

Understanding Domestic Violence in Georgia: Victim Perspectives and Legal Frameworks

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Abstract

Domestic violence is one of the most significant and serious challenges in Georgia. Violence affects the physical and psychological health of victimized women, children, and all family members in general. As a result, not only the family but society as a whole is impacted. Violence is often invisible to the public, hidden from view, which limits opportunities for control and, consequently, prevention. To prevent domestic violence, it is necessary to analyze the psychosocial dynamics of violence and the legislative response, considering the diverse cultural and legal context. This study examines the psychosocial and cultural factors of family violence in Georgia, as well as the analysis of the legislative response. Using a mixed research methodology, scientific theories, relevant studies, and legislative frameworks were analyzed during the desk research stage. Focus groups and qualitative interviews with experts in the field and women victims of domestic violence were conducted to study the nature of domestic violence in Georgia. The socio-cultural and psycho-legal prerequisites of violence, the level of legal awareness among victims, and the effectiveness of existing legislative measures were also analyzed. As a result of the research, specific cultural and legal factors unique to Georgia were identified that clearly influence cases of violence. Recommendations were developed to improve the existing legal system, prevent this crime, and implement effective support mechanisms for victims.

Keywords: Patriarchal culture, social stigma, education, gender equality

Introduction

In recent years, domestic violence in Georgia has gained attention, revealing alarming trends. Historical data indicates that after gaining independence in the early 1990s, societal norms and economic challenges led to rising rates. The Ministry of Internal Affairs reported a 20% increase in cases from 2017 to 2018, suggesting greater recognition of the issue. Factors such as economic instability and evolving cultural attitudes have influenced these trends, alongside legislative reforms aimed at combating domestic violence. Ongoing research is vital for effective intervention strategies and policy development.

As a developing country, Georgia has worked for decades to create and improve legal measures against domestic violence. Experts are researching ways to combat this crime, establishing appropriate regulations, and providing effective victim support. Both public and private services address the issue.¹

¹ Council of Europe Office in Georgia. Launch of Council of Europe project on Gender Equality in Georgia. 2024, <https://www.coe.int/en/web/tbilisi/-/launch-of-council-of-europe-project-on-gender-equality-in-georgia> [L. s. 10.10.2024].

However, traditional gender stereotypes persist, contributing to the victimization of women and hindering access to help.²

Moreover, the existing legal framework, while intended to protect victims, often falls short of meeting their actual needs.³ Despite recent improvements, legal mechanisms still struggle to ensure justice due to deficiencies in legislation and public awareness regarding legal rights.⁴ Additionally, psychosocial factors such as social stigma, education levels, and access to services play a critical role in the prevalence of family violence.⁵

Family violence reflects complex societal characteristics rather than just individual tragedies. Thus, effective solutions require collaborative efforts from society, individuals, and the state. This study aims to investigate the psychosocial, cultural, and legal factors contributing to domestic violence in Georgia, focusing on the following areas:

- **Legislation:** Analyzing legal frameworks and policies to assess the effectiveness of existing responses and identify improvement areas.
- **Victims:** Gathering data through interviews and focus groups to understand victims' experiences, legal awareness, and barriers to seeking help.
- **Experts:** Collecting information on current challenges and effective solutions from legal professionals, social workers, and scholars specializing in domestic violence.

The study will focus on these research interests:

1. Identifying cultural norms and stereotypes that promote family violence in Georgian society.
2. Evaluating the effectiveness of Georgian legislation and its impact on violence prevention and victim protection mechanisms.

1. Methodology

A mixed research methodology was used to achieve the objective, combining desk research, focus groups, and qualitative research.

In the first stage, information about domestic violence in Georgia was analyzed, and published studies on the cultural characteristics of Georgian society and the existing legislative framework against domestic violence were reviewed. The research was grounded in the theoretical frameworks of ecological systems theory, social learning theory, stress theory, attachment theory, and feminist theory.

The second stage involved studying the experiences and socio-cultural characteristics of women victims of violence. Focus groups were held in April 2023 at the crisis center for victims of violence in Tbilisi. The recruitment of respondents posed some difficulties, and although 18 respondents initially agreed to participate under the uniform norms of the study, only 8 ultimately took part. The narratives from the sessions were analyzed using thematic content analysis, revealing several important themes related to participants' experiences with domestic violence and the support systems available to them.

