

SCHULGEWALTFORSCHUNG IN DER REPUBLIK USBEKISTAN

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Zusammenfassung: Dieser Artikel handelt von einer Studie, die vom Ministerium für öffentliche Bildung der Republik Usbekistan und dem Institut für das Studium von Jugendproblemen und die Ausbildung von künftigem Personal der usbekischen Agentur für Jugendangelegenheiten durchgeführt wurde. Das Institut zur Erforschung von Jugendproblemen und zur Ausbildung von Nachwuchskräften zur Prävention von Schulrowdytum hat den wissenschaftlichen Artikel erarbeitet, der Anregungen und Empfehlungen enthält.

Schlüsselwörter: Mobbing, Recherche, Befragter, Verleumdung, Anklage, Gewalt, Beleidigung, positive Psychologie.

SCHOOL VIOLENCE RESEARCH IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article is about a study conducted by the Republic of Uzbekistan's Ministry of Public Education and the Institute for the Study of Youth Problems and Training of Prospective Personnel under the Uzbek Agency for Youth Affairs. The Institute for the Study of Youth Problems and the Training of Prospective Personnel for the Prevention of School Hooliganism developed the scientific article, which includes suggestions and recommendations.

Keywords: bullying, research, respondent, slander, accusation, violence, insult, positive psychology.

According to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan's Decree PF-5538 "On Additional Measures to Improve the Management System of Public Education" dated September 5, 2018. Republic of Uzbekistan Public Education the Concept for the Development of the Public Education System until 2030, as well as the Roadmap for Improving the Public Education System's Management System and the Concept for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan's Public Education System until 2030, have been developed.

The Roadmap (paragraph 10) introduces a program for the prevention of violence (bullying) among secondary school students based on research and analysis of best practices in developed countries. shown. The Ministry of Public Education and the UNESCO Office in Uzbekistan are launching a project in 2019-2020 to prevent bullying and teach positive psychology to schoolchildren in Uzbekistan.

The program created a bullying prevention training manual for school psychologists (by Lori Wolf, an expert in positive psychology). The curriculum, recommendations, and lessons were tested and approved in four Tashkent schools. Professor Lori Wolfe also led a one-day workshop on "Positive Psychology, Stress Management - Towards Psychological Peace in Schools" for Methodist psychologists and school psychologists from 14 different regions.

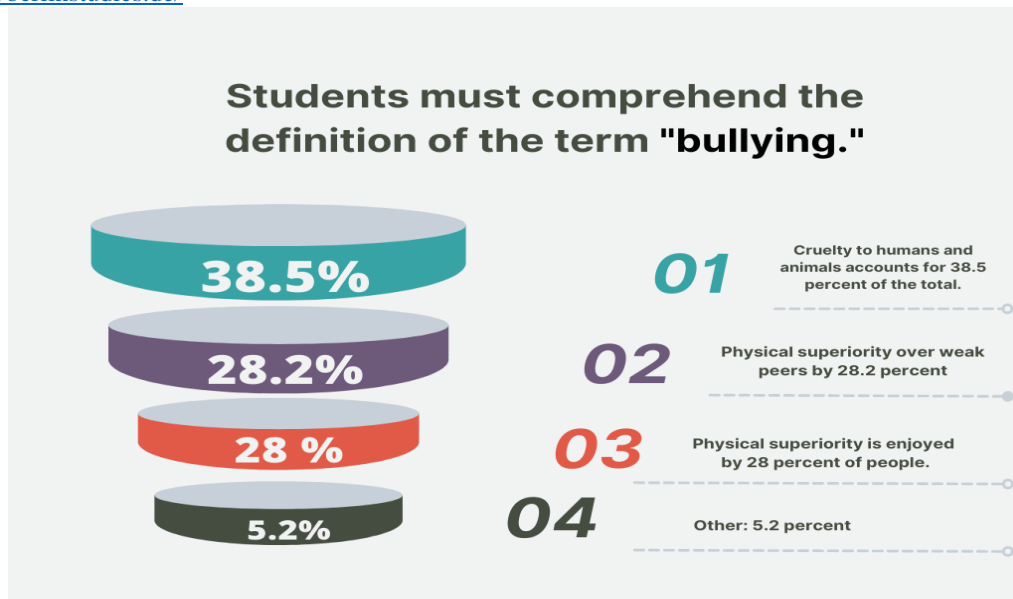
Uzbekistan currently has over 10,000 secondary schools, 6.5 million students, and approximately 450,000 teachers.

