



LEGAL BASIS FOR PROTECTING WOMEN FROM HARASSMENT AND VIOLENCE

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Annotation: *in this article, the opportunities created for women in our country in recent years are the legal basis for protecting women from harassment and violence, as well as the comprehensive guarantee of their rights and freedoms, and ensuring protection from all forms of harassment and violence is one of the priorities of our state. is shown to be one.*

Keywords: *Constitution, human rights and freedoms, women's rights, gender equality, the principle of equal rights of women, legislation, social rights, family code, labor code.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье освещаются вопросы обеспечения прав и свобод женщин со стороны закона, защиты от всех форм притеснений и насилия, акцента нашего государства на женщинах и принятия закона О защите их от притеснений и насилия.*

Ключевые слова: *Конституция, права и свободы человека, права женщин, гендерное равенство, принцип равноправия женщин, законодательство, социальные права, Семейный кодекс, Трудовой кодекс.*

Annotatsiya: *ushbu maqolada so'ngi yillarda mamlakatimizda xotin-qizlarga yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlar xotin-qizlarni tazyiq va zo'ravonlikdan himoya qilishning qonuniy asoslari va ularning huquq va*

erkinliklarini har tomonlama kafolatlanishi, tazyiq va zo'ravonlikning barcha shakllaridan himoya qilinishini taminlash davlatimiz oldida turgan ustuvor vazifalardan biri ekanligi ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

***Kalit soʻzlar :** Konstitutsiya, inson huquq va erkinliklari, ayollar huquqlari, gender tengligi, ayollarning teng huquqlilik prinsipi, qonun hujjatlari, ijtimoiy huquqlar, oila kodeksi, mehnat kodeksi.*

INTRODUCTION. Women are the educators of the future, and therefore special attention to them is one of the most urgent issues of every era. It is worth recognizing that the attention paid to women by our state today is sharply divided into a sharp response to the abuse and violence against them. The rights of women and girls are highly recognized in our national legislation, and there are sufficient legal bases for protecting them from abuse and violence. As a clear example of this, we can see that the new draft law of our constitution, which is our main document, adopted on April 30, 2023, stipulates that all citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have equal rights and freedoms, are equal before the law regardless of gender, race, nationality, religion, belief, social origin, or social status, or that, in accordance with Article 58, women and men have equal rights, and that the state shall provide women and men with equal opportunities in managing public and state affairs and in other areas of public and state life¹, or that it has adopted a draft law on the protection of women from violence and abuse² and is developing various programs to implement this.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY. When it comes to the legal basis for protecting women from oppression and violence in our country, it is first necessary to acknowledge the

constitution, which is our main law. On April 30, 2023, the draft constitutional law in the new edition was approved on the basis of public discussion. According to Article 26 of the new edition of the constitution, human dignity and worth are inalienable. The fact that nothing can be a basis for their discrimination, that no one can be subjected to torture, violence, other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and that no one can be subjected to medical and scientific experiments without their consent, is evidence of the prohibition of oppression and violence not only for women, but for every person. The prohibition of refusing to hire women, dismissing them, and reducing their wages due to pregnancy or having a child, in accordance with Article 42, Part 3 of the Constitution,³ is another measure aimed at protecting the rights and interests of women in our country. In order to regulate relations in the field of protecting women from all forms of oppression and violence, on September 2, 2019, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Protection of Women from Oppression and Violence” was adopted. According to it, violence is defined as an unlawful act or inaction that violates the life, health, sexual integrity, honor, dignity and other rights and freedoms protected by law by means of physical, psychological, sexual or economic influence or the threat of applying such influence measures. Each type of violence is also separately defined, according to which sexual violence is defined as a form of violence that violates sexual integrity and sexual freedom by committing acts of a sexual nature against women without their consent, as well as the use of force or the threat of use of force. or forcing a female minor to have sexual intercourse with a third party by committing immoral acts against her. Physical violence is understood as a form of violence that violates the life, health,

freedom and other rights and freedoms of women protected by law by causing bodily injuries of varying severity, endangering them, failing to provide assistance to a person whose life is in danger, committing other violent offenses, using physical force or threatening to use other means of such force, while psychological violence is a form of violence that is expressed in insulting women, slandering them, threatening them, degrading their honor and dignity, as well as other actions aimed at limiting their will, including control in the reproductive sphere, pressure and actions or inactions that cause the victim of violence to fear for their safety, lead to their inability to defend themselves, or harm their mental health. This law also recognizes a form of violence called economic violence. Economic violence is a form of violence against women in marriage, at work, and in other places, and any action or inaction that restricts the exercise of women's rights to food, housing, and other necessary conditions for a normal life and development, property rights, education, and labor rights. In accordance with this law, the directions of the state policy on the protection of women from oppression and violence in our country are the development and implementation of gender policy, state programs and strategies in the field of protecting women from oppression and violence, creating an environment of intolerance towards oppression and violence against women in society, ensuring the protection of women's rights, freedoms and legitimate interests from oppression and violence, creating effective organizational and legal mechanisms to prevent, identify and put an end to oppression and violence against women, taking measures to eliminate the causes and conditions leading to oppression and violence against women, and ensuring cooperation between state bodies, citizens' self-government

bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society in order to prevent oppression and violence. This law also defines the powers of state bodies to protect women from violence and abuse. These authorized state bodies include the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, local government bodies, internal affairs bodies, labor bodies, state education management bodies, health care system management bodies, the Family and Women's Committee under the Ministry of Poverty Reduction and Employment, citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS. The fact that the protection of women from violence and abuse is reflected in our national legislation, and a separate draft law on the subject has been adopted, which defines the powers of state bodies to protect women from violence and abuse, is an example of the high attention paid to reducing violence and abuse against women and ensuring their rights and interests. The state body authorized to protect women from violence and abuse is the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which has the following powers: to ensure the implementation of a unified state policy in the field of protection of women from violence and abuse, to approve state programs and strategies in the field of protection of women from violence and abuse, to establish structures to support victims of violence and abuse, to ensure their safety, physical and mental rehabilitation and adaptation, to coordinate the cooperation of authorized bodies implementing the protection of women from violence and abuse. It is established that the relevant authorities of local government bodies shall participate in the development and implementation of state programs and strategies in the

field of protecting women from harassment and violence, develop, approve and implement territorial programs in the field of protecting women from harassment and violence, cooperate with state bodies, citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society in the field of protecting women from harassment and violence, and implement measures to ensure guarantees of legal and socio-economic protection of women. One of the state bodies authorized to protect women from harassment and violence is the internal affairs bodies. The internal affairs bodies have the following powers: to participate in the development and implementation of state programs, regional programs and legislative acts in this area to protect women from harassment and violence, to take measures to prevent harassment and violence, including identifying and eliminating their causes and conditions, to conduct preventive work on a regular basis with persons who harass and commit violence against women, to consider appeals about the commission or threat of harassment and violence against women, to issue an official warning to a person prone to harassment or violence, to issue a protection order, to take measures within their powers to bring perpetrators of violence to justice, and to cooperate with relevant authorized bodies and organizations that protect women from harassment and violence. A protection order is issued to the person who has suffered from this harassment and violence. A copy of the protection order is issued to the person who has harassed or committed violence or is inclined to commit them. Also, the official of the internal affairs body that issued the protection order informs the person who has harassed or committed violence about the terms of the protection order and the consequences of

its non-fulfillment and the need to undergo corrective programs to change violent behavior, and if the person refuses to sign the relevant document on receiving a protection order, a report is drawn up by the official of the internal affairs body that issues the protection order in the presence of witnesses. An official of the internal affairs body responsible for the implementation of individual prevention of harassment and violence in the relevant territory shall issue a protection order for a period of up to thirty days within 24 hours from the moment of detection of the fact of harassment and violence or the threat of their commission, and this order shall enter into force from the moment of its issuance. If the victim of harassment and violence and the person who has harassed or committed violence or is inclined to commit them work or study in the same place, within one working day after the official of the internal affairs body carrying out individual prevention of harassment and violence in the relevant region issues a protection order to the victim, a request shall be sent to the place of work or study of the victim of harassment and violence, or to a higher authority if the person who has harassed or committed violence or is inclined to commit them is the head of the organization, to prohibit direct contact between the victim and the person who has harassed or committed violence or is inclined to commit them.

In conclusion, it can be said that women, as a delicate creature, are always worthy of respect and recognition. Ensuring the rights of women and girls and preventing oppression and violence against them is one of the most urgent and priority tasks of every era, including today. As measures to prevent cases of oppression and violence against women, the following are necessary: developing and implementing state programs, regional and other programs in the field of preventing

oppression and violence against women, conducting legal advocacy among the population, maintaining statistical records and reports on cases of oppression and violence against women and submitting them to state statistical bodies, carrying out information and educational activities to provide citizens, especially women, with information about their rights, freedoms and obligations, as well as about guarantees of protection, introducing effective legal mechanisms for identifying cases of oppression and violence against women, implementing preventive measures against persons belonging to groups at risk of committing oppression and violence or against persons who have committed them, applying measures to influence persons who have committed or are inclined to commit oppression and violence against women, Holding the guilty accountable as prescribed by law is one of the important factors.

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