

FIGHT AGAINST VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Aslanboeva Gulsanam Baxromjon Qizi

Andijan State University,

Faculty of Social Sciences,

Psychology department 2nd stage 201-group

e-mail:agsu info@edu.uz

Annotation: There is a growing need for institutions to provide assistance to victims of violence. In order to improve the system of social rehabilitation in Uzbekistan, the Republican Center for Rehabilitation and Adaptation of Victims of Violence was established by the Presidential Decree of July 2, 2018.

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

Violence against women and girls is one of the biggest problems of our time and we must continue to seek solutions to it. "He noted that during the quarantine period, cases of domestic violence have increased around the world as more women they could be left at home with their abusers and deprived of timely access to assistance.

In such circumstances, there is a growing need for institutions to provide assistance to victims of violence. In order to improve the system of social rehabilitation in Uzbekistan, the Republican Center for Rehabilitation and Adaptation of Victims of Violence was established by the Presidential Decree of July 2, 2018. Currently, there are 197 such centers in Uzbekistan. In January-September 2020, these centers received 14,849 applications. Psychological care was provided in 5796 cases, legal assistance in 3680 cases, medical care in 503 cases, and other types of assistance in 1553 cases.

One of the most common types of domestic violence is the husband's violence against his wife. Society's views on who and how should dominate the family will undoubtedly contribute to an increase in cases of violence against women. Society has long believed that wives should be subject to their husbands and have very limited rights: in past centuries, husbands could exercise almost unlimited control over their wives' actions. Violence against women is now one of the main social mechanisms that force women to take a subordinate position towards men.

Violence against women reflects the structure of subordination and power, the depth of gender differences. Most of the cases of aggression observed around us are an emotional response to an unsatisfactory situation. People who feel unhappy for some reason may experience increased irritability and a tendency to aggression. Berkovets points out that many (but certainly not all) cases of a husband abusing his wife and children and / or being attacked by his wife are negative feelings for the husband or wife. It can start with an emotional explosion caused by them.

However, a negative impulse leading to violence often occurs with a delay. Exceptions are observed only in cases where the person has serious aggressive intentions and his internal restrictions on the use of force are weak. Interestingly, the level of relationship between a

woman's submission and violence varies depending on the nature of her male dependence and the severity of the violence. The higher a wife's psychological dependence on her husband, the more likely she is to become the object of "moderate" violence (shock or mild shock). Economic dependence, on the other hand, is associated with more brutal manifestations of violence.

Maya Lofstrom, UNDP Program Assistant in Uzbekistan, spoke about how the process of working with victims of violence in Sweden has been organized, from the victim's hotline to its full security.

During the presentation, participants learned about the FREDa method, which is used to determine the level of risk for a victim. According to him, a survey will be conducted with the victim of violence, and based on his answers, the type of assistance needed by the victim of violence will be determined.

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.

REFERENCES

1. Лурия С.Л. Общая психология . Москва. 2005.
2. Немов Р.С. Психология. М. 2000.
3. Рогов И. Настольная книга практического психолога. 2005.
4. Хайдаров Ф.И., Халилова Н.И. Умумий психология. Электрон дарслик. Т., 2009.
5. Ғозиев Э.Ғ. Умумий психология. Т., 2011