

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF MODERN CRIMINOLOGY



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Abstract. This article analyzes international trends in the development of modern criminological science examining policies, technological approaches, and institutions in crime prevention and ensuring public safety based on international best practices. Based on a comparative analysis of international and national approaches, scientific conclusions and proposals are made to improve modern criminological policy in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: modern criminology, crime prevention, scientific diagnosis of crime, international experience, digital technologies.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy kriminologiya fanining xalqaro rivojlanish tendensiyalari tahlil qilinib, xalqaro ilg'or amaliyot misolida jinoyatchilik profilaktikasi va jamoat xavfsizligini ta'minlash borasidagi siyosatlar, texnologik yondashuvlar hamda institutlar ko'rib chiqilgan. Xalqaro va milliy yondashuvlarning qiyosiy tahlili asosida O'zbekistonda zamonaviy kriminologik siyosatni takomillashtirish yuzasidan ilmiy xulosalar va takliflar bildiriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: zamonaviy kriminologiya, jinoyatchilikni oldini olish, jinoyatchilikka ilmiy diagnoz, xalqaro tajriba, raqamli texnologiyalar.

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируются международные тенденции развития современной криминологии, рассматриваются политика, технологические подходы и институты профилактики преступности и общественной безопасности на примере передового международного опыта. На основе сравнительного анализа международных и национальных подходов сделаны научные выводы и предложения по совершенствованию современной криминологической политики в Узбекистане.

Ключевые слова: современная криминология, профилактика преступности, научная диагностика преступлений, международный опыт, цифровые технологии.

On a global scale, crime remains a serious problem that threatens societal development. The scope and manifestations of crime are becoming increasingly complex over time, necessitating the renewal of methods and means to combat it. Notably, in the 21st century, due to globalization processes, rapid urbanization, advancements in information technologies, and the rise of transnational crime, the field of criminology is also evolving rapidly. In the fight against crime, priority is now given not only to addressing the consequences of committed offenses but also to the early prevention of crimes, identifying and eliminating their root causes.

In modern criminology, the priority of a scientifically based approach and preventive policy is observed. The experience of advanced countries shows that the most effective measures to prevent crime are often implemented on the basis of comprehensive programs and projects, within the framework of cooperation between society and state institutions. For example, in the USA, evidence-based policy and public policing based on social partnership are developed, while in European countries, a multidisciplinary approach and community policing play an important role in crime prevention.

Such countries as Japan and South Korea, along with the introduction of innovative technologies for combating crime (for example, crime prediction systems using artificial intelligence), successfully apply methods based on historically established public cooperation (in Japan, koban - neighborhood police stations).

Modern trends in international criminological policy. The US experience: The United States is distinguished by many aspects of modern criminological approaches. First, in the USA, community policing is widespread, and trust and cooperation between the police and residents of the neighborhood are considered an important factor in crime prevention. Since the 1990s, many cities in the USA have promoted the reduction of serious crimes by preventing minor offenses based on the principles of "zero tolerance" and "the theory of shattered windows." A striking example of this was the CompStat system of the New York City police - through the creation of crime maps,

statistical analysis, and rapid response, crime in the city significantly decreased in the late 1990s. Currently, US police agencies strive to rely on scientific research and data when making decisions. For example, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) under the US Department of Justice and other research centers finance criminological research and develop recommendations for understanding and preventing crime[1].

Another important area of US crime prevention policy is the use of technology. Today, US law enforcement agencies are widely implementing tools such as video surveillance, automated digital databases, surveillance drones, "smart" cameras, and body cameras. Studies show that such "hard" and "soft" technologies are significantly changing police activities and affecting efficiency.

However, in the US experience, such technological approaches are sometimes controversial - in particular, in matters of privacy and public oversight of police activities. Therefore, in recent years, a number of measures aimed at protecting human rights have been taken within the framework of police reforms in the USA: revision of protocols on the use of force by police officers, mandatory introduction of body cameras, creation of independent supervisory boards, etc.

