

FAMILY VIOLENCE IN MODERN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT-- *This article covers the problem of violence, both domestic and violence against women and children. The essential characteristics of the concepts of “violence”, “domestic violence”, “child abuse”, “domestic violence”, as well as the types of violence are analyzed. Analyzed a sociological study “The attitude of young people to violence”, conducted among students. Considered preventive measures to prevent cruel and negligent treatment of children.*

Keywords-- *violence, domestic violence, violence against women, children, neglect, family, violence, emotional violence, neglect, rights of the child, exploitation, dysfunctional family, law enforcement, preventive measures.*

I INTRODUCTION

At present, the phenomenon of violence is one of the urgent problems and worries the entire world community, and it is turning into a global problem. In turn, this problem requires scientific study due to the fact that it has acquired significant proportions. The growth of domestic violence is the dominant trend for the whole world as a whole.

Violence against the two most vulnerable sectors of the population in Uzbekistan, including domestic violence, is becoming a serious and widespread problem that raises many other social and individual problems.

International studies show that one quarter of all adults suffered physical abuse in childhood, and that 1 in 5 women and 1 in 13 men suffered sexual abuse in childhood. In addition, many children become victims of emotional (psychological) violence and neglect.

According to the World Health Organization, every third woman in the world is exposed to physical violence by her partner throughout her life, 30% of women in relationships report that they have been subjected to some form of physical abuse. Up to 38% of women’s murders in the world are committed by their male partners, and only 42% of women who have been abused openly talk about the problem.

Almost a third (30%) of all women in a relationship were subjected to physical and / or sexual abuse by their intimate partner. Estimated prevalence rates of intimate partner violence range from 23.2% in high-income countries

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and 24.6% in the WHO Western Pacific Region, up to 37% in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region and 37.7% in Southeast Asia Region WHO.

Statistics allow us to assess the magnitude of the problem - it is estimated that one in five women in Uzbekistan is subjected to violence. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs reports, 30-40% of violent crime in our country is committed in the family. The main victims of domestic violence are children, women, the disabled, the elderly. Approximately 2 thousand children and 14 thousand women die annually as a result of domestic violence.

An estimated 41,000 murders of children under the age of 15 years occur annually. This figure underestimates the true extent of the problem, since a significant proportion of deaths resulting from child abuse are incorrectly attributed to falls, burns, drowning, and other causes.

As a result, we can talk about violence, which destroys the moral foundations of society, but also becomes a force that threatens human security and the future of the country. In particular, child abuse is a global problem with serious life-long consequences. Although studies have recently been conducted in some low- and middle-income countries, much data is still lacking.

II HISTORY, METHODOLOGY AND REVIEW

The term “violence” itself is multidisciplinary. Attempts to determine the essence of this category have been made in a number of sciences and organizations related to the social protection of vulnerable categories of the population. Any comprehensive analysis of violence should begin with the definition of its various forms, which will allow it to be scientifically measured.

Many historians and philosophers have expressed their attitude to violence both in terms of their attitude to this phenomenon, and as a negative phenomenon in the development of society. Aristotle, familiar to many: “Violence breeds violence” - shows that already at that time an idea was formed about such a category as violence. From the point of view of the development of jurisprudence, it is important to note that Charles-Louis Montesquieu wrote about the dangers of using force against a person, while he noted the possibility of using both physical and verbal force [23].

Plutarch in his works condemns violent methods, methods of upbringing, he expresses the opinion that "such a practice of upbringing contributes to the development of cruelty." This can serve as evidence of a negative attitude towards this phenomenon. Analyzing the "obedience school" organized to educate the Spartan boys, he expresses the idea that the boys "practicing the art of commanding and obeying, practicing cruelty." Turning to the nature of violence, Plutarch points out that “the reason for the spread of cruel treatment of people to each other is the fact that the pupils, having mastered the experience of cruel treatment of people, resort to violence, assessing these relationships as the norm required in education.” [22]

The founders of Greek philosophy - Thales, Anaximander, Heraclitus, Democritus) sharply criticize such phenomena as “rational infanticide” (infanticide), which gives the right to child abuse.

Turning to the views of philosophers, thinkers of the era of Antiquity, GB Kornetov writes that "already in those distant times, Socrates, Aristotle, Plato managed to predict the means disclosed by positive creative pedagogy today to overcome the consequences of child abuse." Violence is a type of human, social relationship in which some individuals and groups of people subjugate others, usurp their free will. But how is this possible? Indeed, in

the words of Hegel, “free will in itself and for itself cannot be forced” [10]. You cannot force someone who does not want to be forced. Here we come to the second aspect of the concept of violence.

He attached great importance to the formation of man, his personality, upbringing, especially spiritual and moral. Abu Nasr Farabi [7] argued that the upbringing of intellectual and moral qualities can be carried out in two ways: in the process of the individual’s voluntary actions aimed at improving, and coercion by force, but the goal remains one - the formation of the personality.

B. Dahl defines violence as coercion; shy, insulting, illegal and arbitrary action [5]. In the explanatory dictionary of the Russian language T.F. Efremova gives the following definition of violence - physical force against someone; the use of force to achieve something, the coercive impact of anything and anything; oppression, lawlessness, abuse of power [6].

