

The Complex of Factors of Family (Domestic) Violence

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Abstract: Family violence, often referred to as domestic violence, is a multifaceted issue influenced by a complex interplay of individual, relational, societal, and cultural factors. This article aims to explore these various determinants, highlighting how they contribute to the prevalence and perpetuation of domestic violence. The findings underscore the necessity for a comprehensive approach to prevention and intervention strategies that address underlying causes, promote healthy relationships, and foster societal change.

Keywords: Family violence, domestic violence, factors, prevention, intervention, societal change.

Introduction: Domestic violence is a pervasive issue that transcends socioeconomic, cultural, and geographic boundaries. According to the World Health Organization, approximately one in three women globally has experienced physical or sexual violence from an intimate partner. Understanding the complex factors that contribute to family violence is essential for developing effective prevention and intervention strategies. This paper examines individual, relational, societal, and cultural factors that influence domestic violence, ultimately aiming to provide insights into effective policy and practice.

International research has identified risk factors for domestic violence at national, community and individual levels. The report of the United Nations Secretary-General to the 61st session of the UN General Assembly provides the most comprehensive analysis of risk factors for domestic violence. These factors are presented at the “individual, family, community, societal and state levels”. They are integrated into a single model and include:

a) at the individual level: young people; history of sexual violence in the family during childhood;
monitoring domestic violence between spouses;
frequent use of alcohol and drugs;
low education and economic status;
Membership in restricted and prohibited communities.
The factors presented are related to victims and survivors of domestic violence;

b) at the individual couple or family level:
male control over family well-being and decision-making in the family;
history of family conflict;
significant differences between individuals in economic, educational, and employment status;
c) at the societal level: women’s isolation and lack of social support;
a society with attitudes that allow and legitimize violence perpetrated by men;
high levels of social and economic deprivation, including poverty;
d) at the community level: gender roles that perpetuate male dominance and female subordination;
Tolerating domestic violence as a means of resolving conflicts;
e) at the state level: insufficient laws and strategies to prevent and punish family (domestic) violence;
limited awareness and sensitivity of law enforcement agencies, courts, and social services.

The causes of crimes at the general social level, which are based on objective social contradictions in the life of society, are identified and described in detail at the sub-group level, affecting the formation of intra-group relations, group-level factors. As can be seen, this is a complex of general social causes, which is a clear desocialization of the individual (as in schizophrenia or other severe mental illnesses, gradual withdrawal from

social contacts and interpersonal communication). At the general social level, the conflicts that give rise to domestic violence crimes are related to various criminogenic factors of the macrostructure that determine illegal behavior. These include:

- confrontations between social groups based on different goals, worldviews, and wealth;
- contradictions in the claims of superiority between men and women in the institution of the family; contradictions of sexual morality; contradictions between women's professional and family roles.

The influence of the state on the weakening or strengthening of the family institution has a dominant influence at certain stages of historical development. The industrial type (capitalist, socialist) state seeks to expand its regulatory functions, displacing traditional management, relegating family values to the margins of socially significant priorities. As a result, there is a deepening of the social stratification of society and a weakening (reduction) of the functions of the family. The latter jointly provokes the processes of weakening the family as a social institution. It should be noted that it depends not on changes in family relations, but on the position of the state. O.V. Dorokhin rightly noted that if the state focuses on the gradual type of development, rejects administrative and volitional intervention in social processes and tries to soften reforms as much as possible, preserve the originality of culture and established traditions, then the severity increases. In the context of the use of tactics of coercive reforms in order to accelerate the processes of modernization of society, the destructive impact of state policy on the family is increasing, and the disintegration of the institutions of marriage and family is observed at a much faster pace.

