

FEATURES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY: STATE GUARANTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GENDER EQUALITY

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Annotation--- The article discusses the issues of criminal and family violence against women, formulates suggestions for improving national legislation in this area. The author has studied international regulatory documents as well as foreign experience and tools for the prevention of criminal violence against women, the laws of the Uzbek Republic, as well as a number of foreign countries; The degree of influence of these documents on national legislation and law enforcement practice is assessed. The importance of the institution of the family in society determines the value of family law, however, the question of the place of family law in the system of branches of law for a long time remains debatable. The term "family law" is understood as a science, as a branch of law, and as a branch of legislation. In our opinion, no matter what positions are taken by certain authors who study these issues, family law has a determining role in regulating the relations of the individual, family, society, and the state. "Family law as a science, branch of law, legislation are United by one goal, this includes: establishing a reasonable balance between the interests of the individual, family, society; state regulation of family relations, protection of the rights of family members or persons standing on the threshold of its education; protection of the rights of the child."

Key words--- woman, law, violence, equality, laws of development of family law; family law and morality; philosophical aspects of family law.

I. Introduction

The Relevance of the topic of the article. Today it is impossible to consider the development of human rights in isolation from the process of globalization. Globalization affects all areas of public life: economy, politics, law, ecology, security, etc., making significant adjustments to the further development of the world community. As a result of the globalization process, social criteria of human rights binding for the whole world are being introduced,

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new categories of rights are being recognized. So, according to the modern concept of human rights, by the time they arise, rights are classified into three generations. The first generation includes natural inalienable human rights, which were developed in the doctrines of Jean Jacques Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Locke, and in modern conditions are reflected in international documents that enshrine fundamental human rights and freedoms: the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international covenants of 1966 and others. These include natural and the inalienable rights of man and citizen, which are mandatory for everyone - the right to life, free development, labor, participation in the affairs of society and the state. The second generation includes positive or fundamental human rights that are enshrined in constitutions, international documents and other normative legal acts protected by force of state coercion and providing legal regulation of public relations throughout the whole society. Moreover, fundamental rights are based on the norms and principles of international acts and cover the personal, political, social, economic and cultural spheres².

In recent years, the issue of violence against women and children has begun to be seriously considered at the international level. As we know, in many countries of the world their ill-treatment is often often hidden, denied, minimized in importance, tolerance is shown to it, and it is interpreted as acceptable cultural norms and traditions. Violent acts that would otherwise be considered criminal are legitimized when they are committed against women and children in the private family sphere. Consequently, violence against women, including in the sphere of family relations, poses a serious threat primarily to human rights. Domestic violence against women, especially by a partner (man, husband) is a serious public problem health and human rights abuses. For the first time, women menacingly waved rolling pins only during the American Revolutionary War. "We will not obey the laws in which we did not participate!" Exclaimed Abigail Smith Adams and went down in history as the first feminist. This was a breakthrough, because in 1405, the "Book of the City of Women" by Christina Pisa, which claimed the right to give education and participation in political life, contemporaries simply did not notice. The Frenchwoman Olympia de Gouges, author of the Declaration of the Rights of Women and Citizens (1791), was even less fortunate: in 1793 she was executed at all. And in 1804, Emperor Napoleon in his Code emphasized that a woman has no civil rights and is under guardianship of a man. Everything calmed down until 1848, when the "Declaration of Feelings" was signed in the USA. This document claimed the unthinkable: women and men are created equal! The beginning of the movement for our rights has been laid. And here the USA is ahead. In 1850, the first National Congress of Women was held there and the National Association for Women's Voting Rights was established. Its main goal was the struggle to give our sex the right to vote (suffrage). Thanks to their efforts in 1869, residents of the new state of Wyoming received the right to vote, and a year later they were allowed to work in the courts. In other states, the struggle was difficult. Many referenda on granting women the right to vote were lost due to the intrigues of

² Histoire de la pensée politique moderne. Sous la direction de J.-H. Burns. - Paris, 1997. - P. 271-279.

Loyseau Ch. Traicté des seigneuries. - Paris, 1609. Carré de Malberg R. Contribution à la théorie générale de l'état. Spécialement d'après les données fournies par le droit constitutionnel français. - Paris, 1920. - T. 1. - P. 77-78.

