

OFFENSES AND CRIMES AGAINST MINORS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN: ANALYSIS, PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATION

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes offenses and crimes committed among minors in Uzbekistan in 2017-2019. Scientifically based recommendations are given for the prevention and elimination of neglect, offenses and crimes among secondary school students.

Keywords: Jvenile, preventive measures, prevention, neglect, offenses, crimes, mahalla, educational institution.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Over the years of independence, the republic has implemented comprehensive measures to prevent crime and the fight against crime, which allowed achieving positive results in ensuring the rule of law and significantly improving the criminal situation in the country. At the same time, the forms and methods of work of state bodies involved in crime prevention did not fully meet modern requirements, primarily, due to the insufficient level of use of information and communication technologies. Government agencies often consider crime prevention as a task only for law enforcement agencies and as a result, this has not given due attention to this work. The lack of targeted and comprehensive measures to prevent crime and the fight against crime, as well as the effectiveness of identifying and developing measures to address the causes and conditions conducive to the commission of systemic offenses, did not give the expected results. The insufficient initiative of the authorized bodies, the lack of proper interagency cooperation, the inconsistency of the measures taken require a radical improvement of activities in the field of crime prevention and the fight against crime.

Given the importance of educating the young generation in the spirit of observing the laws, rights, freedoms and interests of other citizens, strengthening social and regulatory regulation and social and legal control among minors in the country, laws, decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, government decrees and other normative laws have been adopted and are being successfully implemented -legal acts regulating the place and role of minors in our society. First of all, they include the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which enshrines the right of every citizen to receive education. The Law "On Education" dated August 29, 1997 defines the goals, basic principles of state policy in the field of education, types of education, etc.

It should be noted that in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the prevention of child neglect and juvenile delinquency", adopted on September 29, 2010, No. 3PY-263 determines that a person under the age of eighteen years is a minor, and the prevention of child neglect and

juvenile delinquency is a system social, legal, medical and other measures that are aimed at identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions conducive to the neglect, homelessness of minors, their fulfillment of rights antisocial disorders or other actions taken in conjunction with individual preventive work [1].

In order to create an effective system of coordination of activities for the prevention of crime and the fight against crime, the introduction of modern organizational and legal mechanisms for the prevention and suppression of violations of laws in the republic, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev dated March 14, 2017 “On measures for further improvement” was adopted crime prevention and crime control systems”, where the implementation of effective crime prevention is recognized as a priority by the state ny(olib tashlang), including law enforcement agencies, local government bodies, other state organizations, as well as economic management bodies. The main areas of activity of state bodies and organizations in this area are: a) ensuring guarantees of reliable protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, including through establishing a direct and open dialogue with the population, active participation in the activities of the People's Receptions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and preventing facts red tape and indifferent attitude to the appeals and problems of citizens; b) increasing the effectiveness of measures for the prevention and suppression of offenses, especially among minors and young people, as well as identifying, analyzing, eliminating the causes and conditions conducive to their commission, by developing and implementing measures to improve law enforcement practice and legislation; c) the further development of interagency cooperation, the widespread introduction of preventive work of modern information and communication technologies, including video surveillance systems, electronic accounting and interchange, interdepartmental databases; e) strengthening public control, developing social and public-private partnerships, establishing direct interaction with citizens' self-government bodies and other civil society institutions, etc [2].

President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev criticized the work in this area during a video-selective meeting with the leadership of the country's law enforcement agencies. The head of the Republic of Uzbekistan drew particular attention to the shortcomings in the matter of solving crimes, as well as to the increase in the level of crime, in particular among young people and women. The head of state also declared every Thursday of the week Crime Prevention(Day of preventing violations and fighting crime-DEYILGAN Prezident qarorida) and Prevention Day.(?)

In the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, together with the educational authorities and educational institutions, a number of organizational and practical measures are being taken to prevent violations among students in 2017-2019. In particular, the organization of joint activities, transparent cooperation and mutual exchange of information, improving the quality of activities.

In particular, in order for students' absent from educational institutions to return to school without any justifiable reason, the event “Davomat” (“Visit” ATTENDANCE) was created, as well as to identify young people who are prone to commit crimes and return them to a healthy lifestyle, in March 2018, a Memorandum of Cooperation was created and joint work was organized, transparent cooperation was established, information was exchanged, and the quality of activities was improved. In addition, the fact that every Thursday of the week was declared the day of crime prevention and prevention9(**Day of preventing violations and fighting crime-**), the activities of government bodies and public structures for the prevention

of crime prevention were determined, based on separate instructions of the Ministry of the Interior Affairs, joint measures were taken to attach law enforcement officers to each educational institution, which gave an improvement in student attendance, and the strengthening of ongoing joint activities to prevent crime among students of educational institutions.

In order to prevent insecurity, neglect of minors, prevent their commission of crimes and protect them from various negative influences, preventive and awareness-raising activities were carried out in all educational institutions.

However, in some areas of the regions there is no monitoring of data on students who are severely traumatized and prone to commit crimes, on circumstances that adversely affect the education of minors, in addition, the parents of these students are pedagogically and psychologically illiterate, and inadequate for students who are prone to suicide. The fact that the practice of sending official reports to the inquiry agency has not been canceled has a negative effect on work in this area.

