

The Problem of Violence Against Women: Sociological Analysis

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Annotation: The guarantee and protection of human rights and freedoms in Uzbekistan is a priority development of state policy, and during the years of independence a national system for the protection of human rights was created in our country. In our constitutions and codes, in our laws, Human land and dignity were strengthened as the highest value. In the national legislation of all countries of the world, special importance is attached to ensuring human rights and freedoms, in particular, protecting the life, health, honor and dignity of a person from various criminal encroachments. But despite the effective measures, cases of violence against women in our country are more common than other cases of violence. This article analyzes the concept of violence, types of violence against women, psychological violence against women and its consequences.

Key words: types of violence, women's, physical violence, mental violence, economic violence, sexual violence.

In the Universal Declaration of human rights, it is recognized that “the dignity inherent in all members of the human family and the recognition of their equal, inalienable rights are the basis of freedom, justice and gross peace”[1].

I can also suffer from violence, but taking into account the fact that women are more likely to suffer from violence, the types of violence, the degree of severity and the consequences that arise are sharply differentiated, the latest reforms are aimed precisely at protecting them. The high level of this problem (latency) is that the victims do not resort anywhere to understand the damage caused to them as a normal life, so that the secret of their family does not become a rumor or the family breaks down, and does not shed the reputation of their parents or spouse. The manifestations of violence are different, and the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on the protection of women from harassment and violence” defines four main types of violence[2].

In the declaration of the UN General Assembly on the elimination of violence against women, which it adopted in 1993, the term under consideration is given the following definitions:

In accordance with Article 1 of this declaration, the term "violence against women" is understood as any violence committed according to a gender nature that can cause physical, sexual or psychological harm to women, causing her suffering. This includes: the threat of committing such actions, harassment or, voluntarily, depriving him of his masculinity in social or personal life.

"Violence against women" covers the following in Article 2 of this declaration. According to him:

a) family beatings, off-road beating of children of the female gender, Sarpo-related violence, sexual violence against a couple, injuring women's genital organs and other traditional acts that harm women, as well as physical rape or mental violence not related to the couple related to exploitation [3];

b) physical, sexual or psychological violence that occurs in the constant yachts of society: rape, off-road, sexual harassment, women's trafficking and coercion in the workplace, educational institutions or other places;

C) physical, sexual or psychological violence that is encouraged or condemned by the state, regardless of where it is committed".

The World Health Organization report described " violence is the infliction of pain, damage (injury) in relation to an individual[4]. It is in this account that any type of violence can result from self-injury, mutual or collective, physical, sexual, psychological abuse, lack of adequate attention.

Violence is studied from the point of view of Philosophy, Politics, Law, history, psychology, sociology. The following types can be distinguished:

1) physical violence – the infliction of various degrees of bodily harm expressed in everyday life by one or more members of the family against the Life, Health, Freedom, honor, honor, dignity and rights and legitimate interests protected by law, or in intimidation with the use of regular physical force or its application, torture, unlawful deprivation of Liberty using violence and other. Physical violence can include:

- slap pull, kick, push, punch;
- pushing with a tattoo;
- throw different Sharp Objects and things;
- danger or injury with weapons;
- physically not letting go of the House;
- not to fall asleep at night and other.

2) mental abuse is the act of abuse, intimidation by one or more members of the family in everyday life of another member of another person through ways such as humiliation, humiliation, humiliation, insult, discrediting, constant criticism, treating his feelings freely or carelessly, abuse of his trust, intimidation, discrediting among relatives, driving from home or intimidation by eviction to his life and health through

The following can be attributed to mental violence:

- lack of recognition of feelings and emotions;
- laughing at his thoughts;
- ignoring the feelings of the victim as a measure of punishment

3) sexual violence– the threat or use of sexual inviolability and freedom by one or more members of the family in everyday life in order to force him to have sex against the dignity, dignity and sexual freedom of another member or another person, including demanding unnatural forms of sexual intercourse, forcing him to engage in prostitution, etc. They include:

- the fact that a man treats his woman only like a sexual object;
- refusal to have sex or not to be gentle on a woman;
- making compulsive behaviors when having sex;
- the realization of sex with extreme cruelty;
- getting into sex by rape;
- beating first and then having sex;
- forcing to see or repeat perverted behaviors in a pornographic look;
- constantly jealous of everyone and blaming someone for adultery, etc.

4) economic violence – financial assistance (money, food, clothing, etc.) by depriving one or more members of the family in everyday life, even if they have a legal fee for the use of money and items by another member or another person under various pretexts.k.) force to ask, impede economic independence (restriction of the right to work). For example:

- not giving unreasonable money for their primary needs (food, clothing, medicine) ;
- restriction of the right to use housing;
- - not allowing education and work;
- control how much money is spent;
- not allowing himself to dispose of the money he earns;
- deprivation of the right to use the family budget, etc.k. movement (inactivity)is also manifested.

