



## The Social Essence Of The Problem Of Harassment And Violence Against Women In Families

Fayziyeva Shoira Ayubovna

Senior teacher of the Department of Pedagogy and Psychology of Gulistan State University

### ABSTRACT

The importance of studying the ways to prevent family violence in the world is related to the fact that this phenomenon affects the personal and social life of people and is a real obstacle to equality, social development and building a democratic society. Currently, gender equality is officially recognized as the single value unit of modern world development, as the principles of spreading the values of peace and tolerance, respecting human dignity, and refraining from violence. In world educational and scientific research centers, problems related to socio-psychological study of violence, especially violence against women, and giving the necessary suggestions and recommendations aimed at preventing violence through diagnostic research are being scientifically researched. Therefore, we can say that the development and progress of gender freedom will reach a high peak in the 21st century.

### Keywords:

Family institution, oppression, stress, physical violence, emotional stress, sexual violence, economic violence, aggression.

Assessing women's rights from the point of view of human rights on a global scale is the result of positive changes in the world's progressive thinking. Naturally, the existence of women's movements, the fact that their activities are recognized by the governments, that modern politics and the state system are being modernized and democratized, and that the state of liberalization in the assessment of women's problems is developing is an indication. Therefore, we can say that the 21st century will pass under the slogan of the development and progress of gender freedom.

The attitude towards women is changing in our society. If earlier women were treated traditionally as mothers, educators, housewives, professionals, experts and scientists, today these directions are enriched with essentially new content. In the future strategy of the country, women are the reserve wealth of economic growth and creativity, the creator of human charity, the basis of development, growth and technical development, the basis of family well-being and

the peace of society, a very large, energetic, justice-seeking intellectual-intellectual. and physical rotational, is considered as the vanguard of the fight against corruption.

From this point of view, women entered today's political and social space as reserve wealth, power, creators and builders of New Uzbekistan.

Therefore, fulfilling their needs, expanding their opportunities, solving their problems, and ensuring their socialization is one of the priority tasks of state policy.

One of the factors determining the current fate of the women of our country was the adoption of two important laws.

They are the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men" and "On Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence". They include prioritizing the principles of gender equality at all levels of our society, organizing the activities of state and non-state systems against oppression and violence, solving various problems of women,

paying attention to the social status of women in society, etc. issues such as coordination of work of official systems, introduction of innovative ideas and new trends in protection of women's interests are defined for the purpose.

For the first time, the concept of "gender" was defined in our national legislation, its essence and national characteristics were defined. It was determined that "gender is a social aspect of the relationship between women and men that manifests itself in all spheres of society's life and activities, including politics, economy, law, ideology and culture, education and science." The definition of violence in the Law "On Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence" is as follows: "Violence is physical, mental, sexual or economic influence on women or an illegal act that attacks their life, health, sexual integrity, honor, dignity and other rights and freedoms protected by law by threatening to use such influence measures (inaction)" was marked. The law established the main directions of state policy in the field of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men, as well as state management mechanisms in this field.[9]

In order to prevent the discrimination of women and girls, a commission on ensuring gender equality was established in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Committee on Women and Gender Equality started working in the Senate. Both structures have established monitoring of all norms of the current legislation from the point of view of equality of women and men. About 20 normative legal documents aimed at protecting the rights and interests of women, including 2 laws, 1 Resident's decision, 4 Resident's Decrees, 13 Cabinet of Ministers' decisions were adopted. The site [www.genkom.uz](http://www.genkom.uz) was created in order to popularize the life experience of successful women who have their place, voice, status and respect in society.

Family, domestic, psychological, physical, sexual oppression and violence is a historical and social phenomenon. Violence, especially family and domestic violence, existed in different nations and at different times. It

can happen in the lives of ordinary people or in the lives of famous and rich people, that is, violence is found in the work of different social classes. However, long-term chronic unemployment, material problems, poverty, poverty, depression, difficulties and the inability to get out of it in the family cause the increase of aggression in the family, intensify the situation as a conflict agent, and through violence. can cause the expression of their interests.

Around the world, every fifth woman between the ages of 15 and 49 makes a complaint about violence. According to UN statistics, every tenth woman in the world experiences harassment and violence. In the era of the spread of the coronavirus, UN Secretary General António Guterres said to respect peace in families as a value, "Let there be peace in our homes!" addressed to the poet. 145 countries of the world, including Uzbekistan, supported this call.

Worldwide, 137 women die every day as a result of domestic violence. In 40-70% of cases, violence is committed by women's relatives, that is, spouses, relatives and people known to the woman. Violence can be done not only physically, but also psychologically and verbally.

About 40% of women who have been subjected to violence do not apply for help to legal and social bodies and do not turn to anyone about the violation of their rights. They are silent. They are tired. They are ashamed, ashamed, humiliated, protect their loved ones, married spouses, don't dare to fight against them, they sacrifice themselves, and some of them die.

But they were born to live, be happy, raise children, grow up, be useful to their family, loved ones and society. The women who have been silent for a lifetime, in deep silence, who have lost their identity, absorbed their pains, pains, blows, threats and discrimination, organize the exhibition.

