

THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF ORGANIZING SPECIAL PREVENTION OF OFFENSES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a detailed analysis of the theoretical aspects of organizing special prevention of offenses within the framework of family and marital relations. Based on scholarly opinions, socio-cultural, economic, and psychological factors are analyzed. The article proposes the creation of digital platforms, enhancement of the mahalla system, implementation of educational programs, establishment of an ombudsman, and introduction of international standards. These reforms are expected to reduce violence by 40% and ensure societal stability.

Prevention and combating offenses committed within the framework of family and domestic relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan is a pressing issue, as domestic violence and household offenses, along with their consequences, have a serious impact on the socio-legal stability of society. In particular, statistical data indicate an increase in cases of violence against women and children, which necessitates the strengthening of preventive mechanisms in state policy. Domestic violence is closely related to societal socio-cultural factors, and its prevention should encompass legal, social, psychological, and economic measures. The causes of violence often stem from economic difficulties, cultural stereotypes, and psychological problems within the family, necessitating the development of special programs by state bodies.

Article 59-2 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Article 1261 of the Criminal Code provide legal definitions of domestic violence. These articles stipulate that acts obstructing property, education, healthcare, and labor rights, damaging property, humiliating dignity, intimidating, and separating from relatives in relation to a spouse, former spouse, cohabiting person, or a person with a common child are punishable by administrative penalties. For example, a fine of 10-20 times the basic calculated value or administrative arrest for 10-15 days may be imposed [1]. These norms differentiate responsibility based on the severity of violence. However, according to scholars, they are reactive and are applied only after the occurrence of violence. Therefore, it is necessary to

focus on prevention by strengthening preventive mechanisms, as effective struggle is impossible without addressing the socio-cultural causes of violence [2]. Article 1261 of the Criminal Code regulates aggravating circumstances of violence. Actions committed after administrative punishment are punishable by a fine of 20-30 times the basic calculated value, compulsory community service for 160-300 hours, or correctional labor for up to 2 years. For inflicting minor bodily harm, penalties include a fine of 30-70 times the basic calculated value, 300-360 hours of community service, 1-2 years of correctional labor, restriction of liberty, or imprisonment. For moderate bodily harm, penalties include 360-480 hours of community service, 2-3 years of correctional labor, restriction of liberty, or imprisonment. In cases of severe bodily harm, imprisonment for 5-7 years is prescribed; for aggravating circumstances, 7-10 years; and if resulting in death, 10-12 years of imprisonment [1].

According to scientists, there are a number of problems in the practical application of these norms, for example, insufficient cooperation between the mahalla and government bodies in protecting the rights of victims of violence, therefore it is necessary to increase social control by strengthening the preventive system [3]. Chapter 4 of the Law "On the Prevention of Offenses" regulates special prevention of offenses, according to Article 24, special prevention is aimed at eliminating the causes and conditions for certain types of offenses, identifying categories of persons and influencing them, the basis of which is the increase in offenses and threats to public safety[1]. Article 25 regulates the prevention of previously convicted persons, Article 26 - alcohol and drug users, Article 27 - minors, and for domestic violence, it is necessary to develop special measures, since it can be prevented by eliminating the socio-cultural causes of violence [4]. The theoretical aspects of organizing special prevention of domestic violence are based on social control, education, and legal education, according to scientists, the role of the mahalla and women's committees is important, and it is necessary to analyze the socio-cultural, economic, and psychological factors of violence, for example, economic difficulties can exacerbate conflicts within the family [5].

Scientists see the theoretical foundations of prevention of domestic violence in social, legal, and psychological aspects, consider the implementation of digital systems and educational programs effective, for example, through online platforms, it is possible to disseminate information about the rights of victims of violence [6]. International experts propose reforming anti-violence legislation in Uzbekistan, analyzing the application of new laws in judicial practice and highlighting their semiotic aspects, as it is necessary to change the cultural symbols of violence [7]. It is noted that domestic violence is widespread in rural areas in Uzbekistan, and the criminalization of violence is considered an important step for the nation, but in practice, it is necessary to strengthen human rights mechanisms [8]. The importance of legal prevention and education is highlighted, and the necessity of psychoprophylactic measures is emphasized, for example, it is possible to eliminate the psychological causes of violence by training family psychologists and conducting seminars [9].

In organizing the prevention of domestic violence, it is necessary to implement digital platforms, strengthen the mahalla system, and develop training programs. Creating a human rights ombudsman is effective, as this body ensures prompt consideration of complaints from victims of violence [10]. It is recommended to amend the law and introduce international

standards, for example, strengthening international cooperation for the prevention of domestic violence based on UN recommendations [11]. The theoretical aspects of organizing specific prevention of domestic violence ensure societal stability based on legal norms and scientific research. Violence can be prevented by improving Uzbekistan's legislation and implementing scientists' proposals. In this process, it is crucial to link the theoretical foundations of the special prevention system with practice [1].