In particular, crimes committed by minors in the republic in 2019, in general, decreased by 16.1% (1704-1430, but in the Republic of Karakalpakstan they increased by 10%.

The number of crimes committed by minors increased in Tashkent by 3 more crimes (2/5), in Andijan by 4 (1-5), in Samarkand, Jizzakh, Surkhandarya regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan by 1 (0-1);

- severe injuries - in the city of Tashkent (9-12), in Bukhara (1-3), in Jizzakh (1-2), Navoiskoy, Surkhandarya regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (0-1);

- the facts of rape increased in Samarkand region (1-4), Surkhandarya (2-3), Kashkadarya (0-2) and Bukhara regions (0-1);

- The facts of robbery increased in the city of Tashkent (9-16), Namangan region (4-5), the Republic of Karakalpakstan (0-1);

- the facts of robbery increased in the city of Tashkent (12-15), Namangan region (8-10), Andijan region (4-6), Bukhara region (1-3), Jizzakh region (0-2) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (0-1);

- facts of hooliganism increased in Surkhandarya region (7-10);

- crimes related to drug abuse - in the Khorezm region (0-1);

- Theft facts have been increased in the Ferghana region (106-139), Tashkent region (105-108), Namangan region (63-65) and Samarkand region (60-61).

The percentage of juvenile offenders increased by 13.3% (75-85%) in the Bukhara region and in the Republic of Karakalpakstan by 12.5 percent (64-72 percent).

Cooperation between state bodies and public organizations is not enough to prevent juvenile delinquency and delinquency.

Of the total of 1,727 crimes committed in the Republic of Uzbekistan, 435 crimes (25.2%) are committed by minor students in secondary schools.

The number of school-age children who committed crimes is highest in Namangan region (30-34), Ferghana region (29-41), Syr Darya region (17-21), Bukhara region (14-30), Khorezm (13-15), Andijan (13-30) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (16-29). The fact that 83 or 4.8% of those who did not work did not read **and study** anywhere shows that the preventive measures taken in this regard do not give the desired effect.

The analysis shows that 5% of schoolchildren who have committed crimes are 7 regions (Navoinsky 8, Jizzakh 13, Kashkadarya 21, Surkhandarya 23, Samarkand 40, 68 in the Tashkent region and 62 in the city of Tashkent), 33.3% (22 387 of 67 262) minors who were transferred to the internal affairs bodies due to arbitrary or uncontrolled departure, violations of the law, violation of public order, unjustified participation in educational institutions, about 40.4% of students (1,662 out of 3,621) show that the students were not properly integr Rowan in schools and that there is no teaching load among students. In addition, 47 boys and girls need special conditions for the care, education and training of 64 boys and 15 girls in Samarkand were sent to private boarding school No. 5 in the Chinaz district of Tashkent region.

9,728 neglected, constantly non-attending classes in educational institutions of children and children who ran away from home were identified and placed in the Center for Social and Legal Rehabilitation (84 in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 133 in the Jizzakh region, 166 in the Surkhandarya region, 177 in Navoiskaya, 183 in Bukhara, 258 in Khorezm 260 in Kashkadarya region, 297 in Namangan, 345 in Tashkent regions, 346 in Ferghana, 435 in Samarkand, 515 in Andijan, 595 in Syrdarya 5 934 in Tashkent).

The analysis shows that 11.6% of students who committed offenses were in the city of Tashkent, 88.4% of offenses were committed in other regions (Navoi 8, 18 in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Khorezm 24, Bukhara 36, Namangan 37, Jizzakh 45, Syrdarya 48, Fergana 114, Surkhandarya 119, Samarkand - 139, Kashkadarya - 221, Tashkent region - 680 people.

The occurrence of these adverse events is caused by a decrease in the level of supervision by the heads of secondary schools.

In order to eliminate deficiencies in the prevention of child neglect and offenses among students of secondary schools and to increase the effectiveness of cooperation with competent state and non-governmental organizations and public associations, the following is recommended:

1. Make a joint decision of the relevant authorities to study the status of students in educational institutions, analyze the real reasons for the delay in students and prepare proposals to address existing shortcomings.

2. Considering the fact that every Thursday of the week is declared the **day of crime prevention and prevention(Day of preventing violations and fighting crime-)**, further strengthening of the activities of educational authorities and educational institutions in the field of crime prevention **and preventive activities**, a radical improvement of the information exchange system with the internal affairs bodies identified in educational institutions or facts violations reported by students and teachers.

3. Introduce an electronic system of attendance at educational institutions for students to improve student attendance at educational institutions, ensure safety, timely identification and preventive work for young people who are inclined to commit serious crimes.

4. Discussion of each crime committed by students in educational institutions with the participation of parents, the study of the reasons, the organization of widespread media coverage.

5. The development of measures aimed at improving the effectiveness of educational institutions, as well as the identification of persons who are on the preventive registration of internal affairs bodies in the organization of educational work, as well as crimes and crimes.

6. Introduce the practice of using the capabilities of students and teachers to prevent juvenile delinquency, improve their legal knowledge and protect public order in mahallas and educational institutions.

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