Histoire de la pensée politique moderne. Sous la direction de J.-H. Burns. — P. 315. Гроций Г. О праве войны и мира. - М., 1994.

winemakers, they feared that the ladies would advocate a ban on alcohol. The Americans finally got the right to vote only 90 years ago. In the XVII-XVIII centuries, it was believed that the weaker sex and the mind is weak, and indeed education leads to the loss of femininity. The Enlightenment figures opposed this belief. Through the efforts of Nadirabegim in the Kakandan Khanate, support for women began, and the issue of female education was addressed. In Uzbekistan, women after the October Revolution of 1918 began to have secular law, having refused to wear a burqa and received the right to vote. After all, as we know, Central Asia is rich in women whose names have forever become pages of history. Queens, scientists, singers, doctors, teachers - each of them left its mark. For their deeds they will be grateful for more than one hundred years. Uzbek poetess, classic of Kokand (Uzbek) literature, daughter of the ruler of Andijan, wife of Umar Khan (Omar), ruler of Kokand, poet, patron of poets and scholars. Along with Uvaysi and Mahzuna, she is a representative of Kokand women's poetry. One of the first women in the East to become a queen. During her reign, there was a dilemma: to be or not to be Kyrgyz people. In those difficult times for the people, the queen sacrificed her son and saved the whole nation from genocide. This is the most dramatic and most tragic fact in the history of the Kyrgyz. She managed to leave a noticeable mark not only in the political field, skillfully managing the people subject to her for more than half a century, but also in her work, writing beautiful poems under the pseudonym Zynat.

Therefore, it is always relevant and important to study women's rights. Research methodology. In conducting the research, the following private-scientific methods were used: comparative law, analytical research, specific sociological, statistical-criminological, historical-legal, system-structural analysis.

II. Discussion

As you know, the provisions of the modern concept of human rights are largely developed by the practice of international judicial bodies and apply to the settlement of horizontal relations, i.e., relations of individuals among themselves. Regulation of the private sphere, relations between men and women, the educational process of the younger generation led to the rejection of this concept in a number of Muslim countries. A clear confirmation of this is the reservations and declarations of Muslim states regarding the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Among the countries that have ratified the Convention with reservations are Austria, Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Bangladesh, Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia and many others. The latter made a general reservation to the Convention, according to which, in the event of a conflict of Islamic law and the provisions of the Convention, the State party will give preference to Islamic law, as well as reservations regarding the implementation of certain provisions of the Convention.

The status of women in Islamic society is largely determined by traditions that have developed over the centuries. In this regard, the governments of Muslim countries are aware of the inconsistency of their domestic legislation, based on Sharia law, with international law and expressly declare this.

For example, in Iran, Muslim law is enshrined at the constitutional level. The Constitution establishes a provision on mandatory compliance with the sharia of all adopted laws. The constitutions of the Yemen Arab Republic and Pakistan also establish the position of Muslim law as the main source of legislation; the Constitution

of the Sudan considers Muslim law as a legal custom. Having addressed the issues of universalism, in the outcome documents of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights

it is proclaimed that the “universality” of fundamental human rights and freedoms is beyond doubt, the international community should treat human rights globally, on a fair and equal basis, with the same approach and attention. However, respecting human rights means respecting cultural differences, as each person exists within the framework of his culture. Thus, the protection of human rights must be addressed based on the principle of universality, taking into account national and cultural diversity.

Considering the rights of women in the context of human rights, we note that the Constitutions of many countries, proclaiming the equality of men and women, indicate that that it is ensured by providing women with certain benefits.

The question naturally arises: is this a violation of the principle of the equal rights of all before the law - one of the fundamental foundations of the institution of human rights?

When answering the question, one should turn to international human rights standards, namely the concept of “positive discrimination”. Positive discrimination is measures aimed at taking into account gender, race or the ethnicity of the entity in order to ensure equal opportunities for representatives of populations subjected or previously discriminated against. The use of positive or, as it is also called, compensatory discrimination does not contradict the constitutional principle of equality and the prohibition of discrimination. On the other hand, discrimination for noble purposes leads to the inevitable emergence of a sense of superiority or negative attitude minorities for those who use the criterion of race. It stigmatizes the minority as a lower quality group.

