

## BULLYING AS A PHENOMENON OF THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF KAZAKHSTAN SOCIETY

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**Abstract:** The scientific article is devoted to the study of the actual problem of domestic (family) violence in modern Kazakhstan society. This article considers the causes, types, statistical data, consequences of domestic violence and methods of prevention of abuse in the family. Four forms of abusive relationships are singled out: physical abuses, psychological abuses, sexual abuses and economic abuses. The article also presents the consequences of domestic violence. Victims of domestic violence are usually women, children, the elderly and the disabled, i.e. socially vulnerable groups of the population. It should be noted that domestic violence is not segregated. Victims of domestic violence can be of any age, race, religion, regardless of their socio-economic status or level of education. Domestic violence is a worldwide problem that affects not only the individual unit of society, but also society as a whole. The author points out that this problem is an inter-agency problem that needs to be solved using both psychological mechanisms and legal regulation mechanisms. The problem of domestic violence in many countries remains topical to this day.

**Key words:** violence; abuse; victim; offender; psychological trauma; bodily injury.

The topic of domestic violence is currently one of the most widespread and pressing issues for most countries around the world. However, domestic violence as a problem began to be addressed relatively recently. Infliction of bodily harm is one of the social problems that affect key social institutions, particularly the institution of the family.

The topic of domestic violence was first recognized as a social problem in the late 19th century. At least until the mid-twentieth century, there was no research done on the topic of domestic violence. The research conducted at the time was mostly on types of domestic violence. It is most often expressed through persistent abusive, threatening and aggressive behavior that is used by one partner to dominate the other partner in the relationship [1].

The term “violence” is defined in a variety of ways. In legal research, the content is more encompassing and is articulated using lexical items such as “coercion”, “pressure”. In some cases, the term “violence” is understood as “lawless violent acts towards someone”, “violent influence on someone or something” [2].

Domestic violence is a pattern of behavior by an individual whose purpose is to attempt to dominate, maintain control, and inflict both physical and psychological harm on those close to them. In many countries, domestic violence is considered a serious social problem that attracts the attention of sociologists and scholars. Violence means infliction of physical or mental harm to a person, threats to his/her life and health, as well as threats to commit such actions as violent restriction of freedom in public or private space. However, it is worth noting that violence within the family is not driven by contemporary realities. Abusive attitudes toward women have always existed. Cultural traditions, religious and economic conditions can cause domestic violence, but the reality is that this choice is always up to each of us. Gender inequality in the context of domestic violence is partly related to differences in physical strength between partners. In areas of society where patriarchy and rigid gender roles prevail, women often find themselves powerless to defend their rights and unable to respond to grievances, as their partners resort to brute physical force. Most husbands in these societies believe that they need to maintain family order by assigning to

themselves the discretion to punish their wives for mistakes and misdemeanors committed by them [3].

The World Health Organization recommends that violence should be understood as the intentional use of physical force, whether in the form of actual or threatened violence, directed at defenceless groups of people, which may result in physical injury, death, psychological trauma, suicide, developmental disorders, etc. [4].

Domestic violence is one of the most commonly known problems that can lead to various difficulties in a person's life. For many years the problem of domestic violence went unnoticed, and only in the last century has it become a hotly debated social issue, thanks to the women's community and the media. Domestic violence can take different manifestations: both violence of the stronger sex against women and vice versa, and violence of parents against children. Regardless of gender and age, any form of violence contravenes the basic principles of personal inviolability and bodily integrity, and infringes on the moral and emotional state of the victim. None of these situations justify abuse and should not be tolerated in a family environment [5].

Domestic violence is a serious problem faced by many people in Kazakhstan. The most frequent victims of such violence are women, children, the elderly and the disabled. These categories of citizens are the most vulnerable and need special protection and support. The consequences of domestic violence can be catastrophic. In some cases, it results in the death of the victim. In addition, many survivors suffer from disabilities or serious injuries that can affect their physical and mental health. Infertility can also be the result of violence, which limits the victim's ability to have children in the future. Equally important to note are the psychological effects that have a profound effect on the victim. The trauma of domestic violence can lead to constant fear, anxiety, depression, and other mental health issues. Victims may experience feelings of guilt, shame and powerlessness, making it difficult for them to seek help. Unfortunately, domestic violence remains a widespread problem in Kazakhstan.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, there was an incredible outbreak of domestic abuse in the Republic of Kazakhstan. If from February 15 to March 15, 2020, 10,121 applications were submitted, then from March 15 to April 16 of the same year - 12,518 applications, i.e. for a month the growth rate was 23.6%.

