



PSYCHOLOGY TO STOP WOMAN VIOLENCE

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Annotation

In Uzbek families, private life and family secrets are sacred, and our people are very concerted in this sense. In short, in most cases, domestic violence does not go beyond the family.

Keywords: personal life, family secrets, suffering, psychological, social, discrimination, domestic violence.

In Uzbek families, private life and family secrets are sacred, and our people are very conservative in this sense. In short, in most cases, domestic violence does not go beyond the family.

Uzbek families are usually multi-member, meaning that not only the husband and wife but also their relatives play an important role in the relationship chain. There are cases when the mother-in-law, father-in-law and other relatives oppress the bride in the family, want her to obey unconditionally, not to demand any privileges, or the parents put pressure on the child, the brides on the sick mother-in-law or father-in-law. Unfortunately, these situations often lead to the victim committing suicide or enduring the oppression until the final, critical point, resulting in serious bodily injury, trauma, and irreversible loss of health.

In addition, there are cases of non-interference in the internal affairs of others, self-consciousness, indifference and tolerance for the problem. When domestic violence gets out of control and the problem escalates, appeals are often closed quickly by the precinct supervisor or neighborhood assembly, the reasons are not investigated, and are limited to temporary measures that are specific to the situation. As a result, the problem will take deeper root.

The World Bank's Women, Business and Laws 2016 report states that 46 countries currently have no laws banning domestic violence. Among them are three CIS countries - Russia, Armenia and Uzbekistan. In 2017, Armenia passed and deregistered a bill against domestic violence. Uzbekistan will soon be removed from this list!

If we look at the world experience of domestic violence legislation, we come across a number of important facts. In the United Kingdom, for example, when domestic violence occurs in the home, the courts consider it aggravating. A special clause was added to the court's ruling in 2006. Police can also remove a suspected perpetrator from a family home for up to 48 hours if a complaint is filed with a law enforcement agency alleging domestic violence.

Cases of domestic violence are classified under criminal and administrative law. Punishment of the perpetrator is necessary not only to end the problem in the family, but also to educate the whole society. Responsibility is one of the factors that controls violence.

The Code of Administrative Offenses provides for violence, ie slander, insult, disclosure of information that may cause moral or material harm to a citizen, violation of privacy, juvenile or labor to impose administrative fines in the amount of one to sixty times the minimum wage for refusal to provide for incapacitated persons, refusal to provide for a parent, minor bodily injury and petty harassment; n five days of administrative detention.

The example from the UK above shows that domestic violence is considered an aggravating circumstance. In Uzbekistan, domestic violence is underestimated and ignored. In fact, before the law, everyone has equal rights, regardless of family ties. Violence against a family member is punished in the same way as insulting or injuring a stranger on the street.

A person who knows his rights feels good about this protection and can use it in time. Don't tolerate violence. Say no and take action. After all, human life, honor, and dignity are above all.

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