The United Nations defines violence against women as “any act of violence committed on the basis of gender that causes or may cause physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including the threat of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether in public or personal life.”

Intentional use of physical force or power, actual or in the form of a threat directed against oneself, against another person, group of persons or the community, which results (or there is a high degree of probability of this) bodily harm, death, psychological trauma, developmental disabilities or various kind of damage. The term “violence” as used by the World Health Organization emphasizes the intentionality and actual commission of an act of violence, regardless of its outcome. According to this definition, unintentional accidents, such as bodily injuries as a result of traffic accidents or burns, are not violence.

Review. Violence against children occurs primarily in the family and takes various forms. In countries such as China, India and South Korea, where a male child is still strongly preferred, another woman is often considered unhappiness: newborn children and little girls can be killed at birth or malnourished and neglected while they die. Wealthier women, as a rule, have an abortion when they know that they carry a female fetus. For this reason, every year in China, one million fewer babies are born than expected.

According to studies at the national level, in Canada and Finland, about 10% of children suffer from physical violence in the family, about 20% suffer from psychological violence, which means that they were humiliated, insulted, ignored, forced to eat alone, take away father's vomiting, etc. [19,15]. Studies are among the few in which the culprit of violence is clearly defined, all of them show that fathers are more likely to resort to violence than mothers, whether it be physical or psychological violence, and despite the fact that mostly children take care of matter, they spend more time with them.

According to WHO estimates, in 2017, up to 1 billion minors between the ages of 2 and 17 were subjected to violence, physical, emotional or sexual. In 2017, the same UN organization reported that in 38 low- and middle-income countries, nearly 17 million adult women admitted that they had forced sexual relations in childhood.

According to WHO estimates, in 2013 almost 18 million children became victims of sexual violence in Europe: 13.4% of all girls and 5.7% of all boys. According to UNICEF, in 28 European countries, about 2.5 million young women reported sexual violence, with or without physical contact, under the age of 15 years old (data published in 2017). In addition, 44 million (about 22.9%) were victims of physical abuse, and 55 million (29.6%) were victims of psychological abuse. And that's not all: in 2017, the Interpol report on sexual exploitation of minors

revealed 14,289 victims in 54 European countries. In the United States, according to official government data, more than 700 million children are victims of violence and abuse each year. According to the International Center for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC), one in ten children is sexually abused.

Data obtained by the study of the parents showed that the prevalence of child gross punishment is not limited to several countries or one region of the world. Parents in Egypt, rural India, and the Philippines reported that they punished their children by striking them with an object on any part of their body except their buttocks at least once in the previous six months. The same behavior was reported in Chile and the United States, although much less frequently. More severe forms of violence — when children were strangled, burned, or threatened with a knife or weapon — were even less common. Similar reports from parents in other countries confirm that gross physical punishment of children is common wherever research is conducted. [19]

In Italy, the number of cases of cruel punishment according to the scale of conflict tactics was 8% [1]. Tang indicated that in China (Hong Kong SAR), the annual level of child abuse is reported to be 461 cases per 1000 children (Tang, 1998). Moderate punishment is not always attributed to ill-treatment, although some professionals and parents view such forms of punishment as unacceptable. In this area, as the WorldSAFE study shows, there is wide variation between cultures. Spanking children on the buttocks is the most common punishment reported in every country, with the exception of Egypt, where other measures such as shaking, pinching, slapping, or slapping the face are more commonly used.

Another study comparing the levels of violence against primary school children in China and the Republic of Korea also used a conflict tactics scale, but questions were asked of the children, not their parents [9]. In China, the level of heavy punishments reported by children was 22.6%, and in the Republic of Korea - 51.3%. World SAFE data also shed light on types of more “moderate” physical punishment in different countries.

In all regions of the world there are children who, by their own admission, over the past year have become victims of some form of violence. This is a worldwide problem without social, ethnic and racial boundaries. [9]

Studies show that one in four girls and one in eight boys are sexually abused under the age of 18, and that approximately one in twenty children is physically abused every year.

Table 1: The total number of children subjected to violence in the world.

No	Violence character	Per cent
1.	Physically violence	23%
2.	Emotional violence	36%
3.	Child neglect	16%
4.	Sexual violence	Girls – 18% Boys – 8%

III DISCUSSION

The consequences of child abuse are immediate in the form of physical or psychological trauma, or the long-term consequences of exposure to the child’s cognitive, mental, physical, emotional and social development, thus violence against children has social, economic, political and cultural consequences. Below are some of the visible and known effects that are scientifically proven.

- fatal and non-fatal injuries,
- cognitive impairment,
- inability to prosper,
- a feeling of rejection and abandonment,
- violation of attachment,
- injury
 - fear,
- anxiety,
- uncertainty and ruined self-esteem,
- figures of trust that are perceived as sources of pain that should be avoided,
- loss of faith in justice and the rule of law when justice is not implemented,
- reduced participation in public life and democratic decision-making processes,
- decreased efficiency in the workplace.

