

We are Against Violence

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ABSTRACT

In short, we should start upbringing, first of all, in the family. As long as there is a healthy environment in the family, there will never be any bullying or violent children in this family. If we keep in mind that everyone in society has equal rights, and if we always have a sincere relationship with each other, we will prevent any unpleasant situations. This requires solidarity from all of us.

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There is an unfortunate situation in our society today that we must all unite to overcome. This is the most disgusting violence.

Violence is a form of threat that intentionally targets oneself or another person or a group of individuals by abusing one's position and capabilities, as well as negatively affecting one's psyche.

The concept itself includes not only physical but also mental and spiritual effects of a negative nature. Violence is a conscious human behavior:

- Use of force and control over another person;
- Affirmation of one's position in society.

One can use any negative influences to achieve one's goals and achieve what one has planned.

Forms

1. Physical. It manifests itself in the form of bruises and injuries, which often end in death. Some individuals use it to protect their interests or to force them to take any action.
2. Sex. There are many varieties. The main direction of sexual violence is coercion. More girls and women are more likely to be sexually abused. Children can use pressure, coercion and force against them.
3. Spiritual (spiritual, emotional). He constantly threatens, insults, depresses the victim, causes anxiety, and acts against his own moral principles.
4. Political. Forcing people into power, authoritarianism. Increasing political violence can turn into genocide.
5. Home. Domestic violence is one of the most common forms of personal abuse. In most

cases, the victims are women and children.

6. Violence against children. It can manifest itself in other forms (physical, emotional, sexual).

7. Information (television). Violence used in television programs, as well as in online communities. This includes films on various topics and news programs that provide misinformation.

8. Armed violence. An effect that threatens a person with any weapon.

There are no basic conditions for acts of violence today, but there are certain psychological and social factors that affect and negatively affect a person.

These include:

- Specific features of education (if the parents are sadistic, then the child's aggressive behavior may increase).
- Human environment (the sphere of communication affects the formation of personality).
- Alcoholism and drug addiction.
- Genetic disorders of mental illness.
- Increased desire to take a leadership position, the emergence of the wrong concept of leadership.

Violent acts can be repeated against one person or on a regular basis, regardless of the type and form of manifestation. The term "bullying" is used to describe violence on a regular basis and is intended to strengthen the offender's power and authority by humiliating and devaluing the victim in the eyes of himself or herself and others.

Hooliganism is the act of various acts of violence and humiliation described by a person or a group of people against a person who is unable to defend himself. Violence is always aimed at harassing, discriminating and subjugating the victim. In educational settings, bullying occurs among peers and is often perpetrated by older students against younger students.

Often, bullying is a deliberate physical or psychological abuse that persists over time.

Hooliganism has its own peculiarities.

- 1) Hooliganism is asymmetric - on the one hand there is an offender who has physical or psychological strength, on the other hand there is a victim who does not have such strength and needs the help and assistance of third parties.
- 2) Hooliganism is intentional in order to inflict physical and mental suffering on a particular person for a specific purpose.
- 3) Hooliganism damages the victim's self-confidence, self-esteem, health, and human dignity.
- 4) Hooliganism is a process that affects not only the victim and the offender who abuses him, but also the witnesses of the violence.
- 5) Hooliganism never stops on its own: it always needs the protection and help of those around it as victims, instigators and perpetrators of hooliganism.

The following are some of the characteristics that can lead to violence:

- According to the characteristics of development (stuttering, hearing loss, movement disorders);
- Depending on the appearance (overweight or thin nose, ear shape, hair color, short or very tall);
- Behavioral (non-speaking, shy, careless, racial, gender inappropriate);
- By nationality (skin color, eye shape, language accent, national dress);
- Depending on marital status (absence of one or both parents);
- Socio-economic status (low family income, lack of prestige);
- According to high and low academic achievements

Victims of violence can behave differently:

- ✓ Some people are humble and do not actively resist offenders;
- Others begin to abuse themselves;
- ✓ but unlike the offender, the "aggressor victim" does not regularly and deliberately choose the weak as their aggressor targets;
- ✓ maybe commits acts of violence out of resentment for humiliation and humiliation.

The following are important factors that contribute to the development of violence in educational institutions:

- personal;
- family;
- environment;
- situation and social factors.

Violence in school occurs when there are two main factors.

The first:

Wrong upbringing - that is, the child wants to be small, masculine, and grows up, somehow achieving this, oppressing the weak. Or growing up in a ruthless, violent family and being aggressive.

The second:

Teacher misbehavior. In some cases, teachers themselves develop insults to a particular child's qualities. Often teachers do not realize what is happening in their classrooms, there are deceptions.

It is important to note that violence can be open or closed.

Open violence - beatings, discrimination, insults, etc.

Closed violence - aggressors, aggressors, perpetrators of violence try to hide such cases, that is, blackmail, discrimination, etc. without informing anyone.

Family factors.

Social and psychological disturbances in the family, inability of parents to control the child's

life, experience of domestic violence, lack of warm trust with parents, emotional coldness and low level of solidarity of family members, lack of mutual support increases the likelihood of violence among students in the school.

How can domestic violence be prevented? Psychology talks about the periodic nature of domestic violence. That is, once a negative situation occurs, it happens again. Aggressive behavior is a tension in a relationship, first a glow of anger and violence, and then an apology from the person who is causing the conflict. Then the relationship is restored, a short agreement is reached. After a while, everything repeats itself.

Psychologists advise women not to prevent domestic violence, but to avoid those who are prone to such actions. A potential aggressor can be managed according to the following characteristics:

- Man is cruel to animals;
- Does not accept any criticism;
- The acquaintance insults the women he meets in front of him;
- In the early stages of the relationship, it completely limits the scope of women's communication.
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The use of violence in the form of assault and violence is punishable by law. Unfortunately, there are many people today who put pressure on their wives, both physically and spiritually.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protection of Women from Oppression and Violence" protects the rights of women.

For example, Article 4 deals with the "rights of victims of oppression and violence."

Victims of harassment and violence have the following rights:

To apply to the relevant authorities, organizations or courts with a statement of harassment or threat of violence against them; free legal advice, economic, social, psychological, to receive medical and other assistance; to apply to the law-enforcement bodies with a request to issue a protection order, and in case of violation of the terms of the protection order, to inform them about it. Apply to the court for compensation for material damage caused to him as a result of pressure and violence, as well as compensation for non-pecuniary damage.

Victims of harassment and violence are exempted from paying state duties when they apply to the court for compensation for pecuniary damage and compensation for non-pecuniary damage.

It is clear that the rights of all women and girls in our society are protected by the state. Punishment is inevitable for anyone who insults or rapes them.

References:

1. Article 2 of the Law "On Protection of Women from Oppression and Violence" adopted by the Legislative Chamber on August 17, 2019.
2. Methodical manual "Prevention and control of violence in schools"
3. Internet networks