



## THE CONCEPT, TYPES AND SOCIAL ESSENCE OF AN UNWORTHY ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE CHILD

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### Annotation

Children are undoubtedly the most vulnerable and completely adult dependent part of society. By the fault of adults, they become victims of physical, sexual and mental violence. As E.Fromm noted, the scale of brutality against children is very large – from bodily injury to torture, and murders. Our time presents such terrible examples of selling and begging children, and attracting them to prostitution, economic exploitation, deprivation of housing, means of living, neglect of needs and interests.

**Keywords:** indecent attitude, oppression towards the child, violence, physical violence, sexual violence, psychological violence, exploitation.

### Introduction

In the years of independence, significant changes took place in the life of our people, radical reforms were carried out in the state and society. In order to restore a legal and Democratic state based on universal values, a civil society, to form a lifestyle worthy of the world civilization, a wide range of reforms in social, economic, political, cultural and other spheres are being implemented systematically. Also, great trust in our society is paid to protect the rights and interests of women and girls.

It should be noted that large-scale work is also being carried out in our country today. In particular, the head of our state Sh.M.Mirziyoyev proved how serious these problems are when the PD 3827-th decision of 2 July 2018 "on measures for social rehabilitation and adaptation, as well as improvement of the system of prevention of use of family and domestic violence" was signed.[1] This decision is one of the priorities of improving the system of prevention of the use of family-domestic violence, ensuring the inevitability of punishment in relation to any manifestations of the use of family domestic violence in society. The focus of the reforms implemented in our Constitution and laws is to ensure universal human rights and freedoms, enshrined in international





legal norms, to protect the life, health, dignity and other legitimate interests of the individual.

One of the parts of the child protection system is the specialists of the collection of neighborhood citizens who are close to the family and who can study the situation in the family in their competence, provide assistance to children and families who have fallen into a difficult life situation.[2]

The family is a dwelling that prepares the person for an independent life, forms interests, directs, gives the first lessons. Since the formation of the family as an independent social institution, it has come a multifaceted and difficult path to our independence.

In the rich scientific and cultural heritage left to us by Eastern thinkers, there are moral considerations and teachings in the process of family-living rules of the Uzbek people, respect for adults in it, respect for the little ones, culture in the process of social relations between family members, especially in the education of the couple, which is of moral importance.

This problem is also widely covered in the works of our great scientists Muhammad ibn Ismoil Bukhari, at-Termizi, Najmiddin Kubro, Ahmad Yassavi, Bahovuddin Naqshband as tariqat, the great figures of sufi philosophy.[3] After all, the respect and glorification of man from time immemorial is a national value inherent in the nature of our people. An ancient historical source-the Bible of the religion of Zarathustra, in Avesto, also reflected the idea of glorifying the honor, dignity, honor of a person, protecting his rights. This rare resource contributed to the development of mankind and science, as well as its unique contribution to the development of human values.

The conditions in which the child is brought up in the family can have a positive or negative impact on his future behavior, goals. But this does not mean that all children who grow up in a troubled, unhealthy environment, tomorrow, Of course, will grow up to be an offender, a scoundrel, a hooligan, a hooligan, a criminal. But in a troubled family, there is a greater probability that an adult will "respond" to inappropriate actions that in some situations affect others. [4]

Family violence has always been a pressing problem. After all, it is not always possible to control the relationship between family members from the legal side. The reason is that majority offenses occur in residential areas that are secretly shelved from the eyes of people.

At the international level, family violence was first widely discussed at the fourth all world conference on the status of women in the United Nations, which was held in Beijing on September 4-15, 1995.[5]





Violence is pain in relation to a person, damage (injury). The report of the World Health Organization "on health and violence" provides a complete definition of violence.[6] the report states that self-injury, mutual or collective, physical, sexual, psychological violence is caused by lack of adequate motivation.

Children are undoubtedly the most vulnerable and vulnerable part of the population, they are obese adults, and in this they suffer from all forms of violence, which is often enough from close relatives, conscripts and others. Cruel treatment with the child [7] is a whole variety or inaction of actions by surrounding individuals that harm the physical and psychological health of an adult, his development and calm, as well as his rights or freedom of movement. Violent relations with children can be manifested not only in physical, sexual or psychological violence, but also in the use of inadmissible methods of upbringing, rude, unkind, degrading treatment of the prestige of humanity with the child, insulting or exploiting minors, selling children, using violence against other members of the family with the participation of the child. Forms of cruel relations with children: physical, sexual, psychological violence and neglect of the child's needs, exploitation.

