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THE ISSUE CONTAINS:

Proceedings of the 1st International Scientific and Practical Conference

RECENT ADVANCES IN SCIENTIFIC WORLD



MONTERREY, MEXICO 18-19.12.2021



SCIENTIFIC COLLECTION «INTERCONF»

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POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ПОРІВНЯЛЬНИЙ АНАЛІЗ ЦИФРОВИХ ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЙ В Ніколіна I.I. 264 Чайка Л.С. **ΥΚΡΑΪΗΙ ΤΑ ΦΡΑΗЦΙΪ** SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIETY Tolendi Sh.K. STATISTICAL AND REGIONAL INDICATORS OF SEXUAL Abdirayimova G.S. VIOLENCE AND FACTORS FOR CHILDREN IN MODERN 269 SOCIETY: CONTENT ANALYSIS PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS Abdullayeva N.R. THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF NAMES OF FRUIT TREES IN THE ASPECT OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION (ON THE 275 MATERIAL OF THE UZBEK, TAJIK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES) Gerasimova S.S. THE COMPARISON OF MEANINGS OF ANIMAL IDIOMS IN 279 DIFFERENT CULTURE THE MAIN TYPES OF BORROWINGS 285 Khikmatulloeva N.A. Khodjaeva N.T. THE ROLE OF RIDDLES IN TEACHING THE LANGUAGE TO 289 LEARNERS Klochko T. TEACHING STUDENTS SOME CATEGORIES OF MODERN Yashchenko A. UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE 294 Isaieva V. Mamataliyeva N.X. THE IMPORTANCE OF GAMES IN THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH 299 Mustafakulova G.A. Mukhamadiev T.U. THE IMPOLITENESS STRATEGIES IN REPUBLICAN PARTY'S 303 DEBATE OF DONALD TRUMP Ruziyev K.B. LINGUACULTURAL ANALYSIS OF PROVERBS ON FRIENDSHIP 310 (ON THE EXAMPLE OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH) Safarmurodova M.T. USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING ENGLISH 316 Samiyeva S.O. ISSUES OF SPIRITUAL AND MORAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN 320 THE WORKS OF ABDURAHMON JAMI FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE FORMATION OF EDUCATIONAL Temirbai I.G. 327 **RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS** Абдуллоев Р.Ж. САРЧАШМАХОИ АДАБЙ ОИДИ РӮЗГОР ВА ОСОРИ 332 МУИЗЗӢ КОНСТРУКЦИИ, Бакиров П.У. ПОСЛОВИЧНЫЕ ПОСТРОЕННЫЕ ПО 348 СХЕМЕ SN + SN, В РАЗНОСИСТЕМНЫХ ЯЗЫКАХ Козубай І.В. ГІБРИДНИЙ ПРОЦЕС НАВЧАННЯ ПІД ЧАС ПАНДЕМІЇ: 357 Бевзюк А.І. ІНОЗЕМНІ МОВИ Козубай І.В. АНТИМЕРІЯ: ОСОБЛИВОСТІ МОВНОГО ПРИЙОМУ 361 Ворона В.І. Козубай І.В. ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЯК КОМУНІКАТИВНА КОМПЕТЕНТНІСТЬ 363 Козирев Д.В. В НЕФІЛОЛОГІЧНИХ ВНЗ ІНДУКТИВНІ МЕТОДИ НАВЧАННЯ Козубай І.В. 366 Смоляр А.В.

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SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIETY

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STATISTICAL AND REGIONAL INDICATORS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND FACTORS FOR CHILDREN IN MODERN SOCIETY: CONTENT ANALYSIS

Abstract. Currently, one of the most pressing issues in our country is the frequent exposure of children to violence, including sexual violence. Although many laws in the country are aimed at protecting the rights of children and providing them with social support, the number of children who have been sexually abused has not decreased. In addition, many government measures are being taken to reduce sexual violence against children, and comprehensive measures are being taken to prevent this problem. The article analyzes the number of sexual violence crimes against children on the basis of chronological and regional statistics. **Keywords:** children, sexual violence, pedophile, regional index.

If we analyze the statistics, we can see that in recent years in our country the issue of sexual assault of minors has become more relevant. Sexual violence against children is a form of violence against children by adults or older adults in order to satisfy their sexual desires [1]. Sexual violence may include, but is not limited to, coercion or propaganda of a child to engage in any legitimate sexual activity; exploitative use of a child for prostitution or other legitimate sexual practices; exploitation of children for pornography on the Internet, pictures and materials [2]. Over the past 10-15 years, the medical community has found that children are being sexually abused by strangers, families, and even parents. Each year, between 150,000 and 200,000 crimes are reported in the United States. In the UK, between

25% and 30% of women were found to have been sexually abused at an early age.[3].

And this problem is not diminishing in our country. According to the Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Accounts of the General Prosecutor's Office, 964 cases of sexual violence against minors have been registered in Kazakhstan over the past 5 years, from 2013 to 2017. In addition, the number of crimes of sexual violence against minors in the last 2018 is considered.

In 2013, 258 cases of rape of minors were registered, and in 2014 this figure was halved, ie 169 cases of rape were registered this year. In 2015, 254 children were abused, and in 2016 and 2017, 123 and 131 minors were registered as victims. However, it is not known how many criminal cases have been brought to court and how many people have had their sentences reduced by appealing after the verdict. In addition, according to the agency, as of March 15 this year, 19 minors were raped [4]. From this chart, we can see that since 2017, the number of cases of sexual violence against children has increased significantly compared to 2016. This, in turn, requires an alarm.