Here are some facts:

Violence against women occurs in all regions and countries, and for the most part it remains invisible. Police around the world say many rape victims do not report a crime.

Countries that do not hide the prevalence of violence often do the most to combat it.

Reports from the Dominican Republic show that 40–68 percent of cases of violence against women are either abused or former partners of the victims. According to reports from Georgia, some form of domestic violence occurs in 50 percent of families. In India, statistics show that every day 14 women die at the hands of relatives their husbands.

According to a 2002 World Health Organization report, studies in Australia, Israel, Canada, the United States, and South Africa show that 40–70 percent of women victims of murder died at the hands of their sexual partners. As a rule, this is a natural result of relations characterized by abuse. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), in the United Kingdom, 40 percent of women victims of murder were killed by their husbands or cohabitants.

A study in Sweden found that 70 percent of women were subjected to some form of violence or sexual harassment. It is reported that 6 out of 10 women in Botswana are victims of domestic violence, and from Moldova, 31 percent of girls and young women aged 16 to 19 years have reportedly been sexually abused. The human costs of

gender-based violence are generally not visible. Fear and shame continue to deter many women from having a frank conversation on this subject, and the data collected is often insufficient and inconsistent. Even in countries where relative peace and prosperity reigns, many women constantly live with a sense of insecurity in their security.

Statistics on violence against women are alarming. It is prevalent throughout the world, human costs are staggering, but the issue of gender-based violence often lacks consistent media coverage that it deserves.

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A study in Sweden found that 70 percent of women were subjected to some form of violence or sexual harassment. According to the World Health Organization, every third woman in the world is exposed to physical violence by her partner throughout her life, 30% of women in relationships report that they have been subjected to some form of physical abuse. Up to 38% of women in the world are murdered by their male partners, and only 42% of women who have been abused openly talk about the problem. Domestic violence is a global problem, in scale. It applies to all countries of the world, regardless of the standard of living and the format of democratization. Men who hate women cannot be attributed only to the poor or only to the rich, educated or illiterate, living only in Europe or only in Asia. They have no particular nationality or faith.

Unfortunately, Uzbekistan is not an exception country. In our country, domestic or “domestic violence” was more often regarded as a problem of one family. People tried not to submit such questions to general discussion. In most cases, the victim of violence is forced to remain silent, realizing that it can bring shame and various gossip. Women who are controlled by a home tyrant cannot report this for several reasons. Some are afraid to be left without financial support, others are afraid for their children and for their lives. The female victim is vulnerable on all sides. Especially when even the closest people do not want to accept and solve this problem. What is the result? Eternal fear, depression, suicide

What is domestic violence? Domestic violence is when one person trying to totally control his partner and dominate him in a relationship. This can be expressed in physical, moral bullying and abuse of financial position. Moreover, one factor is not inferior to another. Physical abuse leads to physical injury and in some cases poses a threat to life.

A woman is beaten with fists or slapped, severely beaten, raped; Moral violence is an effective way to establish power over your victim. It is often invisible to the eyes of strangers. A woman is humiliated, constantly criticized, threatened to kill her, children, woman’s relatives, a woman is never allowed to be alone with her, she is escorted at all events outside the home, her personal belongings are destroyed and destroyed;

Abuse of financial position is a form of domestic violence that allows a home tyrant to use money to establish control over his victim. A ban on independent income (a ban on work), a total report on purchases made, failure to pay child support, non-payment of money to buy food and clothes for women and children.

How to deal with domestic violence? Domestic violence is not the case when you can fight alone. A victim of violence, frightened and psychologically tormented, is not able to make clear and “tough” decisions. This requires support not only from close people, but also from the state. Yes, it is the state. Since, violence is, first and foremost, a crime against the individual, a violation of personal rights and freedoms. Do not be silent! Of course, when there are mechanisms of legal influence in the fight against domestic tyranny, this is good. But do not forget that the victims of violence are “silent,” therefore, they need to be taught to recognize the fact of violence, to build steps from violence to the norm of life.

