

# Socio-Psychological Features of Protecting Young People from Domestic Violence

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**Annotation:** This article covers the fact that young people should be protected from becoming the victims of illiteracy and violence in the family which consequently causes negative effect on their future life and unknowingly committing the crime and taught the essential role of the family and correct parenting in upbringing of well-bred children.

**Keywords:** Illiteracy and violence, interpersonal relationships, crisis in children, family conflicts, strong family, family care, the most important social functions of the family, family relations, country and nation, norms of family law, spiritual upbringing, personal characterization.

The Declaration of the Rights of the Child, adopted by the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva, states that "all conditions must be created for the physical and spiritual development of children", "the guilty child should be put on the right way" "each child should be protected and kindly brought up". According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), tens of millions of children in the world today are deprived of education, and about 85 million children are completely illiterate. Being a victim of illiteracy and violence, in turn, has a negative impact on the future of adolescents, causing them to unknowingly enter the street of crime. Therefore, research aimed at psychological analysis of social problems of violence and identification of psychological factors of theoretical and methodological approaches that prevent the important aspects that lead to it is of great importance.

According to the US National Commission on Children, "In many cases, children are forcibly removed from families and raised as criminals for trivial and unnecessary reasons, and half of all crimes in Germany are committed by minors." It is also unfortunate that children fall into the ranks of organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking, or fall into the hands of those who trade in human organs. "In some countries, minors are fighting in the ranks of militants with guns in their hands."

The care of society and the state for the family has become an important direction of our social policy. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev pays special attention to the issues of family and youth education. In his address to the Oliy Majlis on December 29, 2020, Shavkat Mirziyoyev focused on the process of formation of legal awareness and education of young people: an integrated and continuous system will be created to help it find its way. World experience shows that the investment in the harmonious development of the younger generation brings ten to a hundred times more benefits to society.

It is no coincidence that our great ancestor Abu Ali ibn Sina said a thousand years ago, "Brave and courageous people are not afraid of future difficulties."

I was very pleased with the bold ideas and initiatives expressed by our youth at the recent meetings in Kashkadarya, Khorezm regions and Chilanar district of Tashkent.

Especially yesterday at the Youth Forum, seeing the great determination, thirst for knowledge and aspiration for innovation in the burning eyes of our boys and girls, I was even more inspired and strengthened. I was once again convinced that the brave and courageous young people mentioned by Ibn Sina were my children. If we can combine the knowledge and experience of the older generation, the

qualities of foresight, with the enthusiasm, courage and dedication of our youth, we will surely achieve the desired goals.

"We will build a new Uzbekistan together with such educated and creative youth," said President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Naturally, the harmonious upbringing of a child cannot be carried out without family upbringing. Crisis in children is also related to their age and has been studied in studies by scientists. In family relations, V. Schuman discusses age-related conflicts, while I. Kon discusses his views on the impact of family conflicts on children's development. Family conflicts arise from the relationship that occurs with parents in situations of internal personal conflict and interpersonal conflict. In most cases, parents are unaware of the crises that will inevitably occur in their children 3-6, 13-14, years of age. At this stage of the age, new psychological features and changes in character are observed in the child's psyche. We can see this in their relationship with their parents. The crisis of childhood to school age, the crisis of transition to primary school age, the crisis that accompanies adolescence and adolescence lead to conflict situations.

In order for the younger generation to rise to a level where they feel responsible for themselves and their parents, they need an extremely strong spiritual training. Children who are brought up in the hands of parents who keep their children away from the complexities and contradictions of life, who provide everything for their child in every field, often lack the same spiritual training. Nutrition - these words have two different meanings. The first refers to his upbringing, the second to his spiritual upbringing, both of which must be used at the same time for a specific purpose - that is, for the proper upbringing of the child. From observations over the years, we can see that young children are left at the disposal of two educators.

