



Factors of improvement of socio-political and social activity of women in our country

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the article is to review and analyze the measures taken to prevent violence against women in Uzbekistan. The author gives a detailed overview of regulatory legal acts, a thorough analysis of their provisions, basic concepts, as well as mechanisms for their implementation. The author concludes that the more a woman is protected from violence, the better her living conditions. The level of violence against women is one of the indicators that can be used to judge the level of well-being of women. The author considers the elimination of violence against women as the most important factor in improving the position of women in society.

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Мамлакатимизда аёлларнинг ижтимоий-сиёсий ва ижтимоий фаоллигини яхшилаш омиллари

АННОТАЦИЯ

Калит сўзлар:

Хотин-қизлар ҳуқуқлари
Аёлларга нисбатан
зўравонлик
Жисмоний зўравонлик
Иқтисодий зўравонлик
Психологик зўравонлик
Инқироз марказлари.

Мақоланинг мақсади Ўзбекистонда аёлларга нисбатан зўравонликнинг олдини олиш бўйича қўрилаётган чоратadbирларни кўриб чиқиш ва таҳлил қилишдан иборат. Муаллиф ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар ҳақида батафсил маълумот беради, уларнинг қоидаларини, асосий тушунчаларини ва уларни амалга ошириш механизмларини чуқур таҳлил қилади. Муаллиф аёл қанчалик ҳимояланган бўлса, унинг яшаш шароити шунчалик яхши бўлади, деган хулосага келади. Аёлларга нисбатан зўравонлик даражаси аёллар фаровонлигини ўлчаш учун ишлатилиши мумкин бўлган кўрсаткичлардан биридир. Муаллиф аёлларга нисбатан

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мавқеини ошириш учун энг муҳим омили деб ҳисоблайди.

Факторы улучшения социально-политической и общественной активности женщин в нашей стране

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

Права женщин
Насилие в отношении
женщин
Физическое насилие
Экономическое насилие
Психологическое насилие
Кризисные центры.

Цель статьи – обзор и анализ мер, принимаемых в целях предупреждения насилия в отношении женщин в Узбекистане. Автор дает подробный обзор нормативно-правовых актов, тщательный анализ их положений, основных понятий, а также механизмов их реализации. Автор делает вывод, что тем более защищена женщина от насилия, тем лучше условия ее жизни. Уровень насилия в отношении женщин – один из показателей, на основе которого можно судить о степени благополучия женщин. Автор рассматривает искоренение насилия в отношении женщин как важнейший фактор улучшения положения женщин в обществе.

Special attention is paid to increasing the political activity of women and girls in our country, increasing their professional, physical, spiritual and spiritual potential, protection of family, motherhood and childhood, formation of a healthy family.

It is the result of this attention that the political and legal levels of our women are rising and their social activity is increasing.

Even in our national legislation, women's rights are guaranteed. In particular, Article 46 of the Constitution of Uzbekistan states that "women and men have equal rights". At the same time, in our laws, the legal protection of motherhood and childhood, including the provision of paid leave and other benefits for pregnant women, the reduction in the working time of mothers with young children is also guaranteed.

Still, even in the Family Code, a number of women's rights are guaranteed. For example, in the chapter devoted to the property rights and obligations of spouses of the code, the property acquired during their marriage, as well as the property acquired on the account of the total amount until marriage, if the law or the marriage contract does not specify otherwise, the calculation of their joint property is established. It turns out that a woman is considered equal to the property acquired in the family even when she is engaged in the upbringing of a child without working anywhere for the purpose of earning during marriage.

The proper use of women's labor, not allowing them to be restricted during their recruitment, and the privileges and rights granted to women with pregnant, young children are reflected in the labor code.

In Uzbekistan, the Criminal Code establishes responsibility for any action aimed at forcing women to touch the ground or selling them for other mercenary purposes, insulting them in the family and violating their other rights.

Special attention was paid to the increase in the number of women in the management of state power in order to open a wide way to the political activity of women in our republic. In particular, the increase in the number of women in the legislative

chamber, the Senate and several law enforcement agencies is evidence of an increase in the activity of women in the state administration.