In 2020, 644 crimes against the sexual inviolability of minors were registered.

In the first eight months of 2020, child rape in Kazakhstan increased by 49%. The increase in such crimes is explained by the fact that the victims decided to go to the police only this year. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in the first eight months of this year, the number of crimes against the sexual integrity of children increased by 0.6%.

According to the Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Accounts, 644 crimes against the sexual integrity of minors were registered this year, of which rape increased by almost 49% (from 117 to 174). The increase in the number of registered cases of rape is due to the fact that more than 37% of the cases committed in previous years (out of the above 174) were registered this year. In this case, the victims appealed to the police only this year, the statement said.

There are currently 1,800 juveniles convicted of sexual offenses in the penal colonies [5].

According to one of the cases mentioned in the social project

#NamScaryLife_EN#, there are many cases of sexual abuse of children and adolescents by their relatives. This is confirmed by statistics.

In more than 70% of such cases, the violence is perpetrated by people in the immediate area: fathers, stepfathers, mother's cohabitants, neighbors and acquaintances. Sometimes the violence lasts for years. Often, victims and their relatives are silent and prefer to address these issues in the family. Dina Tansari, a spokeswoman for the «NeMolchiKZ» public foundation, said. According to him, in 74% of cases, children are sexually abused by acquaintances, 22% of them are fathers, and only 8-10% of victims of sexual violence report to the police. Only 20% of them go to court. However, those who turn to the police are often intimidated at school, at home, and subjected to arbitrary local investigations. In May 2020, the AERC (Center for Applied Economics Research) published a study on the problem of pedophilia in Kazakhstan. The authors of the study obtained information about 197 people convicted of sexual abuse of minors, including their age, zodiac sign, year of birth according to the Chinese calendar, sentence, age and region of the victim.

The results were as follows: the average age of a convicted criminal in Kazakhstan was 30.5 years, while the average age of a victim was 10 years. The authors also tried to publish an average visual portrait of a pedophile in Kazakhstan [6].

Let's classify sexual violence against children in the Republic of Kazakhstan from 2008 to 2021.

Number of crimes registered in 2008 under Articles 122 ("Sexual intercourse with a person under the age of 16 and other acts of a sexual nature") and 124 ("Corruption of minors") of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. tripled. However, under the first article, from 2008 to 2012, about 40 cases were sent to court annually. According to the results of court proceedings, in 2012 the number of people convicted under article 122 was twice less than in 2008. Approximately the same number of people are convicted each year - 16. In some cases, when law enforcement agencies could not determine the composition and events of the crime, the parties could not reconcile and find the perpetrators in one place. In 2000 and

2005, law enforcement agencies registered the same number of crimes under the article "Sexual intercourse with a person under the age of sixteen and other acts of a sexual nature" - 79. 27 crimes under the article "Corruption of minors" were registered. Crimes in 2000, 25 crimes in 2005.

In 2015, many government and law enforcement officials expressed concern about the growth of statistics. There were proposals for chemical castration of pedophiles. "This year the number of such violations has increased, reaching 632 cases over the past five months. From 2010 to 2015, about 3,000 criminal offenses against sexual integrity remained unsolved, of which 605 involved minors.



1 Chart. Crimes registered under Article 122 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Sexual intercourse with a person under the age of sixteen and other acts of a sexual nature" Article 122 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan [6]

In 2016, 458 crimes were registered under the article "Sexual intercourse with a person under the age of sixteen and other acts of a sexual nature."

According to the Prosecutor General's Office, in 2020, the majority of crimes against minors under Articles 120, 121, 122, 123 and 124 were registered in the Karaganda region. Almaty region is in second place, Pavlodar region is in third place.

Table 1

Registered crimes against children in 2020 Statistics on crimes under Articles

N⁰	Name of regions	Number of crimes
1	Uralsk, WKO	22 crimes
2	Aktobe	26 crimes
3	Atyrau	41 crimes
4	Aktau	38 crimes
5	Aktobe	26 crimes
6	Kostanay	29 crimes
7	Kyzylorda	16 crimes
8	Shymkent, Turkestan region	53 crimes
9	Taraz	41 crimes
10	Zhezkazgan, Karaganda region	172 crimes
11	Nur – Sultan	44 crimes
12	Petropavlovsk, NKR	24 crimes
13	Pavlodar, Ekibastuz	83 crimes
14	East Kazakhstan region	51 crimes
15	Almaty region, Almaty	97 crimes

120-124 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan [7].

At the end of 2020, the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan approved amendments to toughen penalties for sexual acts against minors. According to the amendments, criminals should be detained in the safest institutions.

The convicts were also deprived of the right to parole and pardon.

However, since the beginning of 2021, 50 criminals have been released from prisons. All of them were imprisoned until the amendments were passed. Law enforcement officials say they are under administrative control. According to KUIS, 1,861 pedophiles are currently serving sentences in the country's penal colonies. They range in age from 17 to 65 [7].

The conclusion is that sexual violence against children is on the rise, and we can conclude that this is a very important issue. Today, the issue of sexual abuse of children in our country is very important, as mentioned above. To this end, the number of children who are sexually abused does not decrease, even if a number of laws of the country are directly aimed at social support and protection of children's rights. Today, ensuring the social security of children is associated with the realization of the overall economic growth of the country. If we want the child to be the future of every state, and the future of the state to be bright, then we must do our

best to ensure that our children's childhood is full of happiness and joy, and no one is harmed.

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