

CONTEMPORARY JUVENILE CRIME IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO IN THE PERIOD 2015-2020

¹Muhamet Racaj, ²Besim Kelmendi

¹Associate Professor, College "BIZNESI", Republic of Kosovo 10 000 Pristina, Ulpianë Str. "Motrat Qiriaz" No.18 Pristina, Republic of Kosovo, Email: muhametracaj1@gmail.com

²Associate Professor, College "BIZNESI", Republic of Kosovo 10 000 Pristina, Ulpianë Str. "Motrat Qiriaz" No.18 Pristina, Republic of Kosovo, Email: besimkelemendi@gmail.com

Abstract

The training of juveniles as perpetrators of various crimes has changed from one society to another. The importance of the factors that influence the increase of contemporary juvenile delinquency, including: the family factor which influences contemporary delinquency, the school and society factor, the influence of the media, the Internet and material conditions in the family.

Treatment of measures taken against juveniles, we will mention diversity measures and educational measures (disciplinary measures, enhanced supervision measures and institutional measures), in educational measures we talk about the notion and types, including disciplinary measures, supervision measures and institutional measures, from disciplinary measures we mention court reprimand and sending the juvenile to a disciplinary center, while from the measures of increased supervision we will mention increased supervision by the parent, adoptive parent or guardian of the minor, increased supervision from the other family and the increased supervision by the guardianship body and in the institutional measures we will mention the sending of the juvenile to the educational institution, the sending of the juvenile to the correctional educational institution and the sending of the juvenile to the special care institution.

Keywords: imposition of measures on juveniles, juvenile delinquency, juvenile delinquency factors.

I. INTRODUCTION

Undisputed is the fact that crime as a negative and dangerous phenomenon for modern society has its origins in ancient times, we are present today and will continue to be in the future and it is manifested in the form of different throughout human history. In his phenomenology, contemporary juvenile delinquency has a first-degree meaning, due to the fact that we are dealing with a specific area of crime which arises from the perpetrators themselves, in this case juveniles who are not petty criminals, and behavior their criminal-delinquent as well as the answer to it cannot be compared with the classic criminal-political concepts and criminal-legal concepts for causing adult crime.

The training of juveniles as perpetrators of various crimes has changed from one society to another. From the first formations until today, we believe in the future that the cause of juveniles is age and other characteristics such as: sociological, psychological, criminal-political, legal in the criminal law of current states, regardless of their diversity are treated and treated differently from adults, and their legal position has evolved in favor of juveniles, with softer, more favorable training compared to adult perpetrators. This most favorable training of juveniles is present in the field of material, procedural and penitentiary criminal legislation.

The conventions on the rights of the child, the international human rights pacts as well as many other declarations and conventions on human

and child rights clearly show the great need to be given to minors.

Characteristic of the XXI century is the great development of science, technology, rapid information and communication tools, computer, internet every day they provide new information that people are becoming more dependent and dictating the way and pace of living. Achieving money as soon as possible and a luxurious life through crime is something that is unfortunate and intolerable for minors. If we take the motto the world belongs to the youth and the youth is our future the care and responsibility of the family, school, society should be much greater towards this category of lawbreakers. There are several other factors, so we can say that they are key to a healthy youth and that has a great impact on whether the minor takes the right path or the wrong path. With special emphasis I cite the family as a key factor for the education of the minor in the family environment, family education, the family deficient economic conditions in the family.

There is an even close connection between juveniles and socio-pathological phenomena such as drug addiction, alcoholism, and prostitution phenomena which today have occupied a significant part of the world and unfortunately is also present in the Republic of Kosovo.

II. UNDERSTANDING CONTEMPORARY CRIME ON

Crime as a harmful and dangerous social phenomenon, since ancient times has aroused interest in various social circles, attempts have been made to explain it, especially its causes and nature, thoughts and ideas have been presented on how to prevent and his fighting in different societies. Crime represents fear and horror to any society. Crime has existed since humanity existed and efforts are always made to prevent and combat this phenomenon. Mankind engages in many ways or methods to explain how harmful crime is to a society.

By contemporary juvenile delinquency we mean the behaviors, anti-social and illegal actions of juveniles. Persons who have reached the age of 14 and have not passed the age of 18 are considered perpetrators of these criminal behaviors.

According to the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Kosovo, juveniles are considered persons from the age of 14 to the age of 18, with a subdivision of juveniles aged 14-16 years and juveniles' adults aged 16-18 years.

The term juvenile delinquency is used to denote the criminal activity of all young people regardless of their age. Contemporary juvenile delinquency is also included in juvenile delinquency. By juvenile delinquency we mean the anti-social and anti-legal behaviors of minors. [1] We understand juvenile delinquency as a complete expression of all the behaviors of young people, which are not in accordance with the written and unwritten norms of social behavior. [2] The term Juvenile Delinquency means the violation of the behaviors and legal rules that determine the punitive measure against juveniles [9].