Particular attention was paid to these issues in the appeal of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyëev to the members of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis and the legislative chamber on the end of the main works carried out in 2018 and the most priority directions of socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019 [1].

In this regard, in 2017-2021, put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of tasks have been set in the implementation of the state policy on support of women in ensuring the implementation of the tasks aimed at the development of the social sphere in the IV direction of the Strategy of action on the five priority[2]. At the same time, if we say that the adoption of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the radical improvement of activities in the field of support of women and strengthening of the Family Institute"[3] has become a program for a thorough analysis of the existing shortcomings and problems in this regard. Because this Decree has become one of the important legal bases protecting the interests of women and women as well as families. One of the main tasks set out in the decree is the organization of work with women living in difficult living conditions, especially with disabilities, the study of their problems and the solution to them. This Decree made a significant turn in the activities of the women's system. During the period preceding the adoption of the decree, a number of works have been carried out on the comprehensive support of women with disabilities in a difficult situation, such as all directions, studying their problems in housing and employment issues and organizing practical activities.

It was also noted that our country is working in this direction, first of all, on the formation and development of the legislative base of creating equal opportunities for all members of society. In particular, the laws "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men"[4] and "On protection of women from harassment and violence"[5] strengthened the guarantees of observance of equal status, rights and freedoms of women and men at the legislative level and provided legal protection against harassment and violence against women. After all, even in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights it is recognized that "recognition of the inherent dignity and of their equal, inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the basis of freedom, justice and gross peace".

The manifestations of violence are diverse, and the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the protection of women against harassment and violence" defines four main types of violence.

Physical violence can include the following:

- slingshot shooting, kicking, beating with a fist;
- pushing with a tattoo;
- throw different sharp items and things;
- * risk or injury with weapons;
- * avoid leaving home;
- do not put to sleep at night and other.

Mental violence can include the following:

- lack of recognition of feelings and emotions;
- * laugh over his thoughts;

- failure to pay attention to the feelings of the victim as a measure of punishment;
- * the use of false words in the best interests of him;
- to intimidate and prevent contact with his friends and relatives that would bring danger to them;
- * refusal to ride in public places with the victim;
- shaming among relatives;
- * scare by saying that you leave home;
- refusal to help him when he is sick or pregnant, resistance to receiving medical care;
- constantly criticize, offend, cause anger, that is, (you are too fat or you are a little, you are stupid, you are the most olmag'ur mother, you are the most olmag'ur partner) and so on.

Sexual harassment can include the following:

- treatment of a man with a woman only like a sexual object;
- * refusal to have sex or not to be gentle with a woman;
- * conduct of compulsive actions during sexual intercourse;
- to carry out sexual intercourse with extreme cruelty;
- * initiation of sexual intercourse by rape;
- * compulsion to see or repeat porno graphic disruptive behavior;
- constantly be jealous of everyone and with whom to blame for adultery, etc.

Economic violence can be attributed to:

- not giving unreasonable money for primary needs (food, clothing, medicine);
 - * restriction of the right to use housing;
 - lack of access to education and work;
 - control how much money is spent;
 - not allowing himself to dispose of the money he found;
 - * deprivation of the right to use the family budget, etc.
- the G. it is manifested in motion (inaction).

Another type of widespread violence today is cyber bullying. This type of violence is expressed in the conduct of actions that persistently, repeatedly and for a long time humiliate someone's honor and dignity through the Internet. The anonymity of a person who is oppressed by mental violence is sharply distinguished by the fact that unpleasant messages through the Internet are distributed to the general public at night, causing the victim enormous suffering. Using the Internet, the place of work or study, expressed in the distribution of various insults, slander, rumors, fictitious messages in the family. We can also acknowledge that the display of beshafqat attitudes and scenes of violence that have a severe impact on the human psyche through the Internet and social networks, which make him suffer, is also an act of violence to the individual.