Very often cases of violence remain hidden because victims are ashamed of their situation. Most people don't ask for help, even from close family members, let alone contact law enforcement. Victims are afraid to openly admit their problem because Kazakhstan has a mentality that defines rules of behavior, morality and ethics. Primarily because of their upbringing, women are not used to taking family problems outside the home, and children are not used to voicing their discontent towards their parents. Domestic abuse in the family is seen as an individual problem of the family and the victim. Also, our state still has patriarchal notions of family. In such families, males seek to control all aspects of life, exposing their wives to gender inequality, humiliation and violence, and their children to abuse. It should be noted that in Kazakh families the concept of "uyat" dominates, which translates as "shame, disgrace". From childhood, a child in the family is instilled with respect for traditions and kinship ties. Therefore, victims of violence have to remain silent. But despite this, recent years have seen a growing awareness of the problem of domestic violence in Kazakhstan. State organizations are actively working to create conditions for victims of violence to receive help and support. Special hotlines and help centers have been introduced where survivors can receive confidential support and counseling. Educational programs are also conducted to educate the public about domestic violence and its consequences. The aim of these activities is to change public perceptions of violence. It is important to change public attitudes so that victims feel supported and can seek help without fear. Legislation also needs to be strengthened to make it impossible for rapists to escape punishment. Everyone must realize that domestic violence is not a private matter, but a crime that requires a societal response. Only by working together can we create a safe environment where everyone is protected from violence and can live in harmony and without fear [5].

Domestic violence has a catastrophic effect on a child's mental state, causing a deep distrust of others, especially adults, and challenging the foundations for the formation of many fears that will accompany them in the future. Negative emotions such as guilt and shame arise, which can lead to self-destructive behavior. Violence blocks their ability to express their emotions verbally or through actions. All this does not give the child the opportunity to fully develop. From the mental process side, their attention, memory, perception, thoughts suffer, this affects their performance in school, there are compulsive movements (sucking fingers, biting nails), tears, they laugh less often or show excessive cheerfulness or aggression. The development of neuropsychiatric diseases is also noticeable. As a rule, children and adolescents begin to feel a sense of loneliness, more often avoid socializing, become closed or on the contrary, there is talkativeness in communication, which leads to rapid fatigue and emotional exhaustion. Some children may be uncooperative and stubborn [6].

Domestic violence is usually expressed in physical, psychological, and/or economic forms.

- Physical Abuse - knowingly causing injury to health, inflicting bodily harm through the use of physical force.

- Psychological Abuse is a deliberate impact on the psyche of a person, an attack on his honor and dignity, carried out by blackmail, insults, coercion or intimidation to commit offenses that lead to violations of mental, physical and personal development.

- Economic abusive behavior embodies itself in the severe deprivation of shelter, food, clothing, property, and money from those who have legal rights to receive these benefits [7].

Each type of abuse has a specific impact on a child's current state and development. The most well-known and studied negative consequences of domestic violence by lawyers, psychologists and social workers include depression, fear of abusers, anxiety, suicidal intentions of victims, physical malaise and exacerbation of chronic diseases [4].

On the causes of domestic violence in the family. Domestic violence refers to intra-family violence, which is a problem found in culturally diverse classes in all countries, regardless of education level, material income, age. Generally, domestic violence in the family is mainly used for one party to keep the other party under their control. This is more pronounced in a society where patriarchal traditions prevail.

In general, it should be noted that in a society where domestic violence is widespread, this problem is considered a social norm. Family members who have experienced domestic violence often do not report it because they are cautious, embarrassed, frightened, or insufficiently informed. Causes of violence include socio-economic inequality, instability and socio-cultural influences that encourage child punishment and violence. Other reasons influencing the growth of domestic violence are considered to be the use of alcohol by one of the parties, addiction to drugs, lack of forms of social support [8].

Consequently, the study of the problem of domestic violence allows us to draw the following conclusions:

1. The problem of family (domestic) violence is one of interdisciplinary nature;
2. When combating family (domestic) violence, it is necessary to use not only criminal law, but also psychological mechanisms;
3. It is necessary to establish a legal definition of family (domestic) violence, which, in our opinion, should be understood as socially dangerous and illegal behavior of the perpetrator, which offends human dignity and leads to humiliation, sexual, physical, emotional and other violence against the victim;
4. Among preventive measures, mandatory psychological measures and re-socialization measures should be included, which should be considered as other measures of criminal law nature;
5. Among other things, it is necessary to develop a unified program to combat family (domestic) violence, including measures aimed at the rehabilitation of victims of domestic violence [9].

