

THE STATUS OF SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL STUDY OF VIOLENCE IN FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS ABROAD

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Аннотация: Мақола тадқиқотида Шахслараро зўравонликка мойил хулқ- атворнинг оилавий муносабатлардаги ижтимоий психологик хусусиятлари қасд олиш, ўзига бўйсундириш, рашкнинг юзага келиши, мол-мулкка эга бўлиш, жабрланувчидан қутулиш каби мотивлар ҳамда оилавий қадриятларнинг пасайиши, ижтимоий муносабат оқибатлари илмий тадқиқот натижаларига таянган ҳолда асосий омил эканлиги ўрганилди. Шахслараро зўравонликнинг юзага келишида салбий хулқ-атвор хусусиятлари, оилада юзага келадиган зўравонликнинг жисмоний, рухий, жинсий ва иқтисодий турларининг индикаторлари таҳлил асосида ишлаб чиқилди. Оилада шахслараро зўравонликка дуч келган шахсларни жисмоний ва рухий саломатлигини тиклаш ижтимоий ва психологик реабилитация чоралари кўрсатилиши муҳимлиги ҳамда зарурати тадқиқ қилинди.

Калит сўзлар: оила, зўравонлик, тарбия, таълим, муҳит, психологик вазият, атроф-муҳит.

Аннотация: В ходе исследования статьи изучено, что социально-психологические особенности поведения, склонного к межличностному насилию в семейных отношениях, являются основным фактором, опираясь на результаты научных исследований, такие мотивы, как месть, подчинение, ревность, обладание имуществом, избавление от жертвы, а также упадок семейных ценностей, последствия социальных отношений. На основе анализа были разработаны негативные поведенческие характеристики при возникновении межличностного насилия, показатели физического, психического, сексуального и экономического видов насилия, происходящих в семье. Изучена важность и необходимость проведения социально-психологических реабилитационных мероприятий по восстановлению физического и психического здоровья лиц, подвергшихся межличностному насилию в семье.

Ключевые слова: семья, насилие, воспитание, образование, среда, психологическая ситуация, окружение.

Abstract: The article studies the socio-psychological characteristics of interpersonal violence in family relationships, such as motives such as revenge, subjugation, jealousy, possession of property, getting rid of the victim, as well as the decline of family values, the consequences of social relations, based on the results of scientific research. Negative behavioral characteristics in the emergence of interpersonal violence, indicators of physical, mental, sexual and economic types of violence in the family were developed based on the analysis. The importance and necessity of providing social and psychological rehabilitation measures to restore the physical and mental health of individuals who have experienced interpersonal violence in the family were studied.

Keywords: family, violence, upbringing, education, environment, psychological situation, environment.

Domestic violence violates the fundamental rights of a person (life, health, honor, dignity, freedom). Violence is manifested not only in the form of physical force, but also in the form of mental, moral, economic and domestic pressure and can be applied to any member of the family. Situations such as insults, coercion, rape, economic restrictions, and systematic psychological

torture are also considered violence. The concepts of violence and abuse differ. In the process of studying the legislation, it became clear that the concept of violence carries a heavier burden. This act is usually committed against a large number of people and is distinguished by the large number of subjects. In the legislation, the term violence is used together with concepts such as cruelty, use of weapons and massacre. Violence is an antisocial act directed against the health and life of the victim through coercion and intimidation. The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language gives a general definition of the words “violence, violence”, which is described as the behavior of tyrants who do not obey the law, who oppress others, and who oppress others. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan does not contain a definition of crimes committed using violence in the family. In the Special Part of the Criminal Code, many terms are used to define acts committed using violence, the term “violence” is used in 20 of the components of the crime, the term “intimidation” in 6, “coercion” in 6, “extreme cruelty” in 2, and “grave insult” in 2. This leads to different interpretations of violence, crimes committed using violence and criminality. In the comments to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the definition of physical and mental violence, extreme cruelty is given only in some articles. The concept of crimes committed with the use of violence in the family is mainly reflected in scientific literature.

Domestic violence is an act of violence, and if we look at global statistics and general trends, it becomes clear that women and children are the main victims. However, this is not absolute, that is, in the family, it is observed that both a man and his wife or parents live under psychological pressure from children or other family members. This is also a form of domestic violence. As a result, the victim may develop serious psychosomatic diseases or other deplorable conditions.

Domestic violence is not a disease specific to one country and nation, the whole world is struggling with it.

Violence is an unlawful act (inaction) that violates the life, health, sexual integrity, honor, dignity and other rights and freedoms protected by law by means of physical, psychological, sexual or economic influence or the threat of such influence.

