

UDC 159.9

International experience in preventing violence among rural youth**Oleg A. Smirnov**

PhD in Physics and Mathematics, Associate Professor,
Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science,
Russian State University named after A.N. Kosygin,
115035, 52/45, Sadovnicheskaya str., Moscow, Russian Federation;
e-mail: smirnovoleg1952@mail.ru

Abstract

The problem of violence in relations between partners is an actual direction of development in psychology both from the position of victimization of victims of violence and the spread of this social phenomenon. So, in modern conditions, the problem of finding ways to prevent violence by a partner (spouse) is associated with tools to form a social process that determines intolerance in society in relation to the manifestation of domestic violence.

Prevention of violence by a spouse or sexual partner is a significant area of research in social psychology, as often such behavior is the result of negative social processes. Therefore, in order to reduce such destructive phenomena as the rule of domestic violence, it is necessary to create an environment of intolerance towards the manifestation of domestic violence by the local community.

Using traditionally different approaches to interpersonal communications, determined by a significantly wider dissemination of information in rural areas, the availability of information for the entire community regarding the manifestation of domestic violence in a high level of social intolerance will effectively prevent this phenomenon.

For citation

Smirnov O.A. (2018) International experience in preventing violence among rural youth. *Psikhologiya. Istoriko-kriticheskie obzory i sovremennye issledovaniya* [Psychology. Historical-critical Reviews and Current Researches], 7 (5B), pp. 246-250.

Keywords

Rural youth, rural areas, social psychology, domestic violence, woman's personality.

Introduction

Violence against spouses among rural residents is an urgent problem, only partially determined by socio-economic reasons. Thus, a significant number of empirical studies have shown that it is common in both developed and developing and less developed countries. That is, the presence in a relationship is not always determined only by the level of poverty, as well as the presence of such social problems as alcoholism or drug addiction. At the same time, support institutions for victims of violence are not always developed, even in economically prosperous countries in an urban environment. A number of researchers on the situation of women in the least developed countries of the world define marriage as one of the key risk factors, since the level of violence in such an environment, according to independent studies, is ten times higher than similar indicators in developing and developed countries. At the same time, violence on the part of a partner (spouse) is a destructive factor for the development of a woman's personality, her social adaptation and personal realization.

Main content

In these conditions, the problem of violence in partner relationships is an urgent direction of development in psychology both from the position of victimization of victims of violence and the spread of this social phenomenon. Thus, in modern conditions, the problem of finding ways to prevent violence on the part of a partner (spouse) is becoming more and more significant, related to the tools for forming a social process that determines intolerance in society in relation to the manifestation of violence in the family.

For the Russian society, this problem is also of high importance, since rural residents are on average less socially protected, until now there is a significant gap between the economic situation of the city and the village, as well as the presence of a significant number of remote territories that are not provided with infrastructure.

In addition, the request to study the problems of psychological search is the existing system of psychological assistance, as well as protection from the law enforcement system, since the manifestation of domestic violence is a significant criminogenic factor that leads to an increase in the processes of destabilization of society.

Therefore, for the study of tools that allow reducing the level of violence among spouses in rural areas, it is a very significant area of research in the field of social psychology.

Studies conducted for more than 20 years in the United States have shown that rural conditions increase the risk factor for women to be in a relationship in which violence from a partner is possible, while the availability of assistance is significantly less, which generally reduces the possibility of getting out of such relationships.

Statistics indicate that the incidence of violence by a partner (or spouse) in rural areas is 60% higher than in urban areas. At the same time, women who are in such conditions have less economic opportunities to ensure their security. At the same time, often such factors as the presence of a household are an additional tool of pressure that does not allow women experiencing violence to receive timely assistance.

