



## Foreign Experience of Child Violence Prevention in General Education Institutions

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**Abstract:** In this article, the policies and adopted laws of foreign countries in the effective organization of the general, special, prevention of crimes on the effective prevention of harassment and violence in the family, as well as other organizations that carry out activities on the protection of the legal interests of the child, are supported by the state. is stated to be supported

**Key words:** UN, UNICEF, violence, Germany, USA, Austria, social worker.

**Enter.** Studying the foreign experience of child abuse prevention in general educational institutions is more extensive and is of particular interest for study and analysis. Thus, the first step in the prevention of cruelty to children was the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children" in the United States at the end of the 19th century, the "Union for the Protection of Children from Exploitation and Abuse" in Germany, and the "Prevention of Child Abuse" in Great Britain. Public organizations such as "National Society" were established.

**The main part.** The statistics collected by these societies show that in the 19th and 20th centuries, children were laborers, were beaten, died from wounds and were subjected to other forms of violence, precisely because It was a time when traditional society was destroyed and the family lost a number of its main functions. Bullying and bullying affect the education of 150 million 13-15 year olds worldwide. In Kazakhstan, more than half of the students who took part in the survey were subjected to violence or discrimination at school. According to a recent UNICEF report, half of the world's 13- to 15-year-old schoolchildren, or nearly 150 million children, report being bullied by peers on and off school property. "Education is the foundation for building a peaceful society, but for millions of children around the world, school is not a safe place," said UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta Fore. "Students face many risks every day, including fighting, pressure to join gangs, bullying - face-to-face and online, sexual violence and gun violence.

In the short term it affects their learning and in the long term it can lead to depression, stress and even suicide. "Violence is a lesson that no child should ever learn." The report describes the many forms of violence that teenagers face in and out of the classroom. According to the latest data from UNICEF:

- Worldwide, one in three 13-15 year olds experience bullying and roughly the same number of children are involved in physical violence.
- 3 out of 10 students in 39 industrialized countries admit to being bullied by a peer.



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- Approximately 720 million school-age children live in countries where corporal punishment is not completely prohibited in schools.

- Although both girls and boys are at risk of bullying, girls are more likely to be victims of psychological forms of violence, while boys are more likely to be victims of physical violence and threats. The report also notes that in an increasingly digital world, bullies can spread violent, offensive and degrading content at the click of a button.

In 2013, UNICEF and its partners conducted an assessment of violence against children in schools in Kazakhstan. The results of the study show that school bullying is a serious problem - 66% of children surveyed (2 out of 3) have experienced school bullying and discrimination (i.e. psychological bullying, physical bullying, extortion, sexual harassment, harassment, cyberbullying and discrimination) over the past year. At the same time, during the past year, 63% of children witnessed violence and discrimination at school, 44% were victims, and 24% committed acts of violence and discrimination against other children. Data from interviews and child surveys showed that a third (33%) of children who witnessed bullying at school did not tell anyone about the incident. In order to solve the problem of violence in schools in Kazakhstan, collective action is necessary with the participation of children, school representatives, and service providers, with the full and continuous support of central and local authorities. Also, it is necessary to create a clear legal framework and a number of regulations prohibiting all forms of violence against children in schools, including violence and violence between children. It is also necessary to establish a mandatory reporting and registration system for all cases of school violence between children and school staff. Due to the arbitrariness of adults, children are victims of physical, sexual and other types of violence in dangerous and natural disaster areas, in military operations. According to the official data of the United Nations, about

2 million children aged 14 and older suffer from parental abuse every year. One in ten dies and about 2,000 commit suicide. Initially, many types of domestic violence were legalized because the male head of the family had great authority over other family members. After the American doctor S. Kemp identified cases of child abuse in 1962 and described the "battered child syndrome", child abuse became the object of intensive study. Thus, domestic violence, including domestic violence against children, has become a problem for democratic societies for the first time. Since the 1960s in the USA, a number of leading specialized social institutions have been dealing with this problem.