Table 2: The main components of violence against children

Intentional use of physical force or force	Threatened or actual	Individual or group	Actual or potential harm	Children
economic	verbal	parents	physical	health
political	written	big family	mental	survival
social	emotional	friends	emotional	development
cultural	social	community	cognitive	dignity
sexual		educators	social	
		teachers		
		service providers		
		any or group		

The UN Study on Violence against Children also helps determine the context in which violence occurs:

1. Domestic and domestic violence: includes infanticide, physical, psychological, and sexual abuse.

2. Violence in schools and educational institutions. This includes violent and degrading discipline, physical, emotional and sexual violence and harassment, as well as bullying in special schools (including the military) and regular schools.

3. Institutional violence: includes violence in alternative care situations, such as orphanages, foster homes and other nursing homes, NGO shelters and facilities for children with disabilities and youth.

4. Violence in society and on the streets: including children in conflict with the law, gang violence and children, and young people involved in organized crime, but not in “military” situations. Also includes private security guards, death squads and combatants, as well as harmful traditional practices.

5. Violence in work situations: includes children in domestic work, trafficking (for forced labor and sexual exploitation), commercial sexual exploitation (including sex tourism) and child labor in hazardous conditions (Table III).

Table 3 : UN study of types and manifestations of violence against children

Types of violence	Manifestations	
Physical and psychological abuse	Abduction	Infanticide
	Bullying	Judicial application of physical punishment
	Corporal punishment	Abduction
	Death sentence	
	Domestic violence	Physical punishment
	Extrajudicial Enforcement	Psychological abuse
	Gang violence	Psychological punishment
	Harmful Traditional Practices (including	State violence
	early marriage)	Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading
Neglect	Abandonment	Deprivation
	Dangerous, harmful or dangerous work	State neglect
Exploitation and pornography		
Types of violence	Sex tourism	1. Slavery
Physical and psychological abuse	Sexual exploitation	2. Trafficking in persons

	Manifestations	3. Violence at work
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Social perceptions of violence, showing the ways in which violent actions are associated with the social environment. Attempts to reduce or eliminate violence are expected to be most effective if they make use of these connections, and in fact many politicians, teachers, social workers, and correctional staff are familiar with social theories.

Statistics on the extent of violence are critical. In fact, only by studying the degree and frequency of violence by men can we assess the scale, definition and lack of scrupulousness involved in concealing the phenomenon of violence.

Violence is closely related to gender; men, they not only commit more violent acts, they are also the main consumers of entertainment with violent themes [13].

Violence from the point of view of the constructivist theory of gender-based violence suggests that men perpetuate this model in their discourse [3]

Unofficial data seems to support this idea. Boys differentiate themselves from girls with common game themes of fighting monsters and villains. Elementary school boys make threats, make fun of weak boys and encourage aggressors. In this masculine social reality, a person who may become a victim deserves it; domination is in any way a source of humiliation. For a young man, victory is the only thing that matters. Young people's stories revolve around potential, if not actual, violence, and violent episodes are necessary if someone really needs to reaffirm their masculinity.

Domestic violence is not explicitly prohibited by law, and it was still common. Despite the fact that physical violence is punishable by law, law enforcement officers dissuade women, in particular, from filing complaints against spouses who have used violence against them.

In society, this domestic violence against women is generally considered to be a personal rather than a criminal matter. According to health officials, if police officers report violence, the investigator arrives, interrogates the victim (if the victim's state of health allows it), draws up a report from the victim's words and opens a criminal case on the fact of violence. In turn, the doctor of the relevant department fills out the victim's medical history, which records all the consequences of the violence that occurred on the victim's health (when and where the injury was received, under what circumstances, the size of the wound, description of the first aid received and others).

It should be noted that all the data recorded in the victim's medical history are legally binding and can essentially be equated with the conclusions of the forensic medical examination. Unfortunately, this stage, during which the victim receives first aid, is another moment when the victim may decide to "leave the game" and refuse to continue treatment in a medical institution and investigate the case of violence. An analysis of the data showed that the authorities are willing to deal with issues of domestic violence, including in the Jizzakh region and in the traditionally conservative Ferghana region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As a rule, such cases were considered by family or mahalla members. Local authorities were more concerned about the reconciliation of the spouses than the fact of the offense. and they rarely came to dine.

Preventive work has been carried out with 33 thousand families on the verge of divorce, and representatives of the public are attached to each of them. As a result, the dysfunctional situation in 22 thousand families was normalized, more than 27 thousand family divorces were prevented.

Abuse of children was regarded in society as an intra-family problem, and official information on this issue was virtually absent. But at the moment it has been revealed, in the field of healthcare, that despite the fact that the authorities provided equal free medical care to boys and girls, children without official registration, that is, street children or children of migrant workers, did not have constant access to state healthcare institutions.

Abuse of children was regarded in Uzbek society as a family problem, and official information on this issue was virtually absent. The development of the social sphere, aimed at the consistent improvement of the system of social protection and the protection of the health of citizens, which made it possible to draw attention to the problem of violence. This program defines a whole range of measures to improve the activities of various institutions and implements specific work on preventive measures to prevent violence.

First, the minimum age for marriage for women in Uzbekistan rises from 17 to 18 years. The minimum age for marriage is 17 years for women and 18 years for men, however, local authorities have the right, in exceptional cases, to allow people one year younger than their legal age. In some rural areas, girls of 15 years of age were married, holding the marriage together with a religious ceremony that is not officially recognized by the state.