Since when do juveniles exist, who in those times have fallen into the traps of crime. In any case, we must emphasize the fact that in some periods of time a certain type of deviant behavior of minors has dominated. We can therefore assume that there are types of deviant behaviors of juvenile's characteristic for a given period. In this regard, since the beginning of this century, among the primary criminological problems at the international level is precisely juvenile delinquency. On the one hand the manifestation of antisocial behaviors in general is more easily accessible to juveniles and young people than to adults while, on the other hand juvenile delinquency today is potentially adult delinquency tomorrow [4].

In addition to dangerous behavior against property, dangerous behavior in traffic and other violent crimes. But the state of danger is also indicated by the actions of various self-injuries that come as a result of consuming narcotics and up to mental disorders which as a consequence has the suicide of minors. In contact with drugs, minors also experiment with their bodies, with new tools, combinations and new ways of using them, bringing themselves to death, unfortunately thinking of making a name and fame in this way.

If we make a comparison between juvenile delinquency of adults and juvenile delinquency of minors according to the manner of commission and harmful consequences, juvenile delinquency of minors is of lesser weight.

Juveniles in many cases remain in the attempted phase. The rarest cases are the use of firearms and the realization of threats. On average the damages associated with property offenses are smaller. Criminal offenses in most cases occur spontaneously, without preparation and impulsively.

III. FACTORS AFFECTING THE INCREASE OF CONTEMPORARY JUVENILE CRIME

The central issue of contemporary juvenile delinquency should be the study and recognition of the factors that influence the growth of this criminal phenomenon. Etiological studies have the task of answering the question which, when it comes to crime, always raises the question: why does crime occur and what are the reasons and causes of the occurrence of crime in a country? In this regard, criminal etiology is committed to enlightenment and comprehensive recognition of the connections and relationships between various social, economic, social, political, psychological, other circumstances on the one hand and the criminality of anti-social phenomena on the other [1].

The family is part of the micro group factors of crime and leaves a deep imprint on each individual. The family as a social community is the most important factor in the development and formation of human personality and as a special social institution, has always had and still has multiple functions and tasks in raising, educating, forming, developing and affirming its members. and especially of minors. The family as the highest instrument of social control is able to constantly take care of minors, strengthen their psychological stability and develop in them a sense of responsibility [6]. The following examples are some of the circumstances that have an impact on the development of contemporary juvenile delinquency: parental illnesses, quarrels between parents, feelings of separation of the child from the parent, the position of unwanted or discriminated children, inappropriate family circle that means a parent unable to fulfill their obligations, a family with many children, the only child in the family, an incomplete family (divorce), so-called negative families (where there is alcoholism, prostitution, crime) [7].

After the family, the school as an institution and as a micro-social factor also influences the increase of contemporary juvenile crime. The education and schooling of citizens, especially children and young people, is of great importance for the eradication of ignorance, ignorance, primitivism and traditional negative phenomena. The process of education and its different level, helps minors and citizens to be equipped with knowledge, knowledge, from the field of science, from the field of politics, economics, culture and other spheres of human life and work [1]. The school as an educational institution should, among other things, prepare the juveniles to lead a useful life for society, as well as building skills that will make them strong enough to fight negative forces and bad influences and provide a proper education. , and not just imparting educational knowledge and insights. Among the many factors related to the appearance of contemporary juvenile delinquency encountered in school we can mention: the appearance of stress as a result of poor success in school, among others changing schools, repeating the year, leaving from school and definitely dropping out of school [3].

The path of a minor which starts from the family, the neighborhood, continues in the school where he creates the society, with which he spends almost his whole life. Various reports are referred to relatives, neighbors and other persons. Society is the totality of people's relations to nature and the relations between themselves and people [10]. Minors spend most of their time outside the home, on the street or in the neighborhood where they live, where they meet different friends, contact their peers, who for the most part are correct and their contacts are welcome. However, it often happens that minors also come in contact with other people who are problematic and dangerous and who have a negative impact. As a consequence of this problematic society, there is the learning of the deviant path, that is, the learning of the criminal path. Every society has its own delinquent groups that engage in various criminal activities.

Like any other factor, the media significantly influence the increase of contemporary juvenile delinquency. The vast majority think that media and crime are closely related to each other, some others think that they do not have a close connection between crime and media, so they strongly oppose this connection. The biggest

discussion is about the connection between the media and violence. One of the surveys is that TV teaches methods and tactics of violence and how aggressive behavior can be beneficial. People imitate the behaviors they see on television. According to a study conducted in the US by the Department of Health and Human Services in 1982, it was concluded that there is a strong link between television violence and street aggression [11]. The media can have a positive impact on the education of minors if they broadcast programs with sound content and shows moral, educational, legal, entertainment, artistic, etc. However, if the media broadcasts, writes, shows, movies, and immoral content, pseudo-scientific value, it is very accurate that will have a negative impact and will have a great contribution in increasing and promoting criminal behavior in juveniles. A large number of newspapers, magazines, various publications which are illustrated and entertaining, especially some with pornographic, aggressive and criminal content, video games which allegedly offer minors the opportunity or chance for entertainment or passage. of leisure, in fact those with such contents that are outside any moral, family, social norms negatively affect minors.

