobility, economic deprivation.

Institutional problems – lack of coordination between social institutions, functional disruptions.

Lifestyle problems – radicalization of mass culture, weakening of family upbringing, impact of migration.

Based on the problems at the social structural, institutional, and cultural levels analyzed above, several important scientific and theoretical conclusions and practical recommendations can be put forward for the systematic improvement of the prevention of delinquency among minors.

First, the classification of existing problems should be determined not only through a statistical approach, but also through interactions in the social system - that is, through complex networks of institutional and structural relationships. Juvenile delinquency should be seen not as a "personal failure", but as a result of functional instability in the social system. In this regard, the views of F.T.G.A.N.I. and D.T.Dushaboev deserve special attention: they interpret prevention as a multifaceted tool aimed at reducing criminogenic risk, emphasizing the interaction of social structure and

personal factors [15. P.56-57].

Secondly, as a result of the lack of coordination of social institutions, although prevention relies on a regulatory and legal framework, in practice it has become a set of dispersed actions. The relationship between the neighborhood, school, media, religious organizations and social services is not linear, but parallel, and there are approaches that contradict each other. NRYokubova critically analyzes this situation and shows that there is a discrepancy between the real role of the neighborhood as a social institution and its function defined in law [16. P.11-13].

Third, when analyzing the lifestyle of minors, it is necessary to take into account not only the social environment, but also subcultural factors, the manipulative potential of the media, and changes in consumer culture. In particular, a high level of criminality has been identified among subcultural groups that express themselves through mass culture and tend to be isolated. This is a concept that is consistent with the theory of "simulacracy", that is, adherence to a false social reality, put forward in postmodern sociology in the West.

Fourth, social prevention tools — especially victimological approaches — are not sufficiently used in practice. However, prevention should be aimed not only at the perpetrator, but also at potential victims. In their articles, DUBekbaev and FTG'aniyev present the victimological approach not only as a means of preventing crimes, but also as a strategic method for forming the legal consciousness of citizens [17. P.82-83].

Fifth, although the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Crime Prevention" has created a legal basis for this area, the reflection of these normative foundations in the activities of social institutions, that is, their practical reflection, is not yet complete. Although Articles 3 and 43 of the Law describe general preventive and victimological approaches, their specific methodological practice does not exist [18. P.43].

Sixth, the social problems of crime – along with their structural roots – should be classified in terms of the space (geo-sociological location), time (periods of economic crisis), and social composition (gender, age, social status) in which the crime occurs. Each prevention model should be planned with a comprehensive analysis of these circumstances. For example, the increase in crime rates among girls requires the development of a separate prevention methodology [19. P.5-6].

Finally, the following paradigmatic foundations are important to systematize the approach:

Multi-stage prevention (general, specific, individual and victimological);

Institutional integration (neighborhood-school-media-psychological service chain);

Normative and subcultural coherence (legal culture and mass media influence);

Information and analytical monitoring (identification and dynamic assessment of risk zones in each area).

Social prevention of juvenile delinquency should not be a simplified repressive tool, but a systematic response to the instability of the social structure, the dysfunction of social institutions and the disintegration of lifestyles. Its effectiveness is manifested in the harmony of the normative-legal framework, sociological knowledge, psychological approaches and state policy. In solving the above problems, it is necessary to develop approaches based on modern sociological methodologies - the structure-agency model, functionalism, conflictology approaches, as well as empirical research (victimological, criminological and sociopsychological).

Analysis and results. The problem of juvenile delinquency in modern social structural systems increasingly requires a sociologically integrated approach. In this regard, the complex interrelationships of social structure, institutions, and lifestyles constitute an important perspective for understanding the social roots of deviant behavior in society, in particular, juvenile delinquency. Prevention of delinquency should be based not only on repressive mechanisms, but also on identifying structural social problems and systematically analyzing them.

First, the stratification of the social structure, spatial and regional differences, and increased economic stratification are structural factors that increase the propensity of minors to commit crimes. In particular, the weakening of social mobility, barriers to entry into the education and labor market, and inequality of social opportunities shape children and adolescents as marginalized, socially excluded groups. H.D.Abdukhalilov and Sh.Sh.Mustafojev explain this situation by the need for individual prevention and justify the need for individualization of social control in society [20. P.33-34]. However, the critical aspect of this approach is that it does not sufficiently reflect the reproductive nature of structural problems and their reproduction through social institutions.

