

PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE, EXPLOITATION, CRUELTY AND DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CHILDREN

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Abstract

Comprehensive measures for the prevention of crimes in our country, in particular, raising the legal consciousness and culture of the population, being kind to children, and improving the cooperation of state bodies and other institutions of civil society in this regard, self-governing bodies a number of reforms are being implemented in order to expand the scope of work in this field.

Key words

Child protection, trends, unhealthy environment, convention, violence, exploitation, antisocial behavior.

Scientific and practical studies show that the reasons for the commission of crimes, the formation of antisocial behavior and characteristics in a person, and the factors that prevent compliance with the commission of various types of offenses are caused by the influence of the family environment. After all, unhealthy socio-psychological environment in the family plays an important role in the origin of any crime. It is known that the veins of any crime and negative vices are formed in the family. The family is important in the formation of human characteristics, such as preparing a person for social life, spiritual and moral education, and behavior in the process of social relations with individuals. Effective measures of normative and legal documents have been developed to help children grow up, become full-fledged individuals, express their legal rights and interests in practice, and prevent violence and various pressures on children. In particular, the main directions of the state policy on the protection of children's rights are defined, which are as follows: ensuring the rights, freedoms and legal interests of the child;

- Protecting the child's life and health;
- Do not allow the child to be discriminated against;
- Protection of the honor and dignity of the child;
- Ensuring the equality of children's rights and opportunities;

- Improvement of the legal basis of guarantees of children's rights.

In addition, with the adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to further strengthen the guarantees of children's rights", according to the decision PQ-4296 of April 22, 2019, the Ombudsman is now his deputy that is, it has a children's rights representative. The Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted in New York on November 20, 1989 and entered into force on September 2, 1990. Today, the number of member states of the Convention is 196. It is interesting that the number of countries that signed the convention, but did not ratify it, is 1 (USA). According to the Convention, the child is considered as an independent person. The Convention describes the child as a person with specific rights: the right to live (Article 6), to start a family (Article 9), to name and citizenship.

On education (Article 7), on protection from violence (Article 19), on equality, freedom of thought and expression (Article 13), rest receiving and recreation (Article 31), providing medical services and maintaining health (Article 24), state assistance (Articles 18-27) and others. Violence is the intentional use of physical, mental, sexual, or economic measures of influence by one person against another person by threatening his life, health, sexual integrity, honor, dignity, and the law. is an illegal action (inaction) that violates other rights and freedoms protected by

It is understood that the act (inaction) of violence in domestic violence is committed against other members of the family (wife, parents, children, etc.). In general, according to statistical data, women and children suffer from family violence in most cases. Domestic violence can take the form of sexual, physical, economic and psychological violence. In our constitution, a number of rights and obligations of citizens, in particular, the fact that no one can be subjected to torture, violence or other forms of oppression that degrade human dignity, the equal rights of women and men, the rights and freedoms of other people to comply with the Constitution and laws, the obligation to respect honor and dignity has been defined, and everyone must comply with these requirements. Protection of children from violence, exploitation, abuse and discrimination is becoming one of the most important tasks worldwide due to the growing international awareness of the serious social and economic damage caused by violence against children. In Uzbekistan, the components of child protection exist at the institutional level, and child protection is regulated by a complex legal framework. The national priorities for reforming the family and child protection system as well as the judicial system are described in the national strategy.

The ability of parents to meet children's needs and influence children's behavior is a direct factor influencing modern trends in child protection. Permanent or sudden weakening of the family, for example, poverty, death of a father or mother, migration or separation of parents, absence or loss of housing, and the inability of the family to solve the listed problems, children "g" can lead to 'antisocial behaviour', making them vulnerable to situations such as child trafficking or neglect. Parents' inability to communicate positively with children, how to deal with children's hyper-responsibility and difficult behavior, and their lack of understanding of the changes in behavior during adolescence can also lead to child abuse and violence. increases the risk of confrontation and creates family conflicts that can lead to the permanent destruction of family relationships. In addition, alcohol and drug abuse also increases the risk of direct harm to children. Although the issue of domestic and gender violence is not widely discussed in the society, such events are also observed in Uzbekistan. Political, regulatory and institutional frameworks, and reforms in the field of child protection legislation have recently been implemented, and despite the significant expansion of the legal framework for child protection, they need to be strengthened. The concept of "best interests of the child", the type of violence, the legal basis for providing services to children who are victims of violence should be additionally defined in the legislation. In addition, the complexity of child protection cases calls for a cross-sectoral approach, conditioned by the need for sufficient capacity and coordination between sectors such as social services, internal affairs, the justice system, health and education. requires.

Different organizations operating in the field of child protection in Uzbekistan often have overlapping functions, coordination and integration between them needs to be improved, and the child protection system is fragmented. The capacity for planning, monitoring and regular evaluation of child protection programs and the results achieved should be further strengthened at the national level in the relevant ministries.

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