Poverty in the family is considered as an objective factor of crime which influences the occurrence of criminal behaviors. Most often it occurs in times of economic crisis, this paves the way for psychic depressions. The ancient philosopher Aristotle also spoke about the great influence of poverty and misery on the appearance of negative phenomena, who emphasized that "poverty is the mother of crime, while prosperity is the mother of immorality". Even today in the criminological literature there are similar opinions which emphasize the connection between poverty and criminal behavior [1]. The cause of poverty in the family in most cases reaches the point that minors are not provided with basic conditions. We have heard cases and cases where due to the difficult economic situation the family could not send the juvenile to primary and secondary school, which leaves consequences and greatly affects a juvenile who does not stay in school but spruce streets. Not providing enough food, clothing and so on. So these are some circumstances which affect the diversion of the juvenile to start the path of crime to meet his needs, even starting with petty theft, fraud, robbery, extortion, almsgiving, prostitution and others.

As a factor that influences the increase of contemporary juvenile crime, we can also mention the Internet. Through the internet we know very well that people get in touch very quickly to get the right information, but there are other opportunities that lead us to communicate via the internet from one country in the world to another through social networks such as are Messenger, Facebook, Twitter, Tagged, Skype, etc., which networks are used by both adults and minors. The Internet offers a good and abundant knowledge of the civilized world with all its positive aspects, but we cannot ignore the antisocial behaviors that are forbidden to us. A minor need to use the Internet at home, school, but should always be under the control of parents, teachers, guardians, etc., so that during the use of the Internet by the minor does not lead to its misuse. As the most common forms of internet crime are hacking, identity theft, theft and password changes, and many other various data.

IV. PREVENTING AND FIGHTING CONTEMPORARY JUVENILE CRIME

Preventing contemporary juvenile delinquency has been and will remain a major societal concern. Prevention as an activity, means stopping the causes which lead to the emergence of contemporary crime in juveniles.

Crime prevention means the set of measures and programs for the prevention of criminogenic factors in a society. Of course, such measures are addressed in solving various problems related to family, school, economic and social position, social environment where the minor lives, etc. Measures for the prevention of crime are divided into two groups: measures for the prevention of general crime and specific measures for crime. The group of measures for the prevention of general crime include measures of a political, economic, social, administrative, legislative nature, etc. [11].

Prevention in the broadest sense is a system of measures and activities aimed at preventing criminal behavior among juveniles. This represents the identification of factors, conditions and conditions that promote or contribute to the occurrence of delinquency, respectively, criminal behavior which will again enable the taking of concrete measures and

activities in order to eliminate them, even mitigating them [14].

In the literature there are different divisions of prevention, according to: time (primary, secondary, tertiary), according to the goals (general, specific and individual), subjects, nature of criminal activities and measures [15]. Primary prevention represents the totality of measures which are applied against crime, which means in order to warn, respectively to prevent delinquent behavior. It consists in creating the conditions which in a certain environment will act against crime, or which will prevent the occurrence of delinquent behavior. Secondary prevention consists of taking certain measures and procedures which are applied especially against juveniles when there are already deviations in their behavior. In this situation the juveniles have now committed some deviant behavior or criminal offense against me, where it can be said that this prevention is a post offense. This prevention is addressed to potential or occasional perpetrators of criminal offenses. Tertiary prevention is aimed at convicted persons, respectively, returnees and intensive perpetrators of criminal offenses in order to prevent them from committing new offenses.

In preventing the destruction of juvenile delinquency, we can freely say that several factors have a key and dominant role and role. They must find their place and be decided during the elaboration of prevention plans, no matter at what level and in what period of time they will be undertaken. We must pay special attention to: family, school and the media.

V. TYPES OF MEASURES AND PENALTIES AGAINST JUVENILES

The Juvenile Justice Code provides that juveniles who commit criminal offenses may be sentenced: Measures and sentences. However, in addition to these, measures for compulsory treatment of juveniles may also be imposed. The main criterion in determining which sanction will be imposed is based on the age of the juvenile who has committed a criminal offense. According to this criterion, if a juvenile commits a criminal offense between the ages of 14 and 16, only one of the types of measures envisaged can be imposed on him, while for imposing a

sentence as a criminal sanction, the minimum age of criminal responsibility is taken as the main criterion for imposing this sanction which is 16 years. [25]. The Juvenile Justice Code provides for two types of measures that can be imposed on a juvenile: Diversity measures and educational measures.