In Uzbekistan, these standards are also being developed. According to the decree of the President (No. 3827), the Ministry of Justice, together with the General Prosecutor's Office and the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan, developed a law “On Prevention of Domestic Violence”. For the first time in Uzbekistan, the definition of the concept of domestic violence is spelled out on the basis of the law. The law is aimed at introducing protective mechanisms, introducing prescriptions, prohibitions, protective measures, procedural guarantees in the course of pre-trial and trial proceedings. In Europe, women have made more visible progress in their development than in the East, but much remains to be done. When students finish the school year, they pass exams, the results of which determine their knowledge and abilities. It will be the same with women, they will prove their strength by their deeds, and the need to proclaim it in words will disappear.

One of the most important conditions for achieving gender equality is political will and consistency in addressing gender equality. One of the most difficult tasks, and this is typical for all countries, is the involvement of men in gender policy.

Comparative analysis. Uzbekistan has undoubtedly achieved some results in this direction. The law provides for a 30% quota for women in parliament. However, so far as a result of the 2014 elections, in the Legislative Chamber of the Parliament, out of 150 deputies, only 24 women. There are only 17 women senators in Uzbekistan, which is 17% of the total number of senators. At the highest executive positions, the state of affairs is still deplorable - the share of women is just over 14%. The proportion of women in local government bodies, in elected and appointed positions, is 17.1%. We must pay tribute to women - in local Kengashes of people's deputies, these figures are much higher. For example, in the Yangibazar district of the Khorezm region, 56.6% of the deputies are women. However, in the entire history of independent Uzbekistan, i.e. for 25 years there has not been a single woman hokim. True, in every khokimiyat there is a woman - deputy hokim, chairman of the corresponding Women's Committee.

However, in general, the representation of women in elected bodies and in elected posts remains below the indicator that is usually considered necessary for decision-making - women are such a minority whose voice does not solve anything.

Undoubtedly, political will and commitment to solving the problem at the highest level is an important element in eliminating gender inequality, however, civil society organizations must play a significant role in ensuring gender equality.

Children at risk. Children are a special topic in domestic violence. They can be either direct victims of violence or take part of the violent actions against themselves in relation to their mother. Most often, children fall under the "hot hand". Naturally, living in such a family, the child's perception of reality will be deformed. Indeed, beatings and humiliation are the norm for him. And there are huge risks: either, as an adult, the child himself will use violence, or simply can not cope with the "burden", and this is most often a suicide. There is something to think about ...

We believe that violence against women is exacerbated by social pressure, mainly a sense of shame that does not allow women to report certain acts that are committed against them; women's inadequate access to legal assistance or protection; weak efforts by state bodies and public organizations to disseminate information on existing legal norms and their enforcement, as well as the small number of educational and other measures to address the causes and consequences of violence.

Foreign experience. Violence against women is a global issue that affects millions of people every year. Every woman and girl deserves a life free of violence. The United States is committed to gender equality, and to preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls, from domestic and sexual violence to forced marriage and so-called honor killings. The elimination of violence against women and girls requires all of us - governments, the private sector, civil society and religious organizations - to take real action. To help draw attention to this global issue, the United States is proud to celebrate November 25, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, and its accompanying 16 days of action against gender-based violence.

The United States is proud to be taking action to "End Sexual Violence at Work" - that's the theme of 16 days of action this year. Societies that allow women to participate fully in civil and economic life are more prosperous and peaceful. Ending violence in the workplace and beyond can ensure that women realize their potential as leaders, entrepreneurs and innovators. The United States is committed to the training of women's workforce and the training of women and girls, the development of female entrepreneurship and increased access to capital, and the elimination of gender discrimination in the workplace.

In Sweden, as in many other countries of the world, for a long time men and women were assigned a strictly defined place in society, which was the basis of inequality. For many centuries, women did not have the right to higher education, the choice of a profession or the choice of a partner, in short, they could not decide their own fate. At the beginning of the last century, a struggle for women's rights unfolded in many countries, and Sweden actively picked up the baton. At the heart of modern Swedish society today is the idea of the equivalence of each individual, regardless of gender, religion, ethnic origin age, sexual identity. This principle implies, in particular, ensuring equal access to education for both men and women, the right to professional work in all fields, to the inviolability of the person, protection against violence and discrimination based on gender. In addition, Sweden believes that it is easier