Secondly, a resolution was signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the system of social rehabilitation and adaptation, as well as the prevention of domestic violence" on improving the system of social rehabilitation and adaptation, as well as the prevention of domestic violence.

Its priority areas are:

- early prevention of family and interpersonal conflicts, depressive situations that can provoke suicidal behavior, as well as ensuring the active participation of the general public in this process;
- the formation of an effective system of interaction between government bodies, including with civil society institutions, in establishing a system of social rehabilitation and adaptation, resolving conflicts that arise, primarily family and household ones;
- involvement of civil society institutions in the early prevention of conflict situations, improvement of the system of social rehabilitation and adaptation, primarily through the provision of targeted support to individuals and families from the "risk group";
- identifying and studying the causes of conflict situations, including domestic violence, factors creating a suicidal mood, taking measures to eliminate them;
- the establishment in society of an atmosphere of intolerance towards any manifestations of domestic violence, primarily from close relatives, including by ensuring the inevitability of punishment and support for people in difficult social situations.

Thirdly, the protection of children from "any form of exploitation." The use of children in prostitution entails a fine of 25 to 50 minimum monthly wages or imprisonment for up to five years. The minimum age for consent to sexual intercourse is 16 years. Sexual intercourse with a person under the age of majority is punishable by imprisonment of 15 to 20 years. The production, display and / or dissemination of child pornography (involving persons under the age of 21) entails a fine or imprisonment for up to three years.

Fourth, institutionalized children: according to UNICEF, almost 20,000 children with disabilities are currently in institutions for people with disabilities. The remaining children from this category, approximately 60%, do not receive education in any format. UNICEF reported that many of these children could be with their families if their families were provided with support and inclusive educational services.

A human rights report in Uzbekistan analyzed some facts about violence. It states that domestic violence is not directly prohibited by law, and it was still common. Despite the fact that physical violence is punishable by law, the police discouraged women, in particular, from filing complaints against spouses who had used violence against them, and such domestic rapists were rarely taken from home or detained. Local authorities were more concerned about the reconciliation of the spouses than the fact of the offense. There are currently state shelters for victims of domestic violence.

In order to study the opinion of young people about the problem of domestic violence in 2019, we conducted a comprehensive study dedicated to identifying the moral and ethical attitudes of young people in relation to the practice of domestic violence, determining possible personal positions of people in situations of violence, as well as the practice of adverse childhood experiences.

IV EXPERIMENTAL WORK

The analysis in this paper was based on a representative study of the identification of domestic violence. When conducting a study, a combined methodology was used to identify youth's attitude to the problem of violence: a questionnaire method in the form of a questionnaire survey to obtain more in-depth and meaningfully detailed answers and an online survey. Individual questionnaires were developed for students, as well as for youth with awareness of the problem of violence in terms of socio-demographic characteristics. The object of the study was student youth studying at the Mirzo Ulugbek National University of Uzbekistan. The youth survey was conducted over two weeks with the division of questions into two stages: the first stage - in May 2019, in which 45 young people took part; the second stage - June 2019, 35 young respondents took part. The age of respondents is from 19 to more than 35 years.

General population, sample and research methods. To achieve the goal and objectives of the sociological research, the following methods were used: 1. content analysis of the literature; 2. The questionnaire was held at the National University of Uzbekistan. 3. An online survey (questionnaire) was conducted on the social networks Telegramm and Facebook. The sociological research was financed from own funds.

Methods of analysis. Data processing: quantitative analysis was performed using the SPSS software package. The sampling error as a whole for the mass survey array with a probability of $P = 0.95$ is not more than 1.2%; analysis of expert survey data: a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods; The main approach to the qualitative analysis of focus group data and expert survey: compaction (condensation), data, categorization and interpretation of the meanings of statements.

Quota-nest sample. Such areas of the university as social work and psychology were used as nests in determining the sample population; 50 respondents who were students in this field were selected.

The distribution of the courses of study was as follows: first year (part-time department of Social work) - 19.8%; second year (full-time department of Psychology) - 23.5%; Gender distribution among respondents at the

National University of Uzbekistan: male respondents –28.1%, female respondents –71.9%. The age of the respondents was as follows: 19-25 - 84.4%; 26-35 years –9.4%; more than 35 years - 6.3%. Marital status of more than half of the respondents is married or married - 37.5%, single / married - 21.9%, live with parents - 40.6%.

Online survey received 37 responses. Of these, men - 13.9%, women - 86.1%. The age of the respondents was as follows: 19-25 years - 22.2%; 26-35 years old - 13.9%; more than 35 years - 63.9%. Marital status of more than half of the respondents is married or married - 58.3%, single / married - 30.6%, live with parents - 11.1%.

V EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The main objective of the study was to study the problem of domestic violence and youth attitudes towards it.

The results of the study revealed that 78.1% of the youth surveyed agree with the existence of the problem of family abuse. Only 6.3% of respondents said that the problem of family abuse does not exist. Every eighth respondent found it difficult to answer this question.