According to the State Statistics Committee, the number of intentional crimes committed by children aged 13-15 in Uzbekistan in 2019 was 129, rising to 188 (a 46 percent increase) in 2020, and 689 and 1088 (a 58 percent increase) among children aged 16-17.

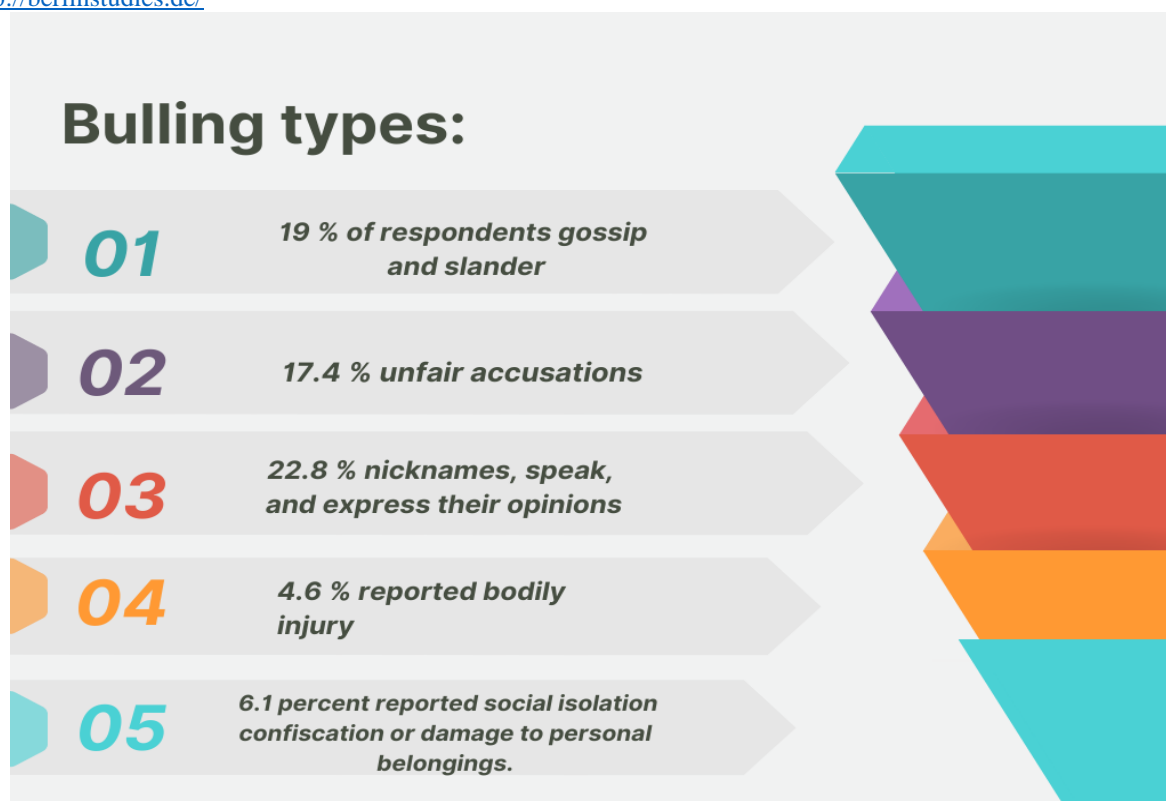
To study school bullying in secondary schools in May of this year (2021) by the Institute for the Study of Youth Problems and Training of Prospective Personnel under the Agency for Youth Affairs) in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 12 regions, and Tashkent 9,10,11 (There were over 1200 people who responded.)

The study's goal was to investigate young people's awareness and attitudes toward bullying to better understand the impact of intimidation on personality formation and student success.

The study's respondents were divided into 47.4 percent men and 52.6 percent women based on gender. It was also discovered that 78.8 percent of respondents now live in single-parent households, and 14.7 percent have attempted to flee their homes at least once. Bullying in schools began between the ages of 11 and 12, was more common between the ages of 13 and 15, and could last up to 18 years, according to respondents. According to the study, each school had aggressive students who were left alone or in groups, and 44 percent of respondents stated that they had aggressive students. According to a survey of high school students' feelings about bullying, more than a third (38.5 percent) saw violence as cruelty to people and animals, with a weak physical advantage over their peers. Physical superiority was rated by 28.2 percent (28.2) of the students.



