

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS THE MAIN FACTOR OF DIVORCE IN MODERN FAMILIES

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Annotation. The article talks about domestic violence as a factor in increasing divorce rates in modern families. The article presents the data of the author's sociological research. Analysis of the causes of divorce in modern families shows a high proportion of domestic violence in them. Acts of domestic violence lead to a reassessment of family relationships and ultimately to divorce. Divorce in the context of domestic violence is one of the most effective ways to solve this problem. Thus, domestic violence leads to a certain increase in the number of divorces of modern families.

Keywords: family, divorce, reasons for divorce, factors, conflict, women, men, domestic violence.

In early September, the law "On the protection of women from harassment and violence" came into force in Uzbekistan, according to which a victim of violence can receive a protective order and free economic, medical and psychological assistance [1]. According to UN statistics, every third woman in the world is subjected to physical violence. Uzbekistan has not been spared this social problem either. An important step in its solution was the law "On the Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence", adopted in September 2019. This document not only strengthened the position of women in society, but also made it possible to promote gender equality issues more confidently. The law divides violence into four types – sexual, physical, economic and psychological. And harassment implies harassment or any action (and inaction) that humiliates the honor and dignity of a woman, for which no administrative or criminal liability is provided. The victim of harassment and violence has the right to:

- appeal to the authorized bodies and organizations or the court with a statement about the commission of harassment and violence against her or the threat of their commission;
- receiving free legal advice, economic, social, psychological, medical and other assistance in special centers, as well as through a free telephone line;
- contacting the internal affairs bodies with a request to issue a protective order, and in case of violation of the terms of the protective order – informing them about it;
- appeal to the court with a claim for compensation for material damage caused to her and compensation for moral damage as a result of the harassment and violence committed.

A protective order is issued by the internal affairs bodies for a period of no more than 30 days from the date of registration. At the moment, regulatory documents are still being developed that will regulate the entire procedure for registration and the period for issuing this protective order.

International data show that physical and sexual violence is a public health problem that affects a third of the world's female population. The impact of violence on women's physical and mental health includes fractures, pregnancy complications, mental health problems to the risk of disability and even death. A WHO study on the prevalence of violence in the world found that 38% of all murders of women in the world were committed by their intimate partners, and 42% of women who experienced violence at the hands of a partner as a result were injured [2].

For several months of self-isolation in connection with COVID-19, cases of domestic violence have become more frequent around the world and, in particular, in Uzbekistan. Domestic violence should be understood not only as sexual violence, but also as physical, psychological, and economic. Self-isolation has exacerbated this problem. According to the founder of the project "Don't be silent.uz" by Irina Matvienko, this is due to the fact that during the quarantine, families in which there was an already difficult atmosphere, self-isolated in one space 24/7. In her opinion, the worsening of the economic situation has also affected the frequent cases of domestic violence, especially in the regions of the country. A man left without a job experiences fear, anxiety, stress.

At the initiative of the Commission for Gender Equality, the telegram channel "No violence!" was launched. Its purpose is to prevent cases of domestic violence during the quarantine period. Here women can get free legal advice, as well as psychological help if they are under pressure in the family.

In January 2020, an Uzbek delegation visited Poland to study legal mechanisms for ensuring gender equality and preventing violence against women. The European experience is quite applicable in the republic. It is not accepted and even shameful to speak out loud about the problem of domestic violence, so the joint work of the media and the state is very important. Only trust in the authorities, especially inspectors, will allow victims of violence to boldly defend their rights and feel protected [3].

Within the framework of the sociological approach, sociocultural conditionality is considered the leading factor, i.e. violence is a stereotype of family relations accepted in this population group and upbringing from childhood, as well as the impact of social factors (the socio-economic situation of an individual, family, unemployment, poor housing conditions).

It was also revealed that every second of those children who were brought up in harsh conditions subsequently used violence against their elderly parents, while only one out of four hundred among those who were not mistreated in childhood, later behaves aggressively. Unlike the first and second approaches (sometimes combined into one – an individual approach), in which family violence is explained by the psychological characteristics of an individual, the socio-cultural approach considers the problem more broadly - in the context of the social

and economic situation within society as a whole. B.G.Tugelbaeva as one of the reasons for the risk of men's violence against women indicates a rigid system of gender roles. The desire of a man to maintain the position of a breadwinner and the main breadwinner of the family under any circumstances puts him in conditions of exceptionally severe psychological and economic pressure, which, in case of failure, leads to alcoholism, a reduction in life expectancy, compared with women, a criminal risk, a greater number of suicides among men than among women [4].