Diversity measures represent the type of lighter measures that are provided by this code and which can be imposed on juvenile offenders. The purpose of imposing diversity measures is defined in the Juvenile Justice Code in Article 16 which states "The purpose of diversity measures is to prevent, where possible, the initiation of proceedings against the juvenile perpetrator, to assist in rehabilitation positive and reintegration of the juvenile into his community in order to prevent recidivist behavior. In order to impose diversity measures, the Juvenile Justice Code in Article 17 provides for two types of conditions: The condition which refers to the criminal offense stipulates that diversity measures may be imposed on a juvenile who has committed a criminal offense for which it is provided as the main punishment is a fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years or for criminal offenses committed by negligence for which a sentence of imprisonment of up to 5 years is provided, with the exception of criminal offenses which have resulted in loss of life. The second condition on the basis of which juvenile perpetrators may be imposed diversity measures has to do with the personality of the perpetrator. This condition determines some actions by the juvenile perpetrator of the criminal offense which must be taken in order to impose diversity measures which relate to: a) Acceptance of responsibility for the criminal offense by the juvenile, b) Expression the willingness of the juvenile to agree with the injured party, c) The consent of the juvenile or parent, adoptive parent or guardian on behalf of the juvenile to implement the imposed diversity measure.

Educational measures are measures whose purpose is to contribute to the rehabilitation and adequate development of the juvenile offender, by providing protection, assistance and supervision, providing vocational education and training, developing his personal responsibility and thus preventing recidivist behavior. The ultimate goal of the educational measures is for the juvenile, after the implementation of the imposed educational measure, to start acting in

accordance with the legal rules and in the last instance to avoid the possibility for him to become a recidivist [17]. The Juvenile Justice Code provides for three types of educational measures that can be imposed on juvenile offenders, such as: disciplinary measures, enhanced supervision measures and institutional measures [18].

Disciplinary measures against juveniles are considered the lightest educational measures that can be imposed on juvenile offenders. These measures are mainly imposed for minor criminal offenses. We usually deal with minors who have committed criminal offenses as a result of their negligence and lack of personal responsibility [19]. Disciplinary measures are imposed on juveniles whose delinquent action is more the result of some circumstantial circumstances, therefore we consider that lighter measures can affect such a person to improve and give up such deviant or delinquent behavior. Disciplinary measures are court reprimand and sending the juvenile to a disciplinary center. These measures are imposed on the juvenile perpetrator whose interests are best taken into account in the short term, especially if the criminal offense was committed through recklessness or negligence.

Judicial reprimand is the easiest educational measure that can be imposed on a juvenile as a perpetrator of a criminal offense. It follows from the provisions of Article 21 of the Juvenile Justice Code that the purpose of imposing a court reprimand is to at the same time make the juvenile aware that he has committed a criminal offense and to warn him that if he continues with such behavior, another more severe measure will be imposed on him. Another measure envisaged within the disciplinary measures is sending to the disciplinary center. Both this measure and the court reprimand are imposed in cases when the juvenile has committed a criminal offense as a result of his negligence or frivolity. The execution of this measure takes place in a special care institution which has an educational role. To impose this measure, two conditions must be met, the first condition is that the court has established the conviction that the imposition of such a measure is sufficient to positively influence the behavior of the juvenile in the future, while the second condition refers to the conviction of the court that the measure is in the service of the interests of the juvenile [20].

Enhanced supervision measures are the most common type of educational measures which are imposed on juvenile perpetrators of criminal offenses, because their imposition avoids depriving the juvenile of liberty. Even from the data of the jurisprudence it is noticed that the biggest type of criminal sanctions imposed on the juvenile are the measures of increased supervision. The Juvenile Justice Code recognizes three types of these measures that can be imposed on juvenile offenders: increased supervision by a parent, adoptive parent or guardian of the juvenile, increased supervision by another family and enhanced supervision by the custodial body [21].

The measure of increased supervision by the parent, adoptive parent or guardian of the minor is imposed by the court when two conditions are met: The first condition is that the criminal offense has been committed due to lack of supervision and education by the parents, adoptive parents, or guardians. The second condition is that this educational measure can be imposed if it is found that the adoptive parents or guardian of the minor have the opportunity and ability to exercise their supervision and education [22].

The measure of enhanced supervision in the other family is applied to minors in cases when in the family of the minor there are no conditions for the implementation of enhanced supervision by the parent, adoptive parent or guardian. This measure is applied in those cases when the parents or guardian are not able to perform the increased supervision and control over the minor, due to physical and mental disability, due to various diseases, due to the presence of the phenomenon of alcoholism, drug addiction and other pathological phenomena [23].

Another measure within the measures of enhanced supervision is the supervision by the custodial body. This measure is imposed by the court when two conditions are met, the first condition that the court has questioned the parent, adoptive parent or guardian, and the second condition that the court is convinced by this conversation that these persons are not able to exercise this measure. During the execution of this measure, the juvenile remains with his parent. When imposing this measure, the responsible body appoints the official responsible for the execution of this measure.

Institutional educational measures are measures imposed on juvenile perpetrators of criminal offenses against whom longer-term educational measures should be taken by specialized institutions in this field. The placement of minors in special institutions and institutions is justified by the fact that the current environment has had a negative impact and it is considered necessary that they leave physically for a certain time from that environment, in order to eliminate of such influences and the creation of new constructive habits and properties [24]. Such institutional measures are sending the juvenile to an educational institution, sending the juvenile to a correctional educational institution and sending the juvenile to a special care institution [25].