to overcome inequality if you start educational work in kindergartens and schools, conveying to both children and adults the idea that all people are equal, worthy of respect and have the right to make their own choices in life, and that no one has the right to show violence or aggression in relation to another. In the early twentieth century, in Sweden there were large differences in the rights of women and men. Women were not allowed to vote and run in the Riksdag until the change in 1921. Then, married women gained legal capacity. This means, for example, that then they first began to manage their income themselves. Now in the Riksdag among the deputies there are approximately the same number of women and men. The government has an equal number of female ministers and male ministers. Among the elected politicians in the Swedish municipalities, about 43% are women. Most married women were previously engaged in home and children, but in the 70s of the XX century began the active construction of kindergartens and the organization of day care groups. At the same time, parental insurance was introduced, which allowed parents to share their free time after birth. These changes have made it easier for women to work and earn their own money. In the 70s of the XX century, the law on the right to abortion was also adopted, according to which a pregnant woman has the right to decide herself whether she wants to give birth to a child.

Women used to do most of the housework. Domestic work includes, for example, childcare, washing, cleaning and washing dishes. There is now greater equality in the division of domestic work, but women still work more at home than men. In 1927, girls received the same opportunity for public education as boys. The nine-year-old school and the gymnasium school now have curricula that record what should be included in teaching. It is also clear from the curriculum that teachers must promote gender equality. In particular, this means that teachers should treat girls and boys alike. However, recent data on the choice of accounting and occupation suggests that decisions made by adolescents are still determined by what is considered acceptable from a gender perspective.

There is also a law on gender equality, which entered into force in 1980. It aims to achieve gender equality at work and equal salaries. Today, about 80% of all women in Sweden aged 20 to 64 work. However, it is no secret that in practice, cases of violence against women, especially on family and domestic grounds, are brought down by law enforcement agencies "on the brakes", following the principle of "family matters, they will sort it out themselves." The impunity of the guilty party that arises at the same time sometimes leads to mistrust of the affected women to law enforcement agencies and, as a result, to silence subsequent cases of domestic violence.

International legal framework: European Convention. In 1950, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights, which is known as the "European Convention", was signed. The convention is an agreement between several countries. The Convention enshrines, for example, the following rights:

- The right to liberty and security of person
- The right to a fair trial.
- The right to respect for private and family life.

In 1995, Sweden introduced a law based on the application of the provisions of the European Convention. The state, government and municipal authorities should monitor compliance with the provisions of the European Convention in the country.

According to the Swedish Education Act of 1996, the principle of equality should cover all aspects of schooling. This means, first of all, that girls and boys should be in equal conditions, that a teacher should not separate students by gender, or evaluate them based on any kind of gender stereotypes.

In Sweden, it is not customary to separate boys and girls in lessons or to give them different tasks. In Sweden, it is not customary to divide professions into “male” and “female”. There is no special quota system for workplaces for women, but at the same time, when selecting an employee for a particular position, employers should proceed primarily from the qualifications and experience of the candidate, and not from belonging to one or another gender.

The law requires the employer to monitor cases of such harassment and take appropriate measures. In addition, the employer has no right to prevent the employee from taking maternity leave, regardless of the gender of the employee. This is done so that men can freely go on maternity leave without fear of persecution or threats of dismissal by the employer or misunderstanding of colleagues. At the same time, such a step will help the mother, who, perhaps, would prefer to work while the spouse is sitting at home with the baby.

Uzbekistan: Women's Rights. In Uzbekistan, domestic violence was often seen as a private problem that people preferred not to submit to public discussion. The victims were too silent, realizing that they could bring shame on themselves. And therefore we hope that this resolution will enable people to speak openly and to feel that they are not alone, that they always have where to go to whom to turn for support and that the state will always be on their side. Shelters are open in accordance with the decree of the President of Uzbekistan dated July 2, 2018 "On measures to improve the system of social rehabilitation and adaptation, as well as the prevention of domestic violence."

In 2017, the country's parliament adopted amendments to the Criminal Code, according to which criminal liability for bringing to suicide is strengthened. One of the reasons for the tightening for such a crime was the problem of domestic violence. According to official statistics, from 2013-2016, Uzbek law enforcement agencies initiate an average of 52-53 criminal cases annually to commit suicide. In 2016, compared with 2013, 12% more such criminal cases were instituted.