Modern research in the field of domestic violence in general, and violence between partners (spouses) is largely based on the study of statistical dependencies between various indicators related to the socio-economic sphere. At the same time, insufficient attention is paid to the issues of violence prevention both in modern research and in the organization of socio-psychological assistance to young

people, especially in rural areas. In relation to rural youth, this problem is studied only within the framework of a number of empirical studies, but there is no denying the fact that it is the prevention or prevention of manifestations of violence that is possible with greater efficiency than for cases where destructive relationships continue for several years or even decades.

According to the author, this problem should be studied separately in relation to young people who are in a situation of forming family relations. So, it is at this age, even in conditions when young people observed the practice of violence in the family, the transformation of all social processes, including the increase in the economic role of women, the increase in the importance of education, allows us to rethink this experience, to abandon destructive relationships. However, this approach is not actually based on the prerequisites for the transformation of relations in society.

Meanwhile, the most significant studies in the field of violence against intimate partners show the influence of society, including such characteristics as poverty. In particular, the basis of these studies was laid by the theory of social disorganization, which laid the basis for the study of the correlation of economic indicators of the standard of living of the population and the level of violence in marital, family and personal relations.

In later works, this theory was investigated in terms of the impact on the level of violence not only of economic indicators, but also of such an indicator as the cohesion or disunity of local society. In particular, in the works of the 2010s, it was shown that public approval or disapproval is one of the key indicators that affect the level of prevalence of such crimes as violence against the individual and in the family.

According to the author, it is public disapproval that is the key direction of preventing domestic violence among rural youth in a number of countries with traditionally high social significance. The need for support for actions on the part of society is still at a fairly high level, in conditions of unforeseen circumstances, rural residents hope for the help of neighbors, so the opinion regarding illegal actions is the most significant tool for preventing violence. Using traditionally different approaches to interpersonal communications, which are determined by a significantly wider dissemination of information in rural areas, the availability of information from the entire community regarding the manifestation of domestic violence in conditions of a high level of public intolerance will allow effective prevention of this phenomenon.

Conclusion

Prevention of violence by a spouse or sexual partner is an important area of research in social psychology, since such behavior is often the result of negative social processes. Therefore, in order to reduce such destructive phenomena as the rule of domestic violence, it is necessary to form an environment of intolerance towards the manifestation of domestic violence on the part of the local community.

References

1. Belova D.N. Reflection of moral foundations in communicative discourse // Bulletin of MGIMO University. 2012. No. 6 (27). S. 199 - 202.
2. Belova D.N. The concept of love in the cultural and moral aspect // Mission of denominations. 2017. No. 25. P. 66 - 78.
3. Belova D.N. To the question of the formation of a woman's personality // Law and control. XXI Century. 2012. No. 1 (22). S. 60 - 62.
4. Belova D.N., Gurevich T.M. Axiology of age in Russian and Japanese pictures of the world // Culture and art. 2018. No. 2. P. 12 - 21.

5. Ghosh, D. (2016). Impact of Gender Aspect on Self-Perceived Quality of Life of Elderly. *Journal of Eurasian Social Dialogue*, 1 (1), 26–41.
6. Garces-Voisenat, J.-P. (2016). Equality of Opportunity in Education: a Case Study of Chile and Norway. *Journal of Eurasian Social Dialogue*, 1 (1), 42–49.
7. Tan, S. C., Ho, C. M., & Pang, V. (2016). Education Inequality: Become Better or Worse? *Journal of Eurasian Social Dialogue*, 1 (1), 1–5.
8. Roush, Karen, and Ann Kurth. "The lived experience of intimate partner violence in the rural setting." *Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing* 45.3 (2016): 308-319.
9. Peek-Asa, C., Wallis, A., Harland, K., Beyer, K., Dickey, P., & Saftlas, A. (2011). Rural disparity in domestic violence prevalence and access to resources. *Journal of Women's Health*, 20(11), 1743-1749.
10. Nur Hayati, E., Eriksson, M., Hakimi, M., Högberg, U., & Emmelin, M. (2013). 'Elastic band strategy': women's lived experience of coping with domestic violence in rural Indonesia. *Global health action*, 6(1), 18894.
11. Xu, X., Zhu, F., O'Campo, P., Koenig, M. A., Mock, V., & Campbell, J. (2005). Prevalence of and risk factors for intimate partner violence in China. *American journal of public health*, 95(1), 78-85.

