

LEGAL REGULATION OF COUNTERACTION TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the experience of some foreign countries in the prevention of criminal violence against women, as well as some problems in the application of legislation on this issue. In addition, a comparative analysis of the positive experience of some foreign countries in combating and preventing domestic violence against women was carried out. In the conclusion of this study, proposals and recommendations are given to help reduce the level of crime in the family against women.

Keywords: domestic violence, sexual violence, physical violence, economic violence, psychological violence.

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, issues of ensuring gender equality and support for women and girls have been elevated to the rank of state policy. In recent years, under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, dynamic reforms have been carried out aimed at improving the position of women in society, increasing their status and social inclusion.

MATERIALS

Thus, as a key area of the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, issues of supporting women and further increasing their social and political activity are identified. Creating an atmosphere of intolerance towards oppression and violence against women in society, ensuring the rights and legitimate interests of women. Also, such important aspects as the continuation of the policy of ensuring gender equality, increasing the socio-political activity of women, and continuing the implementation of reforms to support them are envisaged. Providing comprehensive assistance in training, mastering professional skills and providing women with decent work, supporting women's entrepreneurship, identifying and properly orienting the abilities of gifted girls and women, improving the efficiency of work to ensure the quality of medical and social services provided to women in the regions, especially in rural areas, introducing them to a healthy lifestyle. The most important tasks are also highlighted, such as the determination of systemic measures to provide housing for women in need of housing, improve living and working conditions, and increase their income.

METHODS

This research applies an interdisciplinary data selection, combining methods from international law acts, history, legal, military, and security sciences by analyzing scientific literature, different disciplines, documents, and expert conclusions.

RESULTS

To improve legislation on combating domestic violence against women in the family, it is proposed to make the following changes:

To introduce into the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the protection of women from harassment and violence" such concepts as "domestic violence" and "harassment".

Criminalize domestic violence as a separate crime, as well as provide for separate criminal liability for all types of violence (including psychological and economic violence) in the family.

Introduce administrative liability in relation to third parties for interfering in the family life of spouses and provoking the commission of domestic violence.

Increase penalties for violations of the terms of a protection order by eliminating administrative liability and introducing criminal liability instead.

DISCUSSION

In addition, the provision of social and legal, psychological assistance to women in difficult social situations and their targeted support, as well as the organization of targeted work with "women's notebooks", the exercise of public control over the timely resolution of women's problems by responsible organizations are also noted as priority goals. .

It should be noted that, in order to ensure the goals set, a mandatory gender-legal examination of normative legal adopted normative legal acts has been introduced, the purpose of which is to eliminate possible disproportions in determining the rights, duties, opportunities and responsibilities of persons, regardless of their gender, normative legal acts and their projects. governing all spheres of life and activity of society, including politics, economics, law, ideology and culture, education and science are subject to gender-legal expertise. In addition, the act defines such basic concepts as gender expertise, legal service, direct discrimination on the basis of sex, identification of objective facts that ensure the validity and reliability of decisions related to legal regulation in the field of gender relations; analysis and assessment of the possible consequences of the adoption of the proposed draft regulatory legal acts in terms of observance of human rights and the principles of gender equality, as well as their guarantees and implementation mechanisms; prevention of the negative impact of normative legal acts and provisions in their drafts on the principles of gender equality; development of proposals for improving legislation in the field of gender equality; providing clarifications on issues requiring special knowledge in the field of gender legal expertise. Also, a step-by-step procedure for gender-legal expertise of normative legal acts is given. As a result of the examination, a conclusion is given on the gender legal examination of normative legal acts, which indicates which laws or principles of gender equality do not comply with the norms of the normative legal act. Where appropriate, examples and analyzes of law enforcement practice in the relevant area should be provided.

It is important to emphasize the importance of the formation of the State Committee for Family and Women Affairs as a government body to promote women's rights, empower them, and eliminate violence against women.

In addition, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 3, 2019 "On the protection of women from harassment and violence" is the most important legislative act regulating relations in the field of protecting women from all forms of harassment [11] and violence [12]. Thus, the law provides and defines such concepts as violence and its types (sexual, physical, economic and psychological violence), workplace, harassment, victim [13] of harassment and violence, protection and prevention from harassment and violence, protection order. The law also marks the main directions of state policy in this direction, authorized bodies and general measures to prevent, detect and suppress cases of harassment and violence against women. According to the law, victims of domestic violence are entitled to assistance from law enforcement agencies[14], free economic, social, psychological, medical and legal assistance in centers or through a free hotline. In addition, it is possible to issue a protection order if necessary and inform about a violation of the order. The order is issued for a maximum of 30

days. Thanks to him, the authorities provide security for women and children from abusers to prevent the consequences of domestic violence.

CONCLUSION

All these measures confirm the commitment of our country to the issues of gender equality and increasing the socio-political activity of women.

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