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Abstract. This article is about violence (aggression) against children, which is becoming the main problem of the 21st century. We have considered this violence in the case of children and given important suggestions and instructions

Keywords: bullying, online bullying, online safety, UNICEF. Sexual violence, cyber security, internet, gender equality.

Introduction:

Bullying negatively affects a child's physical, emotional, mental, and social development. It can have lifelong negative consequences for the health of children and the well-being of families. Healthy and stable socio-spiritual environment in society and family today. Ensuring peace and harmony and organizing targeted assistance to troubled and troubled families, especially women and children in such families, is on the agenda of our state and government. Has become one of the current issues.

What kinds of violence do children face? Physical abuse includes the use of physical force that causes harm or injury, such as hitting, kicking, or shaking. Sexual abuse is any act of sexual exploitation or abuse against a child in any form - acts such as rape, pornography or sexual harassment includes. Emotional abuse Emotional abuse involves behavior that undermines a child's self-esteem and personal development. It takes the form of constant criticism, humiliation or humiliation. Ignoring a child's basic needs, including food, shelter, and health. means not providing education and emotional support. Online Bullying Children around the world are being bullied online today. Get in touch with them virtually, take personal photos. Taking their information and thus intimidation is increasing more and more.

The development of digital technology worldwide, the use of new technologies, web cameras and mobile phones in all sectors, facilitates the online sexual exploitation of children, including the display of videos of child sexual abuse, often for profit.

There is a growing number of children's games on the Internet, some of which support various forms of child sexual exploitation and abuse, and are constantly evolving. Web applications are becoming search, recruitment and enforcement tools. Experts believe that tens of thousands of children around the world are being sexually exploited online and the number is growing. Victims can be boys or girls, very young children and adolescents, representatives of any ethnic and socio-economic groups.

A perpetrator who has access to a potential child victim uses psychological manipulation and coercion to encourage the child to participate in sexual activity. After that, the criminal contacts the client via the Internet and organizes a video broadcast of sexual acts for a certain fee. Thus, the child becomes an object of commercial sexual exploitation and violence.

"In order to solve the problem of violence against children, improving the knowledge and skills of parents, raising children's awareness, and improving the capacity of personnel in the field of social services and child protection, as well as strong legislation and an institutional framework,

including data collection and management requires a system," said the representative of UNICEF in Uzbekistan[1].

Analysis and results.

Violence against children has become a serious problem in society. According to UNICEF data, 6 out of every 10 children between the ages of 2 and 14 in the world experience physical violence every day. Every 5 minutes a child dies from violence. These numbers change regularly.

According to UNICEF, according to global data, the Internet. one third of users are children under 18 years of age. and every half second, a child accesses the Internet for the first time. However, these opportunities can also be associated with serious risks and threats for children in various forms. These include cyber-bullying, cyber-stalking, and cyber-grooming, which is malicious child friendly relations.

There is a lot of useful and interesting information on the Internet, and if it is used properly, it will be beneficial for the child. According to Kaspersky Lab research, parents do not know how to keep their children safe online, and 84 percent of parents may encounter their children online. They worry about threats.

According to statistics, more than 90 percent of children between the ages of 7 and 12 worldwide use smartphones and tablets connected to the Internet. Although parents are concerned about their child's exposure to online threats, they feel it is wrong to deprive them of this. Child psychologist Emma Kenny says parents are often afraid their children will watch violent videos or become addicted to the internet. But exposure to online threats has been proven to have a strong impact on a child's psyche. As a result of a survey conducted, 60 percent of families said that they have witnessed online threats with their children. 13 percent of children were victims of violence. And 14 percent suffer from sharing their personal and other information. Because they easily reveal their personal information online and end up using it to become "online friends" who took advantage of it questionnaire Uzbekistan in the example comb we go out.

Main results of the survey on the causes of gender violence (in Uzbekistan) More than half of the respondents (63) believe that girls are more likely to become victims of violence. In addition, female respondents (65%) stated that they are more likely to be the target of violence than male respondents (50%). More men (10%) than women (5%) believe that boys are more likely to be victims of violence.

