



Causes of Gender-Based Violence in Uzbekistan And Factors to Prevent It

Bakhramova Abira Abdullaevna

SamSU, Senior Lecturer, Department of General Psychology
abira.bakhramova@gmail.com

Abstract: This article reveals the causes and conditions that contribute to the commission of violence against women. And also, their scientific classification is considered. A system of effective preventive measures has been developed to eliminate the causes and conditions of violence against women.

Key words: women, gender violence, gender relations, gender equality, society, gender stereotypes.

Relevance of the topic: It is most expedient to study social discrimination against women in a two-pronged plan. On the one hand, it is a mass, social phenomenon, covering a large demographic community, consisting of different socio-professional, age, status and job groups. On the other hand, it is a social process with a consistent change in the state of the object.

The position of women is the subject of international legal regulation and the activities of national governments. Thus, the 1979 UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women served as the basis for the adoption of the Convention No. 156 of the “International Labor Organization” on workers with family responsibilities, aimed at eliminating discrimination and achieving true equality of workers, men and women. The position of women in modern society is considered a measure of social progress. The status of a woman in society reflects the features of the socio-political structure of the state, its economic development, management methods, legal attitudes, level, culture, and public consciousness.

The rights of women in general form as the principle of equality between men and women are enshrined in the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), which prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender. Along with this, the specific rights and freedoms of women are set out and enshrined by the UN in the Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1952), the Convention on the Nationality of a Married Woman (1957), the International Labor Organization Convention No. 100 on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women for Work of Equal Value (1951) and other documents. The UN is committed to the principle of equality between men and women, which means equality in dignity, the equal worth of every human being, and their equality.

Violence is an integral part of being throughout the development of the human community. And today, without a serious analysis of the processes taking place in the field of gender relations in

society, it is impossible to fully understand the integral social life. In this regard, the intensification of the efforts of the state to solve existing problems has been increasingly linked with the search for effective ways to overcome violence between the sexes as a manifestation of gender inequality. The task of sociology is to identify the causes of the spread of gender violence, to identify the motives for which men commit violence against women.

The object of the study is violence in gender relations.

The subject of the study is gender-based violence as a manifestation of social inequality.

The purpose of the study is to identify the factors that determine gender inequality, which gives rise to violence in relations between the sexes.

To achieve the goal of this work, the following tasks were set:

- identify and substantiate the significance of the physiological prerequisites for gender inequality;

- consider the dynamics of inequality between the sexes;

- to show the essence of violence as a manifestation of gender inequality;

- develop a classification and analyze the types of gender-based violence;

- explore the manifestation of gender violence in modern society.

The scientific novelty of the research is that:

- revealed and substantiated that despite the democratization of relations and the declared equality between the sexes, in modern society, gender inequality does not disappear and in the minds of most men, a woman is still at the bottom of the social hierarchy;

- revealed and proved that gender-based violence is perceived by society as a common occurrence that does not cause rejection and unequivocal judgment;

- It has been proven that gender-based violence is based on the traditional male idea of sexual superiority.

The theoretical and practical significance of the study lies in the possibility of using its main provisions and conclusions in the further development of theoretical, methodological and applied aspects in sociology and other social disciplines.

Gender-based violence (or sexist violence) refers to all forms of violence that are inflicted by harming a person's physical, psychological, or relational well-being because of their gender or gender identity. Aggression is deliberately used, whether through physical force or for the purpose of harming, coercing, restricting, or manipulating the person being abused. This type of violence can be devastating for the victims. On the physical level, serious injuries can occur that can lead to disability, coma, or even death. On a psychological level, often people who suffer from gender-based violence are unable to judge, usually due to fear of possible consequences for them or their loved ones, lack of faith or belief that they will not be supported. Victims also often feel guilty or responsible for the situation, or are afraid of hurting other people (for example, in front of children). Even depending on the type of education received or the time the victim was manipulated, one might think that this is normal behavior and/or that they feel worthy of it.

In general, the aggressive part acts driven by the desire for power and dominance, and often depends on gender stereotypes. As a rule, behind this are feelings of insecurity and low self-esteem, which we try to secure by dominating those whom the individual considers inferior or unable to cope with the situation. It is also possible that there is an exaggerated self-esteem with narcissistic overtones that results in their own rights being viewed above those of others. In some cases, instrumental abuses aimed at achieving a specific goal can be detected. Finally, lack of empathy is a phenomenon and/or uncontrolled impulsivity can contribute to aggression.