Analysis of scientific studies has shown that women and children are mostly affected by physical violence. Specialized assistance centers are a possible option to keep women and children in difficult situations safe. The center provides moral and psychological support, offers possible

options for solving the problem, and provides social rehabilitation if necessary. As a result, the victim of violence is empowered to recognize that there is a problem and to take decisive steps towards overcoming it. Support of professionals, relatives, close people, as well as hobbies or favorite work contribute to quick and effective social rehabilitation [10].

Kazakhstan is building its strategy to combat family violence by trial and error, and therefore the level of violence remains high.

Thus, it should be noted that, at the legislative level, the Head of State of the Republic of Kazakhstan has signed a law on ensuring women's rights and the safety of children.

Further, it should be noted that the work of the psychological support service has been strengthened, as well as the extent to which a single telephone helpline has been organized and effective assistance programmes for victims of violence and bullying have been developed.

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## БУЛЛИНГ КАК ЯВЛЕНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ СРЕДЫ КАЗАХСТАНСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА

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**Аннотация:** Научная статья посвящена изучению актуальной проблеме бытовому (семейному) насилию в современном казахстанском обществе. В данной статье рассматриваются причины, виды, статистические данные, последствия насилия в семье и методы профилактики жестокого обращения в семье. Существуют формы абьюзивных взаимоотношений: физический, психологический, экономический абьюз. В статье так же представлены последствия насилия в домашних условиях. Жертвами бытового насилия, как правило, являются женщины, дети, пожилые и инвалиды, т.е. социально уязвимые слои населения. Следует отметить, что бытовое насилие не носит сегрегационный характер. Пострадавшим от бытового насилия может стать человек любого возраста, расы, конфессиональной принадлежности, независимо от его социально-экономического положения или уровня образования. Бытовое насилие – это всемирная проблема, которая оказывает влияние не только на отдельно взятую ячейку общества, но и на социум в целом. Автор указывает на то, что данная проблема является проблемой межведомственного характера, которую необходимо решать, используя и психологические механизмы, и механизмы правового регулирования. Проблема домашнего насилия во многих странах остается и по сей день актуальной.

**Ключевые слова:** насилие; жестокое обращение; жертва; обидчик; психологическая травма; телесные повреждения; абьюз.

## ҚОРҚЫТУ ҚАЗАҚСТАНДЫҚ ҚОҒАМНЫҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК ОРТАСЫНЫҢ ФЕНОМЕНІ РЕТІНДЕ

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**Аңдатпа:** Ғылыми мақала қазіргі қазақ қоғамындағы тұрмыстық (отбасылық) зорлық-зомбылықтың өзекті мәселесін зерттеуге арналған. Бұл мақалада отбасындағы зорлық-зомбылықтың себептері, түрлері, статистикасы, зардаптары және отбасындағы зорлық-зомбылықтың алдын алу жолдары қарастырылады. Зорлық-зомбылықтың бірнеше түрі бар: физикалық абьюз, психологиялық абьюз, жыныстық абьюз және экономикалық абьюз. Тұрмыстық зорлық-зомбылықтың салдары: дене жарақаты, суицид, психикалық бұзылулар, ұйқының бұзылуы, депрессия, алаңдаушылық, өзін-өзі төмен бағалау, алкоголь немесе есірткі тұтыну және т.б. Тұрмыстық зорлық-зомбылықтың құрбандары көп жағдайда әйелдер, балалар, қарттар мен

мүгедектер, т.б. азаматтардың ең қорғансыз санаттары. Айта кету керек, тұрмыстық зорлық-зомбылық кемсітушілік емес. Оның құрбаны немесе кінәлі кез келген нәсілдегі, жастағы немесе діни көзқарастағы адам болуы мүмкін. Әлеуметтік-экономикалық жағдай немесе білім деңгейі де маңызды емес. Тұрмыстық зорлық-зомбылық – бұл жеке отбасына ғана емес, жалпы қоғамға да әсер ететін жаһандық мәселе. Автор бұл мәселе психологиялық те, құқықтық тетіктерді де пайдалана отырып шешуді қажет ететін пәнаралық мәселе екенін атап көрсетеді. Көптеген елдерде тұрмыстық зорлық-зомбылық мәселесі бүгінгі күнге дейін өзекті болып қала береді.

**Түйін сөздер:** зорлық-зомбылық; жәбірленуші; құқық бұзушы; психологиялық жарақат; дене жарақаты; абьюз.