The educational measure sent to an educational institution is imposed by the court when it concludes that the education and re-education of the juvenile delinquent cannot be achieved without the complete separation of the juvenile from the premises where he lives and works and without taking long-term educational and re-educational measures. The court imposes this measure in the time interval not shorter than 3 months nor longer than 2 years, however every 6 months the court examines whether there is still a need for the execution of this measure, or the purpose of this measure has been achieved.

Sending him to an educational-correctional institution is the most severe measure provided by the Juvenile Justice Code, which is imposed on juvenile perpetrators of criminal offenses against whom it is necessary to take more specialized measures and treatment by educational institutions. The educational-correctional institution provides juveniles with specialized protection, assistance and supervision by professionals in order to successfully re-educate and educate them. The

staff of the educational-correctional home is especially committed to the development and formation of positive qualities and habits of minors during their stay in these educational institutions [26]. The Juvenile Justice Code stipulates that in order for the court to impose this measure, two conditions must be met, the first condition requires that the juvenile has committed a criminal offense for which the sentence is provided for a period of more than 3 years and the second condition requires that through this measure it refers to the needs of the juvenile for specialized education [27].

The educational measure of sending to the institution for special care is imposed on the juvenile who has committed criminal offenses due to his biopsy disorders and stagnation and when this is in the best interest of the juvenile. Any juvenile who suffers from mental illness or other physical and mental disabilities should be treated in a specialized institution, under independent medical guidance. In order to impose this measure, the court must meet the conditions for imposing any of the other two preliminary measures, which cannot be imposed due to the specifics that characterize juvenile delinquents. Before imposing this measure, the court requests the recommendation of the medical expert that this measure is necessary for the treatment of the juvenile.

VI. RESEARCH ON CONTEMPORARY JUVENILE CRIME IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO IN THE PERIOD 2015 – 2020 [28].

In this part of the paper will be researched on contemporary juvenile delinquency and diversity measures imposed in the Republic of Kosovo in the period 2015-2020.

Table 1 Number of juveniles who have been imposed the diversity measure during a 12-month period by gender

	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	2018	%	2019	%	2020	%
By gender	392	100	507	100	702	100	518	100	511	100	324	100
Boys	380	96.9	486	95.8	674	96	483	93.2	484	94.7	294	90.7
Girls	12	3.1	21	4.2	28	4	35	6.8	35	6.3	30	9.3

Based on the results in table no. 1 it is noticed that the imposed measure of diversity by gender in a period of 12 months is variable from year to year. In 2015, a total of 392 diversity measures

were imposed, continuing to increase the number to 507 in 2016 and 702 in 2017, while from 2018 to 2020 we have a decrease from 518 in 2018 to 324 in 2020.

In terms of gender, boys dominate every year compared to girls, but for boys we have a small decrease from 380 or 96.9% in 2015 to 324 294

or 90.7% in 2020, while for girls the number is the opposite is increasing from 12 or 3.1% in 2015 to 30 or 9.3% in 2020.

Table 2 *Number of juveniles who have been imposed the diversity measure during a period of 12 months according to ethnicity*

	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	2018	%	2019	%	2020	%
According to the entity	392	100	507	100	702	100	518	100	511	100	324	100
Albanian	365	93.1	482	95	673	95.8	496	95.7	496	97	306	94.4
Serbian	12	3.2	6	1.18	11	1.56	7	1.35	4	0.78	4	1.23
Rome	4	1	2	0.39	3	0.42	4	0.77	3	0.58	6	1.85
Ashkali	4	1	3	0.59	3	0.42	4	0.77	6	1.17	0	0
Egyptian	1	0.2	3	0.59	4	0.56	4	0.77	0	0	2	0.61
Turkish	0	0	2	0.39	1	0.14	1	0.19	2	0.39	1	0.30
Bosnian	4	1	4	0.78	2	0.28	2	0.38	0	0	5	1.54
Others	2	0.5	5	0.98	5	0.71	0	0	0	0	0	0

Regarding the ethnicity that the diversity measure has been imposed during a period of 12 months, the largest number are Albanians, followed by others. In 2015 the number of Albanians is 365 or 93.1% having an increase to 673 or 95.8% in 2017, and then in the next two years we have an equal number of 469 or 95.7% and in 2020 the number has decreased to 306 or 94.4 %. Among Serbs we have a small decrease and decrease, so in 2015 we have 12 or 3.2%, halving the number in 2016 to 6 or 1.18%, while in 2017 we have an increase to 11 or 1.56%, while from 2018 we have a gradual decrease in the number from 7 or 1.35% to 4 or 1.23% in 2020. Regarding Roma and Bosnia's the number is slightly increasing, where in 2015 the number of Roma and Bosnia's is 4 or 1%, while in by 2020 the number will reach 6 or 1.85% Roma,

