

## Women and the Problem of Domestic Violence in Kazakhstan

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**Abstract:** In this article considered the violence against of women, which is a global problem. Exactly, we will investigate the social conditions and factors of commit and preventing of domestic violence in modern Kazakhstan.

**Key words:** Woman • Kazakhstan • Violence • Problem of life • State

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### RESULTS

Violence against of women is a global problem. It is generally recognized that violence against of women - and domestic violence in particular - it has no borders, it is not associated with any social groups, with the formation or the economic development of the country. It takes many forms and requires different ways to solve. Violence against women is part of violence against a person at all and its consequences affect the whole of society. However, it can not be considered outside of the general social surroundings and cultural roots. Problem of domestic violence has a global character, it represents particular social problem in many countries. Violence against of women is one of the obstacles to achieving the objectives of equality, development and peace. Violence against of women constitutes a violation human rights and fundamental freedoms of women and prevents or does not allow their enjoyment of those rights and freedoms.

The inability for a long time to protect and promote those rights and freedoms in the case of violence against of women - is a problem, that is worrying all States and should be solved [1].

In a humane democratic society should not be place for violence, underlines President N.A.Nazarbayev in his speech: "I am concerned about the situation with the increase of domestic violence against of women and children in families. Disrespectful attitude to women should not be and I must say that such violence must be stopped limit strictly" [2].

The question of violence against of women in Kazakhstan should not be considered in isolation from issues of power and making decisions in society and family. Because society is based on the difference in income, starting opportunities, access to power, economic, informational, cultural resources, this inequality performs ground for the emergence of the phenomenon of violence in general and between genders in particular.

Violence is divided into the following types:

- Emotional violence (insults, name-calling, reproaches, negligible attention, leading to a loss of self-esteem, unjustified jealousy, interference in personal lives of children);
- Physical violence (one family member, usually male, being while intoxicated or in a sober, beats family members);
- Economic violence (husband prohibits work outside the home, refuses money or to give them in insufficient quantity, takes away the money his wife or children, hiding income);

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- Sexual violence (forcing into sexual relationships against the wishes of the woman, raping, sexual outrage over the children);
- Threats (husband threatens to leave her family, beats or kill his wife or children, pushes to suicide, forcing illegal actions);
- The use of children against mother (husband intimidates the fact that the wife would never see their children, that will feel guilty in relation to the "abandoned" children, he uses children to transmit threatening messages);
- Intimidation (breaking dishes and furniture, cruel treatment of pet, carrying of weapons at home);
- Isolation from the surrounding (restriction of the freedom of conduct, impeding communication with relatives, friends).

Research showed that the level prevalence of domestic violence is quite high: almost one in three people in one form or another exposed to violence by family members. The situation is aggravated absence of a national law, providing protection of victims of violence. [3]. So, although the problem of analysis of domestic violence in Kazakhstan is still very young, she has already a substantial bibliography. At the same time, theoretical and methodological understanding of many of her aspects, starting from basic concepts, to the discussion character. Domestic violence insufficiently investigated in the social nature. Weak sociological and statistical information base: the number of spent researches (especially - in the dynamics) is still small; statistical data from different sources diverge. In this regard, there is necessity of complex sociological study of violence in contemporary Russian family, the extent of the phenomenon of perception by different social groups, determining the main directions of prevention of various types of domineering compulsion in conflicts among close relatives. In Russia does not have well-developed, which takes into account international experience, legislative base, comprehensively regulates the legal relationships between family members. Besides, there is not specific law on domestic violence, which would be enshrined functions, rights and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and special services for the preservation and restoration of the rights of family members. However, it based on current laws, can only partially protect the interests of the people, who have suffered violence [4].

The problem of domestic violence in modern Kazakhstan attracts more attention as a social science and society. According to data of criminalistics, health, sociology, media, in large part Kazakh families formed lifestyles for which violent interpersonal relationships are becoming the norm, passed from one generation to another.