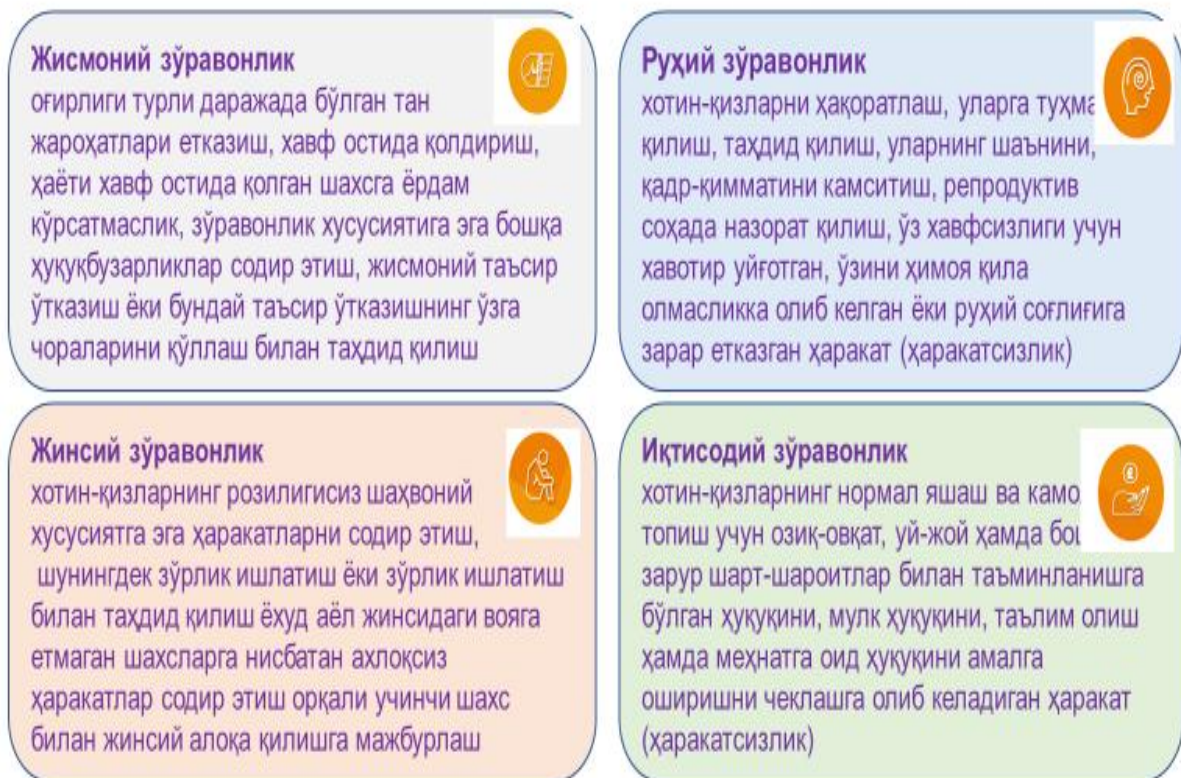
Harassment is an act (inaction) that degrades the honor and dignity of women, which is not subject to administrative or criminal liability.

Antisocial behavior is a person's personal behavior, action or inaction, lifestyle, expressed in violation of the norms and rules accepted in society;

Victim of harassment and violence is a person who is under the threat of harassment and violence against him or has suffered as a result of harassment and violence;

Prevention of violence is a set of measures of a psychological, social, legal, organizational and other nature carried out by specially authorized bodies and institutions, aimed at preventing situations that pose a threat to the life and health of a participant in the prevention of domestic violence, ensuring the prevention of possible threats to life and health, as well as taking urgent measures to prevent repeated and continuous illegal actions (inaction) of a person committing domestic violence.

It can manifest itself in the following forms: physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence.



In the world community, Canada is one of the countries that has an effective policy in combating domestic violence. In Canada, all aspects of public life are aimed at combating domestic violence. In 1973-1974, women who suffered from violence established the first shelters and crisis centers. Although this country has not adopted a separate law aimed at combating violence, targeted programs are implemented at the higher and lower levels, targeting at-risk groups. In 1999, a separate system was created to prevent abuse of the elderly, which is being effectively expanded. The Ministry of Women's Affairs is the main coordinator and allocator of funds for the provision of crisis services. Sexual violence is given great attention in the United States and Canada, and the level of detection of cases of sexual violence in these countries is high. Because sexual violence has a more serious impact on a person than physical violence and can change the future life of the victim. In 1994, the US Congress adopted the "Violence Against Women Act". The adoption of such a law in the US means that the fight against domestic and sexual violence is established at the state level.

