

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

PREVENTION OF ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AS A FORM OF FAMILY VIOLENCE: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL MEASURES

Gulnora Amanovna Ishankhanova

Tashkent State University of Law, Researcher, Uzbekistan

Abstract

The article examines the problem of ensuring gender equality and protecting women from economic violence, which, being one of the forms of domestic violence, remains a serious and often underestimated problem that has a significant negative impact on victims. This article is devoted to the study of the essence of economic violence, its manifestations and consequences for victims, as well as the analysis of existing measures to prevent and counter it, including the norms of Islam on the protection of women from economic violence. The theoretical aspects of economic violence are considered, including its definition, forms and mechanisms. Economic violence includes control over the financial resources of the victim, restriction of her access to economic resources, prohibition of labor activity and education, as well as coercion to conclude financially disadvantageous deals. The conclusion emphasizes the need for a comprehensive approach to the prevention of economic violence, including legislative, social and educational measures. The author of the article offers recommendations for improving existing measures and introducing new initiatives aimed at protecting victims and preventing economic violence in families.

Keywords Economic violence, domestic violence, financial independence, legislative measures, social support, international initiatives.

INTRODUCTION

Violence against women is one of the most common human rights violations as it takes various forms (physical, sexual, psychological, economic violence), is committed against girls and women of all ages, and is not limited to any socio-economic group or group population with a certain level of education and occurs in all countries. Despite its prevalence, violence against women continues to be a hidden issue and efforts to increase awareness and understanding of the issue are still needed to combat it more effectively. Although violence against women is the most common violation of women's human rights, the pace of law and policy

reform remains slow in many countries. Therefore, this topic requires the attention of researchers.

A World Health Organization report on the impact of violence on global health notes that "women are limited in their choice of means of protecting themselves from domestic violence. This is due to fear of retaliation, lack of alternative means of economic support, concern for children, emotional dependence, lack of support from family and friends, and the ineradicable hope that the man will change." [1].

Definition of economic violence.

One form of domestic abuse is economic abuse. In

most cases, the man manages the family budget and uses this to discriminate against the woman. The victim, under pressure from the rapist, feels violated. This form of violence is accompanied by emotional and psychological discomfort, since the spouse has complete control over the other's finances, while demanding full accountabilities for all expenses. Or the man does not allow his wife to get a job in order to maintain his power over the ability to manage finances. Another form of violence is when a non-working spouse controls his wife's finances. In this case, the woman is not financially dependent on her husband, however, she submits to him out of fear of being left alone [2].

Economic violence is a form of gender-based violence in which the actions (or inactions) of one partner limit the economic freedom of the other partner, creating dependency and impairing rights. This violence can manifest itself both in everyday life and in the workplace and other places of public life.

Thus, I.D. Badamshin and F.F. Nabiev characterized economic violence as follows: "We note that in criminological terms, in addition to physical, psychological and sexual violence, economic violence is also distinguished. In our opinion, economic violence is the use of financial potential for control, infringement or limitation, slavery" [3].

D.S. Krylov in the abstract of his dissertation notes: "The author, based on data obtained during a sociological survey, shows that the degree of satisfaction with family relationships of men significantly exceeds that of women, which indicates the presence of inequality in the most important aspects of family life: distribution family responsibilities and the formation of a family budget. Most men (80%) consider the distribution of household responsibilities as fair, but among women this assessment is significantly lower. The data obtained give grounds to assert that in most families represented by respondents, the man

retains the dominant position. This is manifested, first, in the positions of the spouses on the formation of the family budget and its distribution" [4].

Forms of economic violence

1. Restriction of access to financial resources:

- Prohibition or restriction of access to family finances.
- Control over the partner's income and expenses.
- Forced refusal of work or education, which deprives the partner of economic independence.

2. Denial of basic needs

- Refusal to provide funds for food, medical care, clothing and other resources necessary for life.
- Creating conditions in which the partner cannot satisfy his or her basic needs and the needs of the children.

3. Control over property

- Prohibition or restriction of access to property belonging to the partner.
- Appropriation of a partner's property or refusal to share property.

4. Creating debt addiction

- Forcing a partner to sign credit agreements or loans that he is unable to pay.
- Creation of debts that become a burden for the partner and limit his financial capabilities.

