

HISTORY OF 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.

The history of violence against women in the scientific literature remains unclear. This is partly due to the fact that little is known about many types of violence against women (especially rape, sexual assault and domestic violence), often linked to social norms, taboos, stigma and the sensitive nature of the subject liq. Even today, it is widely acknowledged that the lack of reliable and continuous data prevents the formation of a clear picture of violence against women.

Although it is difficult to trace a history of violence against women, it is clear that the majority of violence is accepted, pardoned and even sanctioned. For example, Roman law gave men the right to punish their wives even to the point of death. Burning witches adopted by the church and the state (although this is not the only practice against women).

The history of violence against women is closely linked to women's historical views such as the gender role of property and subordination. The commentary is a general world system or status quo in which gender inequality exists and continues to explain the scale and history of patriarchy and violence against women.

The UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) states that "violence against women is historically a manifestation of the unequal power relationship between men and women, which has led to female domination and discrimination by men, and discrimination against women. The full development of women and violence against women is one of the decisive social mechanisms of forced coercion against women compared to men. "

According to the UN, "there is no region, no country and no culture in the world where women's freedom from violence is not guaranteed." In some parts of the world, several forms of violence are more prevalent, mostly in developing countries.

Certain areas are no longer associated with a specific form of violence, but such violence was common in these areas until recently; it's about honor-based crimes in southern / Mediterranean Europe.

In Italy, for example, until 1981, the Criminal Code provided for mitigating circumstances for the murder of a woman or her sexual partner for reasons of prestige.

Involving a culture to explain certain forms of violence against women poses risks that can legitimize them. There is also debate and discussion about ways to interact with cultural practices, local traditions and social expectations, as well as the practice of abuse with different interpretations of religion.

In particular, the cultural foundations of some acts of violence against women are claimed by some states and social groups in many countries to protect their traditions. These grounds are questionable because the defenses were not actually expressed by those affected, but by political leaders or traditional authorities.

The need for sensitivity and respect for culture cannot be overlooked either; thus a delicate debate has begun and continues.

There was also a history of acknowledging the harmful effects of this violence. In the 1870s, courts in the United States stopped recognizing the general law that a husband had the right to "physically punish a prostitute."

The first state to abolish this right was Alabama in 1871. In the UK, the right of the husband to grant a moderate right to a corporal punishment wife was removed in 1891 to keep her "within the scope of duty".

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