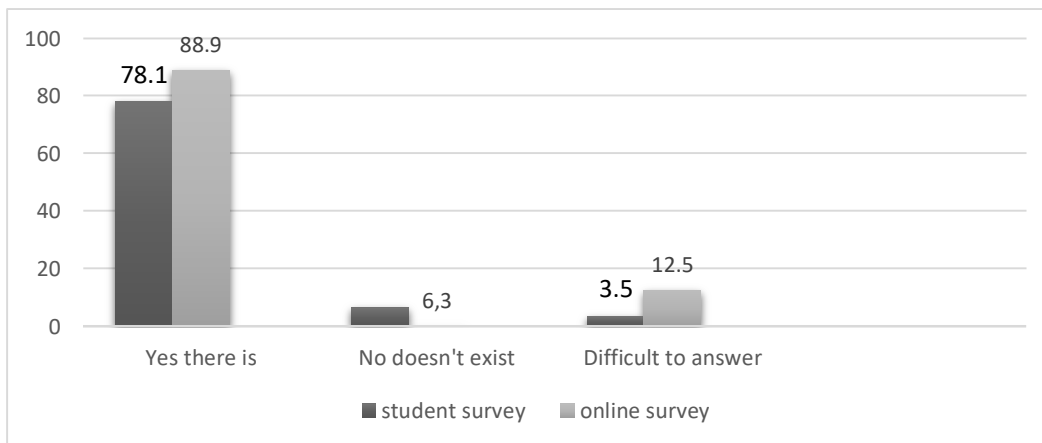


Figure 1: Family Abuse Issues

According to respondents, women become the main victims of violence, 80.6% of young people think so, 11.1% of respondents think, consider children as victims. Statistics show that one in three women is physically abused by a partner. More than 10 thousand women die every year at the hands of a spouse or roommate [18].

In a survey of students at the National University of Uzbekistan and an online youth survey, we came to the conclusion that acknowledging the fact of domestic violence has great difficulties, as a person is not always disposed to disclose negative cases from his life. The society still has a certain taboo on information on domestic violence. In our society, it is not accepted, as they say, “to take dirty linen out of the hut. Even in case of opinion polls, respondents can hide information that he or other family members have been and are being abused by close people [2]. It should be noted that the online survey is more representative than the survey. This is evidenced by the answers to the question about cases of manifestations of domestic violence.

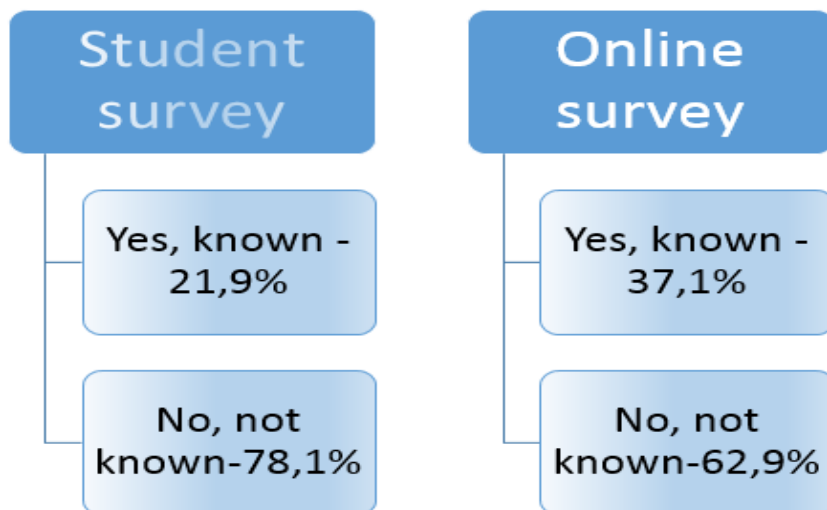


Figure 2: Do you know cases of violence in your family?

Correlation of responses about the presence of violence in society and the family shows that respondents, paying attention to the presence in society, reject domestic violence. According to I.V. Homeland, until a certain historical period, domestic violence was considered acceptable, since the family had specific control / punitive functions recognized by society [Homeland, 2007: 187-200]. The analysis shows that domestic violence is highly latent. All facts of violence are carefully hidden and not made public. This is explained, on the one hand, with deep-rooted discriminatory stereotypes, domestic violence is often regarded as a “family issue”, in which neither internal affairs bodies, authorities, makhallas, specialists, family members should interfere. on the other hand, the reluctance of victims to go anywhere.

To the question “Are you aware of cases of violence in the families of your friends or acquaintances?” It was revealed that half of the university students surveyed (50%) answered in the affirmative and so many in the negative. An online youth survey showed the following results, youngest people (75%) responded positively to the presence of violence among friends and acquaintances, respectively 25% chose a negative question. In this case, young people answered more openly to the question posed, that is, more than half of the respondents acknowledge the existence of violence in other families. This happens even in situations where families in which violence is present try to carefully hide this fact from others. At present, the violent way of behaving in the family is beginning to be characterized as a violation of a certain norm, with an increasing number of people being recognized as an action unacceptable from the point of view of morality and law [14].

