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- 13.00.00 Pedagogika fanlari
- 13.00.01 Pedagogika nazariyasi. Pedagogik ta'limotlar tarixi
- 13.00.02 Ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi (sohalar bo'yicha)
- 13.00.03 Maxsus pedagogika
- 13.00.04 Jismoniy tarbiya va sport mashg'ulotlari nazariyasi va metodikasi
- 13.00.05 Kasb-hunar ta'limi nazariyasi va metodikasi
- 13.00.06 Elektron ta'lim nazariyasi va metodikasi (ta'lim sohaları va bosqichlari bo'yicha)
- 13.00.07 Ta'limda menejment
- 13.00.08 Maktabgacha ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi
- 13.00.09 Ijtimoiy pedagogika
- 07.00.00 Tarix fanlari
- 19.00.00 Psixologiya fanlari
- 01.00.00 Fizika-matematika fanlari
- 02.00.00 Kimyo fanlari
- 03.00.00 Biologiya fanlari
- 09.00.00 Falsafa fanlari
- 10.00.00 Filologiya fanlari
- 11.00.00 Geografiya fanlari

# M

# AKTABGACHA VA AKTAB TA'LIMI

Pedagogika, psixologiya fanlariga ixtisoslashgan ilmiy jurnal



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# SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS OF CHILD PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND THE PRACTICE OF UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract:** Violence against children remains a serious global problem that negatively affects their psychological well-being, development, and social adaptation. Effective child protection systems require integrated socio-psychological mechanisms that combine prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation services. This article analyzes the socio-psychological mechanisms of child protection from violence through a comparative review of international experience and the practice of Uzbekistan.

The findings indicate that effective child protection systems are based on multidisciplinary cooperation, early intervention, psychosocial support, and child-centered approaches. Recent reforms in Uzbekistan have strengthened the institutional and legal foundations of child protection, while further development of specialized psychological services remains necessary.

**Key words:** child protection, violence against children, socio-psychological mechanisms, psychosocial support, child rehabilitation, Uzbekistan.

**Annotatsiya:** Bolalarga nisbatan zo'rvonlik ularning psixologik farovonligi, rivojlanishi va ijtimoiy moslashuviga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi jiddiy global muammo bo'lib qolmoqda. Bolalarni samarali himoya qilish tizimlari profilaktika, aralashuv va rehabilitatsiya xizmatlarini birlashtiruvchi integratsiyalashgan ijtimoiy-psixologik mexanizmlarni talab qiladi. Mazkur maqolada bolalarni zo'rvonlikdan himoya qilishning ijtimoiy-psixologik mexanizmlari xalqaro tajriba va O'zbekiston amaliyotini qiyosiy tahlil qilish asosida o'rganilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, samarali bolalarni himoya qilish tizimlari multidissiplinar hamkorlik, erta aralashuv, psixosozial qo'llab-quvvatlash hamda bolaga yo'naltirilgan yondashuvlarga asoslanadi. O'zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan so'nggi islohotlar bolalarni himoya qilishning institutsional va huquqiy asoslarini mustahkamladi, biroq ixtisoslashgan psixologik xizmatlarni yanada rivojlantirish zarur bo'lib qolmoqda.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Bolalarni himoya qilish, bolalarga nisbatan zo'rvonlik, ijtimoiy-psixologik mexanizmlar, psixoiijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash, bolalar rehabilitatsiyasi, O'zbekiston.

**Аннотация:** Насилие в отношении детей остаётся серьёзной глобальной проблемой, оказывающей негативное влияние на их психологическое благополучие, развитие и социальную адаптацию. Эффективные системы защиты детей требуют интегрированных социально-психологических механизмов, объединяющих профилактику, вмешательство и реабилитационные услуги. В данной статье анализируются социально-психологические механизмы защиты детей от насилия на основе сравнительного обзора международного опыта и практики Узбекистана.

Результаты исследования показывают, что эффективные системы защиты детей основаны на междисциплинарном сотрудничестве, раннем вмешательстве, психосоциальной поддержке и подходах, ориентированных на ребёнка. Последние реформы в Узбекистане укрепили институциональные и правовые основы защиты детей, однако дальнейшее развитие специализированных психологических служб остаётся необходимым.

