ISSN:2828-6235
Impact factor:13.77

International Journal of Literature and Language Studies(IJLLS)

THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF YOUTH CRIMINALIZATION IN KHOREZM REGION

Matyoqubov Ruslonbek Rajabboyevich
Researcher at Urgench State University
Doi: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.23907853

Abstract. This thesis analyzes the social, economic, spiritual, psychological and family factors contributing to the development of criminogenic behavior among young people in Khorezm region. The study examines such causes of youth crime as employment problems, family conflicts, shortcomings in education and upbringing, negative social environment, lack of social control, and the influence of certain harmful information disseminated through the Internet and social networks. Particular attention is paid to the consequences of youth crime for individuals, families and society, as well as mechanisms for its prevention. The study proposes scientific and practical recommendations aimed at improving the legal culture of young people, ensuring employment, strengthening preventive measures, and improving cooperation among families, mahallas, educational institutions and law enforcement agencies.

Keywords: youth, youth crime, criminogenic behavior, offense, prevention, employment, family, mahalla, legal culture, Khorezm region.

XORAZM VILOYATIDA YOSHLAR KRIMINOGENLASHUVINING SABAB VA OQIBATLARI

Annotatsiya. Mazkur tezisda Xorazm viloyatida yoshlar o‘rtasida huquqbuzarlik va jinoyatchilikka moyillikning shakllanishiga ta’sir etuvchi ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, ma’naviy-psixologik hamda oilaviy omillar tahlil qilinadi. Yoshlar kriminogenlashuvining asosiy sabablari sifatida bandlik muammolari, oilaviy nizolar, ta’lim va tarbiya jarayonidagi kamchiliklar, salbiy ijtimoiy muhit, nazoratsizlik, internet va ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi ayrim zararli axborotlarning ta’siri ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, yoshlar jinoyatchiligining shaxs, oila va jamiyat hayotiga ta’siri hamda uning oldini olishning institutsional mexanizmlari yoritiladi. Tadqiqotda yoshlar o‘rtasida huquqiy madaniyatni oshirish, bandlikni ta’minlash, profilaktik ishlarni kuchaytirish va mahalla, oila, ta’lim muassasalari hamda huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlarning hamkorligini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha ilmiy-amaliy xulosalar ilgari suriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: yoshlar, yoshlar jinoyatchiligi, kriminogenlashuv, huquqbuzarlik, profilaktika, bandlik, oila, mahalla, huquqiy madaniyat, Xorazm viloyati.

ПРИЧИНЫ И ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ КРИМИНАЛИЗАЦИИ МОЛОДЁЖИ В ХОРЕЗМСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируются социальные, экономические, духовно-психологические и семейные факторы, влияющие на формирование криминогенного поведения среди молодежи Хорезмской области. Рассматриваются такие причины молодежной преступности, как проблемы занятости, семейные конфликты, недостатки в образовательном и воспитательном процессе, негативное социальное окружение, отсутствие надлежащего контроля, а также влияние отдельных видов деструктивной информации в интернете и социальных сетях. Особое внимание уделяется последствиям молодежной преступности для личности, семьи и общества, а также механизмам ее профилактики. В статье предлагаются научно-практические рекомендации по повышению

правовой культуры молодежи, обеспечению занятости, совершенствованию профилактической работы и укреплению взаимодействия семьи, махалли, образовательных учреждений и правоохранительных органов.

Ключевые слова: молодежь, молодежная преступность, криминализация, правонарушение, профилактика, занятость, семья, махалля, правовая культура, Хорезмская область.

Introduction. Young people constitute a significant segment of society and play an important role in its socioeconomic and spiritual development. Therefore, enhancing young people's legal awareness, social engagement, and moral development is one of the key priorities of public policy. Preventing juvenile delinquency requires not only the involvement of law enforcement agencies but also close cooperation among families, educational institutions, *mahallas* (local self-governing communities), and civil society institutions [1].

In Khorezm Region, Uzbekistan, the social adaptation of young people, their employment, the meaningful organization of their leisure time, and the improvement of their legal culture are important components of crime prevention. Youth criminalization cannot be explained by a single cause. Rather, it may result from the combined influence of economic conditions, family relationships, educational environments, peer pressure, and individual psychological characteristics [2].

The family environment plays a significant role in the development of juvenile delinquency. Family conflicts, insufficient parental attention, inadequate supervision, and unhealthy interpersonal relationships may negatively affect young people's behavior and social development [3].

A second important factor is youth employment and economic well-being. Unemployed young people or those without regular educational, professional, or social activities may be more vulnerable to negative peer influences and involvement in unlawful activities. Consequently, promoting youth employment, providing vocational training, and supporting entrepreneurial initiatives are essential instruments of crime prevention [4].