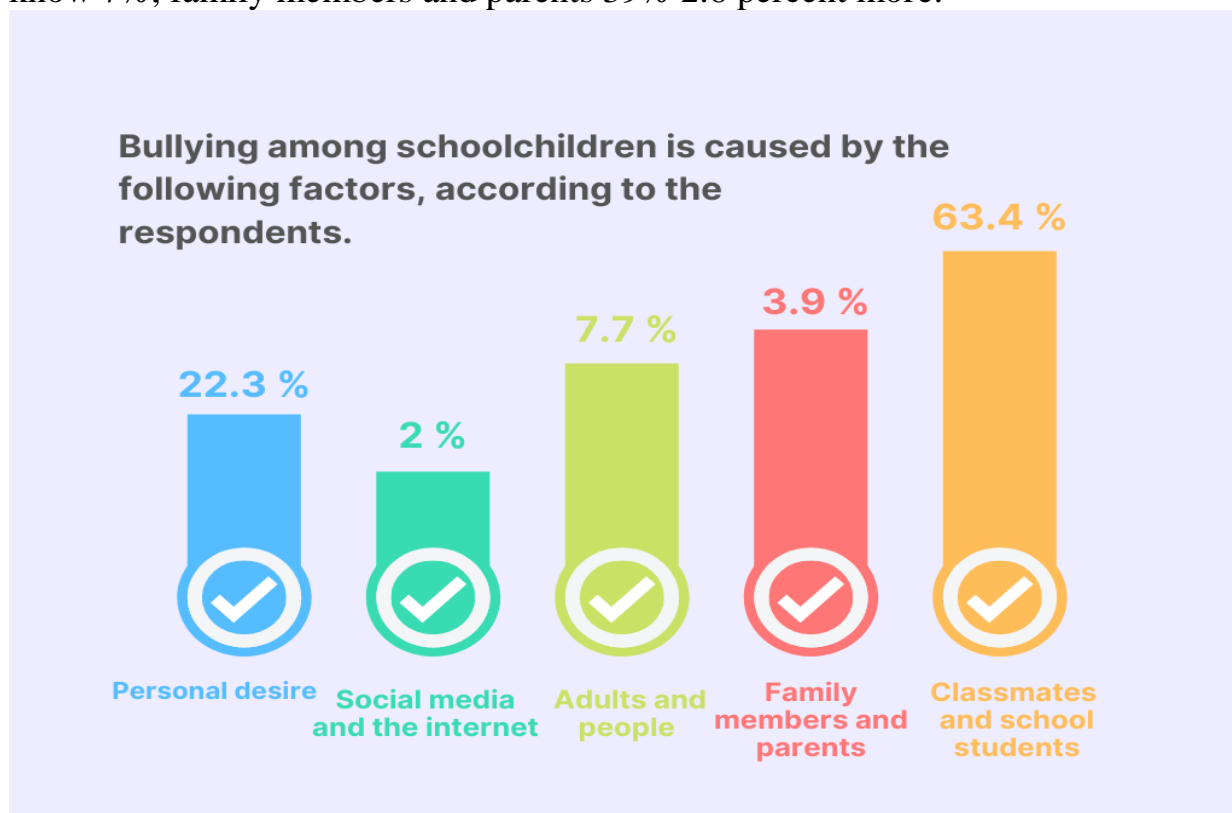
When studying cases of harassment among respondents, 19% reported experiencing violence (15.1 percent - 1-2 times; 3.9 percent - frequently), and 4.9 percent said it was difficult to answer the question. Simultaneously, 76.1 percent of students said they had not been bullied. "Have you ever been bullied in school?" Fifty percent of students said they had seen harassment. Cases of school violence perpetrated against respondents are depicted. There was no violence in 76.1 percent of cases. 1-2 times, 15.1 percent responding was difficult for 4.9 percent of those polled. 39% of the time when asked what types of bullying are most common in secondary schools today, 20.8 percent of students find it difficult to respond, while 79.2 percent identify the type of bullying. In particular, 19% of respondents gossip and slander, 17.4% make false accusations, 10.7% swear and insult, 7.8% use nicknames, 7.5 percent use nicknames, and 7.5 percent speak and express their opinions. According to the report, 6% reported being intimidated, 4.6 percent reported bodily injury, 4.1 percent reported social isolation, and 2% reported confiscation or damage to personal belongings.