² World Bank. Gender-based violence in Georgia: A study on prevalence, causes, and consequences.2017, <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/558211513619282554/pdf/GBVinGeorgiaReportFinal102417-Web.pdf> [L. s. 10.10.2024].

³ The Present and Persistent Problem of Domestic Violence in Georgia. 2024, <https://globalvoices.org/2023/01/18/the-present-and-persistent-problem-of-domestic-violence-in-georgia/> [L. s. 10.10.2024].

⁴ Kitoshvili, N. Formation of law consciousness and forms of its deformative expression. Law And World. Volume 9, Issue 2023. <https://doi.org/10.36475/9.1.17>.

⁵ Brown, M., & Badashvili, M., Final evaluation: "Ending violence against women and girls in Georgia" project 2020-2023. UN Women and UNFPA Georgia. 2023. <https://gate.unwomen.org/EvaluationDocument/Download?evaluationDocumentID=10116> [L.s. 20.09.2024].

To explore the psychosocial characteristics and needs of women victims of domestic violence, in-depth interviews were conducted with experts, including heads of non-governmental organizations, psychologists, and lawyers. Seven experts participated in the study, and thematic analysis of their narratives uncovered the psychosocial characteristics of women victims of domestic violence and identified effective solutions to address the problem.

2. Research Results

2.1 Desk Research

2.1.1. *Understanding Theories of Domestic Violence*

By scientifically explaining domestic violence and identifying different aspects of individual behavior and societal influence, various theoretical approaches can be identified. This study focuses on examining the research question based on ecological systems theory, social learning theory, feminist theory, attachment theory, and tension theory. These theories provide an opportunity to identify the factors that may contribute to the manifestations of domestic violence in the Georgian cultural context. In particular:

- Ecological systems theory (EST) posits that human behavior is influenced by environmental systems (microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, and macrosystem). When discussing domestic violence, the microsystem refers to family dynamics, while the mesosystem encompasses community relationships. In the case of Georgia, the macrosystem refers to the cultural norms and gender role stereotypes that contribute to the normalization, silence, and/or impunity surrounding domestic violence.⁶
- According to social learning theory (SLT), behavior is learned through observation and imitation. This theory suggests that violent behavior within families can be passed down through generations. Children who witness violence may replicate these behaviors themselves, as they perceive them as appropriate behavior patterns, thereby reinforcing the violent environment in their mind.⁷
- Feminist theory (FT) focuses on gender inequality and the unequal distribution of power between the sexes. According to this theory, patriarchal structures in Georgian society often reinforce traditional gender roles, creating an environment where domestic violence is normalized and justified by the perceived need or right of men to exercise power. As a result, legislation designed to protect women's rights faces challenges in enforcement.⁸
- Attachment theory (AT) focuses on early relationships and emotional bonds, which are believed to shape future interpersonal connections. According to this theory, individuals who have experienced violence are at risk of developing aggressive and control-oriented relationships with others in the future, including within the family.⁹
- Strain theory (ST) suggests that societal pressures and the obligation to achieve certain goals, in the absence of legitimate means to do so, lead to feelings of tension and, consequently, to deviant

⁶ Bronfenbrenner, U., *The Ecology of Human Development: Experiments by Nature and Design*, Harvard University Press, 1979, https://khoerulanwarbk.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/uric_bronfenbrenner_the_ecology_of_human_developbokos-z1.pdf [L. s. 03.10.2024].

⁷ Bandura, A. *Social Learning Theory*. *Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, 2(3), 299–318. 1977, <https://doi.org/10.1177/105960117700200317> [L. s. 03.10.2024].

⁸ Tong, R., *Feminist Thought: A More Comprehensive Introduction*, Westview Press, 2009, <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429495243> [L. s. 03.10.2024].