In the US, great attention is paid to early prevention of violence. Employees of educational and medical institutions are regularly trained in methods of identifying victims of violence. Social services in the US are very developed, and victims are provided with free psychological, legal, and social assistance. At the same time, there are problems such as the lack of crisis centers in remote areas and insufficient funding for various social projects.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, various educational and explanatory activities on domestic violence are carried out in educational institutions and the media, as well as street campaigns, i.e. attention is paid to preventive work. A "Hotline" network for victims of domestic violence operates. Police officers are provided with comprehensive regulations on how to act in cases of domestic violence. In France, a "Hotline" called 3919 "Violences Femmes info" has been launched for women who have been subjected to domestic violence, which is an information support service that provides rehabilitation, working around the clock, without days off, free of charge and with full guarantee of anonymity. 400 "Téléphone Grand Danger" ("Great Danger Telephone") has been launched for emergency communication. This service was created specifically to call the victim to the ambulance and law enforcement agencies. In Sweden, as early as 1965, norms related to domestic and domestic violence were included in state legislation.

In this regard, Sweden is a leading European country in the implementation of the Istanbul Convention.

Among the neighboring countries, the Republic of Moldova is one of the leading countries in implementing a policy aimed at preventing domestic violence. Moldova has adopted a special law on the prevention of domestic violence. The main goal of the work being carried out is to create a unified system of rehabilitation centers. The data collected by these centers provide information on measures to assist and influence victims of violence and perpetrators. It is possible to stay in crisis centers for up to 3 months and use free services. Along with the effectiveness of the policy against violence, there are many unresolved problems. The special law on the prevention of violence does not clearly define the obligations of entities carrying out preventive work and does not clearly indicate the control over their activities. The small number of crisis centers and their operation mainly at the expense of international organizations limit the appeal of all victims to the centers.

The Republic of Ukraine has adopted a number of normative legal acts to prevent domestic violence. In particular, the Law “On Ensuring Equality of Rights and Opportunities of Men and Women”, the Law “On Preventing Domestic Violence”, and also the Law No. 0119 of November 7, 2011 “On Ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence” (Istanbul Convention) can be noted. This Law is identified as one of the priority areas of ensuring human rights in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Ukraine No. 201/2015 of August 25, 2015 “On the National Strategy”.

Following the above-mentioned developments, the Law “On the Fundamentals of Crime Prevention Activities” was adopted in 2014. This regulatory legal document addresses the prevention of domestic violence and alcoholism, as well as various forms of crime.

The Republic of Belarus ranks 31st out of 155 countries in the world in terms of gender equality, and 25th in terms of the “Motherhood Index”.

In the social life of the Russian Federation, terms such as domestic violence, domestic violence, family violence, and gender violence are used in the family and household sphere. This violence is committed not only against women, but also against men. Usually, women are subjected to physical violence, and men are subjected to psychological violence.

In 2008, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe examined reports on violence against women in countries and stressed the need to adopt an international instrument to prevent these cases, as well as to address the problems of violence and discrimination. Subsequently, on May 11, 2011, the “Council of Europe Convention on combating and eliminating violence against women and domestic violence” (Istanbul Convention) was adopted in Istanbul, Turkey.

This Convention has been signed by 45 of the 47 member states of the Council of Europe, and ratified by 25.

The Republic of Kazakhstan has adopted the “Concept of Family and Gender Policy until 2030” and the Law “On Prevention of Domestic Violence”. The law establishes special liability for officials who disclose information about violence in the course of providing services, and the procedure for issuing protection orders. A special unit for the protection of women and children from violence operates within the internal affairs bodies. Kazakhstan also faces difficulties in determining the actual statistics of violence due to its latency (concealment), financing crisis centers, and the weak material and technical base of internal affairs bodies.

Currently, 46 countries in the world do not have laws prohibiting domestic violence. Among them are three CIS countries - Russia, Armenia, and Uzbekistan. In 2017, Armenia adopted a draft law against domestic violence and deregistered it. Uzbekistan is also creating innovations in this regard. Namely, the creation of adaptation and rehabilitation centers for those who find themselves in such a situation is commendable.

Violence causes enormous economic damage. Mental and physical stress requires medical expenses, and women's productivity at work decreases. Women's activity at home and in society

decreases, negatively affecting those around them. The spiritual and moral side of the family, its normal development are irreparably damaged.

Violence is a factor that causes other social disasters - lack of control, alcoholism, drug addiction, early pregnancy, juvenile delinquency, and the transfer of violence from family to society.

In addition to strengthening legal measures in the fight against domestic violence, it is necessary to create and coordinate systematic cooperation between state bodies, law enforcement agencies, public associations, and individual citizens. Gender-based violence is a serious act that causes physical, psychological, and sexual harm.

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