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**MECHANISMS FOR INTEGRATING THE LEGAL RESOCIALIZATION
METHODOLOGY WITH STATE PROGRAMS (“YOUTH REGISTER”, “YOUTH
BALANCE”)****Khayitov Jurabek Jonpolatovich**

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Annotation. The article proposes mechanisms for integrating the developed modular methodology of legal education for the resocialization of difficult-to-educate young people aged 14–19 years with state programs – the electronic platforms “Youth Register” and “Youth Balance”. The proposals cover three areas: granting the methodology official status (legal mechanism); creating an online training module on the “Youth Balance” platform (technological mechanism); organizing a training system for mahalla representatives, inspectors, and educational psychologists in this methodology (personnel training mechanism). The possibilities of increasing the effectiveness of resocialization, improving the prevention system, and ensuring the employment of difficult-to-educate young people are substantiated.

Key words: legal resocialization, modular methodology, state programs, "Youth Register," "Youth Balance," integration mechanisms, online training, personnel training.

Login.

In Uzbekistan, the resocialization of youth with difficult upbringings, the formation of their legal awareness, and their reintegration into society are among the priority areas of state youth policy [1]. In this regard, mechanisms for monitoring, support, and employment promotion have been created through the electronic platforms "Youth Notebook" and "Youth Balance" [2, 3]. However, the existing system is primarily based on economic and administrative measures, and there is no systematic approach integrated with the pedagogical methodology of resocialization. The modular methodology of legal education developed within the framework of the dissertation demonstrated high results in the legal consciousness, attitude toward radicalism, and social adaptation of youth with difficult upbringing [4]. Therefore, developing practical mechanisms for integrating this methodology with state programs is a pressing scientific and practical task.

The purpose of this article is to propose and substantiate three main mechanisms (normative-legal, technological, and personnel training) for integrating the modular methodology

of legal education developed for the resocialization of 14- to 19-year-old youth with difficult upbringing with the state programs "Youth Notebook" and "Youth Balance."

Methodology.

The following set of methods was used in the study. Methods of analysis and synthesis were applied for the systematic study and synthesis of existing literature, regulatory legal acts, and scientific results [5]. The method of systematic analysis was used to harmonize the effectiveness of the developed legal education methodology with the capabilities of state programs and to develop integration mechanisms [6]. The modeling method was used in the development of a 4-module methodology for legal education for the resocialization of 14- to 19-year-old youth with difficult upbringing [7]. The design method was used to develop regulatory, technological, and personnel training mechanisms [8]. To justify the effectiveness of the methodology, we relied on the experimental results of the dissertation (legal awareness increased by 15.8 percentage points, offenses decreased by 50%, and attitudes toward radicalism improved by 9.7 percentage points) [9]. To evaluate the validity of the proposed integration mechanisms, an expert assessment was conducted with the participation of 15 experts. Expert composition: 5 educator-psychologists, 4 mahalla inspectors, 3 legal inspectors, 3 employees of the Youth Affairs Agency. In organizing and conducting the expert assessment, we relied on literature on the theory of expert methods [10]. To determine the consistency of expert opinions, the Kendall consistency coefficient (W) was used. As a result of the calculation, a value of $W=0.81$ ($p<0.01$) was obtained, indicating a statistically significant alignment of expert opinions [11]. The calculation of Kendall's W-coefficient and other statistical analyses were performed in the SPSS 26.0 (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) program [12].

Results. Three main mechanisms are proposed for integrating the developed methodology with state programs. Table 1 below summarizes the proposed integration mechanisms, their stages, responsible agencies, and implementation deadlines.

Table 1. Stages and deadlines for the implementation of integration mechanisms

Mechanism	Steps	Responsible agencies	Expiration date	Expected result
1. Normative-legal	1.1. Preparation and approval of official recommendations	Ministry of Internal Affairs	2026	Obtaining the mandatory status

	1.2. Inclusion in individual plans	MCOs, neighborhoods	2026-2027	of the methodology
	1.3. Development of the "Legal Partnership" program	YOIA, MQOV	2027	
2. Technological	2.1. Creating a rubric in the "Youth Balance"	YOIA, IT Park	2026-2027	Coverage of local and remote areas
	2.2. Development of an online training module (3 options)	IT Park, author	2027	
	2.3. Establishment of an electronic certificate system	YOIA	2027	
3. Personnel training	3.1. Development of a 36-hour curriculum	MTV, YOIA	2026	Training of 1000+ specialists
	3.2. Preparation of a methodological manual (150 pages)	MTV by	2026	
	3.3. Training in pilot regions (Tashkent, Fergana, Kashkadarya)	Regional authorities	2026-2027	
	3.4. Expansion across the republic	YOIA, MQOV	2028–2030.	

Discussion. The proposed integration mechanisms have the following advantages. First, the formal status of the methodology makes it mandatory for every young person included in the "Youth Notebook," which ensures its widespread application. Secondly, the online training module allows for the inclusion of youth from remote areas, which is especially relevant in the context of modern digitalization. Thirdly, training mahalla inspectors, law inspectors, and educator-psychologists in the methodology enhances their functional readiness and strengthens cooperation during the resocialization process.

The results of the study showed that as a result of applying the methodology, legal awareness in the experimental group increased by 15.8 percentage points, the attitude toward radicalism

improved by 9.7 percentage points, and the number of offenses decreased by 50%. These indicators confirm the feasibility of implementing integration mechanisms. Also, the fact that the methodology has the highest effectiveness in 18-19-year-olds (social maladaptation decreased by 13.3 percentage points) indicates the need for separate development of the employment preparation module.

When implementing integration mechanisms, it is necessary to take into account the following limitations: first, IT resources and financial resources are required to create an online training module; second, it is necessary to train teachers and create a material and technical base for organizing professional development courses; third, it is advisable to implement the methodology in stages (pilot regions - Tashkent, Fergana, Kashkadarya, then expand across the republic).

Conclusion.

Three mechanisms have been proposed for integrating the modular methodology of legal education, developed for the resocialization of 14- to 19-year-old youth with difficult upbringing, with state programs ("Youth Notebook," "Youth Balance").

Normative-legal mechanism - official recommendation of the methodology, inclusion in the mandatory part of the individual educational plan, and development of the "Legal Partnership" program. Technological mechanism - creation of an online training module on the "Youth Balance" platform (adapted for 3 age groups across 4 modules). The personnel training mechanism includes 36-hour professional development courses, the preparation of methodological manuals, and the training of over 1,000 specialists.

The implementation of these mechanisms will allow for the widespread implementation of the methodology, increase the effectiveness of resocialization, and ensure the employment of youth with difficult upbringing. In subsequent studies, it is advisable to test the proposed mechanisms in pilot regions and evaluate their effectiveness.

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