

LEGAL ASPECTS OF PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE

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Children every what violence and exploitation from the forms protection to do today on the day not only national, but also international on a scale also current issue is considered.

Modern in society in the family conflicts, educational problems, economic difficulties and information and communication of technologies unlimited development for children relatively violence danger is increasing.

Violence children's psychological and physical to the development damage delivery, their to the future was trust loses.

of the United Nations " Children's rights about " Convention and other international documents from countries the children protection to do according to obligations demand does.

Therefore, it is very important today to study this law, determine the powers of the prosecutor in it, and increase its effectiveness.

The purpose of this topic is to ensure the rights and freedoms of children - to highlight the mechanisms for their legal protection from physical, psychological, sexual, economic and other types of violence, to analyze the content and essence of the law - to scientifically explain its main concepts, principles and tasks of state bodies, and to determine the powers of the prosecutor, the role of prosecutorial bodies in protecting children, and to indicate control and influence measures, as well as to identify problems in practice, shortcomings in the implementation of the law and ways to eliminate them, and to develop new proposals and recommendations for improving legal mechanisms and ensuring the safety of children.

Increasing legal culture - developing a culture of respect and protection of children's rights among parents, educators, law enforcement agencies and the general public.

Briefly, the main goal of the topic is to reveal the theoretical foundations of the law, analyze the rights and powers of prosecutors, and develop recommendations for effective application in practice.

In order to achieve this goal, methods and methods such as historicity and logicity of scientific knowledge, comparative analysis, analysis and synthesis, generalization and concretization, induction and deduction, dialectics, systematicity, objectivity and innovative approach are used.

According to a study conducted by UNICEF and the Statistics Agency, 69

percent of children under the age of 14 have experienced violence in their upbringing in the past two years, 29 percent of whom have been victims of physical violence.

Globally, two out of three children between the ages of 1 and 14 suffer from abusive parenting methods, and one in four children are bullied at school.

the World Health Organization indicates that more than half of the world's children are victims of violence each year, 25 to 50 percent of children become victims of bullying, and violence between boys often involves the use of firearms or other weapons, making it a leading cause of death.

In our country, ensuring the rights, freedoms and legal interests of the child, protecting his life and health, dignity, not allowing him to be discriminated against, and helping the young generation to grow physically, intellectually, spiritually and morally are considered as the priority directions of the state policy.

In particular, our Constitution has a separate chapter directly devoted to the rights and interests of the family, children and youth.

Specifically, Article 78 states that "it is the duty of the state to ensure and protect the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the child, and to create the best conditions for his or her full physical, mental and cultural development."

In addition, the forced labor of children was completely stopped, and responsibility for administratively forcing them to work was strengthened.

The system of social protection of orphans and children deprived of parental care has been improved.

of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection of Children from All Forms of Violence" dated November 14, 2024, violence against children is defined as any intentional act (inaction) that violates the life, health, sexual integrity, honor, dignity and other rights and freedoms of a child protected by law, causes or is likely to cause physical or mental suffering, and violates their basic needs, including those committed using telecommunications networks and the Internet.

According to the law, 6 types of violence are listed. Including:

Physical violence - inflicting physical injuries on children of various degrees, putting them in danger, not providing help to children in a dangerous situation for their life and health.

Sexual abuse is the violation of a child's sexual integrity by performing acts of a sexual nature on him or her, including:

- defamation;
- unnatural sexual satisfaction through the use of force;
- coercion to have sexual intercourse;
- having sexual intercourse with a person under the age of 16;
- involving a minor as a performer in actions of a pornographic nature;

- engaging in collusion with a minor, setting up brothels or committing obscene acts against him;
- committing acts of a sexual nature by deception or abuse of trust or taking advantage of a child's vulnerability;
- lustful lust, as well as any other sexual acts of a sexual nature prohibited by law.

Psychological violence is a form of violence that manifests itself in insulting, slandering, threatening, belittling, humiliating, and humiliating children, as well as other actions aimed at limiting the basic needs of children, including actions (inaction) that make the victim of violence fear for their safety, make them unable to defend themselves, or harm their mental health.

Neglect is the violation of a child's health, physical, mental and moral development by parents (or persons replacing them or caring for the child) who have the necessary opportunities, knowledge and skills, including access to appropriate services (state, medical, educational, social and other services) for this purpose.

The basic needs of a child are to provide food, shelter, and other necessary conditions for the child's full development, physical and mental health, as well as to create conditions for security, education, social interaction, the development of life skills, and the realization of potential.

Child exploitation is the use of a child for economic, sexual, and other purposes, including human trafficking, engaging in antisocial behavior and begging, sexual exploitation, as well as forcing a child to marry or live as a couple, encouraging them to receive a certain religious education, and exerting physical or psychological pressure to perform any form of forced labor.

Bullying is the use of insulting nicknames by a group of children or one child against another child or children, the refusal of any communication with them, the seizure of their property and causing harm, the public discussion of their physical, mental or intellectual characteristics, the humiliation of their honor and dignity, or the harm to their health and life, including long-term psychological and physical aggressive influence carried out via the Internet.