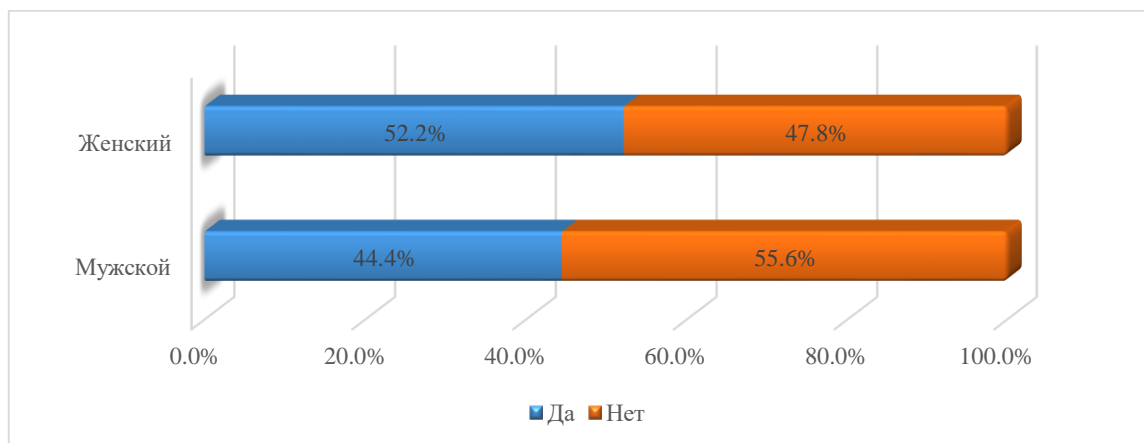


Figure 3: Cases of violence in the families of friends and acquaintances

As you can see their pic. 4 girls are more than boys aware of problems in the family of acquaintances and friends. So 52% of female students are aware of violence, respectively, young men make up (44.4%).

In international studies, a classification of violence is used, based on the types of aggressive actions against the victim: physical, psychological (emotional) and sexual violence. Violence also includes discrimination on any basis, which is manifested in a biased attitude and various actions. By the nature of the manifestation, separate, one-time violent acts and systematic, regularly repeated violence are distinguished, in more cases of physical violence are reflected, namely beatings, insults. The opinions of respondents were divided on the frequency of manifestations of cases of violence.

According to this sociological study, more than half of the students surveyed (68.8%) put violent acts in the first place, manifested in physical violence (beating, bullying with force, etc.), every second (38.9%) noted this option. interviewed young man with an online survey. For young people from an online survey, emotional violence comes first (58.8%), respectively, more than half of the students surveyed (53.1%) think so (tab. 4).

Table 4 : The main manifestations of violence

Types of violence	Interview with students of NUUz	Youth Online Survey
Physical abuse (beating, bullying with force, etc.)	68.8	38.9
Moral, psychological violence (threats, insults, prohibitions, etc.)	53.1	58.3
Sexual violence (sexual intercourse, harassment, sexual provocation, etc.)	15.6	-
Economic violence (money manipulation, financial dependence, etc.)	28.1	2,8

To the question “Who is most often subjected to domestic abuse in the family”, the respondents answered as follows: women 76.1%, children 43.8%, people with disabilities in the family 18.8%, elderly 9.4% men - 6.3%.

Young people polled on social networks consider men - 88.6% and women - 11.4% to be the main victims of violence. As we can see from the responses of the respondents, the most vulnerable members of the family are women, children, men, etc. This suggests that in most cases a man is a rapist, that is, a father and husband, as they are more physically strong. At the same time, certain traditions must be taken into account in raising children and family life. For many generations, a man as the head of the family has every right to use physical violence against everyone. Moreover, gender-based violence was considered a kind of acceptable and acceptable, under certain circumstances, the attitude of men to women [8].

Analysis of the survey among students showed that the main causes of violent methods in the family are deviance (59.4%), low level of education and culture (56.3%), unemployment (40.6%) and poor relationships between spouses (43.8 %). Young people polled by the Internet survey showed other causes of violence - the first position is a high level of aggression (61.1%), the second tradition of domestic violence (55.6%) and the third low level of education and culture (38.9%) (Fig. 5). The fragmentation in the answer shows the age-related features of the attitude to the phenomenon of violence.