⁹ Bowlby, J., *Attachment and Loss: Vol. 1. Attachment*, Basic Books, 1969, retrieved from https://mindsplain.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/ATTACHMENT_AND_LOSS_VOLUME_I_ATTACHMENT.pdf [L. s. 03.10.2024].

behavior. The prevailing social image in Georgia, along with the imbalance of financial, social, or educational resources, can incite human aggression and manifest in criminal behavior.¹⁰

2.1.2. Legal Framework

Existing legislation in Georgia and international agreements form the basis for the prevention of domestic violence, the protection of victims, and the provision of their rights. Among them are:

- Law of Georgia on Gender Equality¹¹ aims to ensure gender equality in all areas, outlines measures to prevent discrimination against women, and creates a basis for equal opportunities in various areas, including employment, education, and politics;
- Law of Georgia on the Prevention of Violence Against Women and/or Domestic Violence, and the Protection and Support of Victims of Violence¹² defines domestic violence, establishes protection and support mechanisms for victims, and provides preventive measures;
- Labor Code¹³ establishes a legal framework that ensures the protection of gender rights, the achievement of gender equality, and the prevention of discrimination in the employment process. The Code prohibits any kind of discrimination based on gender and ensures equal opportunities between men and women. The Code also provides for mechanisms that promote the implementation of gender equality principles at workplaces, which is an important step in the direction of protecting women's rights;
- Law of Georgia on Criminal Code¹⁴ regulates domestic violence as a legal term that includes forms of physical, psychological, and economic violence between family members. The Criminal Code provides for appropriate penalties for domestic violence crimes, including custodial measures, and offers victim protection mechanisms to help ensure their safety;
- Law of Georgia on Civil Code¹⁵ does not directly regulate domestic violence; however, it concerns family relations, including the rights and obligations of spouses and the protection of children's rights. The norms stipulated in this Code indicate that domestic violence can be the basis for the legal recognition of the violation of children's rights and the severance of family ties;
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)¹⁶ obligates signatories to the Covenant to respect the civil and political rights of individuals, including the right to life, expression, and gender equality;
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)¹⁷ obliges countries to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women in employment, political rights, and other social spheres;
- Convention on the Rights of the Child¹⁸ describes the civil, political, economic, social, health, and cultural rights of children. It focuses on the protection of children and the prevention of abuse and exploitation, including in the family context;

¹⁰ Merton, R. K., "Social Structure and Anomie," *American Sociological Review*, 1938, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2084686> [L. s. 03.10.2024].

¹¹ Law of Georgia on gender equality. 12 April 2010.

¹² Law of Georgia on the prevention of violence against women and/or domestic violence, and the protection and support of victims of violence. 20 September 2006.

¹³ Organic law of Georgia on the labor code. 27 December 2010.

¹⁴ Law of Georgia on criminal code. 13 August 1999.

¹⁵ Law of Georgia on civil code. 24 August 1997.

¹⁶ International covenant on civil and political rights. 16 December 1966.

¹⁷ International covenant on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. 22 September 1994.

¹⁸ International convention on the rights of the child, 20 November 1989.

- National Strategy for Violence Prevention¹⁹ focuses on the development of comprehensive measures to combat violence. This includes public awareness campaigns, legislative reforms, victim support services, and coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations. The strategy aims to prevent violence at both the individual and societal levels through education, protection, and monitoring efforts.

2.1.3. Challenges of Law Enforcement

The effectiveness of legal procedural measures plays a crucial role in enforcing legal guarantees in cases of domestic violence, preventing third-degree crimes, achieving the goal of punishment, and building a sense of justice in society. Unfortunately, there are currently challenges within the law enforcement system in Georgia that hinder the protection of the rights and obligations stipulated by the legislation. In particular:

- **Non-disclosure:** Many victims, due to anticipated stigma and fear, remain silent about the crime, which reduces the effectiveness of law enforcement. During this time, their legal awareness and access to supportive psycho-social services in the community become particularly important.²⁰
- **Effectiveness of Existing Services:** Although there are a number of services available in Georgia, their effectiveness is unfortunately low. The main challenges are access to these services and public awareness regarding the necessity of these services.²¹
- **Competence of Law Enforcement Officers:** The lack of competence among law enforcement officers in Georgia poses a systemic challenge and often results in superficial investigations of crimes. This, in turn, leads to insufficient evidence collection and unresolved cases. The low competence of law enforcement officers hinders the identification of crucial details in cases, thereby obstructing the enforcement of the law.²² In cases where law enforcement officers are unable to collect evidence, the investigation of crimes is disrupted, which ultimately has a negative impact on public safety. Studies indicate that the professionalism and training of law enforcement officers are prerequisites for the successful gathering of evidence and the effective conduct of legal proceedings.²³