The document states that the state must take legal, administrative, social, economic and other measures to protect children from all forms of violence, including supporting the child and his or her family, and creating mechanisms to identify and prevent cases of violence against children, report cases of violence, investigate these cases, ensure the inevitability of bringing perpetrators to justice, rehabilitate victims of violence, restore their rights and ensure social adaptation.

The National Agency for Social Protection under the President of Uzbekistan has been appointed as the authorized state body in the field of protecting children

from all forms of violence.

A child who has suffered any type of violence is recognized as a victim of violence.

A victim of violence has the following rights:

- protection from all forms of violence;
- to file a complaint with state bodies, organizations, or the court, directly or through a legal representative, about the commission of violence or threats against him/her;
- receive free legal, economic, social, psychological, medical and other assistance, including assistance provided via a hotline;
- to apply to state authorities directly or through their legal representative with a request to issue a protection order, and to report any violation of the terms of the protection order;
- violence as a result delivered material and spiritual damage cover.

Children's rights protection to do his/her parents or guardians, guardianship and sponsorship by the authorities, prosecutor or court to do increases.

From violence victim and his/her legal representative material and spiritual damage cover about application with to court request when doing to the law suitable state duty from paying free will be allowed.

In law Children from violence protection to do measures by designating given.

Including the law the children of violence all from the forms protection to do according to general and individual measures by designating gives. General to measures children for safe environment create, violence factors ahead to take and elimination verb, families support, guys rights about awareness increase and them violation for responsibility issues enters.

Individual to measures and protection warrant give, from violence victim and his/her happened being danger under was for children legal, economic, social, spiritual, medical help show, from violence victim and his/her happened being danger under was children their families reinforcement and support, victims of violence or violence happened being danger under was the child, his life or to your health directly danger at birth, from parents (from them from one) or from the guardians take put, to children relatively violence happened did of persons violent behavior change according to correction from programs transition, health, sexual freedom, family, youth and to morality against crimes happened did of persons rights restriction such as enters.

Children from violence protection to do according to alone in order measures application for basics in the future violence victim's or his/her legal representative appeal, physical or legal of persons messages, state bodies employees by for children

relatively violence happened done or happened to do attempt circumstances directly when defined, public information tools and social in networks announcements indicated.

For children relatively violence of the circumstances ahead to get, advice to give and help measures about informed to do for whole Uzbekistan along overnight daytime working secret confidence phone organization will be allowed.

Social protection national agency other state bodies with together suffered from violence the children in determining participation does, such the children to account takes and the children from violence protection to do according to individual measures the application provides.

To himself relatively violence happened being danger under was to categories the following includes:

- orphan children and from parental care deprived was children;
- own life or to your health threat to put or the children to provide, - educate them education to give and them cultivation to do to the requirements answer not giving under the circumstances standing children;
- unattended and uncontrolled remaining children;
- social dangerous in the situation was children;
- disability was including children, mentally and physical in development disadvantages was children;
- father or mother (their) instead pusher individuals) spiritual condition damaged and narcologist diseases due to dispensary account standing children;
- the child alone educating father or to mother relatively to prison to take in the form of caution measure used or from freedom deprived to do in the form of punishment measure used children;
- father or mother by known of the kind crimes (for example, mother's new born the child intentionally to kill, to kill oneself to the soul intention to do to the level deliver to torture insertion and sexual to freedom against crimes) or offenses (antisocial to behavior attraction doing, begging, prostitution) happened done children;
- antisocial moral children;
- prostitution with engaged in children.

Children from violence protection to do on top of working state bodies and organizations, physical and legal persons and courts from violence victim or his/her happened being danger under was children about facts detected in case, this about urgency with authorized organs and internal works to inform the authorities condition

Internal works bodies for children relatively violence about verbal or when

they receive written notice such put an end to the behavior and their ahead to take according to late impossible measures views as well as this about Social protection to report to the agency condition

By Resolution No. 440 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 14, 2025, the Regulation "On the procedure for identifying cases of violence against children, assessing the level of risk of violence, developing a protection plan and its implementation" was developed.

SXEMA, which is attached as Annex 1 to the Regulation, provides a plan for the detection, reporting, risk assessment and protection of cases of violence against children.

According to him, this plan consists of 4 stages, and **in the 1st stage**, children who have been victims of violence or are at risk of violence against them, or their legal representatives, relatives or other persons, when a situation of violence occurs, the "Inson" social services center (hereinafter referred to as the "Inson" center), internal affairs bodies, as well as state bodies and organizations that carry out activities related to the protection of children from all forms of violence, refer to this situation.

In the 2nd stage, immediately after receiving a complaint or identifying facts, state bodies and organizations carrying out activities to protect children from all forms of violence will notify the "Inson" center and the internal affairs body in the region of the child victim or child at risk of violence, by filling out a notification form in the established form.

The activities carried out **in the 3rd stage** require a certain time (*at least 14 calendar days*) and are carried out by competent bodies (*"Inson" center, internal affairs body*).