In July 2017, in order to create a healthy atmosphere in families in more than 8 thousand makhallas (communities, quarters) of Uzbekistan, Councils of mother-in-law were organized, which, judging by the reaction on social networks, was skeptical of society. "Domestic (domestic) violence is one of the most common types of violence in general. It has long been recognized as a complex social phenomenon, the occurrence of which is not easy to explain. The roots of such tyranny in historical perspective go back to ancient times, and in social - to the traditional understanding of the secondary role of women in the family and in society. Independent observations show that domestic violence is the most widespread form of violence against women in Uzbekistan. Domestic violence is especially difficult to recognize because ositsya to veiled phenomenon, which is extremely difficult to address, as a matter of human rights.

In this connection, this resolution focuses on the early prevention of family and interpersonal conflicts, as well as depressive situations that can lead to suicide. This assistance system will unite state bodies and civil society institutions. In particular, a large role is given to the Women's Committee.

Much attention is paid to the program for the prevention of domestic violence. It will cover educational institutions, for which psychologists will necessarily work in their staff. Their task will be to timely identify students' mental and behavioral disorders and provide emergency psychological and psychotherapeutic assistance.

Also, this resolution created the Republican Center for Rehabilitation and Adaptation of Persons Affected by Violence and the Prevention of Suicide. He will anonymously provide citizens who find themselves in a difficult social situation with emergency medical, psychological, social, pedagogical, legal and other assistance.

The center works with people faced with family problems and domestic violence, as well as suicidal. The regional branches of the center also work under the territorial divisions of the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan. At the same time, a helpline will be created to provide emergency psychological, psychotherapeutic and legal assistance.

By this decree, the Ministry of Justice, together with the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Committee of Women of Uzbekistan, developed and adopted a law on the prevention of domestic violence. It defines specific types of domestic violence, and also establishes the responsibilities of authorized bodies. Measures designed to protect victims violence: a ban on communicating with them, visiting places of their work, study and residence, as well as measures to protect victims during pre-trial and trial proceedings. It was noted that today the increase in the political, economic and social activity of women, the elimination of all forms of discrimination against them, and gender equality are considered not just as fair treatment for women, but as one of the main prerequisites for further economic growth, stability and comprehensive development of the country. That is why work in this direction is primarily focused on strengthening the legal framework for gender equality, which this Law is aimed at, developed in accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 7, 2019 "On measures to further strengthen labor rights guarantees and support women's entrepreneurship".

For the first time in the history of the country, relations associated with guaranteeing equal rights and opportunities for women and men are streamlined in a single law of direct action. At the 21st plenary meeting of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a law "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men" was adopted by unanimous decision of the legislators present. According to article 6, the state guarantees women and men equal rights in the exercise of personal, political, economic, social and cultural rights. The state guarantees women and men equal participation in managing the affairs of society and the state, the electoral process, ensuring equal rights and opportunities in the field of health, education, science, culture, labor and social protection, as well as in other areas of state and public life. In the event that a normative legal act or its draft is found to be inconsistent with the principles of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men, the

conclusion of a gender-legal examination is sent for consideration to the body that developed or adopted this legal act.

One of the important points in the new law is the introduction of a gender-legal examination of regulatory acts and their projects, which is aimed at:

- identification of inconsistency of a normative legal act or its draft with the principles of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men, creating the possibility of direct and indirect discrimination based on sex;
- a general assessment of the consequences of the adoption of the draft regulatory act creating the possibility of direct and indirect discrimination based on sex; identification of possible discriminatory risks in the process of applying regulatory legal acts;
- development of recommendations aimed at eliminating identified norms that allow direct or indirect discrimination based on sex.

State statistics bodies collect, process, accumulate, store, analyze and publish statistical information that reflects the status of women and men in all spheres of society based on gender indicators.

Authorized person:

- ensures compliance with the principles of equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the relevant field of activity;
 - analyzes the state of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men, studies the feasibility of applying temporary special measures to ensure the implementation of gender policies and makes proposals for their application; carries out on an ongoing basis informational activities to eliminate direct and indirect discrimination based on gender in cooperation with citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions;
 - analyzes gender indicators in the field of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men;
 - considers, analyzes the appeals of citizens on issues of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men and, if necessary, reports them to the authorized bodies; • takes measures to improve the professional level of employees on issues of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men;
- takes measures to eliminate the manifestations of direct and indirect discrimination based on sex.

