

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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The most dangerous traumatic factors in the modern world include various forms of violence that directly threaten the life and health of a person himself and those close to him. According to various studies, it was found that the incidence of mental disorders in people who survived childhood sexual abuse is about 4 times higher than in the general population, the rate is twice as high among men [1] and women who have experienced multiple sexual and physically abused are 20 times more likely to engage in suicidal behavior in difficult life situations than the general population [2].

In addition, conducted longitudinal studies [3] showed that victims of violence have problems with education, low socio-economic status and lack of work, revictimization, and problems with raising their children. As we can see, the mental consequences of violent behavior in our time is a very important clinical, social and psychological problem that imposes a great burden on the health care sector. The degree of their manifestation can range from a short-term depressive state to a post-traumatic stress disorder. They are more likely to appear not only after psychological trauma, but also at a later stage. The violence experienced leaves its mark on the psyche of a person of any age. Victims of violence are at risk of developing long-term, profound mental disorders. Even non-specific (in the initial stages) borderline mental disorders (high anxiety, fear, emotional and autonomic instability, concentration difficulties, sleep and behavior disorders, mild depression, etc.) in the future lead to a decrease in the quality of life, social adaptation, pathological personality it leads to the formation of symptoms, emergence of mental and somatic diseases, suicidal behavior [4]. In this regard, there is no doubt that the issue of re-adaptation of victims of various types of violence is relevant. But to date, there is no single program and approaches specifically adopted in Kazakhstan for medical and psychological support of victims, both during and after forensic investigative actions.

In many countries of Europe, the Middle East and the USA, assistance to women who are victims of domestic violence is provided by relevant state organizations, law enforcement agencies, social services, crisis centers, and special programs. According to the analysis, the most consistent, multifactorial and comprehensive systems of protection of women from domestic violence are

implemented in Germany and Austria. In particular, in Germany, work with this category of women is based on the Council of Europe Convention No. 210 "On the prevention and suppression of violence against women and domestic violence" ratified by Germany, the federal law "On civil protection against harassment violence" (11.01.2001). In accordance with the recommendations of the UN, the state has created and subsidized hotlines, crisis centers and shelters for women. Special powers were transferred to law enforcement agencies aimed at preventing and suppressing domestic violence, since this type of violence is considered as a socially dangerous act. The Ministry of Family Affairs is also carrying out preventive work to resolve this issue [5].

In Austria, the main role in solving this problem belongs to the activities of special units working with domestic violence cases in the structure of the Ministry of internal affairs, which work closely with municipal women's services, state social shelters, as well as non-profit public organizations. In Austria, a clear and consistent algorithm of actions is implemented: isolation and alienation of the aggressor, legal (counseling, support in state bodies, in court) and psychosocial assistance to the victim (hotline or chat, asylum, accommodation after divorce, etc.); medical and psychological rehabilitation of the victim. In addition, specialized trainings with health workers, special courses with police officers (working with cases of domestic violence, monitoring such cases conducted by independent service providers and state structures), specially designed information booklets in public places frequented by women are offered. Men who have committed domestic violence are monitored by the police under civil protection laws and are recommended to undergo a correctional program. In case of repeated violence, criminal liability is provided. An important element of the described system of assistance to victims of domestic violence is a network of intervention centers that implement an active approach to assistance to victims and coordinate police and social services [6].

In France, between 2014 and 2016, legislative measures were strengthened to combat various forms of violence against women. The master plan is based on an integrated and adaptive approach, which includes the introduction of a single free 24-hour hotline for information and assistance to victims of violence, increased staffing and integration of social workers, day reception services and victim protection orders, effective prevention of violence mobilization of society and all public services was the basis of the acquisition. Measures have also been strengthened to prevent the recurrence of violence in the form of mandatory psychological counseling for persons who have legally committed domestic

violence, sexual harassment and violence in the army and in higher educational institutions, etc. [7].

In the United States, the protection of women from domestic violence is carried out in two relatively independent areas. The most important thing is a hotline where a woman can get qualified psychological help. The second direction is to apply to the Department for combating domestic violence. The employee of the department ensures the isolation of the aggressor from the victim and advises on the upcoming trial. According to the court verdict, a man who committed violence establishes relations with his ex-spouse, children, according to the issued security order, this sentence acts on the territory of all states; will undergo training and a social rehabilitation program, will be arrested and will have a number of civil restrictions [5].

A review of the domestic violence protection and prevention system implemented in Israel and Canada deserves special attention. Many government departments in Canada now have programs that address issues related to domestic violence prevention. Various provinces have counseling programs for victims of domestic violence. Specially trained highly qualified specialists work in the court for domestic violence cases. An integral part of the prosecution process is the Women's Advocacy Program, which supports women at all stages of their interaction with the law enforcement system. The Canadian men's civil initiative "White Ribbon" is unique [8], which aims to show honesty in the issues of domestic violence against women, violence issues.

In Israel, assistance to a person affected by domestic violence has been created within the framework of a special program, the main goal of which is to change the wrong personal attitudes of the aggressor and the victim. The officer of the special department for cases of domestic violence established in each police department issues an order for the aggressor to be temporarily removed from the victim, that is, he is obliged to leave the house for several days to three months. During this period, both the aggressor and the victim are offered a free counseling session with a psychologist. If necessary, the woman can stay in a special shelter, and the male aggressor must be in a crisis center where complex psychological work is carried out. If a woman is out of state-provided housing, she receives state funding within a year [5].

As for the state assistance provided to women victims of domestic violence in Kazakhstan. In September 2022, the head of state Kassym-Jomart Tokayev in his address gave instructions to strengthen responsibility for domestic violence. In accordance with this instruction, the Ministry of internal affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan has developed legislative changes that provide for the transition from

Declaration to detection of such offenses. According to the amendments, now it is possible to initiate an administrative case on the fact of domestic violence even without a victim's statement. In addition, in 2024, the Ministry of internal affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan plans to create a specialized unit to combat family and domestic violence with the active participation of female law enforcement officers. It is also planned to expand crisis centers and introduce the practice of socio-psychological correction in the Prevention of crimes and offenses related to violence in the family sphere [9].

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