2.1.4. Statistics of Domestic Violence

The critical nature of domestic violence in Georgian society is underscored by alarming statistical data. For instance, a 2021 study by the United Nations highlighted that domestic violence in Georgia is systemic, with many victims experiencing violence repeatedly. Specifically, 30% of women victims reported that their children witnessed this violence, leading to emotional and behavioral issues. Additionally, a 2017 survey revealed that 74% of respondents had never sought help, primarily due to fear, social stigma, and mistrust of the government. It is also noteworthy that 22% of women and 31%

¹⁹ National strategy for violence prevention of the government of Georgia (working version). https://www.gov.ge/index.php?lang_id=GEO&sec_id=405 [L. s. 29.09. 2024].

²⁰ Kitoshvili, N., & Dadashkeliani, B. Crimes Omissions: A Psycho-Sociological Perspective. *Law and World*. 2024, <https://doi.org/10.36475/10.3.6> [L. s. 25.09.2024].

²¹ Social Justice Center. Support services and mechanisms for the violence survivor women in Georgia. 2023 https://socialjustice.org.ge/uploads/products/pdf/Support_Services_and_Mechanisms_for_the_Violence_Survivor_Women_in_Georgia_1707921825.pdf [L. s. 20.09.2024].

²² Imnadze, G., & Kekelidze, G. Politics of invisible power: Analysis of the Georgian law enforcement system. Human Rights Education and Monitoring Center (EMC). 2015. https://socialjustice.org.ge/uploads/products/pdf/Policy_of_Invisible_Power.pdf [L. s. 20.09.2024].

²³ Svalin, K., Levander, S. The Predictive Validity of Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessments Conducted by Practitioners in Different Settings—a Review of the Literature. *J Police Crim Psych* 35, 115–130. 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11896-019-09343-4>.

of men believe that spousal violence is acceptable under certain conditions.^{24, 25} According to the results of the national survey on violence against women conducted in 2023, one in four women in Georgia is a victim of violence. Specifically, 24% have experienced psychological violence, 8% economic violence, 6% physical violence, and 4% sexual violence. Although there is a growing recognition that domestic violence is not merely a personal issue, 21.4% of women and 37.2% of men still believe it is inappropriate to intervene in someone else's family matters. Furthermore, while 65.8% of women believed in 2017 that a woman's primary role is to serve the family, this figure has decreased to 59.9%. Among men, this belief has also declined, from 78% to 74.7%. Despite these changes, the data still reflects significant societal attitudes.²⁶

2.2. Qualitative Research

2.2.1. *Psycho-Social Experience of Women Victims of Violence*

At the beginning of the focus group discussion, the participants shared their reasons for seeking assistance from the crisis center. All participants identified as victims of violence. Most lived in their residences, while one individual mentioned having stayed at the center with her children for nine months before transitioning to rental accommodation. Content analysis of the respondents' narratives revealed several key themes, including:

- **Support and Services:** Participants expressed overall satisfaction with the services provided by the crisis center, particularly highlighting the importance of psychological and legal support. They emphasized the need for psychological assistance, especially for their children, who also faced the consequences of the abuse. One participant noted the effectiveness of the psychological counseling her son received, which addressed psychosomatic symptoms resulting from stress: "The shelter provided us with almost all necessary services. First of all, we received psychological help. They also have a nurse here who assisted me, as my son had a fever for a month due to stress." (34 years old, Higher education, Doctor, Divorced).
- **Social Stigma and Psychological Impact:** Respondents identified social stigma as one of the most significant barriers to seeking help. Some expressed reluctance to approach law enforcement officers, believing they would not prevail in court. Additionally, participants reported low self-esteem and emotional discomfort stemming from the violence, which adversely affected their behavior and overall well-being. One participant articulated the need for support in rebuilding self-worth: "It would be beneficial to have small training courses on raising self-esteem because if you don't have adequate self-esteem, nothing will come of it. A woman should know her own worth, and then everything will work out with a little help from others. Someone should provide information about this self-esteem." (22 years old, 2nd-year student, Unemployed)
- **Desire and Obstacles to Independence:** While participants expressed gratitude for the crisis center's services, they noted significant challenges in achieving sustainable financial independence. Many voiced a desire for increased opportunities regarding vocational training and employment. Although some had participated in short-term vocational programs, they felt these were insufficient for securing stable employment and emphasized the need for more long-term and varied training options. One participant remarked: "Language courses are a good offer, but three months is also difficult. If you don't have basic knowledge, it will be challenging. However, since they need a foreign language everywhere, it won't hurt, but it really depends on the individual." (31 years old, Choreographer, Employed, Divorced)