In addition, violence against adult family members affects children accordingly, causing them various psychoemotional and psychosomatic disorders, school deadaptation, and in general leads to developmental disorders and distortions of socialization. Families in which relationships are based on violence are at risk, since children who grew up in such a dysfunctional atmosphere subsequently become either victims or themselves subject their loved ones to violence. According to statistics, 95% of people held in colonies experienced violence in childhood or witnessed it [5].

In modern sociological literature, among the factors contributing to family violence, there are low family income, unemployment, low cultural level, physical superiority of the offender. American sociologists R.Lister, B.Hobson argue that the power differences between a man and a woman are directly related to their different contributions to the family budget [6, – pp.71-79].

Domestic violence is a complex social phenomenon with a negative connotation. Intra-family violence is defined as behavior carried out with the intent to cause pain or harm to a family member or a cohabiting person, which has a characteristic feature - regular, sometimes continuous, over long periods of time. Domestic violence is always carried out with intent, to obtain a certain effect. In an effort to justify their actions, domestic abusers declare their positive intentions, but their real intentions are completely different – power and control over their family members [7].

Our sociological studies have shown that among the causes of family violence, such reasons as "lack of love and respect, mutual understanding" (94%) were indicated – this answer was given in almost all questionnaires, followed by "bad manners", "poor upbringing", "lack of the concept of spirituality, honor, morality and morality" (25.5%); "drunkenness", "bad habits" (43%), "material dependence" (5%) were also indicated; some of the respondents found it difficult to answer this question (4.5%).

Respondents believe that women are most often subjected to domestic violence, 97% of respondents answered this way, 90.5% answered that they are children. 42% of students considered that older people are more likely to be subjected to family violence. And only 2% of students answered that men are more likely to be subjected to domestic violence.

The majority of the study participants 76.5% of respondents believe that the problem of family violence has gone beyond personal and has become relevant for the state and society as a whole. However, 28.5% of respondents still consider this question personal.

Beatings are most often understood as domestic violence, 74% of

respondents answered this way. Systematic obscenities (38%) and physical punishments of children (29%) are somewhat less often assessed as violence. The majority of respondents do not consider the prohibition to engage in this or that business to be violence (19.5%). About half of the students believe that drunkenness and the threat of physical impact are also some kind of manifestations of violence (44%).

When asked about violence against them by their family members, only 28.5% of the study participants answered negatively, 75.5% of respondents, respectively, acknowledged the fact of violence against them in their family.

When asked about the expediency of seeking help, 81% of respondents indicated the need for these actions (16.5% answered negatively), 6% of respondents found it difficult to answer. At the same time, among the places where victims of family violence could be assisted were indicated: "employees of internal affairs and the National Guard" – 55.5%, "psychologist" – 36.5%, "social organizations" – 28.5% (it was not specified which social organizations), "court", "to friends / relatives" – 8.5% each.

Among the methods of preventing domestic violence, the following were listed: "to respond to violence with violence" – 19% of respondents, "from childhood to lay respect for people, tact" – 18.5% of respondents; the most common answers were "conversation, conversation" – 66% of respondents. Such radical answers as "bringing to criminal responsibility" were practically not given – 7.5% of respondents. Speaking about the effectiveness of these measures, the majority of the study participants found it difficult to give an answer (89%), the remaining (13%) assumed their high degree of impact in solving the current situation.

Clarifying the tactics of behavior in conflict situations, as well as the attitude to aggressive ways of resolving conflict situations, it was found that 56.5% of respondents do not agree that it is necessary to respond with aggression to aggression, 29% of respondents spoke in favor of differentiating the situation ("not always"), 16.5% of respondents agreed with this statement.

Among the most characteristic ways of resolving conflicts in their family, students attributed: "conversation" – 48%, "understanding the problem situation", "understanding each other", "common solution" – 39%, "mutual concessions" – 29.5%; and 7.5% of respondents expressed such a point of view as "not to create their", and also suggested effective "doctor's help".

