



PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

In this article discuss about physical and sexual violence against children and gives some important information about it.

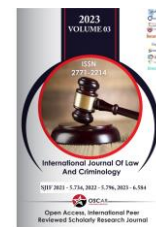
KEYWORDS

Children, sexual violence, individual sensitivity, generation, mental and physics support, defend.

INTRODUCTION

The main goal of the current independent Uzbekistan is to turn to a strong civil society and establish a state based on humane democratic laws and regulations. In order to provide comprehensive education to children and adolescents in the spirit of universal human values, from the first days of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, our state promoted the tasks of social, economic and legal protection of motherhood and childhood. This was one of the most important issues for the society, where the young generation under the age of 17 made up 65% of the population of Independent Uzbekistan. The family is very important in the formation of a child. Because human values passed from generation to generation in the family, family honor becomes a vital need for the child. A strong family plays an important role in ensuring the

security and integrity of any country. Maintaining a family requires both mental and physical support from each of its members. For example, a person feels protected, free and happy in a family. He feels happy with his loved ones and their love. The development and growth of social work is based on "the social well-being of the state, based on this well-being, society, neighborhood, family, first of all, is the basis for eliminating the problems that hinder the social protection and well-being of a person. We are not mistaken when we say that it is a current direction. The formation of a person is like the cultivation of a seedling: in fact, the more the gardener gives it the shape, the more its branches will grow. Or, on the contrary, if he does not know the ways to grow, it is not a matter of dying. Man is a social creature by



nature. Therefore, he can develop his true nature only in society

LITERATURE REVIEW

The real sign of progress is not the wealth or the level of education, not the size of the city, not the abundance of the harvest, but the image of a person brought up in the bosom of society. Man exists in society. he faces some serious and light problems, feels a need for something. Failure to meet needs causes several problems that hinder the future of human development. One such problem is violence against children, which has become an urgent problem of the whole world. Violence against children does not choose race, class, religion, culture, or any other boundaries. This problem is less noticeable not only in Eastern countries, but also in Western countries. Such violence occurs in families, schools, streets, workplaces, educational institutions, and prisons. The perpetrators of such violence are parents, family members, close relatives, teachers, educators, and law enforcement officers. consists of children older than or the same age as you. Some children may be discriminated against because of their gender, race, ethnicity, disability, and social status. No country, whether rich or poor, developed or underdeveloped, cannot survive such violence. It is certain that the consequences of violence will be terrible. "The most severe cases" of violence can sometimes lead to a complete loss of life. But when it is possible to save life, few children have to live with terrible physical and mental injuries. It is possible that violence endangers not only children's health, but also their ability to learn and develop into people capable of creating a strong family and society in the future. The consequences last throughout their lives, affecting their development, behavior and health. Violence against children exists in all countries, regardless of culture, social class, education and income level, ethnicity and does not

recognize age limits. This situation can also happen in developed countries where human rights are guaranteed and they have done some work on this. The countries of the world should consider this problem as an emergency. The reason is that children have suffered violence at the hands of adults in a situation that no one has seen and no one has heard of for centuries. Infanticide, cruel and degrading punishment, neglect and abandonment, sexual abuse and other forms of child abuse date back to ancient civilizations. The documents on the responsibility of child abuse show that this is a very important and urgent problem.

This problem occurs in all countries of the world in different forms and forms, and often it is deeply rooted in the cultural, economic and social rules of the country. Despite the increasingly apparent scale of child abuse, there are now tremendous opportunities to move toward its elimination. Violence is not inevitable. At the same time, our country pays more and more attention to the parts of the human rights protection obligations that apply to children and implements them, and at the same time, it better understands the widespread nature of violence and its long-term impact on children's lives. Preventing violence against children and reducing its consequences has become the main goal of our country. In addition, our society has a great power to protect young children from violence in reducing all existing forms of violence, and its power to reduce the long-term social problems and health consequences of child abuse is also noteworthy.

DISCUSSION

Every society, regardless of its cultural, economic and social background, must end child abuse now. This, in turn, requires a change in the worldview of societies and the economic and social conditions associated

with the underlying violence. In every society, a large number of children experience significant levels of violence in their homes. Some forms of child abuse are common to all settings. Corporal punishment and other forms of cruel or humiliating punishment are used by parents and other family members in the home, by those responsible for child care, in educational institutions, by teachers in schools, and at the same time, children are punished by law. is embedded in disagreements. In the neighborhood, children who are labeled as "bullies" or "bullies" are exempted from responsibility by the responsible persons, including the irresponsible ones.

The nature and causes of violence. Family is the first social institution for a child. It is a place where he should always feel safe, but sometimes it is the opposite: the family is the most dangerous place for a child.