Types of gender violence:

1. Physical violence. The most visible and recognized gender-based violence, physical violence refers to any act that causes physical harm to the victim as a result of direct aggression. This damage can be temporary or permanent. This type of violence includes blows, wounds, fractures, scratches. Physical disability can result from the effects of attacks, and even depending on the damage caused, it can lead to death.

2. Psychological violence. This type of violence is characterized by the fact that although there may not be physical aggression, the victim is humiliated, underestimated and psychologically attacked. This attack can be direct and actively carried out in the form of insults and humiliation, or in a more passive way, devaluing the married couple without the latter thought he was under attack.

3. Sexual violence. Although it can be considered in some way in physical abuse, sexual abuse refers specifically to those situations in which a person is forced or coerced into performing acts of a sexual nature against their will, or in which sexuality is restricted or forced by another person.

4. Economic violence. This type of violence is based on the reduction and deprivation of the economic resources of spouses or their offspring as a measure of coercion, manipulation or with the intent to damage their integrity. It is also considered a fact that the aggressor is obliged to be economically dependent, preventing the victim from accessing the labor market through threats, coercion or physical restriction.

5. Legacy of violence. The usurpation or destruction of items, goods and property is considered gentle abuse by the victim of abuse in order to control or inflict psychological harm. In many ways, these assets are the fruit of decades of work, and destroying them is a way of showing that all these efforts have served no purpose. However, it should be noted that this type of aggression can affect other people, especially neighbors.

6. Social violence. Social violence is based on the limitation, control and induction of social isolation of the individual. The victim is separated from family and friends, deprives them of social support and alienates them from their familiar environment. Sometimes the victim is against his surroundings, causing the victim or the surroundings to decide to detach.

7. Auxiliary violence. A large number of couples in which gender-based violence occurs have children. In many cases, the perpetrator decides to threaten, attack, and even kill these children in order to harm their partner or ex-partner.

General measures taken by the state are considered important in preventing violent crimes against women. Among them:

- 1) improvement and modernization of the economy, improvement of the moral environment in society;
- 2) improving the material life of citizens;
- 3) provision of social assistance to low-income families and improvement of the sphere of social control;
- 4) measures such as ensuring the right to receive quality medical services can be introduced.

Victimological prevention should be aimed at changing attitudes and behavior towards violence in society. On the basis of victimological prevention of violence against women, it is necessary to have the following:

- men and women have different "experience" of violence;
- preventive measures begin with determining the causes and conditions of violence against women and the actors who commit it;
- the effectiveness of preventive measures depends not only on informing and educating the population about the crimes of violence committed against women, but also on changing attitudes,

attitudes, behavior and social norms in relation to this problem in society individually, locally and in the whole society.

The law¹ regulates the range of bodies and officials involved in victimological prevention of violence against women, as well as their powers. Subjects involved in the implementation of victimological prevention of violent crimes in accordance with it:

- Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Local government authorities;
- Internal affairs bodies;
- Labor authorities;
- Public administration bodies for education and educational institutions;
- Public health authorities and health care institutions;
- Women's Committee of Uzbekistan;
- Self-government bodies of citizens, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society.

Conclusion:

True equality of rights and freedoms can be achieved only on the basis of recognizing the value of each individual, creating stable conditions for the self-development of a person's intellect, the fullest realization of his creative potential and creative abilities, a comprehensive disclosure of essential forces and talents, which will ensure everyone's full contribution to the development of society. The transition of many countries to the information society - a society of intellect, knowledge and thinking - creates basic opportunities for self-development and self-realization for every person.

The need to adopt a gender strategy is determined by social problems caused by socio-economic and political transformations in the country. Along with the opening of new prospects for the wide application of human abilities, people are required to have high adaptive capabilities, which differ significantly in men and women.

Thus, it is "gender inequality, which primarily discriminates against women, that leads to gender-based violence, and domestic violence against women is only a separate type of gender-based violence, an integral part of violence against women, on a gender basis. All over the world, women suffer violence only because they belong to the female sex in a society that accepts and legitimizes discrimination against women. Therefore, gender-based violence is the basis, the foundation of violence against women in any area.

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¹ National Database of Legal Documents, 21.04.2021, № 21.03.683/0375.(Lex.uz).

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