Psychological characteristics characteristic of the behavior of a person who committed violence:

- the aggressive behavior of the abuser immediately arises and wants them to fulfill their requirements;
- cannot control one's own anger, does not control oneself in a psychological strain;
- inability to control the state of anxiety and nervousness, causes aggressive behavior;
- without acknowledging his guilt, he imposes on others and recognizes himself as a "victim".
- Does not understand the consequences of the act committed;
- cannot raise any criticism and does not recognize that the act committed by him is an offense. Tries to justify himself;
- in communication, he does not show compassion for anyone and avoids communication himself;
- Alcohol / Drug Abuse further increases its aggressiveness;
- tries to show himself from a good side in front of strangers.

Domestic violence at the international level was initially widely discussed at the UN's Fourth World Conference on women's condition on September 4-15, 1995 in Beijing. Large-scale work is also being carried out in our country. In particular, the head of state Sh.M.Mirziyoyev's signing of the resolution dated July 2, 2018 No. 3827 "on measures to improve the system of social rehabilitation and adaptation, as well as the Prevention of the use of family-domestic violence" proved how serious these problems are. In this decision, one of the priorities of improving the system of prevention of the use of family-household violence is established to ensure the inevitability of punishment in society in relation to any manifestation of the use of violence of a family-household nature.

Violence is the exercise of actions that cause moral, mental and physical harm, prohibited by law, against the will of the individual[5]. "Violence" is recognized as a behavior characteristic of abusers, violence, the use of force, the use of force without law to others, the rapist, the physical energetic, the strong, the ulkan, the fierce[6].

It is worth saying that these abuses are almost exclusively committed in the family and are carried out through the use of physical force or mental influence, contrary to the discretion and masculinity of a person.

Domestic violence is expressed through signs such as the use of illegal force against a person, beatings, rape, coercion, influence, transfer of his own rule. It can be mainly physical or mental. Mental violence, on the other hand, is expressed in many cases in the form of intimidation (subjugation, self-expression or self-dependence of one person by a second person). Mental violence is a product of nervousness and can also be used for the purposes of intimidation and subjugation of an individual, contrary to his "discretion" or "upbringing". It manifests itself in its direct application to the culprit in relation to his relatives or Close people. From the point of view of criminal law, the use of bodily injury, beatings and other physical force at different levels of severity should be assessed as physical violence.

Violence should include not only a violation of the inviolability of the body, but also any negative behavior that concerns the individual. For example, it is considered to be the mental violence that is shown to a person, while others such as laughing at him, slandering, insulting him, violate the constitutional right of the individual.

It should be noted that international documents on human rights enshrined a mechanism to protect a person from violence, including criminal violence committed in the family.

The Universal Declaration of human rights, the international agreement on Civil and political rights and the international agreement on economic, social and cultural rights recognize the family as a community-based group and protect the individual from domestic violence[7]. In particular, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted on December 10, 1948, is of great historical importance, in which a person, his dignity, rights and freedoms are highly valued as the highest value[8]. Its Article 1 states that people are born equal in dignity and rights and freedoms, treat each other in a fraternal spirit, in Article 2 they have all the rights and freedoms, do not separatist, in Article 3 each person has the right to life, to be free and to personal inviolability, Article 4 states that no one can be kept in slavery or, Article 12 enshrines the right of no one to arbitrarily interfere in their personal and family life, that it is impossible to encroach on its honor and honor, or to be protected from such interference or encroachment by law, and Article 16 enshrines such rights as the fact that men and women who have reached the age of puberty have the right to

In general terms, domestic violence can be divided into:

- violence against women;
- child abuse;

- violence against relatives.

There is also the following view of criminal violence in the family:

Economic harassment is the financial dependence of the head of the family by depriving other persons in the family of the use of family funds, in return for unreasonable reasons. Material dependence refers to the circumstances in which the victim brought material assistance (money, food, clothing, etc.) from the culprit, established by law, or was directly under his care[9];

Cruelty to children is manifested in beating children, subjugating them to themselves by influencing them physically or mentally, or intimidating them. It can be expressed in a cruel relationship with children, their physical and mental suffering, the use of unacceptable methods of upbringing, the humiliation of children's human pride, etc. [9 p. 168.];

Isolation is expressed in unreasonably constant control over who speaks to a family member, especially women and adolescents, making it difficult or forbidden for them to deal with people close to them.

In order for men to try to establish their dominance in the family, that is, to make a woman dependent in the family, it is necessary to treat her negatively, as well as to make decisions alone, resolve, etc., rejecting the opinion of other members of the family on all issues in the family.

In place of the conclusion, it can be said that for thousands of years, the composition of the family and its activities were formed in different parts of the world under the influence of economic, cultural, religious and other social factors. In particular, the husband's rule over his wife and children in the family has so far been decided. But, to date, it is a sad fact that serious crimes are committed in the family as a result of oppression, aggression in relation to women and children, in a word, violent treatment.

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