

Domestic Violence as A Social and Legal Scene

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Abstract. This article studies the domestic violence as the social phenomenon. The factors and circumstances that contributing to the family conflicts is analyzed and results briefly presented.

Keywords: domestic violence, criminal personality, juveniles, norms and regulations, crime prevention.

Domestic violence is a complex social phenomenon and studied by scientists in the historical, philosophical, political, legal, pedagogical and psychological aspects. And each of Sciences studies the phenomenon on the basis of their orientation in the narrow sense.

Violence has been and remains one of the most ancient and widespread means of resolving the various conflicts. Along with the

change in the world has changed and the forms, methods, targets of violence. Domestic violence is not only a kind of criminal violence, but also in the whole of human behavior. Family interpersonal relationships most prone to displays of various forms of violent conflict resolution. Cruelty to resolve conflicts more likely the more ruthlessly than was sharper conflict and irreconcilable positions of the parties, as well as deeper emotional wounds were applied to each other¹.

From the state of well-being of every family directly depends on social and spiritual maturity of the society. That's why it is important to respect the rights and freedoms of every member of the family, especially children.

¹ Антонян Ю.М. Жестокость в нашей жизни. М., 1974. С.196.

President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov emphasized the education of the child in the family: "From the very first days of its birth, the child lives in the family. Here he absorbs family values, traditions and habits. And most importantly, by the situation in the family, children perceive and feel the demands of society"².

According to article 65 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "children are equal before the law regardless of their origin and the civic status of their parents. Motherhood and childhood are protected by the state. " In the Republic of Uzbekistan established the legal framework for the prevention of child abuse, provided by the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the prevention of child neglect and juvenile delinquency» (№ ZRU-263

of 30.09.2010.), "On crime prevention" (№ ZRU-371 from 05.15.2014, the), "on guardianship and custody" (№ ZRU-364 from 01.02.2014 city, as well as various governmental programs, plans additional measures aimed at improving the education of children, promote healthy and harmoniously developed generation.

Family in social change becomes the initial formation of the new Institute of the values and norms of behavior. In the process of historical development, adapting to social changes, the family undergoes various changes. The family as a mirror reflects all the changes in society, and it can be argued that criminal violence in society leads to the emergence of such, and in the family, and vice versa - the violence perpetrated in the family threatens the security of the society, the rising young generation.

Violent crimes against minors in the family have a corrupting

² Каримов И.А. Гармонично развитое поколение - основа прогресса Узбекистана. Т.: Узбекистан, 1997.

influence in the first place on the child's mental development. Some victims of domestic violence leave home, begin to antisocial lifestyle, using alcohol and drugs, or engaging in prostitution. Early identification of the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of crimes against minors in the family, contribute to the effectiveness of preventive work.

In the religious teachings of Islam it is believed that the children in the hands of the parents are the greatest value, the responsibility of parents comes first good parenting, teaching good behavior and the consequences of bad behavior. The education of children is not the last role played by the "keeper of the unique traditions" - Mahalla.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan is functioning successfully self-government bodies - "Mahalla". Revived in the years of independence, the civil institution now successfully executes more than thirty functions

previously ascribed to the competence of local authorities. Mahalla plays an important role in addressing the provision of material assistance to needy families and the appointment of allowances to needy families with minor children, directly in contact and is working with dysfunctional families.

In dysfunctional families difficult psychological situation contributes to a variety of conflicts between parents and children or parents themselves, which ultimately lead to violence or other violent forms of resolving them. The negative consequences of raising children in such families, affect the fact that children are involved in the commission of various illegal actions.

As the analysis of the experience of social institutions, the most efficient way to protect children is violence prevention measures early. The child victim suffered from any form of violence, first needs psychological help, as ill-treatment

suffered by childhood, inevitably accompanied by emotional and behavioral disorders. Timeliness of psychological help reduce the risk of a return to violence is to prevent the occurrence of violence by, become adult victims of abuse on their own children.

Characteristic for children who have experienced childhood abuse in various forms, are qualities such as the inability to justice, free will, the immaturity of personality adaptation in violation of the community, all sorts of addiction (alcohol, drug and etc.). Children who have experienced violence are apathetic to aggressive behavior, yet unable to suppress his own aggression. These personal victimization characteristics often act as a provoking factor, pushes to commit violent acts.

Domestic violence is common and quite wealthy, seemingly affluent families, yet it is more common for people with a low social status. Characteristic features for persons

committing violent crimes are - marked egocentrism, isolation, desire for self-assertion in any way intolerant to the shortcomings of the vulnerable members of the family, often as a consequence of the transferred trauma in early childhood. For such people prevails own "I" and its manifestation unlimited.

The phenomenon of domestic violence does not depend on the state of economies, cultural aspects, moral and ethical standards, religious beliefs, family well-being, social status and requires a systematic approach to resolve the issue for the prevention of this phenomenon in every family.