

## IMPLEMENTING OF PUPILS' OFFENCE AND CRIME PROPHYLAXIS MODEL INTO PRACTICE

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### ABSTRACT

The following article deals with the implementation of a developed model for preventing student offenses and crime, with a system of prophylaxis.

**Keywords:** Students, offenses and crime prevention, model, methodology, education, development, national values.

### INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

There is a tendency to study international issues of comparative research on prevention of crime committed by students, the theory of legal culture, the approach to legal culture and legal behavior through synergistic and socio dynamic methods. Also, the moral risks affecting students are the occurrence of criminal behavior, delinquency and crime among students, disappearing of humanism, tolerance and diminishing of social intelligence, loss of respect, forgiveness, patience and conscience. That's why it is actual to develop mechanisms of correction, observance of norms established by the' society, and results of the study of approaches to the public interest.

At the same time, there is a need to improve the prevention of delinquency and crime in secondary school students that is one of the main pillars of the continuing education system. The Strategy of Action for the Five Priorities of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 aims to create a new system of continuous education [1], which includes the modernization of the legal framework in educational institutions as a key area for the development of the legal culture of youth. Also, it is pivotal to creation of pedagogical bases, studying of social and psychological problems of students, individual prevention of crime, and formation of ideological immunity.

Education of national values, formation of ideological immunity, assessment of the level of education and correction of behavioral defects, legal education, improvement of legal culture, formation of the skills of understanding the rule of law problems were investigated by great psychologists and lawyers of our country: E.Abzalov, M.Kh. Kuronov, O. Musurmonova, Sh. Abdullaeva, E. Gaziev, V. Karimova, H. Boboev, H. Yuldashev, Z.Islamov, U.Tojikhonov, H. Odilkariev. Scientific researches Saidov, A. Agzamhodjaev, A. Azizhodjaev, M. Rustambaev, Sh. Asadov, N. Saburov, H. Mamatov, M. Kuronov, I. Zokirov, S. Usmanov, H. Omonov, Sh.S. Abduhalikov, A. Irisaliev, T. Hudayberganova, N. Ismoilov conducted researches on increasing citizens' responsibility in formation of legal state and civil society.

Scientists from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) like M.N. Marchenko, E.A. Pevtsova, S.V. Tatarintseva, N.M. Yurashevich, M.A. Krutogolov, A.I. Kowler, Y.V. Tikhonravov conducted researches on the culture of the formation of legal awareness among students, the system of working with young people in English law enforcement agencies. The reflection and comparative analysis of the human factor in constitutional rights in different

countries, the issues of formation of legal literacy of young and school-age children was researched by Ya.M.Belson, O.N. Vedernikova, K.V.Aranovsky.

"**Prophylaxis** is a system of measures aimed at examining, considering, and preventing external causes, factors and conditions that negatively affect the development of the individual." [6, p. 78]

**Offenses prophylaxis** is a system of conducting offence prophylaxis, organizing and taking measures for the general, special, individual prevention of offenses used for the purpose of preserving and strengthening law enforcement, identifying, suppressing and eliminating offenses, as well as identifying and eliminating the causes of offenses.

**Crime Prevention** is a general, special, individual prophylaxis system used to identify and eliminate the causes and conditions that allow for various forms of ideological, information attacks and deviant behavior aimed at undermining the spiritual world of people.[7, 21]

There is a need to develop an optimal theoretical, scientific and methodological framework for the formation of the legal culture of young people, prevention of offenses and crime among them, improvement of the system of pedagogical prophylaxis, creation of legal education and training for young generation.

As a result of the literature review, the causes of personality traits are categorized as follows:

1. *Defects in the spiritual maturity of the person:* mental weakness; weakness of will; inadequate needs and interests, imbalance of opportunities and aspirations; low emotional development in the person and so on;

2. *Disadvantages of person upbringing:* deficiencies in moral character; weaknesses in communication between students, teachers, team and family members; defects in labor education; deficiencies in moral education, errors in the allocation of free time, cultural, educational, production and community shortcomings; being exposed to negative behavioral groups;

3. *Disadvantages at earlier stages of education:* unfair assessment of knowledge and behavior in the educational process; disruptions in the acquisition of knowledge, special skills and qualifications; lack of mental methods and operations in the learning process;

4. *Disadvantages of educational work of the educational institution* (teacher's lack of sympathy for the student, lack of empathy, isolation of the youth, defects in the youth community, pedagogical neglect, etc.). The educational activities of 10 million 360 thousand young people under the age of 18, which make up about 40% of the total population in the country, should be supervised by parents, teachers and psychologists and the general public. An analysis of the period over the last 10 years has revealed that the majority of cases of school-based offenses are committed by students from post-school or evening classes.

**The main objectives** of the prevention of school violations in secondary schools are: to protect the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the student, to enhance the legal awareness and legal culture in the society, to strengthen the rule of law; to identify, study, and investigate the causes of the offenses and the conditions that permit them; social rehabilitation of victims of offenses, persons who have committed offenses, including those previously convicted and released from prison; and social adaptation; reducing the risk of individuals becoming victims of offenses; direct implementation of crime prevention and the organs and institutions participating in activities of mutual cooperation and coordination of their activities [6, p. 67] Here is an improved model of prevention of student offenses and crime was developed and put into practice in Figure 1.