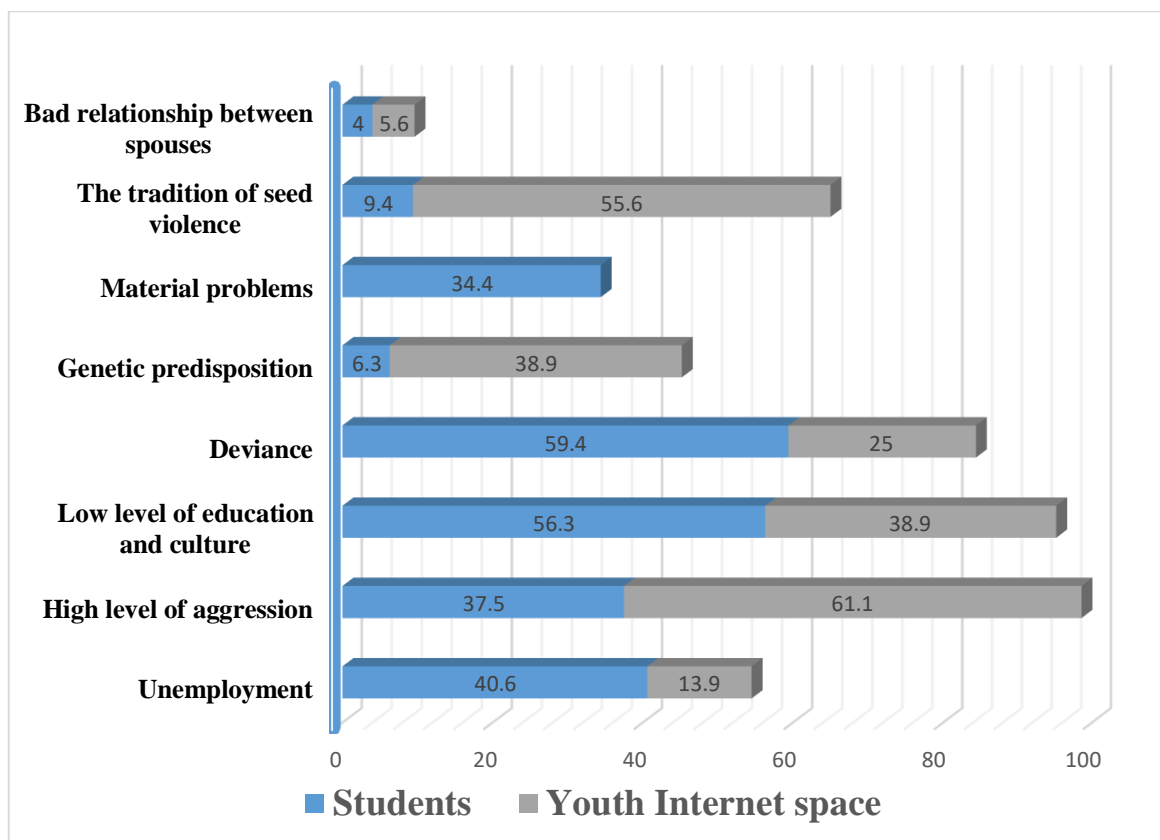


Figure 5: What, in your opinion, are the main causes of domestic violence?

When answering the question “Did you yourself allow violence against someone from your family?” Every sixth student surveyed (15.6%) and every fourth young man interviewed on social networks (yes, 22.2% chose the affirmative respectively). The majority of respondents (84.0% and 77.8%) chose the negative answer. A large number of choices of the negative answer most likely indicates that these respondents committed violence, but do not want to admit it or talk about it. This means that respondents most likely had experience of violence against other family members or other people. Thus, the majority of respondents legitimize domestic violence, and the

fourth part uses or has used violence, that is, those who actually use it are more than those who allow domestic violence.

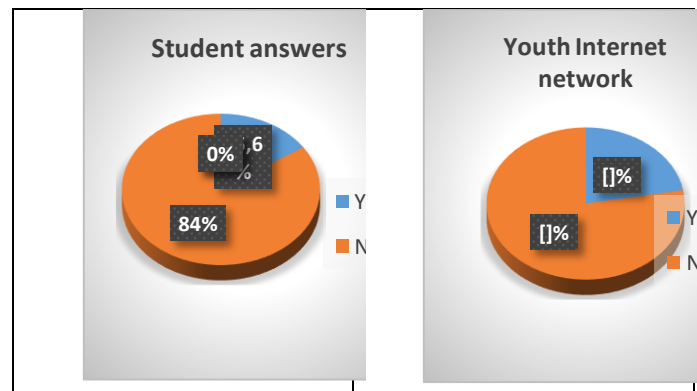


Figure 6: Did the interviewed respondents allow violence against others?

The issue of physical punishment of a child is still not relevant in Uzbek families. Most in the educational process cannot do without physical and psychological punishment. Almost all parents who allow this type of punishment in the educational process themselves were exposed to the same effects in childhood. They believe that physical punishment is the only effective disciplinary measure. The usual argument of such parents: "I was also beaten in childhood, and I am very grateful to my parents for making me a man."

To clarify the signs of violence or abuse in the family, the question was raised of punishing the respondents in childhood. Punishment serves as an instrument of influence on children, a kind of educational tool. The main goal of punishment, from the point of view of psychologists and teachers, is to stop the intentional bad behavior of the child and prevent its repetition in the future.

Data analysis showed that all young people surveyed received punishment from their parents and other adult relatives in childhood. As we can see from the answers, the majority of respondents faced various punishments in childhood. Modern methods of education relate differently to the issue of punishment. For example, according to B. Spock, permissiveness, the absence of prohibitions and punishments that he professed before, negatively affect the formation of the child's personality and family relations in general. [20].

The experience of a dysfunctional childhood applies to all types of cruel and negligent treatment experienced in childhood under the age of 18. The study showed that the majority of respondents indicate that in childhood they had signs of physical and mental abuse in their families. But we do not know how severe the physical punishments of the respondents in childhood were, whether they can be attributed to ill-treatment and physical torture. The so-called staging, slap on the body and in modern families are quite widespread. Moms, dads, grandparents use them as an impact on the formation of discipline, trying to force the child to change behavior. However, if parents begin to abuse physical punishment, it develops into child abuse. According to researchers, many children who live in families with severe physical punishment, abuse of a child have symptoms of delayed physical and mental development. Foreign researchers call this condition of children "inability to prosper." Violence, as we know, is a borrowed behavior, since a child living in a family with domestic violence, in most cases, adopts the behavior of their parents and carries them into future partnerships or family relationships.

