



## SHORTCOMINGS IN IMPLEMENTING "SOCIAL PREVENTION" MEASURES FOR OFFENSES IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AND THE PROCEDURE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE INDIVIDUAL TARGETED PROGRAM AMONG STUDENTS (BASED ON THE EXPERIENCE OF BUKHARA REGION)

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**Abstract:** This paper highlights the work carried out in recent years in our country to combat crime among student youth, provides a deep analysis of the criminogenic situation in higher education institutions and the socio-domestic issues concerning students, and outlines the procedure for implementing "social prevention" measures against offenses among student youth. This is based on the student-institution-family-mahalla chain, in cooperation with officials of higher education organizations.

**Keywords:** "Social Prevention," "prevention inspector," "student bay," "individual targeted program," "inspector for women's affairs," "first vice-rector for youth affairs and spiritual and educational work of higher educational institutions," "deputy dean," "tutor.

The purpose of the research is to develop scientific conclusions and proposals for updating, developing, and implementing in practice knowledge on the "social prevention" of offenses among students.

Research materials and methods: General scientific, including formal-logical (analysis, synthesis, generalization, deduction and induction, abstraction, hypothesis), specific scientific (observation, analysis of the content of documents).

Research results: updating existing knowledge about social phenomena, developing theoretically and methodologically substantiated solutions to existing problems, and developing necessary recommendations for further improving the effectiveness of crime prevention, taking into account the needs of modern theory and practice of early prevention of offenses.

Conclusion: a methodology for studying crimes committed by students in higher educational institutions, as well as a number of methodological manuals and a joint resolution on the early prevention of crime in higher educational institutions have been developed.

Analysis of regulatory legal acts.

The activities of crime prevention in higher educational institutions are organized on the basis of the "Instruction on the Procedure for Implementing Crime Prevention in Higher Educational Institutions," approved by the Resolution of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 06/12 (March 25, 2024) "On Further Improvement of the Implementation of Crime Prevention in Higher Educational Institutions," as well as the "Instruction on the Procedure for Organizing Measures to Maintain Public Order and Prevent Crime in Higher Educational Institutions," approved by the Order of the Minister

of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 750 (December 30, 2024) "On Regulating the Activities of Prevention Inspectors and Women's Affairs Inspectors Serving in Higher Educational Institutions and Their Branches."

The first of these documents defines the main directions of organizing crime prevention in educational institutions; the tasks of educational institutions in organizing crime prevention; the tasks of internal affairs officers serving in educational institutions in organizing crime prevention; Such relations as the procedure for organizing "Student Safety Day"; the procedure for organizing special preventive measures are regulated.

It can be seen that this document does not contain relations related to social prevention and the mechanism of work with its objects.

The second regulatory legal act (Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 750) addresses a number of issues related to the implementation of social preventive measures among students. In particular,

firstly, "identification of individuals prone to committing offenses among students and the application of social prevention measures against them" as one of the priority areas of activity of PI and women's affairs inspectors;

secondly, to the Department for the Prevention of Offenses on the ground to create an effective system for the early prevention of offenses and crime among students in higher educational organizations, taking into account the specifics of each of them;

Thirdly, when forming the "Student Balance" broken down by higher educational institutions, it is necessary to take into account the identification of students prone to offenses and those with a high probability of becoming victims of offenses;

Fourthly, the implementation of individual targeted preventive measures with students prone to committing offenses, as one of the tasks of PI inspectors for women's affairs, carried out jointly with officials of higher educational organizations;

Fifthly, the duties of PI, women's affairs inspectors have been defined as the preventive registration of students prone to committing offenses in the prescribed manner, the implementation of individual preventive measures with them, and the organization of social prevention with the development of an individual program.

Existing problems.

Problems in legislation:

Firstly, although the application of social prevention measures among students is defined as one of the priority areas of activity of inspectors for PI and women's affairs, the mechanism for carrying out such activities is not clearly defined in the current regulatory legal acts.

Based on the Regulation on the Procedure for Implementing Social Prevention Measures in Mahallas Based on the Principle of "Prosperous and Safe Mahalla," approved by Resolution No. 801 of the Cabinet of Ministers, the application of social prevention measures among higher education students causes various misunderstandings and, in a word, the goal is not achieved. Because this regulation regulates relations related to the implementation of social prevention in mahallas and by members of the "Mahalla Seven."