If in 1990, 1.13 million people lost their lives due to violence at the international level, in 2013 their number was 1.28 million. Of the deaths in 2013, 842,000 were suicides, 405,000 were the result of interpersonal violence, and

31,000 were committed as a result of collective violence, that is, various wars. On the African continent, 60.9 people per 100,000 people die each day as a result of violence. According to the World Health Organization, every tenth woman suffers from various levels of physical violence. All of these show that the issue of oppression and violence against women is a very urgent problem that exists all over the world.

For a long time, nothing has been said about the evil of oppression and violence in our country, and today there is a lot of talk about this problem. There are women, young brides and girls who face this type of problem in our daily life, both in central cities and remote villages. Violence is not only physical violence, it can be manifested in the form of mental, moral, economic and domestic pressure, and it can be used against any member of the family, that is, against women, men, children, the elderly. . Insulting, coercion, rape, economic restrictions, regular mental torture are also considered as violence.

Not a single person in the world can say that he is completely protected from oppression and violence. The phenomenon of violence is one of the social evils that can be seen around us, in the lives of different people. Violence occurs in the work of social relations, and it is the consequence of the wrong organization of these social relations. Consequently, incidents of oppression and violence are one of the specific vices, wrong situations, painful and deplorable situations of the social space. Accordingly, it is necessary to clearly and sincerely talk about oppression and violence, situations and situations, concrete events in people's lives, talk about them, and discuss them. Scientific and theoretical information to the general public about its causes, the basis of its occurrence and consequences, the psychological types of victims of violence, the methods of working with such victims and their rehabilitation, that is, the methods of returning them to a healthy and peaceful life. and formation and dissemination of practical knowledge, skills and abilities are among the most urgent tasks of today.

In cases of harassment and violence, women come to the shower. Women of all ages, from all social strata, and from all walks of life can face harassment and violence. Whether a woman is old or retired, from a rich family, or from a poor family, from a troubled and troubled family, or from a family that has lived a quiet and peaceful life according to her background, from a high-ranking person's family, or from an ordinary family, a girl, a school-age girl, an unmarried or newly-married bride, an experienced housewife or a young woman just learning how to do housework, an office worker or a manager of a large enterprise, an owner or a businessman, a woman who has not given birth or a mother, whatever However, he may face harassment and violence in his life.

Therefore, oppression and violence do not choose age, gender, nationality, state, position, position, rank, wealth, or origin. A person who uses pressure and violence is always weaker than himself, mentally and emotionally unstable, mentally broken, in a state of tension, mentally oppressed, more masculine, not physically strong, adequate to the abuser. , that is, who cannot show the appropriate attitude and response, who does not have the personal courage to defend himself from the bully, who does not have the position and the opportunity to fight back, to the bully in all respects seeks out a subordinate and uses violence against him. Violence is actually the use of physical violence by a physically challenged person against a non-physically challenged person.

Harassment and violence can be verbal (through words) or non-verbal (through actions). Verbal abuse uses words as a weapon. Attacking another person through words. The purpose of an attack is to take revenge on another person, touch his personality, knock him to the ground, destroy him, inflict mental damage and shock on him, break his confidence in himself, make him mentally and psychologically in terms of enslavement and confession of weakness. Domestic violence includes not only assault, but also forced sex, constant abuse, and psychological pressure. The basis of such violence is not a woman's

desire to solve a problem with her husband, but, on the contrary, a desire to humiliate and control a family member. Usually, according to our national tradition, when women come to such a situation, they isolate themselves, worry, absorb their pain in their work, do not even tell their loved ones about this disaster, because they are ashamed, embarrassed, afraid or angry. In such situations, a woman usually swallows her pain in her work, does not tell anyone, hides the truth, and hopes that "it will be better later". A woman does not know who to tell her pain, she suffers, her soul hurts, but shame, embarrassment and shame prevail. Traditionally, the society requires a woman to have such patience, not to be angry, to be by her husband's side, to forgive him, to get used to it, to forget quarrels and quarrels, to ignore them. it requires not leaving the house, satisfaction.

In fact, it is a kind of social problem in interpersonal relations, a state of oppression that is constantly present in the work of society. Modern mechanisms for protecting women from violence and solving such problems today are aimed at protecting women. Today's society tells a woman: "You are not alone!" appeals. A woman is under the protection of the law.

Harassment and violence are a social disease that often occurs in the social space, in our lives, especially in the case of women. This situation is a sign of social weakness of the person who used violence, inability to communicate in a healthy manner, moral weakness, arrogance, immorality, inability to express one's thoughts without violence, lack of training in communication skills, deep selfishness and z is a state of overconfidence.

According to the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women of December 20, 1993 (Resolution 48/104), "Any violence that can harm a woman's physical, sexual, or psychological health" Acts of violence or cases of torture and threats against a woman, depriving her of freedom against her will, cutting her off from her personal and social life" prove the existence of cases of violence.