The main obstacles to the realization of the rights of women and their participation on an equal basis with men in society is violence and the threat committing of violence against of women. Under international law, under the violence against of women means any act committed on the basis of gender, which causes or may cause physical, psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts as force or deprivation of freedom, whether occurring in public or in private life. The result of violence against of women in the home is a huge number of divorces. Drunkenness husband, systematic beatings, inflicting the woman physical and mental suffering, forcing her to submit statement of dissolution of the marriage. As a consequence - the bringing up children under incomplete family, care and responsibility for the family falls on women's shoulders. The transition period is characterized by the emergence of numerous factors, that may influence the level of violence against of women. The growth of poverty, unemployment, deprivation, social inequality, tension and mortality and morbidity in the adult population. No single factor individually can not explain, why one person behaves aggressively and the other - no, or why in one regions accomplished higher levels of violence than others. Violence - is the result of a complex interaction of individual, group, social, cultural and environmental factors. Violence against of women - is not a new problem [5].

Violence against of women - is not just a female problem. This is a problem of the whole society, in which violated individual rights and safety. Women tend to occupy lower ranked status positions, which increases the potential for abuse by men. As sociological polls show, women - victims prefer to search for a way out of this situation, or obey the circumstances, but never apply to the court. Disclosure of the facts of violence in the family can traumatize the victim even more, because there is a myth that a woman - a victim of violence - usually own fault. Court proceedings are usually accompanied by humiliating of questioning, hints, inducing of surrounding the victim's assurance of guilt. The imperfection

of our justice as to the facts of violence against of women creates a sense of impunity among men, so violently, men do not consider that are committing a crime. But she will still strives to keep family and they are almost always write a counter-statement on the refusal to initiate criminal or administrative proceedings, so very few cases reach the courts.

In underage marriages a woman frequently, along with the joys of family life receives in the face of her husband, his family and friends source of constant anxiety, emotional stress and conflict. Physical violence in marriage always precedes strip of mutual dissatisfaction, psychological pressure, verbal battles, alienation, hostility, etc.

As a percentage of women and children, other family members often become victims of all sorts of violence. Most often first manifests psychological violence, which at a certain moment is supplemented by various severity physical activities, creates not only a threat to health, but also life of person.

World experience of combating domestic violence shows that the best response is a measure of administrative detention guilty. This is the most effective means by which to reduce probability of recurrence of violence. We must introduce in the legislation Republic of Kazakhstan concepts such as "domestic violence" and "marital rape" [3].

Problem of domestic violence has a global character, it represents particular social problem in the developed countries of the West. But it is controlled by the rule of law and mentality of civil society.

Family violence - widespread phenomenon of across Kazakhstan. Family violence increases the number of dysfunctional families, leads to a divorce, deprivation of parental rights, growth of juvenile delinquency, suicide, murder of close person, inflicts harm to health.

Almost every second cases of violence ends for women infliction of bodily harm and in most cases the rapist goes unpunished. Typically, many acts of violence against of women are not fixed in reality substantially more than the statistics show. Every third case of family violence occurs with using weapons. Every fifth women, who have suffered family violence or battered - pregnant.

Domestic violence is a system threatening, insult and violent behavior focused on setting full control and authority over the victim. This behavior is not isolated case, it is repeated again and again [6].

Future control structure, according to institutionalists, marriage has two main functions: first, the family provides the necessary flexibility in making decisions / and thus contributes of adaptation to change of external conditions / and second - enough violence, protecting each of married couples from egoistic exploitation from another side.

That forces women reconciled with beating in the house and not move away from such men? The reasons are: shame in front of close relatives and neighbors, fearing of being beaten even more, economic dependency, unwillingness to leave their children without a father. The reason violence in the home is also "soldiers" - the transfer of violence from the battlefield to the house (observing in all post-conflict countries), tradition - "a woman should know her place", the economic situation, stress, lack of policies and practices to prevent domestic violence.

The law enforcement system is one of the factors reducing violence in society. This reduction can happen both due to the implementation of laws and the creation of an effective system of protection for victims. Exactly with the absence such a system faced most of the women who decided to defend herself in a legal way. Double victimization appears when a woman is subjected to violence first and then faced with obstruction of the structures which it is applied for protection of their rights.

Thus, the need for special enlightenment research and gender-specific causes of violence against women in the family and society. Aggressiveness is not so much with the natural hormonal especially men, as with impunity on the part of law enforcement agencies and with the tacit consent from part of society to acts of violence against of women. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan states: "No one shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" [7].

We all have to fight for the right of women to live free from violence and end impunity for all rights offenders. We have to form a healthy lifestyle family, healthy family relationships and family values. This is very important, especially when you consider that more than half of Kazakhstan's population are women.

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