METHODS

This study utilizes a qualitative literature review methodology, analyzing existing research on domestic violence to identify and categorize the contributing factors. Peer-reviewed journal articles, government reports, and publications from reputable organizations were examined. The analysis focused on studies published between 2000 and 2023 to ensure the inclusion of contemporary findings and perspectives. Criminogenic factors include shortcomings in the organization of preventive activities. In the fight against domestic violence, the public, executive bodies of the constituent entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan and municipalities, public associations and business entities of various forms of ownership (for example, private security structures) are not sufficiently involved. In this area, the level of interaction at the interdepartmental

level (for example, social institutions) is also low. One of the problems is the complexity and lack of integration of the efforts of all preventive work subjects in implementing preventive programs. This problem is manifested in the fact that in a number of regions some of these subjects do not fulfill their duties in implementing preventive measures or are passive in implementing them. All branches of state power: the lack of an integrated approach and coordination of efforts of regional and local authorities, the rights and guarantees of citizens, the low effectiveness of laws in the fight against crime, the imperfection of law enforcement practice do not allow the maximum implementation of the functions of preventing crimes of family (domestic) violence at the modern level. Despite the reforms being implemented, many tools are ineffective, since the regulatory and legal framework supporting them has not been developed and amendments to existing documents have not been made. These facts increase anxiety and nervousness in family relations. The idea of the powerlessness of the law and legal violations is spreading in society.

It is also worth noting the terminological ambiguity and incompleteness of the regulatory and legal framework for combating crimes of family (domestic) violence.

It is necessary to urgently improve the legislation on combating domestic violence. This includes relevant proposals on supporting families in conflict and their support, as well as families whose criminal case has been terminated by a court decision due to reconciliation of the parties;

It is recommended to expand the positive experience of using signal cards for visiting family and domestic disputes by internal affairs departments throughout the country. There is a need for regulatory and legal documents aimed at increasing the professional training of internal affairs officers in this area of activity. The practical absence of regulatory mechanisms and tactical forms of tactical activity of internal affairs bodies and internal affairs departments against family disorders, alcohol and drug abusers, as well as persons without a permanent place of residence remains an acute problem. National legislation does not contain an official warning about the inadmissibility of domestic violence as a special means of social and legal protection of family members; police officers do not have the right to participate in reconciliation procedures. In practice, the models of action of internal affairs officers in the field of domestic violence are not systematized and are not regulated uniformly throughout the country. The shortcomings of the legal regulation of preventive activities in the field of domestic violence crimes do not allow the full realization of the positive preventive potential of

the internal affairs bodies.

In order to prevent excessive domestic violence, it is recommended to introduce criminological assistance to the family by law enforcement agencies. The following stages of the structure under consideration should be distinguished: pre-trial support (the stage before the trial), judicial support (the stage of the trial); post-trial support (the final stage after the court decision enters into legal force).

It is intended for the application of criminological support measures in relation to a family, one or more of whose members have the status of a suspect, accused, released from criminal liability on grounds not related to rehabilitation, and convicted. Law enforcement officers providing criminological support are recommended to use group criminological therapy, consisting of anti-crime psychotherapeutic measures aimed primarily at criminogenic individuals and victims of crime. The introduction of the institution of "criminological support" for families with a high probability of domestic criminal violence requires the adoption of legislative, law enforcement, organizational and personnel decisions.

The existence of domestic violence in the scientific community causes some controversy. There is, of course, an opinion that it is associated with the harm to family relations in the absence of direct physical and psychological violence against a person, for example, as a result of the family's failure to fulfill its obligation to pay alimony stipulated by a court decision. As a result, minor or disabled parents are limited in receiving legal benefits. Thus, according to the Russian lawyer NMSafin, a violent attack should be considered as a mechanism for causing harm to a person by disrupting social ties due to the failure to fulfill any legal obligation.

It is recommended to highlight the contradiction of the current Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which does not classify former spouses as family members, but at the same time establishes certain relations between them. The proposal to introduce the concept of "quasi-family relations" for the presented category of citizens into the legislation and science, in our opinion, is justified.

