

# Pedagogical Mechanisms Of Preventing Violations Among Students Of Higher Educational Institutions

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**Abstract** Most of the socio-political changes and threats that have occurred and are occurring in the world affect young people. The behavior of young people, their psychological crises, and the strength of their mood of discontent are the main reasons why they are at the center of some illegal incidents. Youth crime as a social problem goes back a long historical past. In all eras, the state of criminality among young people has been an integral element of the moral and legal characteristics of society. In particular, students of higher educational institutions, who are considered the front layer of young people, have always been the force that creates such contradictory situations. If we look at world history, protest actions and mass rallies held by students often lead to serious crimes and conflicts.

Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen preventive measures to ensure that students, who are the driving force and driver of any society, do not become subjects of legal conflicts.

**Keywords:** crime, corruption, constitution, higher education, prevention, television, social networks.

## INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan No. ORQ-371 “On the Prevention of Crimes” signed on May 14, 2014, “a culpable illegal act (action or inaction) for the commission of which administrative or criminal liability is envisaged” is called a crime. Article 5 of the Law

– ensuring the protection of the rights, freedoms and

– identify, study, and take measures to eliminate the

– social rehabilitation and social integration of victims of crime, persons prone to committing crimes, persons who have committed crimes,

including those previously convicted and released from places of deprivation of liberty;

– reducing the risk of individuals becoming victims of crime;

– ensuring cooperation and coordination of the activities of bodies and institutions directly implementing and participating in crime prevention.

Today, the consistent reforms in our country require high standards and strict performance discipline, starting from the duties of everyone, from the head of a specific sector to the ordinary specialist. Because where there is order, there is growth, development, and results.

Therefore, it can be said with confidence that the development of any state, whether it records significant indicators in every field, or the quality of life of its people is high, is directly proportional to the opportunities that state has created and continues to provide for its youth. Zero is an

effective investment in the future and development of the state.

During the last 7-8 years of changes in Uzbekistan, special attention has been paid to the development of youth in the process of reforms. In recent years, the legal and organizational foundations of work in this area have been evolving and improving in line with the needs of the times. The issue of educating young people at a world-class level and helping them take a worthy place in society has become an important direction of state policy. It was during this month that the "Youth Registry" was established on the initiative of our President. According to our country, 648 thousand unemployed people were included in the "Youth Registry", and in the first quarter, 283 thousand of them were provided with employment. In order to provide youth with meaningful leisure time, 36,000 additional clubs were established, covering about 874,000 boys and girls. Within the framework of the "Five Important Initiatives", 97,000 art and sports equipment, computers, and 562,000 fiction books were delivered to educational institutions, libraries, and training centers. This mechanism has borne fruit. According to the latest statistics, crime among young people has decreased by 14 percent compared to the same period last year, and crime among minors by 17 percent. However, the persistence of crime among young people should not leave us indifferent. Preventing crime among young people is the task of the entire society. Studies show that the personality of most criminals is initially formed as a result of poor upbringing. A teenager with a difficult upbringing is a person in need of moral correction and re-education. His moral correction and education are carried out with the aim of preventing him from becoming a criminal, as well as restoring normal relations with society, forming an active life position in it. The most important and effective step in the fight against crime is prevention.

General prevention of crimes is understood as the activities of bodies implementing preventive measures, institutions and organizations directly involved in the process, to prevent illegal actions, identify and eliminate the causes of crimes and the conditions that allow them to occur. General prevention is expected to achieve high efficiency, while requiring less money and manpower. In particular, it is planned to announce preventive warnings through the media - television, radio, Internet publications, as well as social networks, if possible, by holding roundtable discussions in local areas, etc.

The most common of these was corruption in education. The stratified scholarship system for students of higher education institutions encouraged them to achieve excellent grades at all costs and become the owner of large scholarships. This desire, unfortunately, was satisfied by some teachers and professors in exchange for material gain. Despite knowing about the process, many university officials turned a blind eye to this situation. As a result, the most common corruption offenses among university students were generally not assessed as a crime and were not formalized. Naturally, as a result, many students generally did not know that receiving "5" or "4" grades in exchange for a bribe was a crime. In 2018, the current Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, I. Majidov, openly expressed his opinion on corruption in higher education and did not deny the existence of such unpleasant situations. "Corruption during the session is a consequence of the demands of students who do not have a sufficient knowledge base and the offer of dishonest teachers," the former minister based his views on. However, in jurisprudence, there is a golden rule that ignorance of the law does not exempt from punishment. Educational reforms in recent years (the abolition of the stratified scholarship system, the opening of anti-corruption

departments at universities, the transition to a credit-module system, etc.) have led to a significant reduction in the most widespread form of crime among the student community, that is, corruption. Unfortunately, during the "cleansing" process, many professors and teachers were also punished. Among the worst university professors and teachers, there were those who were held criminally liable. Despite the significant efforts made, the continued occurrence of economic crimes among students shows that the failure to comply with the principles of academic honesty has not been completely eradicated. For example, the practice of retaining students who perform poorly on end-of-year tests still exists. We believe that this practice undermines efforts to establish high academic standards, as problems such as retention and concentration among delinquent youth are increasing.

The building and its surroundings of higher education institutions are considered a protected area, where young people in a collegial atmosphere develop wonderful ideas and establish friendly relations with each other. However, incidents of disorder, hooliganism, and theft on university premises, especially among the student community, raise questions about the availability of safe havens. There is ample evidence that universities are not immune to such incidents.

There are many types of crime committed by or with the participation of students. For example, youth crime, ranging from petty crime and vandalism, to hate crimes, violence, sexual assault, and property crimes, is also common. The worst is the high rate of suicide among students.

The roots of delinquency among students are complex and diverse, making combating them equally complex. However, this problem can be solved through the vigilance of the community and cooperation with the community. As a result of studying scientific works devoted to the study of

youth delinquency, it can be understood that in order to prevent delinquencies committed by such individuals, it is necessary to strictly implement the plan of measures developed to ensure the safety of students. It is no wonder that laziness and lack of control can turn even the most educated and well-behaved student into a criminal.

Students and young people are the mainstay of the country's development, and socio-political processes should be regulated in order to form their scientific and creative worldview and high intellectual potential. Only then will we be able to evaluate students as a dynamic resource for society. Students themselves will be seen as active subjects who set in motion both intellectual and innovative dynamic processes in society. In this sense, state policy should not only pay special attention to increasing the activity of young people, but also, in addition to bringing about fundamental changes in the worldview of the younger generation, adapt the state strategy to their way of thinking and practical activities. This will greatly contribute to increasing the socio-political activity of students and young people and developing their legal awareness. The main factors in increasing the legal competence of students are not the availability of knowledge, but their systematization, the development of a stock of knowledge for understanding the world, the formation and orientation of a different attitude towards it.

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