The study examined several types of adverse childhood experiences: physical, emotional, psychological, and sexual abuse. The question about the rare use of various types of violence in childhood by students and youth interviewed on social networks can be divided as follows: constantly criticized - 37.5%, and 31.4% refused money - 31.3% and 28.6%, forbidden to meet friends and insulted and humiliated - 25.0% and 44.4% and 27.8% each, pushing, pinching, twisting his arms - 18.8% and 30.6%, beat, beat, dragged by the hair and criticized and threatened - at 15.6% and 20%.

The study showed that in a purposefully selected group of the population - among students of the National University of Uzbekistan and youth from a survey on social networks - the prevalence of childhood abuse and other adverse childhood events is low. But one should not forget that any kind of violent action has a direct impact on the health and social well-being of the child, but also leaves an imprint on his whole future life, both in terms of health and from the point of view of transmission of violence from generation to generation [2].

International experience suggests that child abuse can be prevented through a series of effective interventions that prioritize parenting skills through family visits by nurses, and assessments by social workers, medical and social support for families with dysfunctions, and through wider interventions and interventions that limit the availability of alcohol, drugs and the use of violent educational measures. Investing in such prevention programs has a greater economic effect than costly coping with the consequences of abuse. In many countries, the focus is still on providing social protection services and providing medical and psychological assistance to children. In this regard, it is necessary to pay attention to interdepartmental and coordinated actions primarily to prevent child abuse, including investing in the early development of the child.

An analysis of the answers to the question "Have you had to commit violence against another person yourself?" Showed that a small number of respondents answered in the affirmative, negatively the majority of respondents. 12.5% of the students surveyed criticized and threatened with beatings and denied money, 9, 4% of respondents interfere in their personal lives and constantly criticize. Young people polled from the Internet mostly complain about constant criticism and interfere in their personal lives (44.1% each), refusal to finance (31.4%), insults and humiliations, forbid meeting friends (28.6% each).

Thus, one fifth of the respondents legitimize domestic violence, and the fourth part uses or has used violence, i.e. those who actually use it are more than those who allow domestic violence.

To the question "Do you know any government institutions, social services, crisis centers, public organizations, helplines in Tashkent that help people who are victims of domestic violence?" The respondents answered as follows: more than half of the respondents answered yes to the question (60.0%) and every second young man surveyed (40.0%) gave a negative answer. Most respondents are inclined to actively defend themselves against the rapist, that is, to contact law enforcement agencies, file a divorce and ask for help in specialized centers. Most of the respondents suggested actively protecting themselves from domestic violence. Many have developed a negative, negative attitude towards the problem of domestic violence, which must be addressed by the whole society.

The positive thing is that the vast majority of young people (97.1%) agree with the fact that you should not endure violence without taking any measures?

VI CONCLUSION

The following conclusions follow from the results:

1. The majority of young people surveyed agree with the opinion that there is a problem of family abuse in the society, the so-called domestic violence?

2. According to respondents, the main victims of violence are women and children. Domestic and domestic violence. The issue of family culture arises from the existing social culture of society. The most common model of family culture considers children (as well as wives) to be the object of paternal power. There is a prevailing opinion among the public of Uzbekistan that the strictness of the father in the family, sometimes reaching a degree of cruelty, is necessary to improve the education and upbringing of children. Such a concept of the family leads to abuse by the father of his authority in the family, which can sometimes manifest itself in violence against minors both within the family and in society.

3. More than half of respondents acknowledge violence in other families. This happens even in situations where families in which violence is present try to carefully hide this fact from others.

4. Violence is used in the form of physical and psychological violence. The population believes that some “soft” forms of physical impact, such as a slap in the face or ear-lashing, are violence, but they are permissible and can be used for educational purposes.

5. Analysis of the survey among students showed that the main causes of violent methods in the family are deviance (59.4%), low level of education and culture (56.3%), unemployment (40.6%) and poor relationships between spouses (43.8%).

6. The majority in the educational process cannot do without physical and psychological punishment. Almost all parents who allow this type of punishment in the educational process themselves were exposed to the same effects in childhood. They believe that physical punishment is the only effective disciplinary measure. Most parents themselves admit that they resort to physical punishment to control the behavior of their children. Traditional methods of parenting children (for example, physical forms of punishment, threats and coercion), which clearly contradict international standards, are still widespread in Uzbekistan.

Based on the analysis, it seems necessary:

1. Adopt a special Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence, which also includes the concept of psychological violence;

2. To create effective legal support and protection mechanisms for victims of domestic violence, to popularize these measures among women and professional groups.

3. To organize vocational education and training on social work for social protection specialists and employees of the relevant law enforcement agencies on the reception of victims of violence among women, including victims of domestic violence and human trafficking, in order to

4. Organize effective awareness-raising campaigns and take measures to provide information, guidance and counseling to parents, in particular to prevent violence against children;

5. Conduct systematic educational and awareness-raising campaigns at the national and local levels for all professionals working with and for children, as well as in makhalla (local society of Uzbek people) committees to

prevent child abuse and to leave them without supervision in the family, schools and specialized child care facilities.

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