The specific characteristics of higher education differ from neighborhoods in identifying social prevention objects among students and determining the tasks of subjects, procedures for implementing, completing, and monitoring social prevention measures.

Secondly, the task of creating an effective system for the early prevention of offenses (social prevention) is assigned to the Department for the Prevention of Offenses on the ground, which is insufficient for the effective organization of work in this area. Because early prevention, that is, social prevention, is carried out not only within the framework of the tasks of the Department of Internal Affairs.

It is known that in the implementation of social prevention in higher educational institutions, certain obligations are imposed on officials of educational institutions and some government bodies. Therefore, this system should be implemented based on decisions of higher authorities or joint decisions.

Thirdly, although it is established that when forming the "Student Balance" in the context of higher educational institutions, it is necessary to take into account the identification of students with a high probability of becoming victims of offenses, the tasks of carrying out preventive work with categories included in this area are not defined in the current regulatory legal acts.

Although the "Instruction on the Procedure for Organizing Public Order and Crime Prevention Activities in Higher Educational Institutions" defines the tasks of PI, women's affairs inspectors, and higher education institution officials, the tasks related to preventive work with students who are most likely to be victims of offenses are overlooked.

Fourthly, although the current norms define the organization of social prevention among students with the creation of an individual program as the task of PI inspectors and women's affairs inspectors, the form or procedure for creating such programs is not defined.

In accordance with the Regulation on the Procedure for Implementing Social Prevention Measures in Mahallas Based on the Principle of "Prosperous and Safe Mahalla," approved by Resolution No. 801 of the Cabinet of Ministers, a social adaptation program will be developed by the entities through the "E-Social Prevention" information system. Such a system has not been established in higher educational institutions.

Problems with the organization of activities:

1. In accordance with paragraph 28 of the Regulation on the Procedure for Implementing Social Prevention Measures in Mahallas Based on the Principle of "Prosperous and Safe Mahalla," if persons carrying out social prevention measures move to another region of the republic for permanent or temporary residence, it is established that the social prevention measures carried out with them will be continued by the entities carrying out social prevention measures at the place of residence, however, there is no possibility of full implementation of social prevention measures with the object of residence, i.e., the student, temporarily registered in the student dormitory;

Because there is no mechanism for implementing social preventive measures.

2. The lack of integrated information systems capable of obtaining information necessary for carrying out preventive measures with students of higher educational institutions reduces the possibility of timely identification of social prevention objects and determination of necessary measures with them;

For example, students registered for mental disability, students disputing in court, students who have been concluded as social prevention facilities at their permanent place of residence, or address where they reside under a lease agreement, etc.

Usually, such information is determined only by request or through conversations or inquiries conducted with their parents. However, information on this matter is usually not provided due to fear of the spread of unnecessary rumors by the student or parents. This can lead to serious consequences (there have been cases).

3. Despite the fact that the current regulatory documents define the responsibilities of educational institutions and the general tasks of the educational institution in organizing the prevention of offenses, the responsibilities of those responsible for which categories or what measures to implement are not clearly distributed. In addition, the status of persons assisting in the prevention of offenses in educational institutions has not been defined.

Such approaches can lead to various misunderstandings or sensitivities in achieving the goal. In addition, higher educational institutions have the opportunity to appoint assistants. In particular, psychologists, youth leaders, medical workers, and others.

4. There are no mechanisms for cooperation with mahalla prevention inspectors, etc.

In the "A. Donish" mahalla, 3 out of 6 crimes committed during the 9 months of 2025, that is, 50%, were committed by student youth, and all these crimes were committed inside the educational institution building.

It is noteworthy that 2 out of 3 crimes committed by students were committed repeatedly by the same person (student). It can be seen that prompt preventive measures were not carried out with this student in a timely manner.

If we pay attention to the statistical analysis of the total student crime in the Bukhara region, then over the past three years (9 months of 2022-2025), a total of 293 crimes were committed by students, of which 45 (15.4%) were identified, 27 (9.2%) were committed using information technologies, and 221 (75.4%) were preventable crimes.