**Ключевые слова:** Защита детей, насилие в отношении детей, социально-психологические механизмы, психосоциальная поддержка, реабилитация детей, Узбекистан.

## INTRODUCTION

Violence against children remains one of the most widespread violations of children's rights and a major global public health concern. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), nearly one billion children aged 2-17 years experience physical, sexual, emotional violence, or neglect annually <sup>[1]</sup>.

Recent global estimates further indicate that approximately one in two children worldwide experiences some form of violence each year.

Evidence suggests that violence against children contributes substantially to adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), which are strongly associated with long-term physical and mental health problems, lower educational attainment, and reduced socioeconomic outcomes in adulthood. These findings highlight the urgent need for comprehensive child protection systems capable of addressing both the immediate and long-term consequences of violence.

Exposure to violence during childhood significantly increases the risk of depression, anxiety disorders, substance abuse, suicidal behavior, academic difficulties, and social maladjustment throughout the life course. Consequently, the prevention of violence against children and the protection of victims have become central priorities within international child welfare and human rights frameworks [2].

The adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) marked a significant milestone in establishing children's right to protection from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation. Since then, international organizations such as UNICEF, WHO, and the United Nations have promoted comprehensive child protection systems aimed at preventing violence, identifying vulnerable children, and providing rehabilitation and reintegration services. Contemporary child protection policies increasingly recognize that legal measures alone are insufficient and must be complemented by socio-psychological interventions addressing the complex consequences of victimization.

From a socio-psychological perspective, violence disrupts children's emotional security, cognitive development, interpersonal relationships, and social functioning. Studies indicate that traumatic experiences during childhood may impair resilience, reduce self-esteem, and increase vulnerability to future victimization. Therefore, effective child protection systems require integrated mechanisms that combine psychological support, family-centered interventions, social services, educational assistance, and legal protection. Such multidisciplinary approaches contribute not only to safeguarding children from immediate harm but also to facilitating their long-term recovery and social reintegration [3].

International experience demonstrates that countries with well-developed child protection systems rely on coordinated institutional structures, trauma-informed practices, early intervention mechanisms, and evidence-based rehabilitation programs. The experiences of the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia illustrate the importance of interagency cooperation among psychologists, social workers, educators, healthcare professionals, and law enforcement agencies in responding effectively to child maltreatment.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has undertaken substantial reforms aimed at strengthening child protection policies and institutional mechanisms. Legislative improvements, enhanced social protection measures, and growing attention to children's rights reflect the country's commitment to addressing violence against children. Nevertheless, the development of effective socio-psychological support systems remains an important challenge requiring further research and policy attention.

Therefore, examining international approaches and assessing their relevance to the Uzbek context is both scientifically and practically significant.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The socio-psychological aspects of child protection from violence have been examined by numerous scholars. Bronfenbrenner emphasized that a child's development is influenced by multiple environmental systems, including family, school, and community. Bowlby's attachment theory demonstrated that secure emotional relationships play a crucial role in protecting children from psychological trauma and violence. Bandura highlighted the role of social learning, arguing that aggressive behavior may be acquired through observation and imitation. Garbarino's studies on child maltreatment revealed the long-term psychological consequences of violence, including anxiety, depression, and social maladjustment. Contemporary research further emphasizes the importance of trauma-informed care, early intervention, and multidisciplinary cooperation in ensuring effective child protection and rehabilitation.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this article is to analyze the socio-psychological mechanisms of child protection from violence through a comparative examination of international experience and the contemporary practice of Uzbekistan, as well as to identify opportunities for strengthening child protection and rehabilitation systems.



## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Over the past decades, the protection of children from violence has evolved into a multidimensional field that integrates legal, social, educational, healthcare, and psychological interventions. Contemporary child protection systems are based on the recognition that violence against children is not solely an individual or family problem but a complex social phenomenon requiring coordinated responses from multiple institutions and professionals. As a result, international organizations and national governments have increasingly adopted comprehensive child protection frameworks aimed at preventing violence, ensuring timely intervention, and supporting the recovery of affected children <sup>[4]</sup>.