RESULTS

The analysis identified several key factors contributing to family violence:

1. Individual Factors: These include personal history, such as experiencing or witnessing violence in childhood, substance abuse, mental health issues, and attitudes that condone violence. Research indicates that individuals with a history of violence or those who

have been victims of abuse are more likely to perpetrate domestic violence.

2. Relational Factors: The dynamics of intimate relationships play a critical role. Factors such as power imbalances, economic dependence, and conflict can escalate tensions and lead to violence. The presence of children in households with domestic violence can further complicate the situation, often perpetuating a cycle of abuse.

3. Societal Factors: Societal norms and structures, including gender inequality, economic disparity, and the availability of support services, significantly influence the prevalence of domestic violence. Societies that promote male dominance and stigmatize victims are more likely to experience higher rates of domestic violence.

4. Cultural Factors: Cultural beliefs and practices can either mitigate or exacerbate domestic violence. In some cultures, traditional norms may normalize violence against women, while in others, community support systems can provide protection and resources for victims.

One of the most difficult problems of the modern family are financial and economic difficulties and the inability to adequately provide for family life using socially approved methods of activity. Conflicts in family relations are exacerbated by the impoverishment of people and the sharp social stratification of society. Modern local lawyers and politicians, scientists and practitioners 21st century at the beginning Russians material condition and their life quality from the bottom evidence is given. In Uzbekistan poverty rate of 11 percent in 2023 organization About this Poverty redness and employment ministry message is done.

Economic research and reforms center and Statistics agency by for 2023 In Uzbekistan poverty level analysis Statistics agency by 16 thousand held house farms to observations according to, in the country poverty rate to 11 percent by the end of 2023 decreased. In Uzbekistan past per year relatively 3.1 percent poverty reduced. In the results of 2022 poverty rate of 14 percent organization reached. Process World bank experts by checked.

The low material level of a significant part of the population and the income stratification of society negatively affect the perception of young people who do not have access to worldly goods, but are widely available to rich people and in store windows. Young people from low-income families especially clearly feel the growing feeling of envy, uncertainty and discomfort, which leads to aggression as a psychological compensation. For a large part of young

people, life prospects are literally lost. As a result, the population's tendency to alcoholism and drug addiction is a result of social, ideological instructions, an attempt to escape from everyday turmoil, family discomfort for the growing number of young people, a "time bomb" for future generations.

The sharp change in the social status of people who have not been able to adapt to the reforms being carried out in the country is leading to a widespread attitude towards methods of resolving social contradictions with criminal violence. Naturally, in a society where the issue of material well-being is in the first place, spiritual culture suffers. The negative impact of negative immoral information on the public consciousness through various technologies and communications (mobile, Internet, etc.) is significantly increasing. Modern media, introducing into people's minds imaginary values, false ideals and norms of behavior of the criminal world, justify criminal enrichment and other criminal manifestations. In our opinion, Swiss legislators are absolutely right when they provide in Article 135 of the Criminal Code a criminal law ban on the manifestation of violence against the country's population in any form and under any pretext. A similar crime is contained in Article 131 of the Criminal Code of the Federal Republic of Germany, which recognizes the aggravating factor as "if it is committed against young people" and provides for a sentence of up to one year in prison.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study underscore the necessity for a multi-faceted approach to address domestic violence. Prevention strategies should focus on changing societal norms that condone violence, promoting educational programs that foster healthy relationships, and enhancing access to mental health and support services. Furthermore, community involvement and legal reforms are crucial in creating a supportive environment for victims. Policymakers must consider the interplay of the identified factors to develop comprehensive programs that can effectively reduce domestic violence.

The process of forming a perpetrator of domestic violence occurs not only under the influence of contradictions in society as a whole, but also as a result of the influence of the microsocial environment, both within the family and outside the family.