The real goal of a person who commits violence is to fully control the woman under his influence, to take her freedom into his hands, to show his superiority to her and to oppress her, violence o This means giving free rein to oneself, one's hands, and one's strength. From this point of view, once a person who commits violence begins to experience this act, he begins to be freed from his aggression, from the emotional states that tormented him through the transfer of violence, according to which cases of violence are 'zan is carried out with cruelty. As a result, a woman is forced to die. In such cases, the person who uses violence is deeply involved in his emotions and does not always respond to the consequences of his actions, and uses violence as a way to get rid of his accumulated aggression. uses fluency actions.

In some cases, due to various national and social stereotypes prevailing in the society, such violent persons, especially the violence committed in the process of family conflicts, are not punished, their actions are hidden, they are removed from the woman's memory, the woman is forced to ignore them. are called, they demand that the woman distorts the interpretation of what happened by saying, "This is your husband, the father of your children, suck it up." As a result, the person who committed violence will be spared punishment. Sometimes, violence is evaluated as a normal method of family relations.

Remember that it is necessary to protect a woman, that her life is unique, that no one can take away the life given by God, that a poor woman is passing such an exam "just because she is a woman", that "a woman is not a slave and a slave". he will make a noise.

On the basis of violence against a woman, even if she is the closest person to a man, in relation to his woman, her soul, her life, her body, her feelings, thoughts and views in the man's mind. berisand", as a "purchased commodity", is a wrong, immoral and guilty attitude based only on "consumption", "using his body".

In the teaching of Islam, it is required to treat women "with authority and respect". This teaching is based on the Hadith "Paradise is

under the feet of mothers". Women are respected as mothers, wives, grandmothers and aunts, daughters, sisters, aunts, relatives. The status of the aunt is equal to that of the mother. It is said that a man should show deep respect to all these women. A woman is considered as a "deposit" given to a man, that is, a "debt" given by God. One of the requirements of the creator is that it is necessary to give back what kind of milk is given. It is necessary for a husband to rule his wife with love and justice.

Protection of women and girls from all forms of violence is an urgent task of every citizen.

When the United Nations was founded in 1945, 30 of the 51 member states of this international organization had legislation on the general equality of women with men. By 1995, an important recommendation was made to all countries at the International Women's Conference held at the UN headquarters in Rekin, that is, it was recommended to appoint women to 30% of the existing management positions.

In the history of the world, we witness that women's struggle for their rights was not easy and uneven. In some countries, only long-term firm and regular and continuous efforts have led to the improvement of the social situation of women. In the women's movement, among thousands of forward-thinking women, a number of progressive, progressive and intelligent men of their time fought for women's rights.

On February 12, 1946, at the inauguration ceremony of the UN General Assembly in London, Eleanor Roosevelt, the wife of the late US President, read out her "Love Letter to the Women of the World" as the elected delegate of the United States. This date marked the beginning of a new era, a new era in the history of women in the struggle for their political, social, legal, economic, medical and human rights, and determined the essence of fundamental changes.

Since that time, the idea that women are not just an abstract family concept, but a full-fledged member of society, a constructive force of society, has been supported by all countries

that are members of the UN. From this period, we can witness that attention to time and attention to women in modern countries are inextricably linked. The level of development of modern countries is determined by the standard of adequate provision of women's rights. [14]

In 1980, 145 member states of the UN gathered in Korengane for the second women's conference. The conference participants pay special attention to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the General Assembly in December 1979. This international document is still one of the main international documents on women's equality and their social, economic, and political rights. Currently, this Convention has been ratified by 165 countries of the world, and Uzbekistan is among them. All countries that have signed this document must report to the General Assembly every four years on the situation of women in their countries.

Despite how much attention is paid to women's rights at the international level, as well as in our national legislation, problems such as domestic violence against women, aggression, psychological violence, and imbalances in the right to work still occur.

In 1993, the agenda of the International Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna included the issue of women's rights as human beings being an integral part of universal human rights. "Declaration" was adopted.

Since the Republic of Uzbekistan is on the way to build a democratic civil society, this process indicates that new political relations, a new political worldview, and a new political culture are being formed in the work of the masses. Uzbekistan's new democratic political culture is characterized by the manifestation of women's interests on a new scale and content, their full implementation, their regular place in society's consciousness, and finally, not losing their identity in any circumstances and times. cannot be imagined without such factors.

#### References:

1. "Xotin-qizlarni tazyiq va zo'rvonlikdan himoya qilish to'g'risida"gi O'zbekiston Respublikasining O'RQ-561-son Qonuni,

- 3-modda //  
<https://lex.uz/docs/4494709>.
2. Akramova F.A. Oilada shaxslararo munosabatlarning oila mustahkamligiga ta'siri masalalari. -Toshkent: OOO "NORI" MChJ, 2019. – 130 b.
  3. Akramova F.A. Oilada kelishmoqchiliklarni bartaraf etish psixologiyasi. Ilmiy-uslubiy qo'llanma. - Toshkent: OOO "NORI" MChJ, 2019. – 32 b.
  4. Abdurasulova Q.R. Kriminologiya. Darslik. Mas'ul muharrir: yu.f.d., prof. M.H. Rustamboev. – T.: TDYUI nashriyoti, 2008. – 163 b.