respectively 5 or 1.54% Bosnia's. In Ashkali the number is from 4 or 1% in 2015, having increased in 2019 to 6 or 1.17%, while in 2020 we have none. Among Egyptians, the number is slightly increasing from 1 or 0.2% in 2015, having increased in 2016 to 3 or 0.59%, while in 2017 and 2018 the number is equal to 4 or 0.56%, respectively 0.77%, while in 2019 we have no case, that in 2020 we have 2 or 0.61%. As for the Turks, the number is almost the same from 2016 by 2 or 0.39% and in the next two years we have from 1 or 0.14% respectively 1 or 0.19%, while in 2019 we have 2 or 0.39% and in 2020 we have 1 or 0.30%. While in terms of others we have 2 or 0.5% in 2015, in 2016 we have 5 or 0.98% and in 2017 the number is 5 or 0.71%, and in the next three years we have no case.

Table 3 *Number of juveniles who have been imposed the diversity measure during a period of 12 months by region*

	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	2018	%	2019	%	2020	%
By region	392	100	507	100	702	100	518	100	511	100	324	100
Pristina	90	22.9	118	23.3	162	23.07	102	19.69	161	31.5	135	41.66
Peja	54	13.7	45	8.87	89	12.67	54	10.42	68	13.3	26	8.02
Prizren	66	16.8	101	19.9	116	16.52	101	19.49	87	17.02	59	18.20
Gjakova	9	2.29	17	3.35	12	1.70	24	4.63	23	4.5	53	16.35
Ferizaj	41	10.4	33	6.50	116	16.52	38	7.33	13	2.54	2	0.61
Gjilan	64	16.3	99	19.52	124	17.66	96	18.53	101	19.76	31	9.56
Mitrovica	38	9.7	94	18.54	83	11.82	103	19.88	58	11.35	18	5.55

Regarding the region, the number of juveniles who have been imposed the diversity measure during a period of 12 months is that in the first place is Pristina, where in the region of Pristina we have an increase in the number from 90 or

22.9% in 2015 to 162 or 23.07% in 2017, while in 2018 we have a decrease to 102 or 19.69% and in 2019 the number goes to 161 or 31.5%. while after Pristina ranks Prizren with 66 or 16.8% cases in 2015, increasing the number to

116 or 16.52% in 2017, while then we have a decrease from 101 or 19.49% in 2018 to 59 or 18.20% in 2020. In the Peja region the number of cases is from 54 or 13.7% in 2015 and in subsequent years having an increase and decrease of cases so in 2020 the number of cases is 26 or 8.02%. Regarding the Gjakova region, the number of cases is increasing starting from 9 or 2.29% in 2015 and increasing in 2020 to 53 or 16.35%. In the region of Ferizaj and Gjilan we have a drastic increase and decrease of cases, so that in Ferizaj from 41 or 10.4% and in Gjilan

from 64 or 16.3% in 2015, the number increases drastically in 2017 and 116 or 16.52% in Ferizaj and 124 or 17.66% in Gjilan, and then having drastic reductions until 2020 where the number of cases is 2 or 0.61% in Ferizaj and 31 or 9.56 in Gjilan. While in Mitrovica from 2015 to 2018 we have an increase of cases, respectively from 38 or 9.7% in 2015 to 103 or 19.88% in 2018, while in the next two years we have a drastic reduction leading the number of cases to 18 or 5.55% in 2020.

Table 4 *Number of juveniles who have been imposed the diversity measure during a period of 12 months according to age*

	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	2018	%	2019	%	2020	%
By age	392	100	507	100	702	100	518	100	511	100	324	100
17	140	35.71	183	36.09	288	41.02	179	34.55	262	51.27	131	40.43
16	119	30.35	134	26.42	196	27.92	151	29.15	124	24.26	92	28.39
15	89	22.70	137	27.02	161	22.93	129	24.9	102	19.96	78	24.07
14	44	11.22	53	10.45	57	8.11	59	11.38	23	4.5	23	7.09

The number of juveniles who have been imposed the diversity measure during a period of 12 months according to age is that in the first place are juveniles aged 17 years, followed by juveniles aged 16, 15 and 14 years. In juveniles aged 17 years from 2015 to 2020 we have a decrease in cases, but during this period increase and decrease in cases, so in 2015 we have 140 or 35.71% increasing the number to 288 or 41.02% in 2017 and a decrease to 179 or 34.55% in 2018, while again an increase in the number to 262 or 51.27% in 2019, and in 2020 we have a decrease to 131 or 40.43%. Regarding juveniles aged 16 years we have a gradual decrease of

cases from 119 or 30.35% in 2015 to 92 or 28.39% in 2020, except in 2017 where we have an increase in the number to 196 or 27.92%. In juveniles aged 15 years from 2015 to 2017 we have an increase in the number, from 89 or 22.70% in 2015 to 161 or 22.93% in 2017, and then until 2020 we have a decrease in the number up to 78 or 24.07%. While in juveniles aged 14 years until 2018 we have an increase in the number from 44 or 11.22% in 2015 to 59 or 11.38% in 2018, while in the last two years the number is the same 23 or 4.5%, respectively 7.09%.