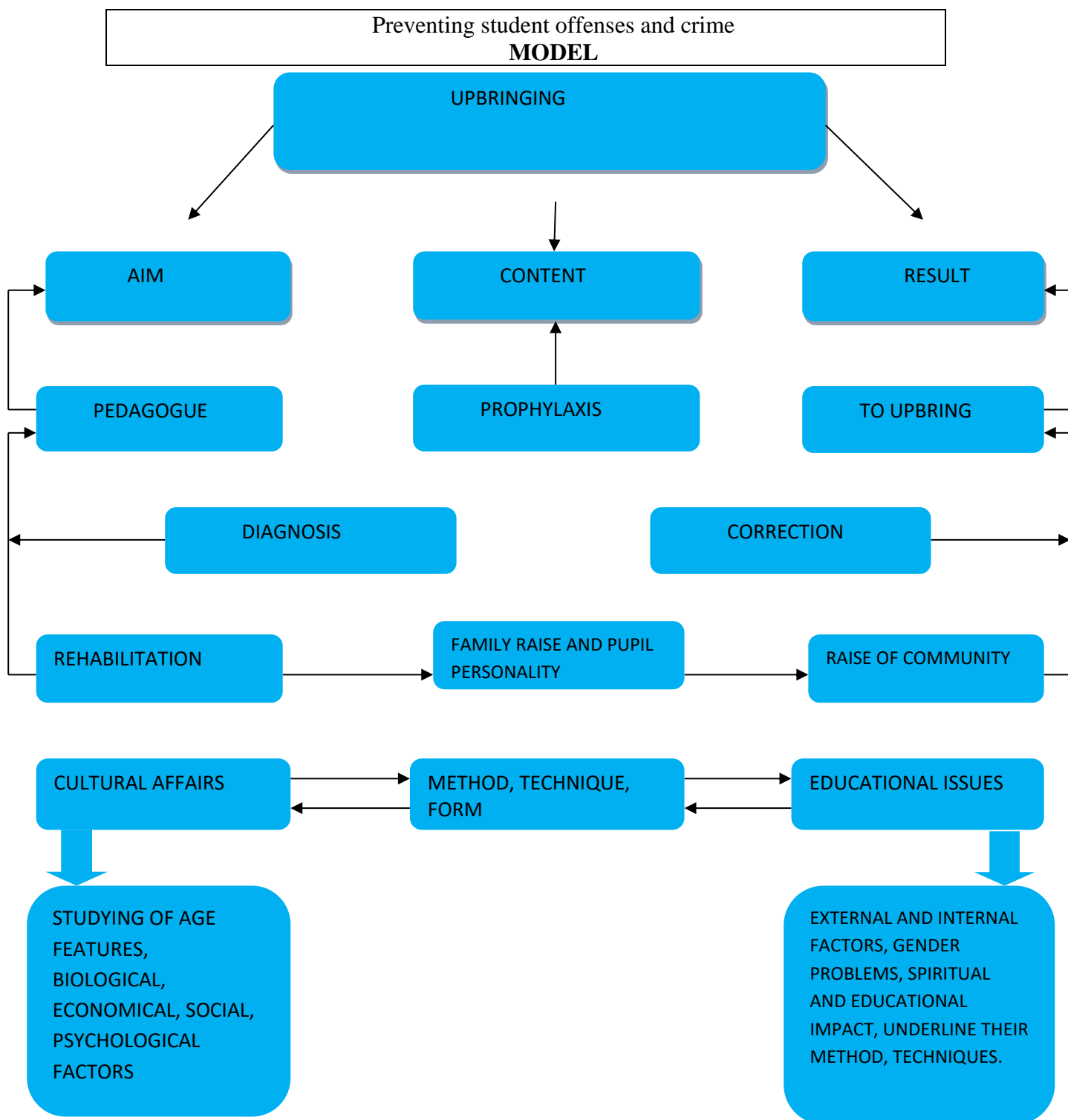


Figure 1: Model of crime prevention and offense among students

The model developed as part of the research that improves the methodology for identifying offenders in general secondary education carries out diagnostic and preventive measures among the students who are suspected of committing offenses in cooperation with law enforcement agencies, families, communities; provides legal, social, psychological, medical, pedagogical and other assistance to students who have committed offenses; it enables them to identify a set of measures aimed at introducing norms and rules of conduct in society.