The experience of European countries: Despite the diversity of approaches to crime prevention in Europe, the main principle uniting them is a comprehensive approach and cooperation. The European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN), established in 2001 within the framework of the European Union, serves as an important platform for exchanging best practices and developing recommendations from various countries. In the activities of this sector, special attention is paid to such areas as juvenile delinquency, urban crime, and drug-related offenses, which testifies to the priorities in Europe.

In European countries, social prevention measures are widely used in crime prevention policy. This means that programs aimed at eradicating the social roots of crime will be implemented: increasing employment, providing social assistance to troubled families, strengthening education, and so on. For example, Scandinavian countries rely on the welfare state's

social protection system to reduce crime. In many European countries, there is a tendency to reduce detention as much as possible and apply alternative punishments (probation, compulsory treatment, community service) - this also serves to reduce recidivism and humanize punishment [2].

At the same time, modern technologies are being introduced in law enforcement in Europe. For example, the United Kingdom is the world's leader in the number of public surveillance cameras, with thousands of CCTV cameras monitoring public places in cities like London and helping to quickly solve crimes. However, in the European community, there is strict legal control over the limits of such surveillance and the protection of personal data - the European Union's GDPR rules require the protection of citizens' personal data in police activities and investigations.

Another important aspect is the activities of prevention councils at the local level in Europe. For example, in France, public security councils are formed at the level of departments and communes, which include representatives of the police, local authorities, schools, healthcare, and public organizations. These councils discuss the local characteristics of crime and develop an appropriate preventive action plan. Such a coordination model combines the fight against crime with a centralized state policy and local initiatives.

Japan's experience: Japan is recognized as one of the countries with the lowest crime rates in the world. The Japanese police's distinctive "Koban" system played a major role in this achievement. Koban is a small police station located in residential areas. Several officers serve in each group, who are closely acquainted with the residents of the neighborhood and maintain constant contact. Young children greeting polite police officers on their way to school in the morning is a common sight on the streets of Japan, as koban officers have become part of the neighborhood's life. Public participation in crime prevention is widely used in Japan. In particular, various public associations of parents, teachers, and mahalla activists have been created to prevent juvenile delinquency. For example, there are parent and teacher societies at schools, which

work to strengthen the supervision of minors and cooperate with the police.

Volunteer groups to combat crime operate in each mahalla; Through social programs called "Aka-chan" and "Onee-san" (literally "brothers" and "sisters"), groups of adolescents and young people were formed to help control young people.

Such public structures are perceived as equal partners with the police and contribute to maintaining order. For this reason, a high level of trust between the police and the population has been established in Japan, which laid the foundation for the success of crime prevention.

In addition, Japan has begun to use technology in recent years. For example, in Tokyo, police departments tested some crime prediction systems using AI. Based on statistics and algorithms in police deployment planning, the practice of strengthening patrols in areas with a high probability of crime is being implemented. However, Japan still advocates for combining technological measures with the human factor - that is, it complements the capabilities of cameras and sensors with direct observation and communication of mahalla police officers and citizens [3].

South Korean experience: South Korea is one of the countries that uses advanced technologies and scientific approaches in the fight against crime. The Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice (KICJ), established in 1989, is a national center conducting criminological research, which serves to scientifically substantiate state policy aimed at preventing crime.

This institution operates under the Prime Minister's Office and, in direct cooperation with law enforcement agencies, develops evidence-based recommendations. For example, in different years, ICJ specialists have created a number of programs that have contributed to the reduction of crime rates in the country, including in such areas as prisoners' control through electronic bracelets, strategies to combat cybercrime on the Internet, and anti-corruption policy analysis [4].

In South Korea, the police system is also striving to improve public service. Since the 1990s, the concept of close cooperation between the police and the mahalla has been implemented

here, based on the idea of community policing. Recently, an autonomous police model for managing the police at the local level has been piloted in South Korea, with police departments subordinate to local governments being established in Seoul and other regions. This serves to better consider local needs and characteristics in ensuring public safety [5].