Table 5 *Number of juveniles who have been sentenced to the diversity measure during a period of 12 months according to the type of criminal offense*

	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	2018	%	2019	%	2020	%
According to the type of criminal offense	392	100	507	100	702	100	518	100	511	100	324	100
Criminal offenses against the person (life and body (Chapter XVI)), freedoms and human rights (Chapter XVIII) as well as against sexual integrity (Chapter XX) of which:	215	54.84	235	46.35	416	59.25	249	48.06	413	80.82	187	57.71
Murder (Article 178)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor bodily injuries (Article 188)	183	85.11	202	85.95	317	76.20	203	81.52	228	55.20	81	43.31
Serious bodily injuries (Article 189)	0	0	1	0.42	2	0.48	3	1.20	17	4.11	2	1.06

Unlawful deprivation of liberty (Article 196)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape (Article 230)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual assault (Article 232)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.53
Other criminal offenses in this category	32	14.88	32	13.61	97	23.31	43	17.26	168	40.67	103	55.08
Criminal offenses against property (Chapter XXVII)	75	19.13	120	23.66	31	4.41	50	9.65	10	1.95	21	6.48
Other criminal offenses	102	26	152	29.98	255	36.32	219	42.27	88	17.22	116	35.8

In table no. 5 is the number of juveniles who have been imposed the diversity measure during a period of 12 months according to the type of criminal offense. According to the type of criminal offense in the first place are listed criminal offenses against the person (life and body (Chapter XVI), freedoms and human rights (Chapter XVIII) as well as against sexual integrity (Chapter XX), criminal offenses for which the measure of diversity has been imposed is decreasing from 2015 to 2020. However, during this period we have an increase and decrease in the number, so in 2015 the number was 215 or 54.84%, leading to 2017 the number to 416 or 59.25%, while in 2018 we have a decrease to 249 or 48.06%, but in 2019 we have again an increase in the number to 413 or 80.82%, while in 2020 the number has decreased significantly to 187 or 57.71%. Types of criminal offenses against the person (life and body), freedoms and human rights, as well as against sexual integrity, we have no case for criminal offenses: murder (Article 178), unlawful deprivation (Article 196) and rape (Article 230), while for the criminal offense of sexual attack (article 232) we have only one case in 2020. For the criminal offense of minor bodily

injury (article 188) the number is from 2015 to 2017 increasing, respectively from 183 or 85.11% in 2015, up to 317 or 76.20% in 2017, and then the number has decreased to 81 or 43.31% in 2020. While for the criminal offense of serious bodily injury in 2015 we have no case, while in 2016 we have one case, increasing the number until 2019 at 17 or 4.11%, while in 2020 we have a decrease to 2 or 1.06%. For other criminal offenses in this category the number is increasing, starting from the first two years with 32 cases or 14.88%, respectively 13.61%, which by 2019 reaches 168 or 40.67%, where in 2020 we have a decrease small at 103 or 55.08%.

Regarding criminal offenses against property (Chapter XXVII) the number is decreasing every year, from 75 or 19.13% to 21 or 6.48% in 2020. While for other criminal offenses we have a small increase of criminal offenses from 102 or 26% in 2015 to 2017 the number has increased to 255 or 36.32% and decreased to 116 or 35.85%, but from 2015 to 2020 compared to the period from 2015 to 2017 we have an increase of small number of other criminal offenses.

Table 6 *Number of juveniles who have been imposed the diversity measure during a period of 12 months according to the type of diversity measure*

	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	2018	%	2019	%	2020	%
According to the type of diversity measure	392	100	507	100	702	100	518	100	511	100	324	100
Reconciliation between the juvenile perpetrator and the injured party, including an apology from the juvenile to the injured party	240	61.22	282	55.62	417	59.4	280	54.05	286	55.96	152	46.91

Reconciliation between the minor and his family	25	6.37	39	7.69	17	2.42	14	2.7	47	9.19	46	14.19
Compensation for the damage of the injured party based on the mutual agreement between the injured party, the juvenile and his legal representative, in accordance with the financial situation of the juvenile	5	1.27	16	3.15	9	1.28	11	2.12	13	2.54	7	2.16
Regular attendance at school	11	2.8	12	2.36	10	1.42	12	2.31	23	4.5	0	0
Accepting employment or training in an profession adequate to its skills and abilities	2	0.51	1	0.19	32	4.55	0	0	6	1.17	5	1.54
Performing unpaid community service in accordance with the ability of the juvenile perpetrator to perform such work	70	17.85	82	16.17	121	17.23	96	18.53	48	9.39	42	12.96
Education in traffic rules	25	6.37	45	8.87	72	10.25	57	11	20	3.91	16	4.93
Psychological counseling	14	3.57	30	5.91	24	3.41	48	9.26	68	13.3	56	17.28

According to the type of diversity measure imposed on them during a period of 12 months, the conciliation measure between the juvenile perpetrator and the injured party was imposed the most, including the apology from the juvenile to the injured party. However, the number of this type of measure from 2015 to 2017 is increasing, respectively from 240 or 61.22% in 2015 to 417 or 59.4% in 2017, while by 2020 it has decreased to 152 or 46.91%. Increasing is the type of reconciliation measure between the juvenile and his family from 25 or 6.37% in 2015 to 46 or 14.19% in 2020, with a decrease in 2017 to 17 or 2.42% and in 2018 to 14 or 2.7%.