The committee on the rights of the child in 2011 year, as one of the main problems in one of the special sessions of the UN, raised that the phenomenon of violence against children is a common practice in the world: "it is manifested in many forms and is carried out with varying degrees of cruelty. Jam if the committee gathers all the information contained in it, the horrors and very dangerous condition will be overlooked. They are composed of many events related to the violation of the rights of the child, describing how far the world is from respecting children as a person with his rights"

The problem of family violence is overlooked from the public point of view. The authors of the UNICEF report called on governments and public organizations to pay attention to it and adopt laws that criminalize domestic violence and protect its victims.

Unjust and careless attitude towards children

The concept of "Oppression Against Children", which is used as synonyms in the literature the words "oppression" and disproportionate attitude", is based on the following definition proposed in 1999 by the All World Health Organization: "oppression or" gross treatment with children "...refers to" all kinds of physical and emotional negative attitudes, sexual oppression, careless or indifferent attitudes, commeratory or other acts of exploitation" that can cause or harm to the health, survival, development and dignity of the child.



This means that the term "oppression against the child", adopted in international practice, has its own "careless attitude" as well as abandonment (visual perception). In Eng. Neglect) also embodies the concepts.

In Uzbekistan, the concept of oppression and careless attitude towards children primarily relies on the legal basis.

According to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, when speaking of injustice, it is implied to be careless and indifferent attitude. The attitude of oppression and apathy is described as follows:

Oppression against the child is the physical, sexual and psychological influence of the child, violating the right to his personal inviolability, in violation of the child's discretion or taking advantage of the need for his support. According to this definition, physical, sexual and mental manifestations of oppression are distinguished.

To be in a relationship with the child in an indifferent manner - not to fulfill or to the extent necessary to fulfill their obligations to feed, educate children, create healthy living conditions, obtain full information, etc. by parents or those who replace them, as well as by other persons.

The following are the types of inappropriate attitudes towards children:

Physical violence – cruelty and other actions that cause pain to the child as well as his or her health and other actions aimed at not suitable for humanity, which harm development: [8]

- Give the child any bodily injury or pain that has been affected (beating, pinching, teething, burning, strangling or choking the child);
- Do not give the child resistance to bodily injury;
- Punish the child with any physical punishment – slap, bang, insult;
- Poisoning the child with the help of drugs or other chemical agents.

Sexual harassment is the use of children to meet the sexual needs of adults. The use of threats, strength, cunning and confidence to attract a child to sexual activity.

- Any sexual intercourse or relationship with a child (with or without the use of force);
- Any behavior that attracts a child to sex;
- Any behavior in the sexual description – the use of games, conversations, photos and video;
- Attraction to prostitution;
- Emotional (mental) violence – not paying due attention to the child, not caring, not providing support, not showing emotional attachment. The child constantly feels a lack of attention and affection, is exposed to threats and discrimination, and this leads to an increase in ignorance of one's dignity and self-reliance.
- Lie, threaten, intimidate, humiliate, insult, insult;





- Refusal of the child, isolation;
- Involvement and coercion in non-social behavior;
- Unreasonable demand for the performance of work that the child cannot perform;
- Excessive sponsorship, which prevents the development of the child in moderation;
- Failure of adults to fulfill their vows, violation of the sense of trust in the child.

Careless attitude (indifference) is the inability of a child to meet the vital needs that lead to a negative impact on his physical, mental, and social development.

- Neglect, leave in danger;
- Indifference towards the needs of the child does not satisfy their desire for nutrition, medical support, education, communication, development;
- Lack of emotional intimacy (refusal from it);
- Inability (unwillingness) to protect the child from the existing threat.

Exploitation-the use of the child in the best interests of the child-heavy labor, sexual use, trafficking (taking out children for the purpose of use, sale

Psychological violence (emotional violence, lack of care) – persistent or occasional verbal abuse of the child, threats from parents, guardians, teachers, educators, to humiliate him, to blame him for what he is not guilty of, to show tenderness, hatred for the child. This type of violence involves constant lying, cheating on a child (as a result of which he loses confidence in an adult), as well as putting on the child requirements that do not correspond to his or her age-related opportunities. Indirect signs of psychological violence against a child:

- Mental retardation in physical and mental development;
- Uneasiness; (pumpkin, eye, lip)
- Enuresis;
- spiritual sad look;
- various somatic diseases (obesity, a sharp loss of body weight, stomach ulcer, skin diseases, allergic pathology).

Behavioral characteristics in the presence of psychological violence include:

- Irritability and irritability; sleep disorders;
- Long-Term maintained sad situation;
- Tendency to isolation;
- Aggressiveness;
- Incredibly Burning, flattering, flattering morality;
- Threat or attempt to self-kill;
- Inability to communicate, to establish relationships with peers and other people;
- Poorly Mastering;
- Self-low assessment;



- Violation of appetite.

In conclusion, we can say that in each period and in each state, there was a hidden and transparent manifestation of this or that manifestation of violence against children. But we saw that the attitude to violence was different. This shows us that violence is topical and today the most sensitive issue that needs to be studied and debated.

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