Violence is weak methods or psychological attacks on weak and defenseless people (children). But violence is also passive and threatens a child's physical and mental health. If violence and family are the same, it is doubly dangerous.

The origin of this phenomenon is usually traced back to the 19th century, when society began to industrialize and children were exploited and sent to work, deprived of education and prospects. Then came the first community organizations that protect children from abuse and exploitation.

In the 20th century, new approaches to the study of the problem of child abuse and violence appeared. The first classifications were made. Abuse was then divided into pediatric, psychiatric and legal.

The main causes of violence:

- similar experience in the life of married couples (model, stereotype of behavior),
- personal experience in the form of suppression during childhood, mother's authoritative parenting style (in the future, this will manifest as violence against women, attempts to break contact with the mother),
- the impact of unfavorable socio-economic situations, unemployment, low social status,
- dissatisfaction with oneself and one's life,
- psychopathology
- deviation and dependence,
- fear
- lack of self-esteem and lack of power due to low self-esteem;
- an unwanted child in the family.

The reason for the violence is undoubtedly in the mentality of the parents. Finding this and the need to work on it is one of the tasks of a psychotherapist when working with a family (the work is done not only with the child). Any aggression, violence always has a subjective reason. Another question is that it is not always recognized by the attacker himself.

Sometimes violence is an attempt to stabilize the status of the family as a system, for example, in a struggle for order or power. Then you need to work with the family as a system and eliminate the causes of its dysfunction. Otherwise, the violence becomes chronic or episodic.

Child abuse as a trauma has a number of characteristics:

- children do not always know the essence of what is happening,
- if they are aware of the nature, they are not always aware of the complications for physical and mental health,

- events can be forgotten (children's brains are designed to quickly eliminate negativity), but feel in adulthood,
- children are more likely (if at all) to talk about peer violence to children than to other family members.

Types of violence. Violence can be direct or indirect, individual or systemic, relevant or past. But more important than others is the classification according to the content of violence:

1. Physical abuse This is any physical violence against a child under the age of 18, punishment options (beating, pushing, pulling, etc.).
2. Ignoring tasks. This means not complying with parental duties, neglecting the needs of the child, improper care of the child.
3. Rape Using a child under the age of 18 for sexual pleasure. Any erotic contact with or exploitation of a child (pornography).
4. Psychological abuses. Humiliation, insults, teasing and other models of demeaning behavior.

Sexual assault takes several forms:

- Bad actions. Any actions by adults that cause excitement in a child under 14 years of age and form an inappropriate attitude towards sexual relations. Actions can be physical (bodily) or intellectual (displaying materials).
- Pedophilia. Sexual abuse of a child under 14 years of age.
- Pornography Any form of representation of sexual relations (books, films, magazines).
- Forced sexual activity. The influence on the child, not physical, but mental, gradually forces him to engage in any kind of sex. You can violate the status of adults, blackmail.

Child abuse is a generic term for any type of abuse. This is the real harm to the child:

- through insults and wrongful punishments,
- requirements and strict control,
- prohibitions.

Maltreatment can be physical behavior (beating), murder, harm caused by lack of help, neglect of the child and its needs, emotional harm, lack of protection and care.

Signs of violence

Suspecting violence from the outside is not easy because:

- closed family as a system
- relationship between the aggressor and the victim,
- lack of information
- Intimidation and mistrust of the victim.

Basically, all this stems from the fact that the family is a closed system where violence prevails. But it can say something about child abuse:

- screams, screams, screams, swearing, clearly heard behind the wall (many apartments are separated by thin walls and violence is not always silent)
- traces of a beating on a child,
- the appearance of the child, clothes that are not suitable for weather conditions.

Signs of physical abuse include:

- injuries of the body and disorders of sensory organs,

- inactivity, lethargy, delay in physical and mental development,
- disturbance and aggression towards other people or animals,
- shyness, passivity, fear of adults,
- running away from home, fear of touch,
- contact with young children.

Symptoms of psychological abuse include:

- psycho-trauma and (or) post-traumatic stress syndrome,
- in children of secondary school age - delay in physical and speech development,
- in adolescents - loss of meaning and purpose of life, loss of direction, thoughts of suicide,
- impulsiveness, anger, manipulative disorders (finger sucking, hair pulling),
- humility and gentleness,
- fears and problems related to sleep,
- depression and lethargy,
- deviations
- diseases.

Signs of child sexual abuse:

- inappropriate or strange sexual knowledge or actions of the child,
- violence by a child against other children or adults;

- complaining of any health problems, especially in the sexual area,
- discomfort when other children cry,
- nervous standing, groping, finger sucking.