Consequences of economic violence

Economic violence has serious consequences for victims:

- Loss of economic independence and inability to make important life decisions.
- Limitation of access to education and professional development.
- Increased vulnerability to other forms of violence

(physical, psychological).

- Decreased quality of life and the ability to provide a decent existence for themselves and their children.

Examples of economic violence

- The husband forbids his wife to work, controls all family finances, and does not give money for personal needs.

- The boss at work does not pay a woman's salary or threatens her with dismissal for refusing sexual advances.

- An ex-partner refuses to pay child support, creating financial difficulties for a single mother.

Economic violence is a serious violation of human rights and requires adequate measures to prevent and eradicate it. It is important that victims of economic violence are aware of their rights and have access to help and support.

International instruments protecting human rights and combating violence against women include provisions aimed at protecting victims of economic violence. Here are the main ones:

UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW): [5].

- Article 16 emphasizes the need for equal rights and responsibilities in marriage and family, which includes women's right to access family resources and property.

- Article 14 protects the rights of women in rural areas, including the right to access credit and financial resources.

UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) [6].

- Recognizes economic violence as a form of gender-based violence and calls on Member States to take measures to prevent it and ensure the protection of victims.

- Encourages countries to create and implement legislative and educational programs to combat economic violence.

Beijing Platform for Action (1995) [7].

- Strategic Goal D.1 calls for women's economic independence and equal access to economic resources, including credit and training.

- Strategic goal D.3 emphasizes the need to develop and implement measures to prevent violence against women, including economic violence.

Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention):[8].

- Article 3 defines violence against women, including economic violence, as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination.

- Article 20 ensures the right of victims of violence to access support services, including financial assistance.

- Article 31 obliges states to take measures to protect the economic rights of victims of violence, including the right to property and other economic resources.

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): [9].

- SDG 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, which includes combating economic violence.

- SDG 8 - Promote sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, which includes protecting women's economic rights.

International Labor Organization (ILO):

- Violence and Harassment Convention No. 190 [10] includes economic violence among the forms of violence and harassment in the workplace and requires member states to take measures to prevent it and punish perpetrators.

These international instruments create a legal

framework for the protection of victims of economic violence and oblige states to take concrete steps to combat this problem, providing victims with economic support and protection of their rights.

The United Nations implements programs aimed at protecting women's rights and combating economic violence. These programs provide financial support and financial literacy training.

The European Union is actively working to introduce measures to combat economic violence, including legislative initiatives and support programs for women. These measures show that combating economic violence requires a comprehensive approach that includes legislation, victim support and educational initiatives.

EU work in area of gender equality is implemented in accordance with Strategy for Gender Equality 2020-2025 [11]. The goal of the strategy is to end gender-based violence, challenge gender stereotypes, reduce gender inequality in the labor market and ensure equality and equality of men and women in decision-making process and in the field of politics. IN The strategy is based on EU initiatives to ensure gender equality, laid down decades ago. To implement the concept of "equal pay for equal work", enshrined in Treaty of Rome, the Commission proposed introducing measures to ensure transparency of remuneration [12], in including obliging large companies to provide a report on difference in wages between men and women doing the same work. IN Under this initiative, employees will be entitled to compensation in case of discrimination in wages.

Violence in against women is one of the most persistent forms of gender discrimination in Europe. To combat violence in towards women and domestic violence The Commission proposed new pan-European rules [13] that will aim to punish offenders and strengthening the protection of women, in including in Internet. All Member States

and The EU has also signed the Council of Europe Convention on prevention and fight against violence in towards women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention).

The Istanbul Convention defines domestic violence (Article 3(b)) as all acts of physical, sexualized, psychological or economic violence that occur within the family, in the home or between former or current spouses or partners, whether they live together.

The definition of domestic violence includes mainly two types of violence:

Intimate partner violence that occurs between current or former spouses or partners.

Intergenerational violence that usually occurs between parents and children.

This is a gender-neutral definition that includes victims and aggressors of both genders. Its value also lies in the fact that it:

does not imply cohabitation between the victim and the aggressor, since violence often continues after the end of the relationship;

provides protection not only to those victims who are in an officially registered marriage;

indicates that domestic violence is not limited to acts of physical violence, but includes sexualized, psychological and economic violence. The definition implies a wide range of partnerships.