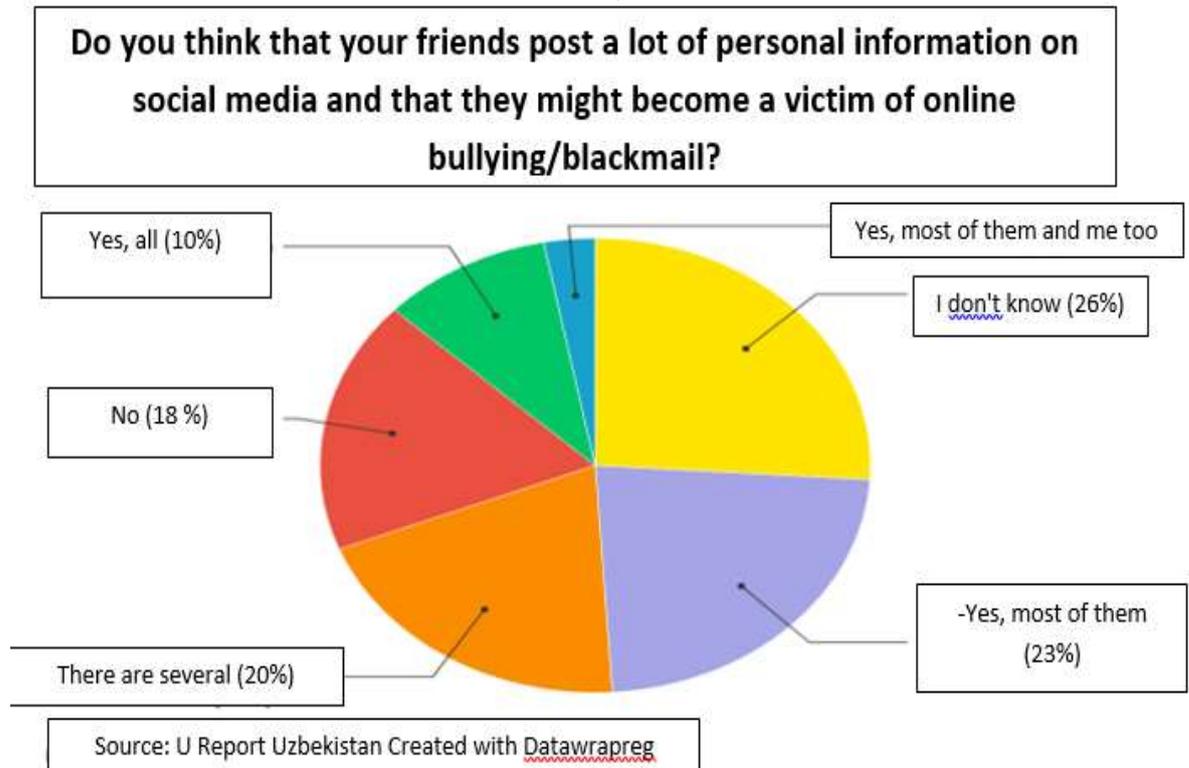


Figure 1

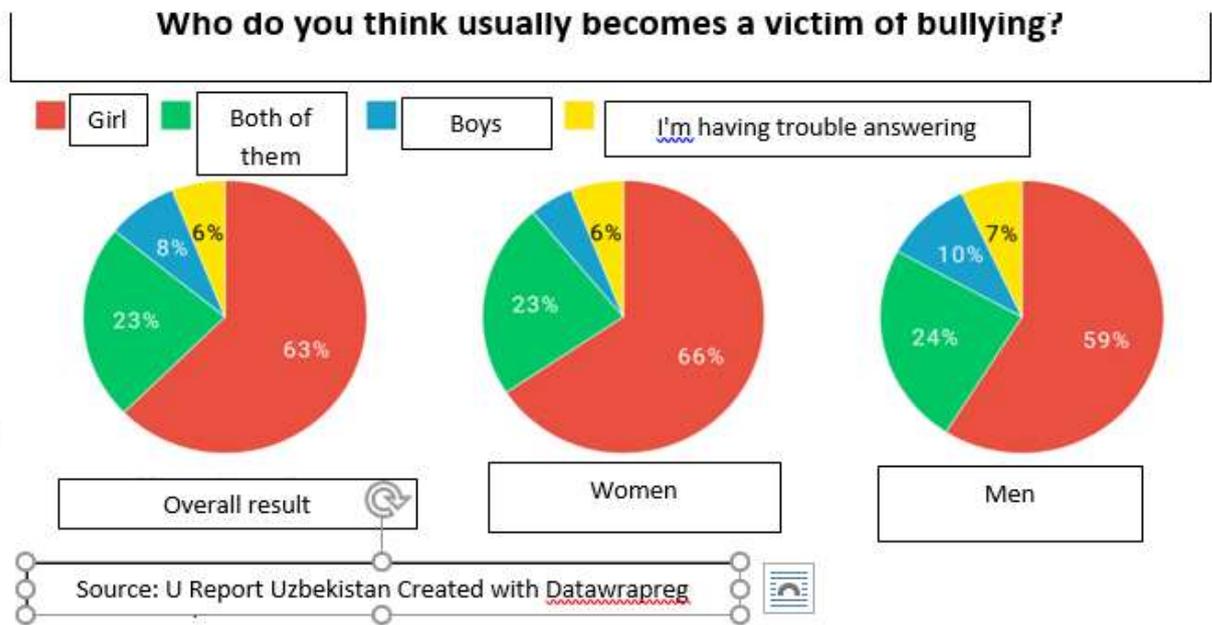


Figure-2

36% of my respondents believe that they or their friends often share personal information on the Internet, which can lead to online violence, insults and blackmail. 23% of my respondents believe that the majority of their friends. 10% all my friends" and 3% answered "most of my friends and me too" 1/5 of the respondents indicated that they have several friends with whom they often share personal information on social networks, and this is because online They stated that it increases the probability of becoming a victim of violence.

Note: Survey data does not reflect the views of UNICEF, is not considered representative, and reflects the views of the more than 8,900 respondents to this U-Report survey.

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Although 41% of respondents believe that girls are more vulnerable to cyberbullying, 40% of respondents believe that both girls and boys are equally vulnerable to online bullying and blackmail. Female respondents (45%) believe that girls are more likely to be bullied online than males (39%) More males (7%) compared to females (3%) believe that it is boys in the online environment they think they are vulnerable

Online sexual exploitation of children challenges law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges to learn how to respond to new challenges. In most countries of the world, they are not sufficiently prepared to detect this crime, conduct investigations, collect evidence, cooperate with Internet providers and, accordingly, file charges in courts.

Criminals use advanced encryption tools and have networks of technologies and platforms at their disposal that hide ordinary IP addresses. This makes them difficult or impossible to identify. In addition, it is very difficult to persuade family members and other persons who contributed to the commission of the crime to cooperate with the investigation. Lack of special support for affected children, especially boys, remains a widespread problem.