The type of compensation measure of the injured party based on the mutual agreement between the injured party, the juvenile and his legal representative, in accordance with the financial situation of the juvenile is increasing from 2015 to 2020, respectively in 2015 we have 5 cases

or 1.27% and until 2019 the number is 13 or 2.54%, while in 2020 we have a decrease to 7 or 2.16%, but compared to 2015 to 2020 the number is increasing from 1.27% in 2.16%.

Regarding regular school attendance, the number is increasing from 2015 to 2019, respectively from 11 or 2.8% in 2015 to 23 or 4.5% in 2019, while in 2020 we have no case.

Acceptance of employment or training in an adequate profession with its skills and abilities is variable from year to year and varies from 2 or 0.51% in 2015, decreasing the number to 1 or 0.19% in 2016, while in 2017 we have a drastic increase bringing the number to 32 or 4.55%, but in 2018 we have no case, while in the next two years we have 6 or 1.17% in 2019 and in 2020 5 or 1.54%, but in 2020 in the ratio with 2015 we have an increase in number.

Regarding the type of diversity measure, the performance of unpaid community service in

accordance with the ability of the juvenile perpetrator to perform such work, the number of cases is declining, where in 2015 we have 70 cases or 17.85%, reducing the number of cases in 2020 to 42 or 12.96%, but it should be noted that from 2015 to 2017 there was an increase of 121 or 17.23%.

The type of diversity of education in traffic rules from 2015 to 2020 is declining, since 2015 there have been 25 cases or 6.37% marking an increase of up to 72 cases or 10.25% in 2017, while from 2017 by 2020 we have a decrease in the number of cases up to 16 or 4.93%, respectively from 25 cases or 6.37% in 2015 we have a decrease in the number of cases up to 16 or 4.93%.

In terms of psychological counseling we have increased over the years the number of cases from 14 or 3.57% in 2015 to 56 cases or 17.28%.

VII. CONCLUSION

Understanding the contemporary criminality of juveniles as behaviors, anti-social and anti-legal actions as perpetrators of criminal offenses, and determining their age which is from 14-18 years old. Family, school, media society, material conditions, and the Internet are some of the factors that influence the increase of contemporary juvenile crime and the question is often asked about the harmful consequences that feed this phenomenon. But let us not forget that some of these aforementioned factors like family, school and mass media can make a great contribution to keep these juveniles away from criminal acts. Do not bypass the primary, secondary, tertiary prevention or measures for the prevention of contemporary juvenile delinquency, by practicing the means and measures for their mobilization we also achieve the reduction of crime.

In preventing the destruction of juvenile delinquency, we can freely say that several factors have a key and dominant role and role. They must find their place and be decided during the elaboration of prevention plans, no matter at what level and in what period of time they will be undertaken. We must pay special attention to: family, school and the media.

In terms of measures taken against juveniles such as diversity measures and educational

measures (disciplinary measures, measures of enhanced supervision and institutional measures) are a strong punch that strikes juveniles as perpetrators of criminal offenses where the purpose is clear. contributes to the education, socialization and prevention of future criminal offenses by juveniles.

During the research we can conclude that the measure of diversity imposed on minors during a period of 12 months by gender is that men dominate, while the number of underage girls is increasing. While according to the ethnicity, although the number is decreasing, the Albanian juveniles are dominant, followed by other ethnicities. Regarding the region where the diversity measure has been imposed, over a period of 12 months we have a decrease, while in the region of Pristina and Gjakova we have an increase. Regarding the age of minors, the number is also declining, while in the first place is the age group of 17 years, followed by the younger age group. Regarding the number of juveniles who have been sentenced to the diversity measure during a period of 12 months according to the type of criminal offenses, more have been imposed for criminal offenses against the person (life and body (Chapter XVI), freedoms and human rights (Chapter XVIII) as well as sexual integrity (Chapter XX), followed by other criminal offenses and criminal offenses against property (Chapter XXVII). : conciliation between the perpetrator of the juvenile and the injured party, including apology from the juvenile to the injured party, conciliation between the juvenile and his family, Compensation for the injured party based on mutual agreement between the injured party, the juvenile and his / her legal representative, in accordance with the financial situation of the juvenile, regular attendance at school, acceptance of employment or training in an adequate profession with his abilities and skills, performing unpaid community service in accordance with the ability of the juvenile perpetrator to perform such work, education in traffic rules and psychological counseling.

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