One of the most influential approaches in this field is the child protection systems framework promoted by UNICEF. This framework emphasizes that effective child protection requires coordinated interaction among laws, policies, institutions, services, communities, and families. Rather than addressing individual cases in isolation, the system-based approach focuses on creating a protective environment in which children are safeguarded from violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation. Such an approach recognizes that children's well-being depends on the collective functioning of social institutions and support networks <sup>[5]</sup>.

According to UNICEF, effective child protection systems are built upon several interconnected components, including legislation and policy frameworks, governance and coordination mechanisms, qualified workforce capacity, accessible service delivery systems, reliable information management systems, and active community participation. The interaction among these components strengthens the overall capacity of the system to prevent violence, identify children at risk, and provide timely support and rehabilitation services.

A key socio-psychological mechanism within modern child protection systems is early identification and intervention. Research demonstrates that the earlier children at risk are identified, the greater the likelihood of preventing long-term psychological and social consequences. In many developed countries, schools, healthcare institutions, social services, and community organizations cooperate to detect signs of abuse and neglect at an early stage. Teachers, psychologists, physicians, and social workers are trained to recognize behavioral, emotional, and physical indicators of victimization and to initiate appropriate protective measures.

Studies have shown that early identification significantly reduces the likelihood of repeated victimization and improves rehabilitation outcomes. School-based monitoring systems, routine health assessments, and community reporting mechanisms are therefore considered essential elements of contemporary child protection practice in many countries.

Another important mechanism is the multidisciplinary approach. International experience indicates that child protection outcomes improve significantly when professionals from different sectors collaborate in assessing risks, planning interventions, and providing support services. Multidisciplinary teams commonly include psychologists, social workers, educators, healthcare specialists, law enforcement officers, and legal professionals. Such cooperation enables a comprehensive understanding of children's needs while reducing service fragmentation and duplication of efforts.

Trauma-informed care has also become a central component of contemporary child protection practice. This approach is based on the understanding that exposure to violence can have profound and long-lasting effects on children's emotional regulation, cognitive functioning, behavior, and interpersonal relationships.

Trauma-informed services seek to create safe, supportive, and empowering environments that minimize the risk of re-traumatization. Instead of focusing solely on problematic behavior, professionals are encouraged to understand how traumatic experiences influence children's responses and developmental trajectories.

The trauma-informed approach is guided by principles such as safety, trustworthiness, peer support, collaboration, empowerment, and cultural sensitivity. These principles help professionals understand the impact of trauma on children's behavior and promote interventions that support resilience, emotional regulation, and psychological recovery. As a result, trauma-informed care has become a widely recognized standard in child protection and rehabilitation services <sup>[7]</sup>.

The United States provides a notable example of an integrated child protection system. Child Protective Services (CPS) agencies operate in collaboration with educational institutions, healthcare providers, and community organizations to investigate allegations of child maltreatment and coordinate rehabilitation services.

Particular emphasis is placed on case management, family support, and evidence-based therapeutic interventions designed to strengthen resilience and promote recovery among child victims.

Similarly, the United Kingdom has developed a comprehensive safeguarding framework that prioritizes the welfare and best interests of children.

The British model emphasizes interagency cooperation through local safeguarding partnerships that bring together social services, health authorities, educational institutions, and law enforcement agencies. This coordinated structure facilitates information sharing, risk assessment, and timely intervention in situations involving violence or neglect.

In Canada and Australia, child protection policies increasingly focus on prevention-oriented strategies and community-based support services. These countries recognize that reducing risk factors such as family stress, social isolation, poverty, and inadequate parenting support can significantly decrease children's exposure to violence. Consequently, child protection systems are complemented by programs aimed at strengthening families, promoting positive parenting practices, and improving access to psychological and social services.

In addition, both countries emphasize evidence-based parenting programs and family-strengthening initiatives as preventive measures against child maltreatment. Research indicates that supporting families before violence occurs is often more effective and less costly than responding after harm has already been experienced by children.

International evidence suggests that effective child protection systems share several common characteristics. These include strong legal foundations, child-centered policies, multidisciplinary collaboration, accessible psychosocial services, community participation, and evidence-based intervention programs. Furthermore, successful systems increasingly prioritize prevention and early intervention rather than relying solely on reactive responses after violence has occurred.