What types of violence did witnesses and respondents face? 19% spread slander and gossip, and 17.4 % made false accusations. 10.7% - slander 7.8 percent have nicknames, 7.5 percent have nicknames, 7.5 percent speak and express their opinions, and 6 percent have intimidation and extortion. 4.6 percent of people were injured, 4.1 percent were socially isolated, and 2% had their personal belongings confiscated or damaged. One-third of respondents (35.4 percent) said aggressive behavior was motivated by a desire to show off, 27.7 percent by a desire to vent their anger, 11.5 percent by a desire to hide their shortcomings, 10.1 percent by a desire to take revenge, and 4.9 percent by a desire to take revenge. difference from their peers, 4.8 percent - the teacher's unique attitude toward the victim, and 5.7 percent - other reasons (5 graphs) The primary causes of hooliganism (hooliganism), according to schoolchildren.

According to the respondents, the Internet and social networks are now the primary platforms for hooliganism propaganda. 78.8 percent of schoolchildren believe the Internet and social networks are the most common sources of harassment, while 9.5 percent believe radio and television, 6.3 percent believe newspapers and magazines, and 5.4 percent believe other sources. Furthermore, 25% of those polled It was discovered that he consumes fluency-related news and videos via the internet and social media. One-third of respondents (31.7%) believe that bullying occurs as a result of the Internet and social networks, while others believe that peer pressure and peer pressure (31.7%) are caused by their desires (22, 3%), adults, and acquaintances. (7.7 percent), parents and relatives (3.9%), and other (2.6%) factors. 8 (diagram) 5th diagram. Bullying among schoolchildren is caused by the following factors, according to the respondents. Social media and the internet peers and friends account

for 31.7 percent of the total personal desire (31.7 percent) 2% adults and people they know 7%, family members and parents 39% 2.6 percent more.



When investigating the causes of violence against students by their classmates, more than half of the respondents reported that 52.2 percent of students were pressured by their classmates and school students because of self-superiority (10.4%) or anger (9.9%) when seeing a specific girl or boy (9.3%).

As a result of the study, the following findings were discovered:

- The majority of schoolchildren (56.4 percent) are aware of the concept of bullying;
- Approximately 80 percent of schoolchildren aged 13 to 15 have experienced some form of violence; -Approximately 8.2 percent of respondents have experienced cyberbullying; - The attacker's main goal is to prove himself, to show himself in class, or to demonstrate his superiority.
- The child's exposure to bullying is determined by the parents' lifestyle; - 30.5 percent of respondents believe that the main cause of bullying is a lack of love in the family, and 29.7 percent believe it is a family quarrel.
- Any form of violence will result in the emotional distress and discrimination of abused children.
- 78 percent of respondents believe that school teachers make an effort to prevent bullying; -28.1% of students who experience bullying at school are the first to seek help from a teacher or instructor.
- 22.2 percent of respondents reported that teachers in their schools had harassed students 1-2 times, with 6.3 percent reporting that such incidents were frequent; -18.6 percent of respondents said that dealing with cases of violence by classmates and teachers was ineffective;

- 27.8 percent of schoolchildren stated that they did not attempt to protect their peers from violence. Thus, based on the study's findings, the Agency for Affairs' Institute for the Study of Youth Problems and Training of Prospective Personnel has developed proposals and recommendations for the prevention of school bullying:

Firstly, to monitor bullying trends in educational institutions and develop effective prevention measures, conduct regular sociological research to incorporate them into the educational process and practice, and have reliable conversations between students. It is practical to transport;

Secondly, to identify cases of hooliganism in secondary schools, prevent and respond to them, and develop legal acts that would undermine them.

Thirdly, a comprehensive school-based violence prevention program must be developed.

Fourth, short-term courses for teachers and school psychologists to assist students who have been abused.

Fifth, the establishment of the position of "social worker" or "social teacher" in educational institutions for systematic work;

Sixth, parents are kept up to date on the circumstances and negative consequences of this incident.

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5. <https://uzedu.uz/ru>
6. A document made of chipboard "For Official Use" is a stamp or mark that indicates that a document is restricted in access. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan chairs the National Security Council.