

## Victimolic Description of Domestic-Householdoffenses

**Murodov Alisher Sharofxonovich**

Associate Professor of Department of Criminal and Executive Law of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Philosophy in Law (RhD), Associate Professor

### Annotation:

The article contains the causes and factors that lead to family life offenses, as well as suggestions and recommendations on the organization of victim prevention work at an early stage, early detection of citizens' victims and their prevention.

**Keywords:** Offense, crime, victim, victims of crime, victimological prevention, conditions that cause offenses, early prevention of crimes.

The specific relationship between the perpetrator and the victim has long attracted special attention in criminology as a factor in the commission of an offense. The criminological literature identifies the victim as a key factor in the occurrence of the crime, stressed that the crime was the result of a peculiar relationship between the perpetrator and his victim.<sup>1</sup>

According to the national legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "a victim of an offense is a person who has suffered an offense as a result of physical, moral or property damage."<sup>2</sup>

It should be noted that special attention should be paid to the psychology of victims of domestic-household violence, their peculiarities, behavior and other spiritual and moral characteristics. This is because the scientific study of victims, the study of their specific characteristics and actions is important in the development of victimological preventive measures. These studies will enable law enforcement agencies to develop and implement victim-based crime prevention measures aimed at reducing the risk of individuals becoming victims of crime. As noted in the legal literature, the criminological description of the victim is given depending on his condition before the crime, the cause of the crime, as well as under the influence of the crime and after the crime.<sup>3</sup> In our opinion, such a description given to the victim is more important from a victimological point of view, and it is more accurate to call it a "victimological description". From a victimological point of view, offenses related to domestic-household violence serve to develop and implement victimological measures aimed at the description of the victims of crimes, their role in the mechanism of crime, characteristics, typology.

Analyses show that an unhealthy socio-psychological environment in the family leads to the violation of the rights and freedoms, honor, dignity and other rights and interests of the individual, as well as the commission of crimes dangerous to life or health. Particularly in recent years, there has been an increase in cases of abuse and violence against women, children and the elderly in family-household relationships. In particular, every year, 38% of women, up to 1.5 billion children, are exposed to various forms of domestic violence and abuse, and in Europe, one in five children is sexually abused.<sup>4</sup>

In some 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 special centers have been established. However, the fact that the majority of victims of domestic violence do not apply to these centers, and the high level of latency of these offenses, shows that finding a scientific and practical solution to this problem is urgent.

It is known that the level of latency of offenses in the family life is high, and often the victim rarely asks for help about the actions committed against him. Sometimes, even if violations are detected, the victim even asks to drop the criminal case, arguing that he was injured as a result of his negligence in order to save the family, or that he forgave the offender for his actions. 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 reconciliation of the parties. Although it was not possible to terminate the criminal

<sup>1</sup> Criminology: / Textbook. –T., Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2007. –P. 429.

<sup>2</sup> Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On crime prevention". –T., 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Payzullaev KP Problems of protection of sexual integrity and freedom of minors:–T., 2007. –P. 146.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.maailmakool.ee/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/prezentacyja-hlava-10.pdf>.

case, the victim tried to mitigate the guilt of the accused during the initial investigation and trial, even to completely deny the crime committed, to prevent the breakup of his family and to preserve it. Victim characteristics of victims of family-household offenses are that they try not to let anyone know about the criminal aggression, not to be ashamed in front of others, not to negatively affect their future.

The results of the study show that the level of latency of sexual assault and sexual freedom in the householdsphere is high, which is caused by the following: a) lack of life experience and high level of legal awareness of the victim; b) the presence of traits such as cowardice, not to be ashamed, not to be the object of gossip; c) fear of the negative impact of this situation on the future life of an adult d) intimidation of the victim by close relatives or friends of the perpetrator, etc. It is known that the situation, behavior, lifestyle of the victim of the crime allows the offender to have a desire to commit a crime and to act against society. Interestingly, the victims of family offenses did not actually suspect the perpetrator at all, as the victims were the offender's closest associates.

Analyses show that crimes of intentional grievous bodily harm committed in the course of family-household sphere are manifested as a victimological factor in 32.8% of cases, the victim's negative behavior, 25.0% disagreement between victim and defendant, in 9.0%, the victim's trial to influence the perpetrator, in 14.0% the victim and the accused jointly consumed alcohol.

Victims of these crimes are mainly children, women, the elderly and the disabled. In particular, 58.5% of the victims are women, 31.9% are minors, 5.8% are the elderly and 3.8% are disabled. When the level of education of the victims was examined, we have found that 2.2% of them did not even have primary education, 8% had incomplete education, 60.9% had secondary education, 21.2% had secondary special education, 1.5% had incomplete higher education and 16% had higher education..

**The reasons and conditions that allow the commission of offenses committed in the context of family-household can be explained by:** a) insufficient organization of preventive work on timely identification of conflicting families in the administrative territories, improvement of the environment in them; b) inadequate systematic and targeted implementation of prevention work with troubled in cooperation with the chairmen of mahalla citizens' assemblies, a specialist on women's issues, and a community guard; c) failure to carry out individual preventive work of educational significance with persons who have committed offenses in the family life; g) failure to identify persons addicted to alcohol and drugs in a timely manner and take measures to send them to compulsory medical institutions, etc.

It is advisable to take the following preventive measures to prevent early violations of family-household cases:

first, timely identification of socially vulnerable families living in administrative territories, providing them with social, legal and moral assistance, organization of educational work with persons prone to delinquency; secondly, conducting targeted public opinion polls among victims of domestic violence and to develop measures to eliminate the latency of these acts; third, studying, analyzing the causes of domestic violence-related offenses and create an effective system for their early prevention; fourth, effective organization of the centers for rehabilitation and adaptation of victims of domestic violence; development and implementation of a joint decision providing for the mechanism of timely submission of the decision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the bodies of internal affairs, which is the basis for preventive registration of the person who has committed an administrative offense with the bodies reviewing administrative cases on administrative offenses set forth in the relevant articles of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which are the basis for preventive accounting of the Code of Administrative Responsibility; sixth, development and implementation of a model program defining the procedure for conducting complex preventive measures "Turmush" in order to ensure timely, targeted and systematic implementation of special prevention measures in the field of family life; seventh, in cooperation with law enforcement agencies, providing psychological assistance to the population, especially women and youth, to take urgent measures to prevent suicide and to develop and implement measures to prevent the formation of such behavior in the individual.

## References:

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