At the final stage, based on the results of a comprehensive assessment, the competent authorities develop a protection plan with the participation of the child victim of violence or a child at risk of violence against him or her and his or her legal representative (with the exception of legal representatives who have committed actions (inaction) that threaten the life and health of the child) and implement the measures specified in the plan.

It is a pity that cases of violence committed against minors also occur in married life.

If, based on the requirements of this Regulation, the level of threat to the life or health of a child is assessed as "high", the "Inson" Center, together with the internal affairs body, is obliged to take one of the following measures to eliminate the factors that directly threaten the life or health of the child. **Namely:**

- administratively detain the perpetrator of violence and apply procedural coercive measures in accordance with the procedure and grounds established by law;
- issue a protection order to a child who has been a victim of violence or is at risk of violence against him or her, or to his or her legal representative;
- to remove a child who has been a victim of violence or a child who is at risk of violence from his/her parents (one of them) or other persons who have taken

him/her into their care and to ensure his/her safety.

A protection order protects the victim of violence and imposes sanctions on perpetrators or those threatening to commit violence. It is issued by the internal affairs bodies within 24 hours of the fact of violence or threats being detected for a period of up to 30 days, with the possibility of extension by the court. Control over its implementation is entrusted to the internal affairs bodies.

A protection order may include the following restrictions:

- prohibition of committing violence against the victim of violence;
- prohibiting a person who has committed or is likely to commit violence from having contact with the victim of violence (indirect contact is permitted in workplaces and educational institutions);
- prohibiting the perpetrator of violence from being alone in the same room or vehicle with the victim of violence;
- obligate the person who committed the violence to cover the costs of treatment, counseling, accommodation of the victim of violence to the special center for providing assistance to the victims of violence, compensation for the material damage caused, as well as compensation for the moral damage;
- prohibiting the perpetrator of violence from going to certain places;
- imposing obligations on the perpetrator of violence, such as outpatient or inpatient treatment for drug addiction;
- temporary restriction of the perpetrator's right to use the residential area or the part of it where the victim of violence lives, to study or approach the workplace or other places;
- providing assistance to children affected by violence,

Children who have suffered violence and are at risk of violence should be provided with legal, economic, social, psychological, and medical assistance, including:

- reduce the negative impact of psychological or physical trauma on a child's development;
- to increase the quality of life and ensure mental and emotional peace;
- preventing or eliminating the consequences of behavioral deviations in relationships with family members and peers;
- restoration and strengthening of health;
- facilitating the rehabilitation and social adaptation of the child in society, including in the peer group, in the family environment;
- taking measures to compensate for material damage and moral damage from the person who committed violence;
- providing legal assistance, providing legal information and advice;

- limiting or preventing communication with a person who has committed violence or is prone to it;
- providing temporary security and care; provide safe haven.

The law also provides services for strengthening and supporting families affected by child violence, ensuring the emotional stability of the person guilty of violence, as well as social, psychological, pedagogical support to understand his parental potential, responsibility and the consequences of his actions, increasing the legal literacy of family members, and psychiatric help in case of mental illness in the person who committed the violence. providing compulsory treatment of parents suffering from drug-related diseases in drug-related institutions, helping to ensure the financial stability of families, including helping to find a job, engaging in entrepreneurship, and professional training to eliminate economic difficulties that have an indirect impact on the perpetration of violence against children.

Article 12 of this Law defines the powers of the prosecutor's office in the field of protecting children from all forms of violence, according to which:

- participates in the development and implementation of state programs, regional programs and projects of normative legal documents in the field of protection of children from all forms of violence;
- monitors the implementation of legislation on the protection of children from all forms of violence;
- takes measures to protect the rights, freedoms and legal interests of victims of violence;
- develops proposals for improving the legislation on the protection of children from all forms of violence;
- cooperates with state bodies, citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions that carry out or participate in activities related to the protection of children from all forms of violence.

In addition, it is gratifying that the "Uzbekistan-2030" strategy, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 11, 2023, provides for the implementation of more than ten measures to further improve the rights and interests of the child.

In conclusion, the issue of protecting children from all forms of violence is not only a legal, but also a social, moral and cultural problem.

The development of society, the stability of the state and the potential of the next generation are directly dependent on the safety of children and the conditions for their full development.

Violence – whether physical, psychological, sexual, economic, or through the media – has a profound negative impact on a child's personality development, mental health, and social adjustment.

In recent years, significant steps have been taken to protect children's rights, based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF programs, and other international initiatives.

At the same time, many countries, including Uzbekistan, are developing special laws, state programs, and prevention mechanisms to ensure child safety.

Analyses on this issue show that simply adopting laws is not enough.

For this purpose, it is appropriate to develop a number of recommendations.

Including:

- strengthening laws on protecting children from online violence and cyber-bullying and introducing digital literacy classes;
- training neighborhood activists on protection of children's rights and organization of "Children's Protection Councils" with public participation;
- every one school and in the neighborhood psychological advice centers opening;
- In schools to violence against special lessons, trainings and psychological seminars transfer and to parents the children of upbringing modern and nonviolent methods teaching and others.