



In the Field of Public Education of Uzbekistan Measures to Struggle Against Offenses and their Results (on the Example of Kashkadarya Region)

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Abstract: *This article analyzes cases of juvenile delinquency in Uzbekistan over the years of independence in the case of public schools in the Kashkadarya region and explains the causes and causes of increased youth crime rates across the district.*

Keywords: *Uzbekistan, Kashkadarya, national education, ministry, school, pupil, spirituality, training, offence, crime, procuracy, internal affairs.*

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In recent years, Uzbekistan has adopted decrees and resolutions on the organization of all stages of education in accordance with modern requirements. In particular, on September 30, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev issued a resolution No. PP-3304 "On improving the activities of the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan", which states that the ministry implements a unified state policy. Secondary schools are the main place where young people from the foundations of knowledge, worldview and spirituality. In 2018, 5.2 million children studied in 9.7 thousand secondary schools in Uzbekistan. More than 450,000 teachers taught them. Today, it can be seen that these numbers have increased significantly.

In order to implement the priorities set out in the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 21, 2000 No 360 "On improving the activities of commissions on juvenile affairs" a number of positive steps have been taken to prevent juvenile delinquency in collaboration with the commission, the prosecution, the police and the public education departments.

In particular, the Department of Public Education of Kashkadarya region, the regional prosecutor's office, the Department of Internal Affairs, the Department of Vocational Education jointly organized a seminar for heads of educational institutions and officials of Kashkadarya region on "Prevention of juvenile delinquency and crime, suicide, their social A program of seminars on "Actual tasks in the field of legal protection" was developed and seminars were held on the basis of this program. On May 12, 2009 a training seminar on crime and delinquency prevention among young people was held at the Regional Youth Center in Karshi in cooperation with the regional departments of public education, internal affairs, secondary special, vocational education and the regional branch of the Mahalla Charitable Foundation.

However, despite the measures taken, 8 crimes were committed by students of general secondary schools in the region until the first half of 2008, and as of the first half of 2009 the number of crimes was 8. In addition, in the first six months of 2008, 10 crimes were committed by teachers of secondary schools in the region, while in the first six months of 2009 the number of such crimes decreased from 9 to 9.

Crimes committed by school teachers included rape, intentional bodily harm, aggression, theft, drug trafficking, and involvement in extremist groups. There were also many cases of underage students leaving their homes and schools as a result of poor educational work in some urban schools.

In 2014, 2,920 roundtables, meetings and live dialogues were held among secondary school students in cooperation with the Interior Ministry to prevent crime and delinquency among the youth of the region and their exposure to various religious movements. During the first 9 months of 2015, 15 crimes were committed by students and teachers of educational institutions under the regional department of public education.

The number of crimes in 2014 (4 in Chirakchi district, 2 in Karshi, Dehkanabad and Mirishkor districts, 1 in Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Kasbi, Guzar and Kasan districts) for 9 months of 2014 (31 crimes in 9 months of 2014)) relatively few crimes were committed, but increased by 2 in Karshi district and by 1 in Guzar and Mirishkor districts. Eleven of the crimes were committed by eighth-graders and four by ninth-graders. Of the 15 crimes, 11 were thefts, two were grievous bodily harm, and two were rape. During the first 9 months of 2015, 660 secondary school students were brought to the crime prevention service rooms of the Interior Ministry for offenses (94 in Karshi, 31 in Kamashi and Kitab districts, 82 in Shakhrisabz district, 35 in

Yakkabag district, 86 in Kasbi district, Nishan 62 in Karshi and Kasan districts, 46 in Dehkanabad district, 21 in Chirakchi district, 25 in Guzar and Mubarek districts, 20 in Mirishkor district). This figure increased by 109 people compared to 9 months of 2014 (from 551 in 2013). In the first 9 months of 2015 compared to 9 months of 2014 in Karshi district 14, in Yakkabag district 4, in Shahrhisabz district 17, in Kasan district 14, in Kasbi district 32, in Mirishkor district 15, in Guzar district 20, in Mubarek district 3, Kitab. in Chirakchi district and 27 in Chirakchi district. In addition, in the first 9 months of 2015, 3 underage girls were involved in premature births by students of secondary schools No. 10 and 61 in Karshi district and No. 20 in Nishan district. On March 23, 2017, the Regional Department of Public Education adopted Order No. 58 "On the procedure for crime prevention" in the system of public education and on March 31, 2017, Order No. 63 "On measures to further improve the system of crime prevention and fight against crime."

While the number of crimes committed by schoolchildren during the last 6 months of 2017 decreased by 2 compared to the same period last year (from 11 to 9), it remained high in some districts. In particular, it increased by 1 in Yakkabag district, 2 in Karshi and Kamashi districts.

So, it was found that the majority of crimes committed by students occurred after school or in the evenings, and they were mostly committed by children from troubled families. In some schools, parents are forced to emigrate and leave their children unsupervised due to crimes committed by schoolchildren, family disputes and divorces, neglect of children's upbringing due to alcohol abuse, and some schools are influenced by some adult offenders. Factors such as inadequate cooperation with citizens' self-government bodies, and in some cases, incomplete involvement of officials in the prevention of preventive supervision of students in a less individual manner. Today, there are still problems to be solved in this direction.

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3. Қашқадарё вилояти халқ таълими бошқармаси жорий архиви материаллари.
4. Қашқадарё вилояти халқ таълими бошқармаси томонидан ўқувчилар ўртасида жиноятчиликнинг олдини олиш бўйича олиб борилаётган ишлар ҳақида маълумотнома.
5. Қашқадарё вилояти халқ таълими бошқармаси жорий архиви материаллари. Қашқадарё вилояти халқ таълими бошқармаси тизимидаги таълим муассасаларида 2015 йилнинг 9 ойи мобайнида амалга оширилган тадбирлари ҳақидаги МАЪЛУМОТНОМА.