

**ISSUES OF PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC-HOUSEHOLD  
CRIMES**

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**ANNOTATION**

The issues of protection of victims of domestic crimes, the causes of this type of crime and measures to prevent it were discussed.

***Basic concepts: Domestic, marriage, family, delinquency, crimes, cleaning and violence, domestic violence, closure, delinquency prevention.***

An unhealthy social environment in the family has a negative impact on the formation of the individual, as well as leads to crimes that endanger the life and health of the individual. Researches show that there is a high incidence of domestic-household violence and abuse against women, children and the elderly. In particular, every year, 38 percent of women, up to 1.5 billion children, are exposed to various forms of domestic violence and abuse.

In many developed countries of the world, special laws on the prevention of domestic violence offenses have strengthened the legal framework for resolving family disputes, providing social, medical, psychological and legal assistance to victims, and establishing special assistance centers for victims. However, the fact that the majority of victims of domestic violence do not appeal to these centers, and the latency level of this type of offense remains high, indicates the need for a scientific approach to this problem. Such issues as ensuring human rights and freedoms, further strengthening and developing the institution of the family as the foundation of society, strengthening the legal and socio-economic framework for the protection of family interests, ensuring early prevention of domestic-household offences, assistance to persons suffering from a severe social condition, including physical, moral or property damage due to violations committed are the priorities of public policy.

In particular, the adoption of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 2, 2018 No PP-3827 "On measures to improve the system of social rehabilitation and adaptation, as well as the prevention of domestic violence." affected on organization of rehabilitation and adaptation of victims of violence and suicide prevention centers in our country; providing anonymous emergency medical, psychological, social, pedagogical, legal and other assistance to persons in difficult social situations, including family problems and domestic violence; carrying out primary and consistent preventive measures with individuals who are prone to suicide or who have committed suicide; establishing effective cooperation with government agencies, including law enforcement agencies, as well as civil society institutions and citizens, for the early elimination of conflict situations, domestic violence and suicidal behavior; organizing activities of territorial state and non-governmental institutions on social rehabilitation and adaptation, strengthening of their material, technical and methodological base; studying periodically public opinion in order to identify current social problems, developing programs and guidelines for the elimination of conflict situations, domestic violence and suicidal behavior, and implementing them in public life.

It should be noted that the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protection of Women from Oppression and Violence" was adopted in order to identify and effectively prevent domestic violence offenses through the study of best practices and experience.

The adoption of this law has created the following opportunities:

- to improve the mechanism for protecting the rights of victims of oppression and violence;

- to determine accurately the subjects working on the prevention of violations in the sphere of domestic life and their competence in this area;
- to improve the interaction of citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society in the prevention of oppression and violence against women;
- to include information on victims of repression and violence, as well as persons who have committed or are prone to violence, by the competent authorities and organizations in a single electronic database of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- to take individual preventive measures to prevent oppression and violence against women and to carry out effective preventive work with them;
- to establish hotlines to prevent oppression and violence against women;
- to emerge a system for issuing protection orders to victims of oppression and violence and work on program-based behavior correction.

Today in our country, special attention is paid to the organization of prevention of domestic violence, the early prevention of domestic violence and suicidal behavior and the implementation of comprehensive measures for its effective prevention. The effectiveness of targeted and systematic prevention measures, especially in administrative areas with conflict families and individuals prone to delinquency, shows its results.

When analyzing the statistics, the number of intentional homicides in the family in 2018 increased by 24.3% compared to 2017, the number of crimes of intentional bodily harm due to jealousy and family disputes increased by 70.2%, as well as the number of intentional homicides in 2019 compared to 2018 homicides decreased by 25.9%, and crimes of intentional bodily harm decreased by 15.7%.

Today effective work is being done by inspectors of prevention, citizens' self-government bodies, specialists in work with women and strengthening spiritual and moral values in families on timely identification and targeted assistance to victims of domestic violence, especially in the identification of women in difficult social situations and the organization of systematic work with them. A study of domestic crimes found that 38.5 per cent of homicides, 23 per cent of intentional bodily harm, and 14 per cent of insults and slander were committed in the domestic sphere. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "Personally, I am deeply disturbed by the unhealthy relationships in the families, the quarrels between mother-in-law-daughter in law, the couples, the suicides among our women."

Law enforcement practice, in particular, is one of the main requirements for the activities of crime prevention entities, one of the main tasks of which is not to combat the consequences of offenses, but their early prevention, ensuring the justice and truth of each crime.

The analysis shows that the majority of individuals who have suffered from domestic violence do not appeal to anyone by asking for help about what they suffered. Interestingly, sometimes, even in the case of a family-related offense, the victim tries to conceal the offender's actions, claim that he or she was injured as a result of his or her negligence, and even terminate the criminal case. For example, 76.3% of court cases on crimes under Article 109 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan were terminated due to conciliation of the parties. Although it was not possible to terminate the criminal case, the victim tried to mitigate the guilt of the accused during the initial investigation and trial, and even to completely deny the crime committed, to prevent the break-up of his family and to preserve it. Therefore, the level of latency of crimes committed as a result of domestic violence is high.

There are problems with the protection of the rights of victims of domestic violence and their timely identification:

- a) the victim's trial not to let anyone know about the criminal aggression against him or her, not to be ashamed in front of others, not to negatively affect his or her future;
- b) lack of life experience and level of legal awareness of the victim;
- c) the presence of traits such as cowardice, avoidance of embarrassment, avoidance of gossip;
- d) fear of the negative impact of the situation on the future life of the adolescent;
- e) intimidation of the victim by close relatives or friends of the perpetrator, etc.

Factors contributing to domestic violence can be explained by:

- a) inadequate organization of effective preventive work against offenders in administrative territories by inspectors of prevention in cooperation with citizens' self-government bodies, identifying conflicting families and reconciling families;
- b) the lack of a system of timely and targeted assistance to victims of violence;
- c) the fact that most women are unaware of the existence of a short "hotline" number "1146" on domestic violence and the positive resolution of domestic violence cases and the slowness of propaganda through the media in this regard.

## REFERENCES

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