Overall, international experience demonstrates that socio-psychological mechanisms play a fundamental role in protecting children from violence and facilitating their recovery.

By integrating psychological support, social assistance, institutional coordination, and community engagement, contemporary child protection systems contribute to the creation of safer environments and improved developmental outcomes for vulnerable children.

These experiences provide valuable lessons for countries seeking to strengthen their child protection frameworks and enhance the effectiveness of rehabilitation services for children affected by violence.

The comparative analysis of international experience and the practice of Uzbekistan demonstrates both significant progress and existing challenges in the development of child protection systems. Despite differences in historical, cultural, and institutional contexts, effective child protection systems share several common characteristics, including multidisciplinary cooperation, early intervention, child-centered services, and evidence-based psychosocial support.

Internationally, child protection systems have increasingly adopted integrated approaches that combine legal protection with psychological, educational, healthcare, and social services. Countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia emphasize coordinated interagency responses, trauma-informed care, and systematic case management. These mechanisms allow professionals to identify vulnerable children at an early stage and provide comprehensive support tailored to individual needs.

In Uzbekistan, recent reforms have created a stronger legislative and institutional foundation for protecting children from violence. The expansion of social protection services, increased attention to children's rights, and the development of rehabilitation mechanisms indicate a positive shift toward a more comprehensive child protection framework.

Nevertheless, compared to developed child protection systems, several gaps remain in the areas of early identification, specialized psychosocial services, and multidisciplinary coordination.

A particularly important difference concerns the implementation of trauma-informed approaches. In many developed countries, trauma-informed care has become a standard element of child protection practice, ensuring that interventions are sensitive to children's psychological experiences and developmental needs.

In Uzbekistan, psychological support services are gradually expanding; however, trauma-focused assessment and rehabilitation methodologies require further institutional development and professional training.

Another significant distinction relates to community-based prevention mechanisms. International experience demonstrates that local communities, schools, healthcare institutions, and civil society organizations play a crucial role in preventing violence and supporting vulnerable families. Strengthening community participation and preventive services may therefore contribute to the effectiveness of child protection efforts in Uzbekistan.

The analysis also highlights the growing importance of multidisciplinary cooperation. Effective protection of children requires close collaboration among psychologists, social workers, educators, healthcare professionals, law enforcement agencies, and judicial institutions. While such cooperation is increasingly recognized within Uzbekistan's child protection system, further institutionalization of interagency coordination mechanisms remains necessary.

Overall, the findings suggest that Uzbekistan has established important foundations for a modern child protection system. Future development efforts should focus on expanding specialized psychosocial services, strengthening trauma-informed practices, improving early intervention mechanisms, and enhancing professional capacities. The integration of these socio-psychological mechanisms would contribute to a more effective, child-centered, and sustainable system for protecting children from violence.



Based on the comparative analysis, the study highlights the importance of developing a national socio-psychological model of child protection and rehabilitation in Uzbekistan. Such a model should integrate prevention strategies, early identification mechanisms, trauma-informed psychosocial support, multidisciplinary cooperation, and long-term reintegration services.

The implementation of an integrated national model would contribute to improving the effectiveness and sustainability of child protection interventions.

**Table 1: Comparative Analysis of Socio-Psychological Mechanisms of Child Protection: International Practice and Uzbekistan**

Dimension	International Practice	Uzbekistan
<b>Early identification and intervention</b>	Well-established multidisciplinary mechanisms	Developing and gradually expanding
<b>Trauma-informed care</b>	Widely integrated into child protection services	Limited but increasingly recognized
<b>Psychosocial support services</b>	Comprehensive and specialized	Expanding, with regional disparities
<b>Multidisciplinary cooperation</b>	Institutionalized and systematic	Partially institutionalized
<b>Community participation</b>	Strong involvement of NGOs and local communities	Moderate and developing
<b>Rehabilitation services</b>	Long-term and evidence-based	Improving but still limited

Table 1 illustrates the major similarities and differences between international child protection practices and the current situation in Uzbekistan. The comparison demonstrates that while Uzbekistan has made substantial progress in strengthening child protection mechanisms, further efforts are needed to institutionalize multidisciplinary cooperation, expand trauma-informed services, and improve access to specialized rehabilitation programs.

