

Review Article

MECHANISMS OF IMPROVING SOCIAL PROTECTION OF WOMEN: RISK INDICATORS AND STATISTICS (IN THE CONTEXT OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE)

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Abstract

In international practice, there are important quantitative and qualitative standards for providing assistance to victims of domestic violence. The most progressive are the recommendations of the European Parliament, the Council of Europe Working Group on Combating Violence against Women, and the European Network of Women Against Violence Non-Governmental Organizations (WAVE). Abroad, public organizations have become interested in developing and implementing the principles and standards of quality of social services. Compliance with such standards will ensure the quality of assistance to victims in order to prevent further acts of violence against women and their children. Victims of domestic violence are rarely willing to talk openly about their problem. Often they experience fear, guilt, shame and stop themselves from seeking help. Government agencies often do not have trained specialists because of the high staff turnover and are overloaded with other responsibilities. And this negatively affects the problem of gender-based violence. This article addresses a number of issues on gender and domestic violence, social protection, risk indicators, asylum and how to improve social protection mechanisms, including the problems of rehabilitation of victims of violence.

Keywords: gender and domestic violence, social protection, risk indicators, sexual violence, gender inequality.

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INTRODUCTION

In the educational institutions of the world, the training of Lack of information about the nature of violence against women, inaccurate statistics about it, in addition to the hidden nature of the problem itself or, as it may turn out in conflict situations, information is lost or destroyed - all this complicates strategic efforts and means that services may not exist, be inadequate or not meet real needs. As mentioned above, effective interventions are based on accurate information about the specific type of violence against women that they are targeting and the specific context. A fact-based approach is the guiding principle for combating violence against women, and it should be noted that a lot of work has been done recently to identify good practices in measuring violence against women. The studies themselves are a good experience when they are used [6] tentatively in order to understand the problem of violence against women at the level at which the work will be done, in order to create a focused strategy, as well as establish initial parameters, regarding which progress will be measured; [5] later, in the form of a program evaluation, in order to examine successes, collect "lessons learned" and improve future activities.

METHODOLOGY

The relevance of the problem. The problem of women who have been abused is now a pressing issue. Violence is an act against a woman or a child, resulting in mental pain and psychological trauma. The solution to domestic violence can be resolved through serious engagement with those who have experienced it.

In this regard wide-ranging efforts are being made in our country. In particular, signing of the Resolution PQ-3827 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. "On measures to

improve the system of social rehabilitation and adaptation, as well as prevention of domestic violence" on July 2, 2018 proved the seriousness of the problem. Since violence is a complex phenomenon, it is studied in terms of philosophy, politics, law, history, psychology and sociology [3].

Article 13 of the Declaration on Human Rights and Freedom, ratified by the Republic of Uzbekistan, states that the state protects citizens from unlawful attacks on their life, health, personal freedom and security.

Protection of human rights and freedoms, protection of their life, health, dignity and other legitimate interests is also a priority in our national legislation. In particular, Article 26 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "No one can be overcome to harassment, violence, cruelty or humiliation of human dignity" indicates that the life, health and dignity of an individual are the highest value. Specifically, our legislation focuses on ensuring the rights and freedoms of an individual.

In February 2018, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed a decree "On measures to radically improve activities in the field of supporting women and strengthening the institution of the family." [1] This decree criticized the current situation with women's rights and their participation in state affairs, and reformed the work of the Women's Committee. Even this year, the President of the Republic signed the decision "On measures to improve the system of social rehabilitation and adaptation, as well as the prevention of domestic violence" [3].

This decree also created the "Oila" research complex ("family" in Uzbek), which should strengthen marriages, study reproductive health, study the problems of modern families, compile lists of dysfunctional, etc. After the establishment of Oily, the center's employees walked through all regions of the country, talking with women about violence and the situation in

their families. This center was also responsible for a strong family and divorces. If before, in order to dissolve a marriage, you had to take permission from the "makhalla" committee, but now "Oila" is responsible for this. The government's initiative to support women is certainly important in itself. However, the statement of the problem for the Center itself contains a contradiction - on the one hand, its task is to do everything to help women and work with difficult situations; on the other hand, they must do everything to save families. And often this leads to a greater conflict: where it is necessary to resolve the divorce, employees of the Center try to persuade the couple to live together a little more [19].