As part of the study and with the aim of investigating, preventing and developing recommendations for students in crime prevention a special program has been developed: "Prevention of Student Offenses and Crime"<sup>1</sup>. The "Bakht" penitentiary institution<sup>2</sup> of Syrdarya region was established to test the program. **The purpose of the program:** to identify the causes and factors of student offenses; improving methods of preventing student offenses and crime; approbation of social and pedagogical technologies for the education of youth vulnerable to crime and delinquency and development of practical recommendations. 141 questionnaires were distributed among 141 students studying at a special institution to test social and pedagogical technologies of educating students susceptible to crime and delinquency. The logical structure of the questionnaire consisted of the introductory, basic, and socio-demographic components. At the beginning of the questionnaire, the participants explained their problems, the importance of the questionnaire, the expected results, and the ways of completing the questionnaire. Of the 71 children surveyed, 40% said that they had fun with their friends, 20% were exposed to criminal behavior, and 59.8% had negative experiences with their parents (alcohol, cigarettes and other drugs). 47% of juvenile delinquents and crime addicted that they like to go to the disco, to play games, to play the disco games. 11% said they had wasted time on the street after 11pm, with 61% of them living in single-parent families, 15% in full-time families, 10% with grandparents, and 12% with parents working in other countries. 2% (%) of children could not answer all of the above questions because they could neither read nor read, and lag behind their peers in intellectual development. (Available from health care provider). According to the survey, the main reasons for students' crimes were: economic crisis in the family; lack of hygienic indications and socio-criminal links; despair of life; insufficient attention and care from their parents; inadequate ability of minors to allocate time, excessive leisure time; alcohol, drugs; insufficient level of formation of legal education and legal culture; moral degradation in the personality of students suspected of minor crime and delinquency, and more.

The analysis shows that there is a need for regular use of specialized techniques to prevent crime and delinquency among adolescents and adolescents and to correct their behavioral problems. It is desirable to develop specific methodological recommendations to improve preventive mechanisms in this area, and to organize special corrective measures.

The purpose of the study was to prevent social events and to their occurrence. The essence of this direction is a system of socio-economic, socio-political, organizational, legal, and educational activities carried out by the state, society, a particular social pedagogical institution, aimed at preventing, minimizing, eliminating deviant behavior.

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1Dastur FZ-2016-0910202206 - Registered with T.N. It was implemented within the framework of the fundamental project "Socio-pedagogical technologies for educating students susceptible to crime and delinquency among minors" implemented by Kori Niyazi Pedagogical Research Institute of Uzbekistan.

2Penitentiary - (enforced penalties; in Latin: poenitentia - regret) - State Institution for Criminal Punishment

Another major focus of preventive work with deviant behavior is the medical and biological direction. The essence of this direction is to prevent social anomalies, biological pathologies, from deviating from social norms through targeted medical and preventive measures.

Forms and methods of educational activities aimed to preventing student offenses and crime. Taking this into account, a large-scale experimental work was carried out, teachers were equipped with special methodologies, methodological guidelines and recommendations were provided through the provision of recommendations for pedagogical prevention.

In the 2017-2018 questionnaire survey, most students expressed a sense of duty, conscience, and a tendency to respect, perceive and appreciate their dignity. For example, 309 of the 406 girls surveyed know that sensitivity is the difference between subtle and delicate situations, the need to be quick, the need for impartial assistance, and the ability to act without interfering with one's personality. Of the 234 young men, 198 approach the evaluation of their goodwill in terms of their place in the community. Most of the young people ask, "Can I contribute to the prosperity of my independent Uzbekistan?", "Do I qualify for my chosen profession?" We have seen that they take very seriously and responsibly in the search for answers to questions such as "Can I have a proper parent?"

Targeted requirements have helped students to develop responsible behavior, preventing criminal offenses and crime, and maintaining a strong tradition. This required working in partnership with family, educational institution and community.

There is a need to create diagnostic, correction, and rehabilitation techniques in the country to improve the prevention of student offenses and crime in general secondary education. These methods should aim to serve young people as equal citizens of the society in the future, to help prevent crime and delinquency among them, and to improve preventive mechanisms in dealing with them.

Today, the study confirmed the need to use two different technological approaches to correcting defects in young people: 1) preventive; 2) rehabilitation.

The main task of pedagogical prevention was to learn self-knowledge, self-organization, self-management, the development of new ideas and cultivation of the most important traits of behavior - independence, initiative ingenuity, and foresight.

Educators, family members, community organizations, the Youth Union and other social institutions should provide timely pedagogical diagnosis of adolescents and use preventive and corrective techniques.

We need to use systematic educational methods to protect young people from such extremism in our society as religious extremism, bigotry, deviant behavior, drugs and prostitution. It is necessary to carry out educational work in cooperation with educational institutions, families, mahallas and others. For this purpose, it is necessary to expand the scope of spiritual and educational attainment of the youth, to abandon the bleached methods and to develop new, up-to-date systemic methods and pedagogical training. The Youth Union, the Women's Committees, the mahalla activists and community leaders in religious education, spiritual and moral education should take an active part in the systematic upbringing works. It is necessary to create clubs "When young generation meets", "Leaders", "Young generation" and "After the age of 16" to provide spiritual, educational, political training and various cultural events.

The activities of these clubs should be monitored by regional centers, cities and districts through pedagogical diagnostics and rehabilitation centers.

Preventive work among students who are susceptible to juvenile delinquency should cover all aspects of their general education (theoretical, methodological level) and facilitate their continuous improvement. Diagnostic work of prophylaxis is done from the point of view of this basic criterion.

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