The normative legal act defines the main directions of state policy in the field of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men. In addition, specific explanations are given of the fundamental concepts of this area, such as “gender”, “gender-legal expertise”, “direct discrimination based on sex”, “indirect discrimination based on sex”, the absence of definitions which previously led to inaccuracies in

In law enforcement practice. The law defines the basic principles for ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men, such as legality, democracy, equal rights for women and men, non-discrimination on the basis of sex, openness and transparency, and priority attention to vulnerable categories of the population. According to article 6, the state guarantees women and men equal rights in the exercise of personal, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Also, the state guarantees equal participation in managing the affairs of society and the state, the

election process, ensuring equal rights and opportunities in the field of health, education, science, culture, labor and social protection, as well as in other areas of state and public life.

It is envisaged that state statistics bodies, based on gender indicators, collect, process, accumulate, store, compile, analyze and publish statistical information that reflects the status of women and men in all spheres of society. The President of Uzbekistan signed on September 2 the law "On the Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence", adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis on August 17 and approved by the Senate on August 23. The document is published in the National Legislation Base.

The law defines various forms of violence - sexual, physical, economic, psychological. According to the document, the victim of harassment and violence is a female person who is at risk of harassment and violence against her or who has suffered as a result of harassment and violence.

Protection against harassment and violence is defined as a system of urgent measures of an economic, social, legal, organizational, psychological and other nature with the aim of eliminating the danger to the life and health of women, ensuring their safety, as well as preventing repeated illegal actions against them. The document also introduces the concept of a protection order - a document that provides state protection to the victim of oppression and violence. The victim of harassment and violence, according to the law, has the right to: appeal to authorized bodies and organizations or a court with a statement on the commission of harassment and violence against her or the threat of their commission;

- receiving free legal advice, economic, social, psychological, medical and other assistance in special centers, as well as through a free telephone line;
- appeal to the internal affairs bodies with a demand for the issuance of a protection order, and in case of violation of the conditions of the protection order - informing them of this;
- appeal to the court with a demand for compensation for material damage caused to her and compensation for non-pecuniary damage as a result of perfect oppression and violence.

A victim of harassment may receive a protection order by contacting the police. It may provide for measures and restrictions for the person who committed the violence:

- Prohibition of harassment and violence;
- Prohibition of contact with victims of harassment and violence;
- ban on being alone in the same room; Assignment of the obligation to reimburse the costs of treatment, counseling, placement of a victim of harassment and violence in a special center to assist victims of harassment and violence, caused material damage, as well as compensation for non-pecuniary damage.

The order is issued by the internal affairs authorities within 24 hours from the moment the fact of harassment and violence or the threat of violence was established, for a period of up to 30 days and comes into force from the moment of execution. Its validity is extended by no more than 30 days. Other ways of protecting a victim of violence, in addition to a protective order, may be to place the victim in special centers to provide assistance to

victims of oppression and violence, conduct preventive interviews with the aggressor, or undergo correctional programs to change violent behavior.

III. Conclusion

Everyone has the right to freedom of speech and religion, and also the right to choose a partner with whom he wants to live. “In Uzbekistan, questions

ensuring the rights and interests of women, increasing their economic, social and political activity are identified as an important direction of state policy. Over the past years, significant work has been done in this direction, however, an effective mechanism for the realization of the interests of women has not been created. The Women's Committee, the mahalla and other public organizations for years have been limited only to various events and meetings, have not carried out effective work to provide real assistance to families, women and girls, caught up in a difficult social situation. As a result of this, many problems have accumulated on the ground for the solution of which specific targeted measures have not been taken. ”

This assessment of the work on protecting the rights and interests of women, done in Uzbekistan in recent years, was given by President Sh. Mirziyayev at a meeting on February 7, 2018. It was dedicated to strengthening the institution of the family. At the meeting, the leader of the country gave a sharply critical assessment of the activity of women's committees (“is at an unsatisfactory level”), and also noted that work was not being done to prevent early marriage, divorce and female crime. The declaration applies to all people in the world. Modern democracy cannot exist without respect for human rights. The state should be able to protect its citizens from discrimination and harassment. In Sweden, human rights are enshrined in three main legislative acts of the constitution: the Act on the form of government, the Act on freedom of the press and the Act on freedom of speech. By law, the state and municipalities must work to ensure the right to ,work, housing and education for all residents.

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