The role of interpersonal communication in the development of the individual is in fact the social experience of each person, the qualities and even the shortcomings of his human image are the product of communication processes. Napoleon Bonaparte once said, "Everything can be done with a sword, not just sitting on it." In this view, he is referring to the conflicts that often occur between people. In order for the younger generation to rise to a level where they feel responsible for themselves and their parents, they need a very strong spiritual and psychological training. Children who are brought up in the hands of parents who keep their children away from the complexities and contradictions of life, who provide everything for their child in every field, often lack the same spiritual training, resulting in various conflict situations in the family. After all, in the event of a conflict situation in the family, the first implies upbringing, the second implies its spiritual upbringing, the fact that both of them are carried out simultaneously with a clear goal prevents the occurrence of family conflicts.

What is the culture of family relationships? It is the creation of humane and appropriate conditions in the family, the full fulfillment of family responsibilities, the correct formation of family life, ensuring the behavior, worldview, ideology of family members, the continuity of family life. A strong family is the foundation of a strong society. Therefore, the society pays special attention to strengthening families, shaping and improving the individual's cultural outlook in family relations. We must begin the scientific study of the common cultural worldview of the individual in the family and family relations by expressing his development in accordance with the laws of social development. The development of the family is related to the material production and spiritual life of society. It has been extensively analyzed in the scientific literature that changes in family forms have been associated with changes in the spirituality of material production at all historical stages since the time of primitive society.

But the change in the material conditions of society, the family, does not in itself lead to spiritual maturity. When a person who is culturally poor becomes rich, he does not suddenly rise to the level of spiritual maturity. Educational psychologists study the educational aspects of this topic, paying special attention to the role of the family in the upbringing of the individual, highlighting the aspect of family education as part of general education; psychologists approach the family and family relationships from an ethno-psychological perspective. Ethnographers-historians have also studied the impact of family customs, traditions and rituals on the upbringing of young people, focusing on issues related to the origin of the family and the formation of a culture of family relations.

It should be noted that in the works of Central Asian thinkers and enlighteners Farobi, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Yusuf Khos Khojib, Kaykovus, Devoni, Alisher Navoi, Babur, Munis Khorezmi, Bedil, Behbudi, Abdulla Avloni, Qori Niyazi, Cholpon, Fitrat and others there are valuable insights into family and family

relationships. In many of them, views on the subject have been regulated and raised to the level of education. In particular, in the works of Abu Ali ibn Sina "Morals", "Family Economy", Alisher Navoi "Hayrat-ul abror" and "Mahbub-ul Qulub" special attention was paid to the family and considered it the main place in the development of man. One of the founders of the Enlightenment movement in the early twentieth century, Fitrat in his work "Family" stated that it is possible to get rid of this stagnation and reform society by building the family foundation, physical, mental and moral education of the younger generation. "The fate of a nation depends on the condition of the family in which it lives," he said. "Where the family relationship is based on strong discipline, the country and the nation will be as strong and orderly." The skill of the culture of family relations also occupies a special place in mystical philosophy. In the sects of Ahmad Yassavi, Bahovuddin Nakshband, Najmiddin Kubro, the great representatives of this philosophy, we see that the role of parent-child relations in the development of children, the theme of children's attitude to parents is emphasized. Indeed, it is the duty of the child to the parents not to hurt the parents, not to break their hearts, to be polite in conversation, to do what they are told to do in a timely manner.

Parents' kindness to their children, as well as their individual characteristics, help to prevent conflicts and help their children grow up to be well-rounded individuals. For example: Girls are very interested in their mother's lipstick, clothes and jewelry, make-up. In the opinion of some parents, this is not good; the child needs to stand harder. The mother beats her daughter: "Why did you touch my lipstick?" or "Who let a young child wear an expensive shirt?" she says. The child does not understand why he is listening. If the reason for the ban is not explained and the consequences are not properly reported, the child will have more unanswered questions. After all, saying, "You're still young" is not a satisfactory explanation.

It is especially gratifying that this term is not used as much as possible in the upbringing of boys. The reason is that he loses the activity, the ability to think positively in the boy. The child is afraid to move freely, to think independently. Unable to innovate, self-confidence grows low.

In short, self-confidence, compassion, impartiality, self-sacrifice, trustworthiness, obedience, tolerance, values of independence, personality traits for family relationships eliminate family conflicts and their causes.

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