LITERATURE SURVEY

The problem of studying gender and domestic violence of women is of scientific interest to researchers. Even indicators have been developed to measure violence against women. The indicators provide "a simple generalization of the complex picture, abstracting and presenting in a clear manner the most basic points necessary for making important decisions" [10]. Indicators measure and monitor progress. They play a key role in providing strategic directions, but they are not "a substitute for in-depth research ... [as they] offer relatively little in terms of processes and explanations" [5]. Indicators should complement more comprehensive gender analyzes. Such indicators will help to synthesize comprehensive information in an accessible form and, thereby, strengthen the possibilities of developing strategies and increase public awareness [8].

Of great importance about domestic violence of women was the research work of L.E.Wacker [12, 13], M. Servetnik [14], O. Strakhovskaya [14], Fayzullaeva [9] who analyzed the status of women in matters of rights, and equal opportunities for women and men in social status.

A significant contribution to the study of women's issues was made by N. Azhghina [7], D. Solod [15] and A.M. Kollontai [15].

THEORY AND DISCUSSION

Violence - is the physical force of one person against another, causing the person to humiliate, harass, violate. In other words, it is physical or mental impact of one person against another, which violates the constitutionally guaranteed personal immunity of a person.

Domestic violence - is physical, psychological, economic effect or threat of its regular use of one or more members of the family against life, health, freedom, honor, sex, dignity and legally protected rights and legitimate interests (regardless of whether the marriage is officially registered or divorced) of another member or other person.

Physical violence - various threats expressed in daily life by the use of physical force by one or more members of the family against the life, health, liberty, honor, dignity and lawful and legitimate interests of another member of the family. serious bodily injury, torture, illegal imprisonment, and other;

Mental abuse - harassment, humiliation, insult, dishonor, constant criticism, neglect or neglect of the feelings of one or more members of the family to another member, - the psychological and physical impact on his life and health through threats such as intimidation, discrediting relatives, expulsion or expulsion;

Sexual abuse - threat or use of sexual innuendo and freedom in the daily life of one or more members of the family against the honor, dignity and sexual freedom of another member or other person, including sexual intercourse. demanding abnormal forms, forcing them to engage in prostitution, and so on.

Economic violence - forcing one or more members of the family to seek financial assistance of any kind (money, food, clothing, etc.) on different pretexts, although he has a legal right to use them, impeding his economic independence (limiting his right to work).

The aim of the study: to socialize women who have experienced domestic violence in their daily lives, to provide comprehensive support and sociological analysis of the problems they face as well as development of suggestions and recommendations to government agencies and public organizations to deal with them;

Functions:

1. To explain the existing problems of women who have experienced domestic violence;
2. To study the activity of women who have experienced domestic violence and organizations who work with them;
3. To study the inner psychological world of women who have experienced domestic violence;
4. To analyze age categories based on existing problems in women who have been abused;

The object of the study is women who have experienced domestic violence and their families.

Subjects of the study are institutions (shelters, medical institutions, departments of internal affairs) that work with women who have experienced domestic violence.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research hypothesis. The analysis of the problem may help to formulate the research hypothesis, and may provide great opportunities for the creation of a positive environment and successful conditions for women in need and their reintegration into society, if:

- women who have been subjected to domestic violence are treated as equal members of society;
- improperly formed stereotypes of women who have experienced domestic violence disappear in the family and society;
- negative labeling by members of society abolishes and tolerant attitude towards women who have been subjected to domestic violence formats.

Basic research methods: Expert opinion, questionnaire; oral history, interview.

The target group for expert inquiries are persons responsible for social policy in the protection of children and families, the head of the regional department and their deputies, employees of the Ministry of Education, Health, Social Protection, specialists, representatives of children's rights protection (child rights inspectors, guardians and sponsoring staff, government officials, medical and social workers).

Oral history

Oral History - Scenes from various forms of violence against women and their analysis;

Interview is divided into 2 groups:

Qualified experts personally working with women who have been subjected to domestic violence.

- 1) Relevant organizations, medical and social workers;
- 2) Leading specialists of the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan and shelter staff;

Geographic location:

Bukhara region, Samarkand region, Andijan region, Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Term of implementation: 2 (two months)

Products of the service:

Analytical report in Uzbek language not more than 20 pages, according to the above-mentioned plan.

