

## GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

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**Abstract:** *This article examines the problem of domestic violence, analyzes its various forms. The author emphasizes the interdisciplinary nature of this problem and calls for the use of psychological and legal mechanisms to solve it. The author defends the point of view necessary for a separate indication and making a separate decision regarding domestic violence.*

**Keywords:** *domestic violence, physical and sexual abuse, equal rights, harassment, causes of family violence.*

## НАСИЛИЕ ПО ПРИЗНАКУ ПОЛА

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***Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматривается проблема насилия в семье, анализируются различные его формы. Автор подчеркивает междисциплинарный характер этой проблемы и призывает к использованию психологических и правовых механизмов для ее решения. Он отстаивает необходимость ясного указания и принятия отдельных решений по вопросам насилия в семье.*

***Ключевые слова:** насилие в семье, физическое и сексуальное насилие, равные права, домогательства, причины насилия в семье.*

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**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu maqola oiladagi zo'ravonlik mavzusiga bag'ishlangan va oiladagi zo'ravonlik turlarini qamrab oladi. Muallifning fikriga ko'ra, bu muammo fanlararo bo'lib, uni psixologik va huquqiy mexanizmlar orqali hal qilish kerak. Muallif oiladagi zo'ravonlik to'g'risida alohida ko'rsatma berish va alohida qaror qabul qilish uchun zarur bo'lgan nuqtai nazarni himoya qiladi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *oiladagi zo'ravonlik, jismoniy va jinsiy zo'ravonlik, teng huquqlar, ta'qiblar, oiladagi zo'ravonlik sabablari.*

**Introduction:**

In modern society, the problem of gender-based violence is becoming more and more urgent. This article is devoted to the analysis of this problem with an emphasis on gender-based violence and mechanisms for protecting the rights of its victims. The existing legislature and legislation will be considered in the context of this issue with a special focus on specific examples of the topic under study. In the future, the article will provide links to academic research, legal acts and relevant sources in order to provide the reader with reliable and up-to-date data.

**Definition and types of gender-based violence:**

Initially, it is necessary to define the concept of gender-based violence. It includes all forms of physical, sexual and psychological violence based on the victim's gender. Examples of such violence include domestic violence, sexual harassment, rape, forced marriage, and other types of gender-related threats and crimes .

The expression "gender-based violence" refers to all forms of cruelty, ranging from psychological and physical violence to sexual violence, from previous acts of persecution to rape and femicide.[1]

The first type of abuse is **physical abuse**, which consists of any act done with the intention of inflicting physical pain on the victim. Acts of physical violence include: throwing objects, pushing, biting, kicking, punching, beating, strangling, using firearms or stabbing. These profiles are also found in crimes involving battery, bodily injury, domestic violence, and kidnapping.

The next type of abuse is **sexual abuse**. This type of violence is associated with control, submission and dominance over women. The greatest risk of sexual harassment occurs in women working in small businesses, students, and where there are no unions. New workers are also easy prey, as they are more afraid of losing their jobs and have not yet settled into a new job.

Unfortunately, there are currently no studies, on the scale of sexual harassment at work, and, in particular, against female students studying at universities in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The next type is **psychological abuse**. This is any kind of harassment that will damage the woman's personality. This violence can manifest itself in the following forms: verbal abuse, verbal harassment, insults, slander. All actions designed to harm a woman's awareness that she is a person with value and self-

determination, with the ultimate goal of being able to better control her. An example of psychological violence can be the isolation of a woman from the social world, preventing access to economic resources and thus limiting her independence, as well as verbal threats of ill-treatment, aggression and torture against the victim or her family, her children and friends. However, these threats may also have a different address, namely the threat of ending the relationship with her or the threat of entering into a relationship with another woman. Finally, there is also the destruction of items belonging to the woman.

It is important to note that in psychological abuse, men act not only in a fit of anger, which may be followed by sudden remorse but in constant and deliberate torment, with the aim of subordinating women to their own will.

The next type is **economic violence**. It is well known in most cultures, there are still a patriarchal form of the family model, where family patterns exist, it may seem accepted and undeniable that the man has the responsibility for managing the family's economic resources. However, this is a harbinger of another form of violence, economic, which manifests itself in the following forms:

- to condition or prevent access to family finances;
- Hide the ancestral state and economic resources of the family unit;
- prohibit or restrict women's work outside the home;
- fail to comply with the maintenance obligations established by law; take advantage of the woman by using her as a labor force in the family business or by giving her no remuneration at all;
- appropriating savings or income from a woman's work and using them for her own benefit.

These forms of direct control limit women's financial self-sufficiency, preventing them from escaping from harmful relationships of abuse.[2]

Finally, there is stalking, that is, the behavior of an individual in order to control the victim from whom he was previously rejected. Such behavior is often aimed at placing a woman in a subordinate state in order to disturb her peace in everyday life and, deprive her of her freedom. even in the most basic habits.[3]

However, domestic violence is considered one of the most common types of violence. Domestic violence is primarily dominance and control over another member of the couple. This type of violence was not discussed until recently, as it was considered a family private affair of the spouse.

