



Domestic Violence in Women

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Abstract: *this article is about violence*

Keywords: *criminal violence, threats, great harm, aggression, domestic violence*

Date of Submission: 02-01-2024

Date of Acceptance: 30-01-2024

Criminal violence has always been regarded as a very dangerous antisocial phenomenon, the scale of the consequences of which can hardly be overestimated. Violence destroys the personality, normal daily communication of people, often making human life unbearable, corrupts the moral foundations of society, hinders economic development, the growth of material well-being and spiritual well-being, threatens national sovereignty and relations between states. The awareness of one's own insecurity generated by violence, a sense of anxiety for one's own safety and the safety of one's children and loved ones lead to serious human suffering, depriving him of satisfaction, joy from life, form suspicion, vindictiveness, bitterness, neuropsychiatric abnormalities, with particular force having a negative impact on the most sensitive part of the population - adult women.

Violent crimes, encroaching on life and health, cause enormous harm, which most often cannot be compensated by any means. Hundreds of thousands of people become victims of violence every year, and 14 thousand women die from family violence every year. The World Health Organization has stated that violence is as serious a cause of death and disability for women of reproductive age as cancer and leads to poor health more often than road accidents and malaria combined.

Persons who commit violent crimes spread a stereotype of aggressive violent behavior in the household and leisure microenvironment that is extremely dangerous for society.

As a result of the ever deeper penetration of violence into the life of the family, its morality is being destroyed, the humanistic line in family education is weakening, child neglect and homelessness are generated, children are involved in the systematic use of alcoholic beverages, drugs, prostitution and criminal activity.

Family members suffering from domestic violence often do not find timely and effective assistance from the state, despite the fact that acute family conflicts drag on for years. In this regard, the number of lynchings has sharply increased-reprisals against family tyrants, which are forcibly committed by women, children and the elderly, desperate to receive protection from society from abuse in the family.

The social danger of intra—family aggression lies not only in the onset of criminal consequences - causing harm to human health or death. Violent crime destroys the family as the basic unit of society, causes enormous damage to morality, has a traumatic and demoralizing effect on children. Criminalization of the family generates an increase in crime in general, undermines the process of

socialization, strengthening and development of positive social relations. A large number of families, where many conflicts are resolved from a position of strength, leads to the fact that criminal violence turns into a common way of resolving interpersonal conflicts for entire strata and groups of the population. This disorganizes social life in general and creates a real threat to national security.

Domestic violence has significant social and economic consequences. Such social consequences include stigmatization of individual families, social isolation, temporary or chronic economic and psychological dependence of family members on support groups or on the social security system.

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