²⁴ UN Women & Geostat. National survey on violence against women. 2017, <https://www.geostat.ge/ka/project/5/qaltamimart-dzaladobis-erovnu> [L. s. 04.10.2024].

²⁵ United Nations Georgia. Ending violence against women: 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence. 2021, <https://georgia.un.org/en/45008-ending-violence-against-women-16-days-activism-against-gender-based-violence> [L. s. 03.10.2024].

²⁶ UN Women Georgia, UN Women Georgia. National survey on violence against women: Results and trends, <https://georgia.unwomen.org/ka/stories/reportazhi/2023/12/kalta-mimart-dzaladobis-erovnuli-kvleva-shedegebi-datendentsiebi> [L. s. 03.10.2024].

The thematic analysis of the narratives gathered during the qualitative research clearly highlights the diverse and complex needs of victims of domestic violence. Addressing these needs is crucial not only for psychological rehabilitation but also for achieving sustainable financial and social independence, which is essential for the long-term well-being and improved quality of life for these individuals.

2.2.2. Psycho-Social Characteristics and Needs of Women Victims of Violence

Through in-depth interviews, domestic violence experts provided valuable insights to address the issue:

- **Availability of Services:** Experts highlighted that despite the existence of five state shelters and several non-governmental organizations offering services in shelters and crisis centers, their availability and effectiveness remain limited and require additional resources. One expert noted: "Shelters are located in Tbilisi, Gori, Kutaisi, Batumi, and Signaghi. Crisis centers are in Tbilisi, Gori, Kutaisi, Ozurgeti, and Marneuli. In the near future, we plan to open two new crisis centers in Samegrelo and Kakheti. Additionally, a new shelter is planned for Tbilisi, as there is a high demand for it." (Expert from the State Agency for Care and Assistance of Victims of Trafficking).
- **Challenges in Seeking Independence:** Respondents emphasized that providing childcare poses a significant challenge for women leaving shelters. Once they transition to independent living, the childcare services available in the shelter often cease, making it difficult for women to continue working. This situation increases the risk of returning to their abuser. Furthermore, the duration of existing professional training courses typically exceeds the duration of stay in the shelter (3-6 months), hindering women from obtaining full qualifications. Although some short-term courses offer learning opportunities, they are often inadequate for achieving sustainable economic independence. An expert from the non-governmental organization "Women's Information Center" remarked: "For instance, if a woman completes a tailoring course and has the skills to sew, she may find work at the municipal level, but the pay will be minimal, effectively placing her in economic servitude to her employer rather than her abuser. I advocate for short-term programs that offer long-term perspectives. For example, a financial awareness program can help individuals budget independently. It's crucial that a woman graduating from a tailoring program has the potential to start her own business rather than remain dependent on an employer."
- **The Role of Self-Government in Supporting Women Victims of Violence:** Experts expressed that current state initiatives to protect women are insufficient, underscoring the need for greater involvement from local governments. They noted that legislative reforms have commenced, but more proactive engagement at the local self-government level is essential, particularly in addressing housing issues. One expert from the Public Defender's Office stated: "Local change is vital: raising awareness and changing attitudes are important, and the emergence of gender-specific initiatives is valuable. Furthermore, developing a generalized practice is necessary; for example, the municipality of Zugdidi finances victims' shelters, rent, and compensation."