Answering the question: "If you were divorced, what reasons led to this? If not, then answer what reasons, in your opinion, can lead to divorce?", respondents could choose no more than three answers. Respondents named "deviant behavior" (alcoholism, drug addiction, etc.) as the main reasons for divorce – 62.9%, "adultery" – 43%, "domestic violence" – 54%. This fact indicates that domestic violence is one of the main reasons for divorce. Aggressive behavior of one of the spouses towards the other spouse and other family members leads to the fact that the family actually breaks up. Family members where violence is present are constantly experiencing stress, psychological discomfort, as well as fear of repeated acts of violence. All this affects the search for a solution to this problem

and leads, as a result, to divorce.

So, as a result of the survey, it was revealed that only a small number of students do not know about the existence of the problem of family violence and have not encountered this problem. One of the main reasons for family violence, according to respondents, is the lack of love and mutual understanding in the family. Women and children are most often subjected to domestic violence, according to respondents. Most of the study participants believe that it is impossible to tolerate and forgive domestic violence. Also, the majority of respondents believe that the problem of family violence has gone beyond personal and has become relevant for the state and society. 2/3 of students consider beatings and the threat of physical impact to be manifestations of family violence. Unfortunately, most of the respondents have been subjected to various forms of violence and believe that in such cases it is necessary to seek help. At the same time, among the places where victims of domestic violence could be assisted, employees of internal affairs and the National Guard were most often indicated. From this it can be concluded that NUUZ students are poorly informed about where to turn in case of domestic violence, no more than 5% of respondents know about the existence of so-called helplines and a special center. More than half of the respondents consider the conversation to be a way of avoiding family violence, but they cannot assess its effectiveness. In the respondents' families, conflicts are most often resolved by nonviolent methods. The majority of respondents believe that violence is the main cause of family divorces.

In order to prevent an increase in the number of cases of domestic violence, the main focus of work should be both general social and individual prevention, covering not only risk groups, but also the younger generation.

An important role in this can be played by the activities of secondary schools within the framework of programmatic measures to prevent family violence aimed at the formation of socio-cultural skills in family relations, explaining the mutual rights and obligations of family members, teaching "peaceful" ways to resolve conflict episodes and informing about ways and methods of self-defense permissible by law. The development and implementation of such a program is currently an urgent and topical issue. The introduction of positions of school psychologists into the staffing of the public education system creates prerequisites for its implementation. It is also advisable to include training programs on domestic violence, its consequences and methods of effective response in the curricula of universities and advanced training courses for professionals – employees of internal affairs and the National Guard, prosecutors, judges, doctors, representatives of religious institutions, teachers and social workers.

At the same time, in the eyes of the population, the employees of internal affairs and the National Guard, as an executive body designed to protect the life and health of citizens, looks like, among other official bodies, a structure capable of defending their interests in the circumstances of domestic violence. With all the reluctance to interfere in the family affairs of outsiders, it is to this instance that citizens primarily appeal in case of family and domestic conflicts. Even today, the main burden in such an environment is taken on by the services of district

inspectors and its units engaged in the fight against crime. Naturally, in order to ensure success in this field, close and effective interaction of legislative and executive structures, all interested authorities to solve such a painful social problem is more than ever necessary. To achieve an effective response to cases of domestic violence, a model of interdepartmental interaction (law enforcement agencies, guardianship and guardianship authorities, medical institutions, social protection structures, religious institutions, public organizations, etc.) can be developed.

There is a need to develop family consultations, where both married couples and individual family members can apply for free qualified assistance. It is important that such assistance is available at any time and in most localities. It is necessary to inform citizens about the existence of helplines, which should have easy-to-remember numbers and widely advertised. It is also necessary to create crisis centers. The media should discuss various ways out of the situation of family violence. It is necessary that in any city there is an institution that has full information about organizations that provide legal, medical, psychological, and social assistance to victims of family violence. People need to know where to turn first. It is necessary that information about such institutions be included in all information city and regional directories.

It is necessary to promote the awareness of the public and professionals facing the problem of domestic violence on duty, including through the publication of information materials containing socio-legal, psychological information on the problem, as well as information about institutions where you can seek help.

Thus, in cases of domestic violence, divorce is one of the effective ways to solve this problem, although in general, as a phenomenon, divorce, of course, carries a negative connotation. Divorce changes for the better the conditions of those family members who were exposed to domestic violence. Domestic violence leads to a certain increase in the number of divorces of modern families.

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