

## THE CONCEPT OF "VIOLENCE", TYPES OF FAMILY PRESSURE AND ITS SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

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### ABSTRACT

*The family is a place that prepares a person for an independent life, shapes his interests, guides them, teaches them the first lesson. The family has come a long way from the moment of its formation as an independent social institution to our independence. The rich scientific and cultural heritage of Eastern thinkers contains ideas and teachings about the rules of family life of the Uzbek people, respect for adults, respect for children, culture in the process of social relations between family members, especially marital relations. The article analysis the point of Uzbek Government and Society about women violence problem.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Violence, Family Violence, Women, Society, Government.*

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### INTRODUCTION

This problem is also widely covered in the works of our great scientists Muhammad ibn Ismail Bukhari, at-Termizi and the great representatives of the mystical philosophy Najmiddin Kubro, Ahmad Yassawi, Bahauddin Naqshband [1]. After all, respect and glorification of a person has always been a national value inherent in the nature of our people. The ancient historical source - the sacred book of Zoroastrianism "Avesto" also reflects the idea of glorifying the honor, dignity, dignity of man, protecting his rights. This rare source made a unique contribution to the development of humanity and science, as well as to the development of human values.

Domestic violence has always been a pressing problem. After all, it is not always possible to legally control the relationship between family members. This is due to the fact that most crimes are committed in secret, in homes where people are out of sight.

Internationally, domestic violence was first widely discussed at the Fourth United Nations World Conference in Beijing, September 4-15, 1995 [2].

### Main Part

The term in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, adopted by the Assembly in 1993, contains the following definitions:

According to article 1 of this Declaration, the term "violence against women" means any violence committed against a woman on the basis of gender, which may cause her physical, sexual or psychological harm. These include: the threat of such an act, harassment or voluntary imprisonment in public or private life.

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We analyze that “violence against women” is a term in article 2 of this Declaration that covers but is not limited to the following: It states: “(a) domestic violence, inappropriate behavior of female children, sexual violence act, sexual violence against a spouse, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices that harm women, and exploitative sexual violence. non-physical rape or psychological abuse [3]; b) physical, sexual or psychological violence in the permanent units of society: rape, harassment, sexual harassment, trafficking in women and coercion in the workplace, in educational institutions or elsewhere; c) physical, sexual or psychological violence that is encouraged or condemned by the state, wherever it occurs [3].

The Fourth United Nations Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995, was the largest and most unique event in terms of scope, theme and results in the advancement of women and the achievement of equality between women and men. It was attended by 47,000 people from 189 countries, adopting the Platform for Action on the Advancement of Women Worldwide [4].

Violence is causing pain, harm (injury) to a person. The World Health Organization's Report on Health and Violence provides a detailed description of violence [5]. The report states that self-harm, mutual or collective, physical, sexual and psychological abuse is the result of a lack of attention.

The solution to the problem of domestic violence can be found through serious interaction with those who have experienced [6]. These descriptions reflect the nature of the violence. But the proponents of the definition called only women and children the targets of violence. In our opinion, not only women and children, but also every member of society can be objects of violence.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted on December 10, 1948, is of great historical significance, in which a person, his dignity, rights and freedoms are highly valued [7]. Article 1 states that people are born equal in their dignity, rights and freedoms, treat each other in a spirit of brotherhood, Article 2 states that they have all rights and freedoms, do not allow discrimination, and Article 3 states that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. the right to inviolability, article 4, that no one can be held in slavery or freedom, article 5, that no one should be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, article 12, that a person must be arbitrarily interfered with privacy or family. interference, the inviolability of his honor and dignity, or protection from such interference or aggression by law, while Article 16 enshrines the rights of adult men and women to marry and be married. no limits.

Article 13 of the Declaration of Human Rights and Freedoms, ratified by the Republic of Uzbekistan, states that the state protects citizens from unlawful encroachments on their life, health, personal freedom and security [9].

Violence against women stems from inequality between men and women. The elimination of this inequality took centuries. In 1981, at the suggestion of women's rights activists, November 25, 1961, the day of the execution of Sister Mirabal, became the day to combat violence against women. The UN General Assembly has declared November 25, 1999 the International Day to Combat Violence against Women. The decision was made in response to the development of the international movement, the cessation of violence, in particular, 16 days of active action against gender-based violence [9, 10, 22].

Violence against women exists in all countries of the world. On average, every third woman experiences abuse or violence at least once in her life. Domestic violence is caused by a man's lack of self-confidence and the strengthening of his position in the face of a vulnerable woman. In most cases, violence is committed by jealous, rude and mentally ill (men) [11].

Domestic violence is an attack on the life, health, freedom, honor, sexual integrity, honor, dignity of another member or another person in everyday life by one or more family members (regardless of whether the marriage is officially registered or divorced); intimidation through physical, psychological, economic pressure or its regular use against values and legitimate interests protected by law.

There are several terms in scientific research related to domestic violence. For example, the term "domestic violence" refers to violence committed by one family member against another (children, husband's wife, parents and other relatives).

The term spousal abuse is used only in relationships between a couple, while wife beating means wife beating. The variety of these terms indicates the urgency of the problem and the need to pay great attention to it.

Women suffer domestic violence for a number of reasons: the main reason is the need for a "father" for their children, living conditions, economic dependence, emotional attachment to the land, psychological reasons, and so on. In most cases, a woman suffers violence for fear of persecution by the victim and the loss of her children.