To enhance support methods for women who are victims of violence, experts emphasized the necessity of state and community involvement during the interview process. They stressed that local authorities and educational institutions play a critical role. Integrating services and providing continuous support after leaving the shelter is essential to empower women and ensure their economic independence.

3. Research findings

This study aimed to examine the psycho-social, cultural, and legal factors contributing to domestic violence in Georgia. Through the analysis of existing legislation, statistical data, victims' experiences, and expert opinions, several key conclusions were drawn:

The causes of domestic violence identified in the research can be explained through ecological systems, social learning, and feminist theories. Notably, the ecological systems theory is supported by the limited agency of victims in family dynamics within Georgian society, which is largely attributed

to women's economic dependence and the fear of social stigma.²⁷ The social learning theory effectively explains the traditional gender roles in Georgia, where male dominance and female submissiveness are still normalized.²⁸ Additionally, the discussed statistics indicate that social attitudes in Georgia consider violence against women to be acceptable. These attitudes are rooted in systemic gender inequality and align with the perspectives of feminist theory.²⁹

- When discussing the socio-cultural features of Georgia, the focus was on stigmatization and silence, where the fear of social stigma prevents victims from seeking help. Furthermore, similar studies highlight cultural environments that create conditions in which violence is tolerated and ignored, serving as encouraging factors for family violence.³⁰
- Finally, the study revealed significant challenges within Georgia's legal system concerning the prevention of domestic violence. Key issues include the lack of enforcement procedures, inadequate services, low public awareness of legal rights, and insufficient competence among law enforcement officers. According to several studies, these factors contribute to the underreporting of domestic violence and the failure to resolve reported cases.³¹

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Cultural norms and stereotypes that promote domestic violence within Georgian society contribute to an environment where such violence is often perceived as "normal." These norms and stereotypes significantly influence the legal awareness of both perpetrators and victims, as well as societal attitudes towards the roles of women in families and the oppression they face.
2. While Georgia's legislation includes preventive measures for various levels of crime, the practical implementation of these laws is frequently inadequate. There is a low level of legal awareness among citizens and insufficient competence among law enforcement officers.

The data discussed throughout this research highlights the complex causes of domestic violence in Georgian society and allows for the development of effective recommendations aimed at combating domestic violence and empowering women. It is essential to shift the focus from individual responsibility for crime and the offender to a broader approach to prevention. Specifically, the study suggests that relevant agencies address these issues in a coordinated manner by implementing the following measures:

Educational Programs: Develop and implement educational initiatives aimed at increasing public awareness against cultural stereotypes that perpetuate domestic violence.

Legislative Revisions: Review and improve existing legislation in Georgia to enhance the competence of law enforcement officers and raise legal awareness within society.

²⁷ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Gender equality in Georgia: Achievements and challenges (Vol. 2). 2018.

https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/ge/UNDP_GE_DG_Gender_Equality_in_Georgia_VOL2_GEO.pdf [L. s. 03.10.2024].

²⁸ UNFPA Georgia. Gender equality. UNFPA,

<https://georgia.unfpa.org/ka/topics/%E1%83%92%E1%83%94%E1%83%9C%E1%83%93%E1%83%94%E1%83%A0%E1%83%A3%E1%83%9A%E1%83%98-%E1%83%97%E1%83%90%E1%83%9C%E1%83%90%E1%83%A1%E1%83%AC%E1%83%9D%E1%83%A0%E1%83%9D%E1%83%91%E1%83%90> [L. s. 03.10.2024].

²⁹ UN Women. Violence against women in Georgia: Analysis and recommendations. 2023, https://georgia.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2023-12/vaw_geo_web2.pdf [L. s. 03.10.2024].

³⁰ Merebashvili, N. Gender-based Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence. *Journal of Law*, (2), 309–322 (Geo) 271. 2023, <https://jlaw.tsu.ge/index.php/JLaw/article/view/7709> [L. s. 03.10.2024].

³¹ Kapanadze, G. Hidden cruelty – criminal law trends in domestic violence. *Journal of Law*, 1, 163-180. 2022, <https://jlaw.tsu.ge/index.php/JLaw/article/download/4946/5117/8066> [L. s. 01.10.2024].

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