"Family desocialization" refers to the inability of the family to fulfill its socializing function, that is, to adapt its members to the conditions of social life, to fulfill social norms, to occupy a certain place in the social system, and, under certain circumstances, to facilitate or resist criminal behavior.

Family conflict is understood as a state of family relations characterized by the presence of deep conflict or numerous recurring conflicts that can contribute to the criminal behavior of one of the family members. Family conflict as a criminogenic factor is manifested both in conflicts between the family and its environment, mainly in adultery, the struggle for power, issues of raising children and hostile relations with the spouse's relatives, in internal conflicts arising on the basis of the division of finances and responsibilities between family members, as well as in relations between family members. Intergenerational ties are disrupted. Periodic crises of personal development and family instability develop conflicts and exacerbate the breakdown of family relations.

Alienation manifests itself in the isolation and exclusion of a household member and is based on indifference or more negative attitude towards the family member, psychological incompatibility and neglect of the interests of the loved one. Disabled people, alcoholics, drug addicts, stepchildren, elderly and disabled relatives are usually alienated. Scientists (L.S. Vygotsky, S.S. Khudoyan, E. Kretschmer, H. Remshmidt, T.V. Korkhonen) note that it is during developmental crises that turning points and sharp changes in a person's life path often occur. Deviant behavior of a person, mental and somatic diseases often appear or worsen during age-related crises. The emergence of certain criminal pathologies and the identification of mechanisms of family destructive behavior should be considered through the prism of the concept of crisis within the framework of a systematic analysis. The family system is a dynamic multifunctional organism that unites spouses, children and other relatives. Each person, each person participating in family relations, has components that make up the biological, mental and social system. The latter develops over time. Accordingly, the parameters of the entire family system change, especially with the birth of children and the departure of other household members. The problem of crises in family development is relevant for jurisprudence. The essence of the problem lies in the timely diagnosis of illegal actions, the identification of catalysts of family problems that complicate the development process of the family and its members in modern society and lead to a crisis.

Most families go through stages such as the period of dating, choosing a spouse, marriage, the birth of children, the coming of age of the spouses, the separation of children from their parents, and the death of one of the spouses. Each stage requires a new scenario of family relations, a reconsideration of the roles and functions of the spouses in the family. Let's consider the most important periods of crisis in the

development of family relations, in which violent behavior of family members most often manifests itself.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the complex interplay of factors contributing to family (domestic) violence underscores the multifaceted nature of this pressing social issue. Our study highlights that both individual and systemic elements—such as socioeconomic status, cultural norms, psychological factors, and the influence of substance abuse—significantly contribute to the prevalence and perpetuation of domestic violence. Additionally, the role of social support systems and community resources cannot be overlooked, as they can either mitigate or exacerbate the risk of violence within families.

Effective interventions must therefore adopt a holistic approach, addressing not only the immediate safety and needs of victims but also the underlying factors that foster a cycle of violence. Policy implications emphasize the need for comprehensive education and prevention programs, increased access to mental health services, and stronger legal protections for victims of domestic violence.

Ultimately, a collaborative effort involving governments, social services, community organizations, and individuals is essential to break the cycle of violence and create safer homes and communities. Our findings advocate for continued research in this area to deepen our understanding and to inform effective strategies aimed at eradicating domestic violence in all its forms. The crisis of mate selection lies in the divergence of marriage motives. The manifestations of the crisis are characteristic of partners who have entered into a forced marriage and those who have entered into a forced marriage. The formation of unstable relationships leads to a crisis. The lack of a common strategy between spouses destroys the emerging unity of society. Newlyweds who marry out of desire and love do not encounter stressful situations typical of the above-mentioned contingent. Criminal manifestations during the period of mate selection occur in the form of bride kidnapping and honor killings. In the first 7 years of marriage, the manifestations of the crisis consist of stress situations due to the mutual adaptation of the spouses, problems of disrespect for the dignity of the partner, instability of the family structure due to the birth of a child, problems and disagreements in everyday life.

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