Secondly, the role of social institutions in crime prevention, their functional coordination and effectiveness of activities are at the heart of social problems. Due to the weak interaction between the family, school, neighborhood, religious institutions and

state law enforcement agencies, social prevention is practically carried out in a state of institutional fragmentation. Ibragimov Sh.Sh. justifies the need to improve the activities of social institutions, in particular, internal affairs bodies in maintaining public order [21. P.570-572], but the author's approach does not fully justify the need for a dynamic and cooperative network structure between institutions.

Thirdly, the victimological aspect of prevention is often neglected. However, juvenile delinquency is not only a subjective act, but also a product of the environment in which they live, sources of social risk and psychosocial threats. In this regard, the victimological prevention model developed by D.U.Bekbaev and F.T.Ganiyev, that is, the mechanism for identifying individuals who are likely to become victims of crime and working with them preventively, is based on a sociological theoretical basis [22. P.82-83]. In their subsequent studies, this approach takes on a more complex form, combining it with psychosocial rehabilitation and social adaptation. However, critical analysis shows that these concepts mainly emphasize practical rehabilitation aspects, and are not analyzed in the global context of social structural transformations.

Fourth, at the level of lifestyle sociology, the deprivation of cultural capital of minors, the disruption of family socialization, their exposure to radical, destructive and violent content through mass culture and social networks have a significant impact on their behavior. This indicates the complexity of the interaction between the actor (minor) and the structure, as expressed in one of the classical sociological approaches - A. Giddens's structuration theory. Despite this, the anthropological, cultural and communicative aspects of lifestyle are not sufficiently taken into account in the prevention of delinquency.

The strategic concept developed by D.U.Akhunov, F.T.Ganiyev and G.I.Ganiyeva proposes priority areas of inter-institutional integration in crime prevention, in particular digital monitoring, social analysis systems and mapping of social risk zones [23. P.103-104]. This concept offers an innovative approach, but does not deeply cover the conceptual problems associated with real socio-structural transformations, such as urbanization, labor market transformation and the crisis of the family system. In our opinion, the issue of social prevention of crime among minors is a complex social phenomenon that needs to be considered within the framework of the complex interrelationship of the social structure, institutions and lifestyle. Studying this issue based on a sociological approach allows not only to identify crimes and determine measures to reduce them, but also to look deeper into the roots of this phenomenon. The social structure of society is

determined by the relationships between people, the system of social strata and groups, and their mutual relations. Juvenile delinquency is often the result of imbalance, injustice, social inequality, and instability in this structure. This is especially true of the weakening of the family as a social institution.

The family is the main sociological institution of society, playing a decisive role in the socialization of the individual, the formation of values, social norms and patterns of behavior. The lack of social control and upbringing mechanisms in children growing up in orphaned, single-mother or conflicting families leads them to socially rejected groups [24. P.65]. In this context, school is also considered an important social institution. The existence of healthy social relations between the student and the teacher, integration with classmates, directly affects the level of his social adaptation. However, a weak pedagogical approach, lack of ethics of behavior and an uncoordinated social environment lead to social exclusion of minors from the school system [25. P.72].

Based on the above, the prevention of juvenile delinquency should be carried out based on the following strategies:

Creating an inclusive education system based on the principles of social equality and justice.

Strengthening the family institution, developing parenting competence.

Ensuring positive socialization of young people by involving them in sports, culture, and entertainment projects.

Establishing sociological services and psychological support centers for youth in neighborhoods.

Juvenile delinquency is not only a legal problem, but also a deep sociological problem, and to solve it, it is necessary to change the social structure, institutions and lifestyle of society. This process requires a comprehensive, systematic and sustainable approach.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, existing approaches to the social prevention of crime are often limited to either the micro (individual, legal, psychological) or macro (institutional, normative) levels. However, juvenile delinquency is a complex of interconnected structural, institutional and cultural changes. Therefore, scientific approaches to this issue should be reconsidered based on the concepts of sociological integration, systemic analysis and comprehensive social policy.

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