## CONCLUSION

Violence against children remains a significant social and public health challenge that requires comprehensive and coordinated responses at national and international levels.

The findings of this study demonstrate that effective child protection systems are built upon integrated socio-psychological mechanisms that combine prevention, early identification, multidisciplinary cooperation, psychosocial support, and rehabilitation services.

The analysis of international experience indicates that countries with advanced child protection systems have successfully implemented child-centered approaches, trauma-informed care, interagency collaboration, and evidence-based intervention strategies.

These mechanisms contribute not only to the protection of children from immediate harm but also to their long-term psychological recovery and social reintegration. International practices further demonstrate the importance of community participation, professional workforce development, and accessible support services in strengthening child protection outcomes.

The study also reveals that Uzbekistan has made notable progress in improving child protection through legislative reforms, institutional development, and the expansion of social protection services. Recent efforts aimed at strengthening children's rights and improving support mechanisms reflect the country's commitment to addressing violence against children.

Nevertheless, several challenges remain, including limited access to specialized psychosocial services, insufficient implementation of trauma-informed approaches, and the need for stronger multidisciplinary coordination among relevant institutions.

Based on the comparative analysis, it can be concluded that further development of child protection in Uzbekistan should focus on enhancing early intervention mechanisms, expanding rehabilitation services, strengthening interagency cooperation, and increasing the availability of qualified psychological support.

Particular attention should be given to the development of a national socio-psychological model of child protection and rehabilitation that integrates prevention, intervention, recovery, and reintegration processes.

The findings of this study suggest that the effectiveness of child protection in Uzbekistan can be enhanced through the establishment of an integrated socio-psychological framework that combines institutional coordination, trauma-informed support, family-centered interventions, and community-based rehabilitation services. Such a framework may serve as a conceptual basis for strengthening national child protection policies, improving

multidisciplinary cooperation, and ensuring more effective rehabilitation outcomes for children affected by violence. The proposed approach emphasizes the importance of integrating prevention, intervention, recovery, and reintegration processes within a unified child protection system.

In conclusion, the adaptation of international best practices to the social and cultural context of Uzbekistan may significantly improve the effectiveness of child protection policies and services.

Such efforts will contribute to creating a more sustainable, child-centered, and responsive protection system capable of ensuring the safety, well-being, and healthy development of children affected by violence.

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- 13.00.00 Pedagogika fanlari
  - 13.00.01 Pedagogika nazariyasi. Pedagogik ta'limotlar tarixi
  - 13.00.02 Ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi (sohalar bo'yicha)
  - 13.00.03 Maxsus pedagogika
  - 13.00.04 Jismoniy tarbiya va sport mashg'ulotlari nazariyasi va metodikasi
  - 13.00.05 Kasb-hunar ta'limi nazariyasi va metodikasi
  - 13.00.06 Elektron ta'lim nazariyasi va metodikasi (ta'lim sohaları va bosqichlari bo'yicha)
  - 13.00.07 Ta'limda menejment
  - 13.00.08 Maktabgacha ta'lim va tarbiya nazariyasi va metodikasi
  - 13.00.09 Ijtimoiy pedagogika
  - 07.00.00 Tarix fanlari
  - 19.00.00 Psixologiya fanlari
  - 01.00.00 Fizika-matematika fanlari
  - 02.00.00 Kimyo fanlari
  - 03.00.00 Biologiya fanlari
  - 09.00.00 Falsafa fanlari
  - 10.00.00 Filologiya fanlari
  - 11.00.00 Geografiya fanlari



# MAKTABGACHA VA MAKTAB TA'LIMI

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"Maktabgacha va maktab ta'limi" jurnali 26.09.2023-yildan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Adminstratsiyasi huzuridagi Axborot va ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar agentligi tomonidan №C-5669363 reyestr raqami tartibi bo'yicha ro'yxatdan o'tkazilgan.  
**Litsenziya raqami: № 136361.**

**Manzirimiz:** Toshkent shahar, Yunusobod tumani  
19-mavze, 17-uy.