



## **FAMILY VIOLENCE AND HOW TO FIGHT IT?**

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*Rasuleva Naima Ziautdinovna*

*PhD, Senior Teacher, Department of Uzbek Language and Pedagogy,  
Tashkent State Dental Institute, Uzbekistan*

## **БЫТОВОЕ НАСИЛИЕ И КАК С НИМ БОРОТЬСЯ?**

*Расулева Наима Зияутдиновна,*

*PhD, старший преподаватель, кафедры узбекского языка и педагогике, Ташкентский государственный стоматологический институт, Узбекистан*

## **ОЙЛАДАГИ ЗЎРАВОНЛИК ВА УНГА ҚАРШИ ҚАНДАЙ КУРАШИШ МУМКИН?**

*Расулева Наима Зияутдиновна,*

*PhD, Тошкент давлат стоматология институти, ўзбек тили ва педагогика кафедраси катта ўқитувчиси, Ўзбекистон*

*Abstract. Violence occurs in different parts of Uzbekistan, as in other parts of the world, but its prevalence remains unknown. An assessment of the situation of children in closed educational institutions revealed the prevalence of domestic violence: a difficult family environment and lack of care, poor relations between family members and lack of financial opportunities - these are the factors that shape the family life experience of girls with specific "antisocial" behavior.*

*Keywords: family violence, women, children, domestic violence.*

Introduction. Domestic violence occurs in specific conditions and is influenced by certain factors. For example, the majority of rapists have unsuccessful childhood experiences and, among other things, either witnessed or were subjected to domestic violence in childhood. Experts note that aggressive, violent interaction is also initiated by people with significant vulnerabilities.

There are several factors that contribute to the development of violence [6]:

Culture (for example, in some cultures, it is not acceptable for women to admit that they have problems in their marriage);

Uncertain immigration status;

Poverty and social exclusion;

Psychological trauma in an adult in the recent past;

Disabilities, including mental illness or disorders, etc.

But, in Uzbekistan, domestic violence is considered almost the norm. And therefore, until 2016, there were no statistics on domestic violence. These questions are raised only by 2020-2021.

Literature review. Researches about family and domestic violence studies

scientists as T.Narbaeva, Kh.Ziyayeva [7], K.Alieva [1], V.Karimova [2], N.Rasuleva [3, 4, 5, 8, 10], N. Khadjikeldieva [10] and others.

Research Methodology. In Uzbekistan, as in other countries, children face the justice system as victims or witnesses of crime. In 2018, the Prosecutor General's Office reported a decrease in the number of cases involving children - from 1101 cases in 2014 to 772 in 2018. Children who are victims or witnesses of crime are more likely to experience psychological pressure, as participation in criminal proceedings can be stressful and lead to psychological oppression and re-victimization. Thus, the successful investigation of a crime against a child often depends on how well the conduct of the criminal case meets the needs of the child. Legislation and practice in Uzbekistan provide for special protection of the rights and interests of children in civil, criminal and administrative proceedings. In 2014, a study of court cases in four regions of Uzbekistan identified 111 cases involving child victims of crime. In most cases, convictions were issued: in 88.3% of cases brought to court, the accused were found guilty. The majority of child victims of crime (67%) were girls aged 13-16 [9].

Analysis and results. So, what is being done in this regard in Uzbekistan?

On March 5, 2021, the Decree of the President of the republic of Uzbekistan No. DP-5020 «On measures to further improve the system of supporting women and their active participation in public life» was adopted.

The document provides for the creation of the Republican Public Council of Women. According to protocol No. 2 of the Public Council, a working group was created headed by the Deputy Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan S. B. Artykova for "preventing domestic violence and providing practical assistance to victims of domestic violence". The working group includes the Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Public Education, the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications, and the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, National TV and Radio Company of Uzbekistan, Agency for Youth Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Committee on Religious Affairs under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Center for Spirituality and Education, Republican Center for Rehabilitation and Adaptation of Women, Social Information Center «Istikbolli Avlod», Center for Support of Civil Initiatives, Public Organization «NIKHOL», founder of Nemolchi.uz, journalists, bloggers and independent experts [9].

Also, on the basis of this protocol, the Roadmap for the prevention of domestic violence and practical assistance to victims of domestic violence and the Media Plan for the prevention of domestic violence and support for victims of such acts were approved. Information on the necessary measures will be provided.

According to the roadmap, the following measures are planned to combat domestic violence:

1. To study the effectiveness of the domestic violence prevention system. That is, according to the mechanism of action: prevention of domestic violence is a critical study of the system of legal regulation of such offenses, the activities of the competent authorities and institutions in these matters, as well as propaganda and prevention.

2. Improving the regulatory framework governing responsibility for domestic violence. That is, according to the mechanism, it is planned to study the experience of foreign countries, in which the definition of responsibility for domestic violence is given, to conduct an inventory of national legislation. Also, without a statement by the victim or his legal representative on the basis of reports from third parties (neighbors, neighborhood representatives, medical staff and other witnesses), study the possibility of supplementing the Criminal Code with a separate article providing for criminal liability. For articles on domestic violence and similar articles, it is planned to consider content.

3. Increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement practice in criminal, administrative and civil cases related to domestic violence. That is, on the basis of this, the issue of developing a separate resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Court on the prevention of domestic violence will be considered. In addition, criminal, administrative and civil cases will focus on eliminating the practice of ignoring domestic violence as a basis for the application of appropriate punishments in the courts, as well as annulling marriages in families in which domestic violence has been reported.

4. Targeted work with dysfunctional families, strengthening the activities of citizens' self-government bodies to protect victims of domestic violence.

5. Take the necessary measures to ensure that victims of violence have the opportunity to file complaints of domestic violence through telegram channels.

6. Improvement of the system of prevention of domestic violence, prevention of legal literacy of women, advocacy.

7. Develop an optional curriculum for schoolchildren aimed at preventing domestic violence and fostering values of respectful relations between couples in the family from an early age.

8. Organization of trainings for law enforcement agencies, the National Guard to provide practical assistance to victims of domestic violence.

9. Facilitate the rapid establishment of Violence and Suicide Prevention Centers under the Ministry of Public and Family Support.

10. Formation of intolerance to domestic violence among the population on the basis of national and religious values, etc.

According to the approved Media Plan, it is planned to implement the following activities:

1. Coverage of legislation aimed at preventing domestic violence and providing practical assistance to victims. In other words, an explanation of the essence and importance of legislation on the preparation of social videos, speeches and relationships, as well as on the prevention of domestic violence and the provision of practical assistance to victims will be expanded.

2. Preparation and publication of articles on the work done by the members of the Working Group on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Practical Assistance to Victims.

3. Development of serials and feature films. That is, to develop serials and feature films aimed at creating intolerance towards domestic violence in the public mind.

4. Conducting seminars and round tables under the motto «Prevention of domestic violence and practical assistance to victims of domestic violence» and coverage of these events in the media.

5. Coverage of an optional curriculum for schoolchildren aimed at preventing domestic violence and instilling the values of respect in the family from an early age.

6. «Domestic Violence - How to Fight It?» conducting a public opinion poll on this topic with the involvement of the media and much more.

Conclusion. Domestic violence is a very broad and complex problem that requires an equally broad and complex solution. Based on the opinion of the above experts and other information, an in-depth study of the causes of this problem is expected, considering proposals for its solution and the effectiveness of comprehensive measures taken by the state.

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