Common signs of abuse:

- inability of the child to concentrate,
- memory impairment
- self-loathing, low self-esteem, low self-esteem,
- hopelessness
- distrust of the whole world, especially adults
- anger and aggression
- chronic feelings of fear, shame, guilt,
- separation from society,
- depression
- anhedonia.

According to the legislation of the Russian Federation, the child himself can apply to the guardianship authorities for protection, and from the age of 14 - can apply to the court, but in rare cases, any child makes such a decision. Violence is usually accompanied by intimidation, as well as fear and dependence on the victim.

Each case of violence (cruelty and brutality) is assessed individually. The individual sensitivity of the child, the age and nature of the relationship between him and adults are taken into account.

The most difficult thing to suspect is psychological abuse or violence against the child's soul. This is a versatile category:

- lack of love and attention
- threats and ridicule
- insufficient and excessive requirements,
- any behavior of parents that causes fear in the child,
- prohibitions
- psychological pressure
- Hyper Trust
- manipulations
- any reasons that harm the child's health.

Because of this, low self-esteem, self-doubt is recorded, self-esteem disappears. With hyperprotection, a sense of helplessness and complete dependence on parents develops. Separation from the family, social or physical abandonment of the child leaves a mark in the form of emotional insecurity. It is not true that the consequences will manifest themselves immediately, they may appear years later.

Consequences of violence. A child or teenager who has experienced violence feels fear, confusion, shame, powerlessness. He often blames himself and perceives himself as the cause and accomplice of what happened. Sometimes he sees himself as the reason for his behavior or his position in the family. Other consequences include reduced trust and social circles.

Many reactions depend on the age of the child:

1. Children under 3 years old. Among the popular reactions: fear, mixed feelings, aggression, loss of appetite.
2. Children of preschool age. Anxiety, shyness, guilt and shame, mixed feelings, disgust and helplessness are noted.
3. Junior school students. There is uncertainty in the student's family role, indifference to adults, fear, shame, disgust and mistrust of the whole world.
4. Young teenagers. Depression, emotional emptiness is added to the previous consequences (no feelings and emotions).
5. Adults. It is characterized by disgust, shame, guilt, ambivalence of feelings towards adults, deviant behavior, sense of uselessness.

Sexual violence, especially in adult life:

- psychosomatic diseases
- by not accepting your body
- Addictive behavior
- problems in sexual relations,
- repeated violence (men who are abused do it themselves, women who are raped are re-victimized).

As the child grows older, there may be retaliatory violence, loss of self-esteem, mental illness, and suicide attempts.

Any form of adult violence leaves such traces:

- violation of self-understanding,
- guilt

- depression
- sexual dysfunctions
- interpersonal problems.

Violation of physical and mental boundaries as a result of violence affects a person's future life and behavior. And the experienced experience is repeated again and again. In general, the family can distinguish 3 areas of violence: parents from children, adults from adults, family members from the elderly. And each of these forms is dangerous for the child. If there is no direct violence, but, for example, a mother, then the following is possible.

- psycho-emotional and psychosomatic diseases;
- chaos at school,
- problems in social adaptation.

Families with violence are always at risk, because such an environment is not suitable for raising a child. Children who grow up in violence usually become victims or aggressors themselves (95%).

Diagnosis of violence. Bullying is also difficult to identify because parents themselves do not always recognize their actions as violent. Yes, they raise their children with the sticky carrot method, but this is education. Or with the carrot and stick method, the child takes the beating for his sin as normal and is therefore less likely to tell anyone. Complicating the situation is another point. In fact, any kind of violence is psychological. Therefore, you have to work with several types of violence at once.

Physical abuse. Diagnostic signs of abuse during interviews with parents:

- nervous behavior

- excellently describe the origin of the child's injury,
- blaming other people or the child himself,
- several contradictions in the history of injuries,
- accuse the child of lying
- assessment, expectations, and demands that are inappropriate for the child's age or developmental level.

Finding a child in the emergency room frequently, with similar repeated injuries, and a long time interval between the injury and the hospital visit should raise suspicion. The problem is that the signs of verbal and non-verbal lies and deceit of parents can only be seen in the context of close observation and communication. Will this situation be open to all? No. The threshold of the neighbor and the house is not allowed. Only social workers can reach such a meeting with parents. The task of witnesses and eyewitnesses is to facilitate this meeting.

Diagnostic reactions during interviews with children:

- anxiety
- reluctance and fear to meet parents,
- confidence that the child is justified;
- social workers (lawyers) are side by side with the parents after the interview and know that the punishment is justified by the child's bad behavior,
- cry for any failure
- tendency to fight,
- vibrates in response to the slight movement of a nearby hand.