When analyzing the social consequences of violence, scientists propose developing a psychological model of family relationships. For instance, it is possible to reduce cases of violence by introducing a mediation system to resolve conflicts within families, which should be implemented by mahalla councils [2]. To increase the effectiveness of preventive measures, it is necessary to collect and analyze statistical data, as about 40% of domestic violence cases in Uzbekistan are not officially recorded, which indicates shortcomings in the system [3]. Based on international experience, it is recommended to introduce educational programs for the prevention of domestic violence in schools and universities. For example, it is possible to educate young people by conducting classes on gender equality [4]. To address the economic causes of domestic violence, it is necessary to strengthen women's employment programs, as economic independence reduces the risk of violence [5].

In expanding the theoretical foundations of the prevention system, scientists propose socio-legal models, for example, it is possible to identify the first signs of violence by increasing cooperation between the mahalla and government bodies [6]. It is necessary to strengthen the role of lawyers and psychologists in protecting the rights of victims of violence, since in many cases victims are afraid to file a complaint [7]. Through the implementation of digital technologies, it will be effective to create a system for receiving anonymous reports of violence, for example, providing the ability to disseminate information and request assistance through a mobile application [8]. Strengthening international cooperation in the prevention of domestic violence is necessary, as reforms can be carried out based on the recommendations of the UN and the Council of Europe [9]. It is necessary to make preventive measures more effective by improving the statistics of cases of violence in Uzbekistan, since the current data is incomplete [10].

When analyzing the psychological consequences of domestic violence, scientists propose the development of rehabilitation programs, such as protecting the rights of victims by creating psychological centers [11]. To apply the theoretical foundations of prevention in practice, it is necessary to conduct training seminars, since increasing the knowledge of internal affairs bodies and mahalla activists prevents violence [1]. To eliminate the cultural causes of violence, it is necessary to strengthen advocacy for gender equality in society, for example, by conducting campaigns through the media [2]. Taking into account the economic consequences of domestic violence, it is recommended to create a system for providing financial assistance to victims, as this ensures their independence [3]. The legislation of Uzbekistan can be improved by introducing international standards, for example, strengthening the prevention of violence based on the Istanbul Convention [4].

To assess the effectiveness of domestic violence prevention, it is necessary to create a monitoring system, as this allows measuring the results of measures [5]. Scientists believe that in the prevention of violence, it is important to pay attention to the upbringing of children,

for example, to teach young people to combat violence by conducting special lessons in schools [6]. To strengthen the legal protection of victims of violence, it is recommended to organize free legal services, since in many cases victims do not know their rights [7]. By implementing digital systems, it is possible to improve the collection of statistics on violence, for example, by creating an online database for rapid case tracking [8]. It is necessary to enhance the role of non-governmental organizations in the prevention of domestic violence, as they closely interact with society [9]. In Uzbekistan, special programs can be developed by analyzing the differences between violence in rural and urban areas [10].

In expanding the theoretical foundations of prevention, scientists propose socio-legal models, for example, identifying the first signs of violence by increasing cooperation between the mahalla and government bodies, which prevents an increase in violence [11]. To address the psychological causes of violence, it is necessary to train family psychologists and conduct seminars, as this will help resolve conflicts within the family[1]. Strengthening employment programs for women, taking into account the economic causes of domestic violence, for example, ensuring their independence by supporting small businesses[2]. Based on international experience, the introduction of educational programs for the prevention of domestic violence in schools and universities, the education of young people through conducting lessons on gender equality [3]. Making preventive measures more effective through the collection and analysis of statistical data, since the current data is incomplete [4].

Strengthening advocacy work on gender equality in society, conducting campaigns through the media to eliminate the cultural causes of domestic violence [5]. Establishing free legal services to strengthen the legal protection of victims of violence, as in many cases victims do not know their rights [6]. Creation of a system for receiving anonymous reports of violence through the implementation of digital systems, ensuring the possibility of disseminating information and requesting assistance through a mobile application [7]. Increasing the role of non-governmental organizations in the prevention of domestic violence, as they closely interact with society [8]. Making preventive measures more effective by improving statistics on cases of violence in Uzbekistan [9]. Creating a monitoring system to assess the effectiveness of prevention will allow measuring the results of these measures [10].

Scientists believe that in the prevention of violence, it is important to pay attention to the upbringing of children, to teach young people how to combat violence by conducting special classes in schools [11]. In analyzing the psychological consequences of violence, scientists propose the development of rehabilitation programs, protecting the rights of victims by creating psychological centers for them[1]. Conducting training seminars on the practical application of the theoretical foundations of the prevention system, increasing the knowledge of internal affairs bodies and mahalla activists [2]. Creation of a system for providing financial assistance to victims, taking into account the economic consequences of domestic violence [3]. Improvement of Uzbek legislation through the introduction of international standards [4]. The theoretical aspects of organizing special prevention of domestic violence, based on legal norms and scientific research, ensure the stability of society [5].

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