To clearly understand the stages of this system, let's take as an example the “spiral of violence” developed in the late 70s by Lenore Walker[4], which clearly shows how the rapist comes to complete submission to the partner, making her feel weak, incapacitated, helpless and completely dependent from her husband. The phases of this spiral of violence are formulated as follows:

1. **Intimidation:** in this case, a person is looking for a way to make his partner live in a state of constant fear. This type is common with the intimidation of quitting and walking away from a partner and thus forcing her to listen.
2. **Isolation:** in this phase, the husband tries to limit his partner from others, distances her from the rest of the world, distances her from family and friends, as a result, the husband becomes her only lifeline from loneliness.
3. **Devaluation:** this stage can be explained as the peak of psychological violence. In this phase, the man behaves in such a way that the woman eventually feels insecure, inadequate and incompetent, which gradually leads to the loss of self-esteem by the victim. The woman becomes submissive and explains all her actions to her partner.
4. **Segregation.** At this phase, the man is not only limit to distancing the woman from society, removing her not only from close acquaintances (family, friends), but also from casual contacts, such as a general practitioner or neighbors.
5. **Physical and sexual abuse:** At this stage, psychological abuse is often escalating into sexual abuse. This system can still be explained when a woman feels obliged to have sexual relations without resisting her husband.
6. **False reconciliation:** This is considered a very tricky way. At this stage, a woman only sees the man she fell in love with, because on the part of her husband, moments of violence alternate with moments of remorse and regret. It is for the same reason that women endured violence, hoping for change, which, however, often does not occur.
7. **Blackmailing children:** at this stage, if the woman rebels, the husband tries to subdue her and be obedient using her children, threatening to take them away[5].

The problem of domestic violence in Uzbekistan

In Uzbekistan domestic violence is one of the complex socio-psychological and legal problems. In recent years, it has attracted the increased attention of psychologists, lawyers, sociologists, economists and other representatives of social knowledge.

To date, there has been an increase in domestic violence in the family in Uzbekistan. There are often reports in the media about crimes committed between relatives. The number of cases of the use of physical force against women by the husband is increasing. One of the main causes of domestic violence against women is jealousy on the part of the husband. Especially during the pandemic, the number of victims of domestic violence has increased. Unfortunately, there are no statistics on domestic violence in Uzbekistan.

However, according to the Uzbek Ministry of Internal Affairs, between January and October 2020, more than 8,430 protection orders were issued by internal affairs agencies to ensure the safety of victims of gender-based violence. Of these, 4330 people were subjected to physical, and about 3200 people – to psychological violence.

In the first 5 months of 2021, 5,500 women applied to the country's rehabilitation centers. Of these, 3500 women were subjected to violence. Among them, the largest number of victims of mental and physical violence. This was reported to Kun.uz by the director of the Republican Rehabilitation Center Mukaddam Rasulova.

Also, approximate statistics on how many women were subjected to domestic violence in Uzbekistan can be seen from the research work conducted by Elina Rustamova, a student at the National Research University Higher School of Economics. From this research work, it became clear that in Uzbekistan, 43% of the women interviewed were subjected to domestic violence. According to the data, the victims of violence were women aged 18 to 57 years. It should be noted that all the interviewed women are mostly women with higher education.

According to the research work conducted by Elina Rustamova the following question was asked: Have you tried to protect yourself from violence?

This interview showed that 43% of the women interviewed had experienced domestic violence. To this question, 44% of women answered that they had not contacted law enforcement agencies about this. During the interview, it became clear that the victims of violence felt that law enforcement agencies would not

help in solving the problem. In addition, women did not want to wash dirty linen in public because of the fear of revenge from their partner and the condemnation of relatives or society.

Some victims of violence specified that “the police do not want to deal with such cases, and the husband always said: “200\$, and I am free”, “except for talking with my husband, the police did nothing. An hour later, my husband was already at home”. And those who found courage in themselves and turned to law enforcement agencies for help, unfortunately, were not satisfied with the quality of their work. At the same time, 52% of respondents reported that they did not know about the existence of specialized crisis centers, where they help victims of domestic violence, providing temporary shelter, legal and psychological assistance.

During the study, it became clear that the majority of respondents believe that the absence of a special article on domestic violence in the criminal codes hinders the provision of effective legal protection for victims. In particular, 93% of respondents believe that domestic violence should be criminalized.

### **Conclusion.**

This article examines the problem of gender-based violence in the context of Uzbekistan. The existing laws, protection mechanisms and challenges faced by victims of gender-based violence were analyzed. In addition, recommendations were proposed to improve legislation and mechanics.

The study of the problem of family (domestic) violence allows us to draw the following conclusions. It is necessary to separately indicate and make a separate disposition regarding domestic violence. In order to reduce domestic violence, it is necessary to pass a law on domestic violence. It is not only necessary to adopt a new law on domestic violence that regulates it, but also to pursue a social policy, change the attitude towards violence in society as a whole.

In Uzbekistan, in general, there is no prohibition in choosing a profession, getting a female education, and even forced marriage is punishable by law. The Legislative Chamber adopted the Law “On the Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence” and “On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men” in August 2019, which are aimed not only to helping the female sex, but also at fully solving problems with gender

equality. However, when mentality prevails in society, it is very difficult to fight gender inequality only with the help of legislation.

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