Международный опыт профилактики насилия среди сельской молодежи

Смирнов Олег Аркадьевич

Кандидат физико-математических наук,
доцент,

кафедра Прикладной математики и программирования,
Российский государственный университет им. А.Н. Косыгина,
115035, Российская Федерация, Москва, ул. Садовническая, 52/45;
e-mail: smirnovoleg1952@mail.ru

Аннотация

Проблема насилия в отношении партнеров является актуальным направлением развития в психологии как с позиции виктимизации жертв насилия, так и распространения данного социального явления. Так, в современных условиях все более значимым является проблема поиска путей профилактики насилия со стороны партнера (супруга), связанная с инструментами формирования социального процесса, определяющего нетерпимость в обществе по отношению к проявлению насилия в семье.

Профилактика насилия со стороны супруга или сексуального партнера является значимой областью исследований социальной психологии, так как зачастую такое поведение является следствием негативных социальных процессов. Поэтому для снижения таких деструктивных явлений как правление насилия в семье необходимо формирование среды нетерпимости по отношению к проявлению насилия в семье со стороны местного сообщества.

Используя традиционно иные подходы к межличностным коммуникациям, определяющимся существенно более широким распространением информации в условиях сельской местности, наличие информации у всего сообщества относительно проявления насилия в семье в условиях высокого уровня общественной нетерпимости позволит эффективно осуществлять профилактику такого явления.

Для цитирования в научных исследованиях

Смирнов О.А. International experience in preventing violence among rural youth // Психология. Историко-критические обзоры и современные исследования. 2018. Т. 7. № 5B. С. 246-250.

Ключевые слова

Сельская молодежь, сельская местность, социальная психология, насилие в семье, личность женщины

Библиография

1. Белова Д.Н. Отражение нравственных основ в коммуникативном дискурсе // Вестник МГИМО Университета. 2012. № 6 (27). С. 199 – 202.
2. Белова Д.Н. Понятие любви в культурно-нравственном аспекте // Миссия конфессий. 2017. № 25. С. 66 – 78.
3. Белова Д.Н. К вопросу о становлении личности женщины // Право и управление. XXI век. 2012. № 1 (22). С. 60 – 62.
4. Белова Д.Н., Гуревич Т.М. Аксиология возраста в русской и японской картинах мира // Культура и искусство. 2018. № 2. С. 12 – 21.
5. Ghosh, D. (2016). Impact of Gender Aspect on Self-Perceived Quality of Life of Elderly. Journal of Eurasian Social Dialogue, 1(1), 26–41.
6. Garces-Voisenat, J.-P. (2016). Equality of Opportunity in Education: a Case Study of Chile and Norway. Journal of Eurasian Social Dialogue, 1(1), 42–49.
7. Tan, S. C., Ho, C. M., & Pang, V. (2016). Education Inequality: Become Better or Worse? Journal of Eurasian Social Dialogue, 1(1), 1–5.
8. Roush K., Kurth A. The lived experience of intimate partner violence in the rural setting // Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing. – 2016. – Т. 45. – №. 3. – С. 308-319.
9. Peek-Asa C. et al. Rural disparity in domestic violence prevalence and access to resources // Journal of Women's Health. – 2011. – Т. 20. – №. 11. – С. 1743-1749.
10. Nur Hayati E. et al. 'Elastic band strategy': women's lived experience of coping with domestic violence in rural Indonesia // Global health action. – 2013. – Т. 6. – №. 1. – С. 18894.
11. Xu X. et al. Prevalence of and risk factors for intimate partner violence in China // American journal of public health. – 2005. – Т. 95. – №. 1. – С. 78-85.