Sometimes, the child invents a story about the need for attention and affection, conflicts with friends, or violence that can occur in an imaginary family. But then the child's emotional and behavioral reactions contradict the content of the story. In such cases, fear of the parent and other signs and consequences of violence are not recorded, but the child's pleasure in listening to him and his interest in the story are noticeable.

The described symptoms cannot be considered separately from the context and family history, but there are a number of diagnostic signs that clearly indicate physical abuse:

- bruises, bites, burns, wounds
- compression symptoms
- any damage without a clear and correct explanation from the parent,
- low self-esteem of the child,
- reluctance and fear to return home,
- hid the battered clothes
- self-blame for provocations related to rape,
- the child accepts beating as a family order and norm,
- excitement, crying, screaming, fear of quarrels.

Sexual assault. The difficulty in diagnosing sexual abuse is that some family members may involve others, even if the crime is known.

Teenagers take it more seriously because they understand what happened to them. As a rule, they change their entire lifestyle and clothes, environment. Healthy feelings such as sympathy and empathy turn

into aggression or blind obedience (to a person, to a cause). Classic signs are noted in children during adolescence.

Diagnostic signs of child sexual abuse in the family include:

- information about age-related sexual issues,
- bruises, itching, blood in the genitals,
- sexual immorality,
- sudden changes in the child's behavior,
- change in gait, discomfort when walking and sitting,
- eating disorders
- self-loathing
- nightmares and sleep disturbances,
- suicidal tendencies and depression,
- carelessness, adaptation to adults,
- deviant behavior.

Child neglect. The most common form of bullying and the least recognized by parents. Even in prosperous families, elements of it can be found, for example, a lack of affection and love in the workplace.

Therefore, this type is the most ambiguous from the point of view of diagnosis. In the case of clear and harmful violations, it is customary to judge neglect: the child is hungry, poorly dressed, dirty, without medical care or education, alone and in danger.

Lost children are characterized by discomfort in establishing relationships and attempts to attract attention. Other diagnostic signs include:

- pedagogical negligence (small vocabulary, speech problems),
- slowness in physical development,
- bad smell, dirt and hunger,
- depression, passivity and shyness,
- poverty of emotions and reactions to love and praise
- feelings of worthlessness and confidence "I'm not good, I don't deserve anything and I never will."

Psychological abuses. A decisive role in the diagnosis is given to the behavior of adults. Psychological abuse if parents:

- Do not rush to comfort the child, talk to him, hug him.
- absolutely related to the child,
- insulted, insulted, humiliated,
- characterize the child negatively,
- bring him the wrath of one of his relatives (they add the child to him),
- open recognition of dislike,
- blame him for his failures.

Advice on psychological abuse by a child:

- uncertainty and low self-esteem,
- speech and perception delay,
- stress from waiting for punishment,
- undeveloped logical thinking,
- disrespect and distrust of adults,

- claimed maturity or independence as a defensive reaction,
- suicidal tendencies.

Rehabilitation. Eliminating violence always requires a psychologist to work together with parents and children. The most effective methods:

- psychotherapy
- individual and group counseling,
- training.

When interacting with a child, you must first get to his location and gain his trust. To do this, you can't focus on the situation, that is, say "Don't be afraid", "Don't worry". The main method of working with a child is a counseling interview. But this can only be done by a qualified specialist.

Violence is always a stressful situation for a child, resulting in psychological trauma. Accordingly, work should focus on addressing trauma and post-traumatic stress disorder, if it is observed. The best way is psychotherapy.

Prevention of violence. The main directions of prevention: education and information. They should be implemented for children, parents, employees of children's institutions and all citizens in general. It should be said:

- what violence is about
- about its types,
- what to do if you witness or are a victim of violence,
- what is liability for violence

- where you can report abuse (organizations, telephones).

You should not say in the context of "how not to become a victim of violence", because this immediately creates a basis for self-blame. As the article says, the victims are already inclined to look for a reason themselves, but this is not the case.

How to identify domestic violence: the main characteristics - FAMILY

CONCLUSION

In this article, we told you how to recognize domestic violence: the main signs. The characteristics of domestic violence, how to solve this problem and how to understand that the husband is a tyrant - these are all the answers of our material.

One of the main characteristics of domestic violence is that it repeats itself over and over again. Repetition is what distinguishes a simple one-time conflict from physical, sexual, psychological repeated violence.

Women, children, elderly parents and disabled relatives are often victims. Unfortunately, this is a destructive social process that occurs in almost every fourth family.

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