EU also works to help women break the glass ceiling And succeed in business and politics, and also increase their participation in digital technology sector. IN in particular, the Commission seeks to improve percentage of women in leadership positions V largest public companies in the EU.

"Ten years after the European Commission proposal, we will now have EU law to break the glass ceiling on the boards of listed companies," said Ursula von der Leyen, president of the

European Commission, which proposed the new rules. "There are many women qualified for leadership positions and with our new European legislation we will make sure they have a real chance of getting them" [14].

CONCLUSION

Violence, regardless of its form, often has detrimental effects on a woman's health and well-being throughout her life, even if the episodes of violence are in the past. Violence is associated with an increased risk of injury, depression, anxiety disorders, unplanned pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections including HIV, and many other health problems. Violence has dire consequences for entire societies and places a heavy burden on countries' budgets and development processes.

Preventing violence requires addressing systemic causes of economic and social inequality, ensuring access to education and safe working conditions, and changing discriminatory gender norms and related social institutions. In addition, successful responses to violence include, but are not limited to, strategies that provide and ensure access to essential services for victims of violence, support women's organizations, address unequal social norms, reform discriminatory laws, and strengthen legal mechanisms for responding to violence.

"To address violence against women, there is an urgent need to combat stigma in this area, train health professionals to engage in trusting dialogue with survivors of violence, and address the underlying causes of gender inequality," said WHO Representative Dr Claudia Garcia-Moreno. "Equally important is working with adolescents and young people to strengthen gender equality and create attitudes that promote equal rights between men and women" [15].

Countries must fulfill their obligations to strengthen political will and leadership to combat

all forms of violence against women by:

- implementing thoughtful policies to change the nature of gender relations, particularly in areas such as childcare and pay equity, and through gender equality legislation;
- improving mechanisms for responding to violence in the health care system, allowing victims of violence to receive individual assistance and other specialized services if necessary;
- taking action to combat discriminatory attitudes and attitudes in schools and other educational settings, including through comprehensive sexuality education;
- targeted funding for the systematic implementation of effective and evidence-based violence prevention strategies at local, national, regional and global levels;
- improving data collection and resource allocation for quality surveys on violence against women and improving methodologies for assessing the different forms of violence experienced by women, including those from the most marginalized groups.

Preventing economic violence requires a comprehensive approach that includes legislative, social and educational measures. Legislative initiatives to recognize and compensate domestic work, social support programs, educational initiatives to improve financial literacy and international programs play a key role in the fight against economic violence. These measures contribute to the economic independence of victims, reduce their vulnerability and create a more equal and just society in which everyone's rights are ensured, respected and protected without discrimination of any kind.

REFERENCES

1. Violence and its impact on health. Report on the situation in the world / Ed. Etienne G. Krug et

- al. // Trans. from English – M: Publishing house “Ves Mir”, 2003. – 179 p.
2. Rimashevskaya N.M., Malysheva M.M., Morozova T.V., Pisklakova-Parker M.P. Gender ideas and domestic violence in young families of Karelia // People's heritage. – 2016. – No. 2 (72). – P. 50-60
 3. I.D. Badamshin and F.F. Nabiev. Domestic violence: concept, types, causes // <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/semeyno-bytovoe-nasilie-ponyatie-vidy-prichiny>
 4. Krylov D.S., Abstract on the topic : “Domestic violence against women: illegal practices in the context of the dynamics of the socio-cultural environment of modern Russian society” in the specialty of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Russian Federation 00.00.00 - Other specialties (dissercat.com) , 2023
 5. UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2016/CEDAW-for-Youth-Brief.pdf>
 6. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, Declarations, Conventions, Agreements and Other Legal Materials (un.org)
 7. Beijing Declaration, Declarations, Conventions, Agreements and Other Legal Materials (un.org)
 8. Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) 168046253f (coe.int)
 9. Sustainable Development Goals : 17 goals to transform our world | United Nations (un.org)
 10. Convention 190 (ilo.org)
 11. Gender equality strategy - European Commission (europa.eu)
 12. Commission proposes measures to ensure equal pay (europa.eu)
 13. EU-wide rules to combat violence against women (europa.eu)
 14. EU approves law to break 'glass ceiling' for women on company boards | Reuters (turbopages.org)
 15. Pervasive danger: 1 in 3 women worldwide experience violence (who.int)