Every domestic violence has its own cause. But the factors that lead to them have a number of common features.

The following are the main characteristics of domestic violence in Uzbekistan:

- physical strength of the offender (often male violence against a woman, parental violence against a child);
- Multiple violence against one person (third party intervention);
- the victim is immersed in his own problems (legal illiteracy, social loneliness);
- Weakness of the mechanism of legal, psychological, medical assistance to the victim;
- work with situations, not with reasons (temporary reconciliation, local solution to the problem, lack of understanding of the root causes).

When observing the causes, one should not lose sight of the peculiarities of the psyche. In Uzbek families, privacy and family secrets are strictly personal and inviolable. In many cases, domestic violence does not extend beyond the family [12, 13].

Violence against women was not considered a violation of human rights and freedoms on a global scale. But as society developed, as a result of the diversity of views, violence became a problem of the era [14].

Today, there are the following methods and theories aimed at investigating cases of violence against women in foreign practice [15].

In the victimological method, the behavior of a woman causes violence itself. Schneider, a

German researcher, points out that this is due to the movement of interaction between the victim (woman) and the victim. In this context, Schneider identifies 3 stages of violence: stage 1 - strict control of the victim by the victim; Stage 2 - execution with the use of violence; Stage 3 is the victim's dependence on the victim, so that the victim escapes punishment and the situation repeats itself [16, 17].

Several researchers have put forward the theory of disagreement, arguing that violence is the main chain of conflict of views. Leonard Berkowitz, in his book *Causes, Consequences and Measures to Combat Oppression*, draws attention to the social and cultural foundations of the family and concludes [18]:

In our opinion, this theory expresses the reasons for the appearance of symptoms of violence in some people, but there are exceptions. For example, they may also be accused of indifference and violence without showing politeness and aggression.

The theory of structure (origin) dates back to the patriarchal period. J. Hearn argues that male attachment to power is associated with male violence. The fact that most criminals are men is due to their patronage of oppression and crime. Margaret Scheller points out that violence against women manifests itself in her (female) relationships with men, because her status is much lower than that of men. Violence between couples can be divided into 4 types: psychological (mental, spiritual), economic, physical and sexual [19].

In our opinion, all theories about violence are inextricably linked. When there is physical abuse in the family, it not only causes physical pain, but also leads to mental pain. On the other hand, economic violence is based on increased control. Sexual harassment leads to personal injury and its consequences [20].

In all laws adopted in Uzbekistan since the first years of independence, women's rights are recognized as an integral part of human rights. Over the years of independence in Uzbekistan, we see that in accordance with the ongoing reforms on the basis of the transition to a market economy, a new system has been formed. Today, the wife not only acts as a housewife, educator in the family, but also as a socially active person, with initiative and enthusiasm, participates in all spheres of society. A woman can be an example not only for her children, but also for colleagues and students with her spiritual image, inner world, culture of communication, dedication to her profession, virtues [21].

A lot of work is being done in this direction in our country. In particular, the signing of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men" on September 2, 2019 and "On the protection of women from oppression and violence" on September 2, 2019 showed how serious these problems are. One of the priority directions of improving the system of preventing domestic violence is to ensure the inevitability of punishment for any form of domestic violence in society [23].

In addition, a number of international documents have been signed with the international community with the aim of further strengthening the rights of women in our country and creating equal opportunities for them, increasing their social activity [24].

Involving women in public administration is one of the key elements of building a democratic state in Uzbekistan. Since joining the United Nations, Uzbekistan has joined many international

treaties and conventions that confirm the rights of women at the international level and determine the actions of states aimed at protecting these rights. Uzbekistan has ratified a number of international documents, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the Platform for Action (Beijing, 1995), the Convention on the Protection of Maternity and the Convention on Human Rights. Equal rights for men and women. The Convention on Equal Remuneration for Women and the Convention on the Political Rights of Women ensure the rights of women [25].

Article 6 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men" states that the state guarantees women and men equality in the exercise of personal, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Special attention is paid to ensuring equal rights and opportunities for men in managing public and state affairs, equal participation in the electoral process, healthcare, education, science, culture, labor and social protection, as well as in other spheres of state and public life.

Considering the above, we can say that non-governmental organizations are actively involved in the adoption of regulations aimed at protecting women.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection of Women from Oppression and Violence", adopted on September 2, 2019, not only strengthened the status of women in society, but also allowed them to more reliably promote gender equality. In pursuance of this Law, on January 4, 2020, by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On measures to improve the system of protecting women from oppression and violence", a number of documents were approved that are necessary to ensure the safety of women. In particular, a procedure has been developed for women and girls who have been victims of harassment and violence to obtain a state-protected protection order. A protective order can lead to action being taken against an individual or group of individuals who have harmed, harassed, or mistreated women [21].

Under the auspices of the Commission on Gender Equality of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) at the Republican Center for Rehabilitation and Adaptation "No to Violence!" the activity of the telegram channel has been adjusted. The channel is primarily intended for women, as well as government and non-government agencies and organizations directly involved in preventing and combating gender-based violence, journalists and bloggers, as well as the general public. On the Telegram channel, women themselves or their relatives can get the necessary information about legal assistance, practical information, who and where to contact in case of gender-based violence in the family or at the workplace.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that in every era and in every state, this or that form of violence was manifested covertly and openly. But we saw that the attitude towards violence is different. This shows that violence is an urgent problem that is most sensitive today, studied and discussed.

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