**The US experience.** Foreign experience shows that the most effective strategy is to isolate a child who has suffered from domestic violence. In this case, the victim gets some kind of rest, time to gain confidence in safety, etc. Thus, the head of the family, who committed domestic violence, is prohibited from having any contact with his wife and children for two weeks. In the late 1960s, most US states passed laws requiring citizens to report any suspected cases of child abuse to the government. Social work abroad is based on the practice of reporting minors who are victims of violence, which means that anyone can report to social services. This notification is mandatory for: teachers, coaches, doctors, educators and others. The law stipulates the following: the integrity, anonymity and confidentiality of the informant are guaranteed, and those who violate the above-mentioned rules are punished.



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At home, the social worker discusses the information obtained with the parents, communicates with the child, evaluates the actual living conditions of the family, surveys neighbors, relatives, etc. This examination includes a medical and psychological examination of the child. In this case, parental consent is not a mandatory component, because the main task is to protect the child: psychological support and social, psychotherapy and social therapy. The result of the investigation is that the social worker solves the family's problems for a certain period of time (from three months to a year, and during this time, specialists will make maximum efforts to improve the situation. If it is absolutely proven that no improvement has been observed and cannot be observed, and if there is a real risk for the child, measures are taken to isolate the child. In some cases, according to court orders, the parent guilty of abuse is forced to leave the place of residence, where the child must return later after rehabilitation. At the same time, isolation and withdrawal are not seen as primary means, but as a secondary effect measure. An in-depth analysis of a specific case is most effective and appropriate, taking into account the opinions of all specialists, not only the main causes, but not the guardianship organizations that respond to the specific situation of the cases. This is how the American sociologist expresses his opinion. Child abuse statistics show that the rate of child abuse in the United States is very high. In one year, there were 3.3 million reports of 5.9 million child abuse to Child Protective Services. Indeed, child abuse can occur in any family, regardless of race, religion, or socioeconomic background. Sometimes, families who have everything hide the secrets of death.

## **Austrian experience.**

The system of combating and prevention of children's violence in Austria unites many entities to implement the policy on family violence.

The country specializes in the support centers of law enforcement agencies, public organizations and assistance in the country, as well as the assistance to their families. Thus, tasks on the fight against family violence are distributed between government agencies, municipalities, state social shelters and NGOs. At the same time, part of the powers were transferred from state bodies to non-governmental non-governmental non-profit organizations in the country.

The speed of answering services through the use of trust phone lines and chats will increase. The effectiveness of the mechanism is provided with regular and systematic financing of non-governmental organizations at the expense of the state budget and the treasury of local state authorities.

The key to a family of domestic violence and the key to prevent its repetition is the use of forms of state execution such as compulsory relocation and issued by the judiciary. Currently, such instructions provide protection for victims to 14 days after the threat of physical or mental violence or threat of such movement. It can also be extended at the request of the victim and at the request of the victim. Every year, the country's police issued about 6.5 thousand such orders. In order to ensure the safety of the police, it will expel a person who threatens those living in him in the public accommodation. At the same time, the place of life will be given to the reward, where he will no longer threaten the victims of his criminal denials.

Summary Thus, the experience of foreign countries in preventing violence and providing assistance to them allows effective and quick assistance to parents in the process of raising a child, as well as financial assistance, improvement of living conditions, assistance to the child, education,



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employment. 'to provide; refers to a quick response that needs help in maintaining adequate relationships within the family. In order to solve this problem in our country, it is necessary to use methods and programs tested and implemented in other countries, which direct all efforts to solving the problem of violence against children in educational institutions.

Thus, many experts in this field believe that US technology should be used as a system of prevention of information acquisition. According to many scientists, theoreticians and practitioners, the use of the US experience in reforming the system of violence prevention in the educational institution of Uzbekistan will significantly reduce the time for testing innovations, increase the quality of work, and allocate resources. optimizes as well. they claim that it helps coordinate all participants in joint activities.

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