Problems within the educational process also deserve particular attention. Young people who become disconnected from schools, colleges, technical schools, or higher education institutions may experience a decline in social support and supervision. In such circumstances, encouraging participation in sports, cultural activities, educational programs, and professional development can help strengthen their social integration and reduce the risk of delinquent behavior.

Furthermore, peer groups and the broader social environment significantly influence young people's conduct. Association with groups that engage in antisocial or unlawful activities may increase the likelihood of involvement in delinquent behavior [5].

The widespread use of the internet and social media also necessitates the development of new preventive approaches. Although the internet itself is not a direct cause of criminal behavior, certain forms of harmful content, materials promoting violence, and information encouraging illegal activities may negatively influence young people's attitudes and behavior.

The consequences of youth crime extend beyond the individual who commits an offense. Criminal acts may harm victims, families, local communities, and society as a whole.

First, involvement in criminal activity may adversely affect young people's educational opportunities, professional development, and future social integration. Second, criminal behavior may intensify family conflicts and contribute to broader social problems. Third, youth crime can undermine public safety and social stability.

Therefore, relying exclusively on punitive measures is insufficient in addressing juvenile delinquency. An essential objective of crime prevention should be to identify and eliminate the underlying causes and conditions of unlawful behavior before offenses occur [6].

The *mahalla* system offers significant opportunities for preventing youth criminalization. Individual assessment of young people's needs, identification of unemployed youth, vocational guidance, and involvement in social initiatives can serve as effective preventive mechanisms. Particular attention should be paid to the following areas:

- Promoting youth employment and expanding access to vocational training;
- Improving legal literacy and awareness among young people;
- Identifying family-related problems at an early stage;
- Strengthening cooperation between schools and local communities;
- Expanding opportunities for young people's participation in sports and cultural activities;
- Providing individualized support to young people subject to preventive supervision;
- Developing psychological counseling and social support services;
- Promoting safe, responsible, and informed use of the internet.

The effectiveness of preventive measures largely depends on consistent cooperation and effective information exchange among relevant institutions. When working with young people, greater emphasis should be placed on social reintegration, access to education and employment, and the development of positive life goals rather than punishment alone.

A comprehensive preventive approach should also take into account the individual circumstances of each young person. Early intervention, family counseling, educational support, and access to professional development can help address risk factors before they lead to criminal behavior.

Conclusion. Preventing youth criminalization in Khorezm Region requires a comprehensive and coordinated approach. The emergence of juvenile delinquency may be associated with interconnected family, economic, educational, social, and psychological factors. Consequently, crime prevention should not be limited to the activities of law enforcement agencies.

Promoting youth employment, expanding access to quality education and vocational training, improving family environments, strengthening legal awareness, and organizing meaningful leisure activities can contribute to reducing criminogenic risks. In particular, systematic cooperation among families, *mahallas*, educational institutions, youth organizations, and law enforcement agencies is essential.

In conclusion, an effective strategy for combating youth crime should prioritize identifying young people's problems at an early stage, providing appropriate social support, and creating the necessary conditions for their successful integration into society. Such an approach can help reduce the risk of delinquent behavior while promoting the social well-being, personal development, and long-term prospects of young people in Khorezm Region.

References

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Jinoyat kodeksi: 1994-yil 22-sentabrdagi 2012-XII-son Qonun bilan tasdiqlangan // O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Kengashining Axborotnomasi. – 1995. – № 1. – 3-modda. – URL: https://lex.uz/ (murojaat sanasi: 26.10.2026).
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi to‘g‘risida”gi Qonuni: 2014-yil 14-maydagi O‘RQ-371-son // Qonun hujjatlari ma’lumotlari milliy bazasi. – URL: https://lex.uz/ (murojaat sanasi: 26.10.2026).
3. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati to‘g‘risida”gi Qonuni: 2016-yil 14-sentabrdagi O‘RQ-406-son // Qonun hujjatlari ma’lumotlari milliy bazasi. – URL: https://lex.uz/acts/-3026246 (murojaat sanasi: 26.10.2026).

4. Abdurasulova, Q. R. Kriminologiya: darslik / Q. R. Abdurasulova; mas'ul muharrir M. H. Rustamboyev. – Toshkent: TDYI nashriyoti, 2008. – 305 b.
5. Niyozova, S. S., Salayev, S. N. Kriminologiya: darslik. – Toshkent: Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti, 2024. – 360 b. – ISBN 978-9910-666-14-8.
6. Rustambayev M. X., Abdurasulova Q. R., Nurmuhammedova G. B. Kriminologiya: darslik. – Toshkent: Yuridik adabiyotlar publish, 2024. – 424 b. – ISBN 978-9910-9132-6-6.
7. Niyozova S. Oliy ta'lim talaba yoshlari o'rtasida sodir etiladigan jinoyatlarning kriminologik tavsifi va oldini olish: o'quv qo'llanma. – Toshkent: Dimal, 2026. – 136 b. – ISBN 978-9910-261-23-7.