In order to protect victims from the above-mentioned violence, to provide them with timely assistance, to ensure their security, a system of separation of "protective order" was developed for the victims. The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the system of protection of women against harassment and violence", approved on January 4, 2020[6], was one of the big steps in the field of organizing systematic practical work in the field, increasing the effectiveness of work to help applicants. Because this decision is a document with such grounds as the issuance of a

protective order, the implementation of a corrective program that strengthens the practical system of working to protect women who have suffered from violence.

According to it, the order of protection is issued to a citizen who has suffered violence within 24 hours. In what order is the order given by the order to the women who are persecuted by the family and the surrounding people? The affected woman or a third person who is aware of this (army, relative, etc.) will apply with an application to the law enforcement bodies in the territory of residence.

On women's issues, the profilactics study the living conditions of the victim. With the participation of activists of the neighborhood, responsible representatives of the women's wing in the area, the situation is studied, the opinion of the troops is also taken. Summing up the summary of each instance, the issue of issuing a warrant is resolved within 24 hours. The document issued for a period of 30 days will be in 3 copies, that is, the applicant, the person who committed the violence and is kept in the profilactics Inspektor.

The document is considered to have legal force. A criminal case is opened against a citizen if he is injured again by a person who has committed violence against a woman who has suffered within 30 days. If it is determined that the risk has not yet been eliminated, the term of the protection order may be exceeded.

Today, Tashkent City Rehabilitation Center, established on the basis of the above state documents, is considered a new and large organization in the Republic and is fundamentally different from all regional centers of the region.

According to the state of September 1, 2020, January 1, 2019, a total of 2549 citizens applied to the Center for rehabilitation and adaptation of persons suffering from the use of violence, as well as prevention of suicide. 1779 of them were provided psychological, legal consultative assistance online through the "hotline". 558 people were provided one-time legal and psychological assistance.

At "Crisis Clinic" 212 applicants with severe suicidal state undergo continuous rehabilitation and their mental state is stabilized.

According to the state of January-August 2020, the center provided assistance to 4965 applicants. Of these, 4276 women, 634 men, 55 minors. Of these, 1647 were in severe suicidal condition and the center underwent continuous rehabilitation in the "crisis clinic". 4075 applicants were assisted by continuous operating hotlines established in the center.

During its activity, The Tashkent City Center has developed the following programs and business activities:

1. The center has a special "1169 – trust phone", which operates 24 hours of chronic activity. In it, the psychologist, psychiatrist, neurologist, suicidologist, physician specialists work on the basis of night duty. A special instruction has been developed on working with applicants in case of abuse on trust phones, to quickly identify the situation, to provide online assistance.

2. A special certificate on working with applicants, their admission to the "crisis clinic", as well as carrying out continuous rehabilitation has been developed and applied to practice;

3. On the formation of some of the applicants admitted to the "crisis clinic", the organization of the individual work process, a separate opening "bank of documents" was established for each applicant;

4. At "Crisis Clinic" a special certificate on provision of food products, their implementation was developed and applied to the activity of the applicants undergoing continuous rehabilitation;

5. The activities of shelters, which provide assistance to women in difficult conditions in developed foreign countries, have been studied through the Internet – special rehabilitation and psychological programs have been developed when working with women;

6. The concept of "happy man-happy family" has been developed and put into practice in order to prevent divorce, eliminate violence and harassment of women in the family;

7. In order to improve the work efficiency, work with partner organizations independently signed memorandum of understanding with several organizations;

8. Working with applicants for the specialists of the center, a series of seminars are being held to eliminate some shortcomings in the field;

9. A work plan on conducting primary and consistent profile events with persons who are prone to suicide or committed suicide has been developed and more than 100 events have been organized in Tashkent City to this day;

10. In order to work more effectively with women who are victims of violence and suffering www.rmmarkaz.uz the website has been launched, appeals are being received through social networks;

The more social we support women today, the more we protect their rights and legitimate interests, the more we create decent working and living conditions and improve their social and living conditions, the higher the level of society. Because a woman is not only a mother, a wife, but also an adult person who makes the future generation perfect people.

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