In particular, in 2022, a total of 78 crimes were committed, of which 8 (10.2%) were detectable and 70 (89.8%) could have been prevented.

In 2023, a total of 77 crimes were committed, of which 12 (15.5%) were detectable, 6 (7.8) were committed using information technologies, and 59 (76.7%) were preventable crimes.

In 2024, a total of 86 crimes were committed, of which 14 (16.2 percent) were detectable, 11 (12.7 percent) were committed using information technologies, and 61 (70.9 percent) were preventable.

During the 9 months of 2025, a total of 52 crimes were committed, of which 11 (21.3 percent) were detectable, 10 (19.3 percent) were committed using information technologies, and 31 (59.4 percent) were preventable crimes.

Scientific conclusion.

Studies have shown that, based on the specific characteristics of the higher educational institution, there is no mechanism encompassing the identification of specific tasks of social prevention subjects and objects among students, the implementation, completion, and monitoring of social prevention measures, that the tasks of identifying students with a high probability of becoming victims of offenses and carrying out preventive measures with them are neglected, that the form or procedure for compiling individual programs of social prevention among students is not clearly defined, and that there are no integrated information systems capable of obtaining information necessary for carrying out preventive measures with students.



This, in turn, leads to a number of negative factors related to the lack of a unified approach to the timely identification of social prevention objects in higher educational institutions and the prompt determination of necessary measures with them; the low possibility of full-fledged continuation of social prevention measures compared to a student who moved to the dormitory of a higher educational institution for temporary residence; the uncertainty of the obligations of responsible persons assigned to educational institutions regarding which categories or what measures to implement, as well as the lack of clarification of persons assisting in the prevention of offenses in educational institutions.

Failure to quickly eliminate these negative factors leads to an increase in the number of crimes and offenses in higher educational institutions, ineffectiveness of preventive work, weakening of cooperation, a decrease in students' trust in local authorities and law enforcement agencies, and further complication of the criminogenic situation in educational institutions.

Taking into account the specifics of higher educational institutions, it is recommended to create a system for implementing social prevention measures among students based on the principle of a "Safe higher educational institution."

The introduction of this mechanism will make it possible to effectively organize measures to provide legal, social, psychological, medical, pedagogical, and other types of assistance to students with a high probability of committing offenses or becoming victims of them in higher educational institutions.

Measures taken to implement the mechanism developed on the basis of the principle "scientific conclusion - recommendation - result":

Result.

Social prevention measures are carried out among the following students:

a) students who are at risk of committing offenses:

students absent from classes without a valid reason;

students with antisocial behavior;

students prone to committing offenses;

Students prone to the consumption of alcoholic beverages, narcotic drugs, psychotropic or other substances affecting human will;

Students prone to gambling and other games based on risk;

students who are subjected to constant harassment and violence;

students whose mental state changes seasonally or regularly;

students working (temporarily) in entertainment venues (cafes, bars, restaurants, wedding halls, nightclubs, etc.) for the purpose of earning income after classes;

"difficult" category of student youth in need of state support;

students in need of assistance and in difficult social situations

Students on the verge of divorce (divorce) and in troubled families;

students under probationary supervision and on preventive registration.

b) students who may be victims of an offense:

students living alone in a rented (accommodation) apartment;

students deprived of parental care (orphans);

students with disabilities and those suffering from serious illnesses.

To ensure the implementation of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-1 dated January 3, 2025 "On Measures to Create a Safe Environment and Further Increase the Effectiveness of the Early Crime Prevention System in the Republic's Mahallas in 2025" and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 801 dated November 30, 2024 "On Measures to Increase the Effectiveness of the Social Prevention System in Mahallas Based on the Principle of 'Prosperous and Safe Mahalla,'" a joint resolution of the Department of Internal Affairs of Bukhara region and the Department of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of Bukhara region was approved. Based on this joint resolution:

- Instructions on the procedure for implementing social prevention of offenses in higher educational institutions;
- A program of measures aimed at organizing social prevention activities in higher educational institutions and early detection of offenses among students;
- A procedure for maintaining and submitting reports on social preventive measures carried out in higher educational institutions has been developed.

Most importantly, during the fourth quarter of 2025, when this positive experience was introduced, no crimes that could have been prevented in the mahalla were recorded among students of Bukhara State University.

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