Suggestions.

1. Limit the time of using the Internet. Children need a template for using the Internet Ask them how much time is enough for them to spend on the Internet, set an agreed time and always monitor it.

2. Teaching the child to distinguish between real life and the virtual world. Explaining to children that the information on the Internet should be compared with the situation in real life. They know and understand that they need to be careful in the online world as in real life.

3. Self-confidence helps children develop self-esteem, perseverance and critical thinking skills, allowing them to recognize dangerous situations and respond appropriately.

4. Incorporating digital safety information into the school curriculum and continuing to provide emotional support to children who have had negative online experiences in peer-to-peer support groups at school

5. Making the Internet less important and more useful for children

The Internet is a two-pronged technology that offers both risks and dangers. When used successfully, it can help educate children and introduce them to the world safely. may encounter. They may be exposed to sexually explicit material and unedited information or inappropriate content. Makes the Internet kid-friendly with parental controls It also blocks them from accessing adult-oriented and inappropriate websites.

Summary

We must not forget that prevention of violence against children is the responsibility of society. To make our children aware of this, the victims through support, we can create a safer and more secure environment for children. Having a detailed understanding of the virtual world allows us to talk more confidently about it with children. Be a part of the world where the child spends time, and he will be willing to share with you the details of his online life and listen to your advice.

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