


Theoretical and methodological aspects of philosophical-anthropological analysis of the gender identity factor in preventing domestic violence

 Abdurakhmonov Rustam Bakhromdjonovich
Researcher at Fergana State University, Uzbekistan

Received: 26 October 2024; **Accepted:** 28 December 2024; **Published:** 30 January 2025

Abstract: The article studies the theoretical and methodological foundations of the philosophical and anthropological analysis of the gender identity factor in preventing domestic violence, the philosophical aspects of ensuring gender identity in preventing domestic violence, advanced foreign experiences and priority areas, and future tasks. It also analyzes the theoretical and methodological aspects of the philosophical and anthropological analysis of the gender identity factor in preventing domestic violence.

Keywords: Domestic violence, national and universal values, social laws, tradition and modernity, comparative analysis, analysis and synthesis, systemic and functional, gender identity, philosophical and anthropological analysis.

Introduction: Despite the high attention paid by the international community to the issue of domestic violence, which is one of the global problems in the world, the fact that such negative situations in families do not decrease indicates that this situation remains a topical issue that requires separate study and the need to intensify its scientific research.

Today, preventing violence against women is one of the most important and urgent problems. In the new Uzbekistan, the issues of expanding the rights and opportunities of women and protecting women from any oppression and violence are defined as one of the priority areas of state policy. Consequently, the complete elimination of acts of violence alien to our people and the protection of our women from any oppression are among the important tasks facing us.

METHODS

Socio-philosophical, sociological aspects of preventing domestic violence, the possibilities of a gender approach in combating domestic violence and issues of gender identity R. Connell, P. Bourdieu, D. Scott, V. Spike Peterson, L. I. Amanbayeva, A. V. Belyaev, M. V. Bogomaz, L. S. Vygotsky, D. Karpara, V. A. Sitarov, G. M. Andreyeva, V. V. Antipov, L. P. Bogdanova, A. Varga, I.

F. Demytyeva, T. R. Kirimov, N. M. Latipova, O. Musurmonova, N. R. Nishonova, M. Kh. Kholmatova, G. Matkarimova, Kh. Nasrullaeva, N. Jo'rayeva, M. Nurmatova, E. Sultonova, S. Kh. Safayeva, Sh. Sodiqova, G. J. Ganiyeva, It has been studied in the studies of scientists such as M.Q. Ghafforova.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

First of all, it is expedient to clarify the content, definition, social and moral-legal foundations of the concepts of domestic violence. In this sense, before thinking about domestic violence, it is necessary to understand the content of such concepts as "violence", "use of force against a person".

"Different concepts are given in the literature in various fields about the philosophical-anthropological description, causes, conditions, nature, sociality and signs of violence. Analysis and generalization of a number of scientific and legal literature shows that there is still no single concept of "violence" and "violence" in science." Although the concepts of "violence" and "violence" have been paid attention to by specialists in various fields, no single conclusion has been reached on this matter.

First of all, "violence is a socio-legal concept." "Violence

is the physical or psychological influence of one person on another person, which causes the violation of the constitutionally guaranteed personal integrity of the person.”

In some literature, violence is defined as “the use of force, coercion, and oppression by one person against another person. It manifests itself in the form of physical and moral coercion or oppression of a person.”

Also, a separate theory related to this term has been developed in public administration – the “theory of coercion.” According to him, “the theory of violence is one of the political doctrines that explains the work of maintaining society in obedience or carrying out the activity of changing it by force, a theory based on views, ideas and considerations about the emergence and functioning of the state.”

However, as the subject of the study, domestic violence is one of the main concepts of the criminal law sphere. In this regard, M. Musayev and S. Niyazova specifically note that violence is illegal. In particular, S. Niyazova offers the following definition of the concept of violence: “violence is a deliberate, unlawful criminal encroachment on the safety of the victim, causing physical or mental harm by means of physical (energetic) or mental (informational) impact on his body (organs, tissues and their physiological functions) against his will (or beyond it).

Violence is an unlawful act (inaction) that violates a person's life, health, sexual integrity, honor, dignity, and other rights and freedoms protected by law by means of physical, psychological, sexual, or economic coercion or the threat of such coercion.

In general, “violence is almost always committed in the family, and is carried out through the use of physical force or psychological influence against a person's will and will. When violence is used against a person, actions are performed against his will. Domestic violence is expressed through signs such as the illegal use of force against a person, beating, rape, coercion, influence, and domination. It can mainly be physical or psychological. Psychological violence is often expressed in the form of intimidation (the intimidation of one person by another, the imposition of self-control, or the making of one dependent on another). Psychological violence is a product of nervousness and can also be used to intimidate a person into submission, “against his will” or “educate” him. It is manifested in the direct application of the perpetrator to his relatives or close people. From the point of view of criminal law, physical violence should be considered as physical violence of varying severity. In our opinion, violence is a criminal activity carried out with physical force or intimidation. In this case, the rights and

freedoms of a person are violated by threatening their life and health. In this case, influence should be understood as influence that is carried out against the will of the victim and causes him obvious physical or mental suffering, that is, violence.