From a technological point of view, the concept of "smart policing" ("smart policing") has been put forward in Korea, which provides for the integration of advanced technologies into all aspects of police activity. For example, an Intellectual Monitoring Center operates on the streets of Seoul, managing thousands of surveillance cameras through a single center. This system can monitor the situation throughout the city in real time, automatically detect suspicious actions or clashes, and notify the nearest patrol. South Korean police are also trying to predict crimes before they occur using artificial intelligence and Big Data analysis - for example, creating crime profiles, calculating crime probabilities at specific locations and times, and organizing preventive raids.

In South Korea's experience, attention to human rights and dialogue with the public is particularly noteworthy. Despite the widespread introduction of technologies, Korean society demands transparency and accountability in the activities of the police. Police agencies are regularly accountable to the public, and independent commissions operate to review citizens' complaints. As a result, the level of trust in the police in South Korea is relatively high, and citizens also participate as partners in the fight against crime.

As can be seen from the above analysis, the following general trends are observed in the **criminological policy of advanced foreign countries**:

Stability of the institutional framework: Specialized research institutes (e.g., KICJ) or criminological centers under police academies operate and offer scientific solutions to policy. Crime prevention units are clearly defined within the system of internal affairs bodies and have mechanisms for interaction with other structures (educational, social services).

Public Participation and Local Prevention: Cooperation between the police and the public is recognized as important in all countries. The Japanese kobani system, community policing in the USA and Europe, local councils - all this testifies to the involvement of the population in maintaining law and order. This approach fosters a sense of responsibility in citizens for the prevention of offenses.

Strategic use of technologies: From surveillance cameras to information systems, to artificial intelligence - all means are being mobilized against crime. However, this process also takes into account the unexpected negative consequences of technologies, and efforts are being made to address them (for example, through personal data protection laws).

Ensuring human rights: Developed countries strive to adhere to democratic principles in the fight against crime. In the sphere of crime prevention, such principles as legality, humanism, and the priority of persuasion are respected. This means that along with punishing persons who have violated the law, strict control will be exercised over their reintegration into society, not unreasonably restricting the freedoms of citizens who have not committed offenses, and not abusing police powers.

International experience shows that modern criminological policy is implemented based on scientific achievements, through people-oriented cooperation and innovative approaches.

Based on the above analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The main direction of modern criminological policy is the priority of crime prevention. International experience shows that for punitive measures after offenses to be effective, first and foremost, strong attention must be paid to crime prevention. In the legislation and practice of Uzbekistan, in recent years, prevention has also been defined as a primary task. Therefore, the principle "prevention is better than punishment" must be strictly observed in the future.

2. It is necessary to increase the role of scientific support and innovation in the field of criminology. The establishment of the Criminological Research Institute in Uzbekistan is the right

decision and a decisive mechanism for the current stage. It is necessary not only to formally organize this institution, but also to turn it into a real "brain trust." It is proposed that: The Institute, in close cooperation with foreign criminological centers (for example, KICJ, NIJ, HEUNI), systematically establish joint research and exchange of specialists. This will help to quickly implement international experience.

3. It is necessary to improve the legal mechanisms for the implementation of digital technologies. For cameras and intelligent systems installed within the framework of the "Safe City" program to be effective, the legal norms for their management and control must be clear: It is necessary to develop a special regulation or a subordinate document regulating the use of information obtained from surveillance cameras, the terms of their storage, and to whom access is

granted. The goal is to prevent the illegal use of information, not to encroach on the privacy of citizens.

4. Personnel Capacity Building and Specialization. Success in the fight against crime largely depends on the knowledge and skills of specialists working in this field. Therefore: it is necessary to consider opening separate programs in the field of criminology in higher educational institutions (like the master's program "Criminology" in law faculties). This will train scientific and practical personnel.

It is necessary to include topics on innovations in criminology and foreign experience in continuous professional development courses for employees of internal affairs bodies. For example, prevention inspectors should undergo annual training on new trends in crime, pedagogical psychology, and conflict resolution.

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