

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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Annotation: Violence is committed by someone the woman knows, not a stranger. The study provides convincing evidence that violence against women is a serious and widespread problem around the world and has a devastating impact on the health and well-being of women and children.

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

In the 20th and 21st centuries, particularly since the 1990s, there has been increased activity to conduct research, raise awareness, and promote violence against women nationally and internationally. Often, violence against women is perceived as a health problem as well as a human rights violation. According to a 2002 study, at least one in five women in the world has been physically or sexually abused by a man in their lifetime, and "the mortality and health of women aged 15-44 depend on as much sex as possible. compared to cancer and discomfort and traffic accidents, it is a major cause of illness.

The study revealed certain characteristics of violence against women. For example, acts of violence against women are often not a rare episode, but continue over time. Often, the violence is committed by someone the woman knows, not a stranger. The study provides convincing evidence that violence against women is a serious and widespread problem around the world and has a devastating impact on the health and well-being of women and children.

Some of the most important steps in the prevention of violence against women at the international level are:

The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) recognizes violence as part of discrimination against women in Recommendations 12 and 19.

In 1993, the World Conference on Human Rights recognized violence against women as a violation of human rights and supported the following UN declaration.

The 1993 UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women was the first international document to clearly define and address violence against women. This document highlights the historically present nature of gender inequality in understanding violence against women. (Enter the current paragraph 2 here). This Declaration, as well as that year's World Conference, are often seen as a "turning point" in which the international community began to pay more attention to the issue of violence against women, and since then more countries have been mobilized. This has been a problem.

1994 International Conference on Population and Development, linking violence against women to reproductive health and rights, as well as making recommendations to governments on preventing and responding to violence against women and girls.

In 1996, the World Health Assembly (WHA) declared violence to be a major health problem, and recognized subtypes include partner violence and sexual violence, often with violence against

women. is done as fluency. This was followed by the 2002 WHO report (see below). The UN has also set up a Trust Fund to support efforts to end violence against women.

In 1999, the UN adopted the Voluntary Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, designated November 25.

In 2002, as a follow-up to the WHA Declaration, in 1996, the World Health Organization published the first World Report on Violence and Health as a major health problem, which included many forms of violence and their impact on public health, including forms of violence against women, were discussed. The report highlights the dramatic increase in the activities of civil society organizations and the fight against gender-based violence against women from the 1970s to the 1990s.

Other countries have also adopted comparable legislative, political and social tools to combat violence against women. Experts in the international community generally believe that the adoption of criminal law alone to prevent and punish violence against women is not enough to solve the problem. For example, in Bangladesh, although there are more stringent laws on violence against women, violence against women is still on the rise. Instead, they believe that gender inequality and broad social change aimed at empowering women are a way to reduce violence against women.

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