Based on the collected materials, statistics and comparative analysis were made:

Table I. The number of women (aged 15–49 years) who have ever had a close partner who have been physically and / or sexually abused by an active or previous close partner in the last 12 months [17]

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Republic of Karakalpakstan	26	27	22	20	14
Andijan	8	5	4	5	1
Bukhara	1	1	3	4	1
Samarkand	8	5	6	7	11

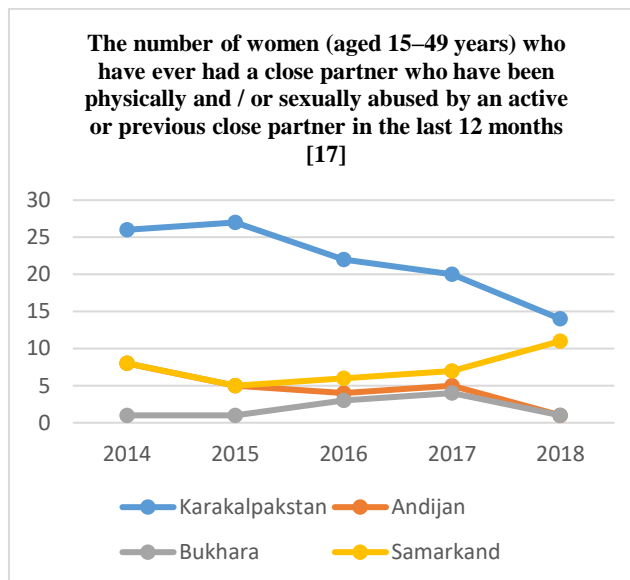
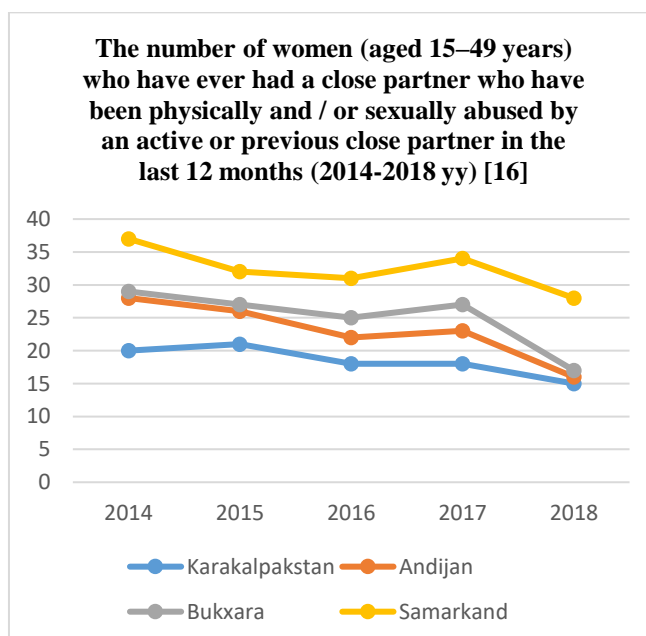


Table II. The number of women (aged 15–49 years) who have been subjected, since the age of 15 years, to sexual abuse by persons who were not close partners (2014-2018) [16]

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Republic of Karakalpakstan	20	21	18	18	15
Andijan	16	12	9	12	4
Bukhara	28	25	22	24	8
Samarkand	46	4	41	27	25



The specific sociological data obtained from this research can be used in social services, community organizations and the media.

The social significance of the study is the development of recommendations to improve the living conditions of women who have experienced domestic violence in our country and

their specific approaches to social adaptation.

CONCLUSION

Taking a deeper look at the problem, all types of DV and GV (Domestic Violence and Gender-based Violence) impede the development of the country (whether developed or developing) and the nation and prevents women from participating in the development process.

International human rights law and experience of foreign countries require the eradication, prevention and punishment of violence against women. The preservation of the DV undermines the rule of law and democratic functionality of the country. Some countries do not have DV laws, and violence is viewed as a "private matter." As a result, women will not be able to go to justice when their rights are violated, and the perpetrators will remain unpunished. Summing up, there is a well-established system in the world to combat this malady. Selecting positive features and applying it in our national legislation and practice will have positive results.

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