“A change in the body of a person as a result of violence that causes even slight pain and even unpleasant sensations can also be called violence. Violence should include not only the violation of the integrity of the body, but also any negative behavior related to the person. For example, laughing at a person, slander, insulting, etc., in addition to violating the constitutional rights of a person, are also considered psychological violence directed at him. ” In this sense, the next problem in the anthropological understanding of the concept of violence is related to its forms. As is known, traditionally violence is divided into forms such as physical and psychological violence. However, in some literature, in addition to these two forms of violence, sexual violence is also separately distinguished.

In our opinion, acts of physical violence include any method of exerting force on the human body, that is, actions that do not involve striking. For example, pulling hair, grabbing a hand painfully, squeezing a part of the body, causing pain, pushing, etc.

“Violence can include torture, isolation, coercion or incitement to act against one’s will, detention, rape, touching, humiliation, and humiliation. In our opinion, “criminal violence in the family should be understood as an act or inaction by one member of the family against another member, aimed at exercising his or her dominance by violating his or her life, health, freedom, sexual integrity, honor, dignity, and other inviolable rights and legitimate interests protected by law.”

There are the following types of criminal violence in the family:

“Physical violence can take the form of inflicting various degrees of bodily injury on the victim, beating, using physical force, killing the victim’s relatives, loved ones, violating their honor, etc.” In this case, one family member intentionally commits acts against another member that endanger his life, health or various parts of his body, and manifests itself in the following ways: slapping, kicking, pushing, punching; pushing with a strong blow; throwing various sharp objects and things; threatening or wounding with a weapon; physically preventing him from leaving the house; not letting him sleep at night.

Psychological violence is “the use of physical force against the victim, the destruction or damage of property, and the intimidation of the victim to disclose information that the victim wishes to remain confidential, etc.” Psychological violence and physical

violence can only have consequences when they are mutually exclusive and complement each other. This is manifested in the intentional use of words and actions by one family member to influence the psyche of another member by belittling his honor and dignity, by taking actions that suppress his feelings, by intimidating and insulting him, and by causing damage to his psyche: not recognizing feelings and emotions; laughing at him; ignoring his feelings as a punishment; telling lies and using him for his own benefit; threatening her friends and relatives with danger and preventing them from contacting her; refusing to go out with her in public places; taking control of the family budget; shaming her among relatives; threatening to leave the house; refusing to help her when she is sick or pregnant, and resisting her from seeking medical care.

Domestic sexual violence is defined as the violation of a person's sexual integrity and freedom by means of coercive actions or threats of violence. For example, "a man's treatment of his wife as a sexual object; refusal of sexual intercourse or aggressive behavior towards a woman; forced sexual acts; extremely cruel sexual acts; forced sexual intercourse through rape; first beating and then sexual intercourse; forced viewing or repeating pornographic acts, etc."

Economic violence is an action (inaction) that restricts the right of women to food, housing and other necessary conditions for a normal life and development, property rights, education and the right to work. This type of violence involves using one's money to control one's partner. This includes refusing to support children, making financial decisions solely for oneself, creating a situation where the partner demands money and provides full information about any expenses, hiding income, spending money that belongs to the family, not allowing or forcing them to work, taking away earned money, etc. In this case, for example, when buying food, the needs of children or women are not taken into account, which means that they are deprived of vitamins typical for their age; the wife, when making purchases, is obliged to provide information along with payment receipts, etc.

CONCLUSION

It would be more correct to describe violence as an influence on a person against his will, because when the victim shows his will, the abuser acts against him, and this is not always the case. In many cases, the perpetrator disregards the will of the victim; thirdly, the threat of violence cannot be limited to the threat of physical harm. The psyche is affected not only by the threat of physical harm, but also by other interests, often no less important than the deprivation of health

and even life (for example, honor, dignity, freedom, reputation, property); fourthly, the view of violence as a direct impact on the will of a person seems too narrow today.

REFERENCES

- Belov G. History is a science of philosophy. -Moscow: Izdatelsky dom MGU, 2012. -432 p
- Weber M. Nauka kak prizvanie i profession // M. Weber. Izbrannye proizvedeniya. - M.: Progress, 1990. – 456 p
- Jabbarov I. A place of high culture and unique spirituality. -Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2012. - 316 p
- Niyozova S.S. Victimological theory of violent crimes against the person (Monograph). - T. : TDYul, 2011. – B. 36.
- Orlova E. Introduction to social and cultural anthropology. - Moscow: 1994. - 384 p
- Otamuratov S. Globalization and the nation. -Tashkent: Yangi asr avlod, 2008. – 204 p
- Rustambaev M.Kh. Criminal law: Special part. T.: TDUI, 2006. –P. 42.
- Takhirov F. Responsibility for sexual crimes in some foreign countries / Editor-in-chief: Doctor of Law, Professor M.H. Rustamboev. –T: TDUI, 2009. –P. 95–96.