

**THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN THE
COVERAGE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE UZBEK
MEDIA**

Zakirova Gulnora Vohid qizi

Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Internet Journalism and Social Networks of UzJMCU, independent researcher of the National University of Uzbekistan
zakirova_gulnora@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the issue of domestic violence in the world today and the analysis of what is being done to prevent this issue. Measures taken to ensure that women are protected from all forms of domestic violence are well-documented in this article.

Keywords: *women, analysis, society, problems, family, violence, life, measures, democratic renewal.*

It is no coincidence that the 21st century has been described as the information century. The media play a primarily communicative role in the process of human socialization on a global scale. In carrying out its communicative function, the media defines the position of people in both the family and society based on the concept of human rights protection. In this sense, combating domestic violence, especially violence against women and children, is an important step in human rights decision-making. Especially in the context of global information, the study of this topic in the media is an important factor in showing how the concept of human rights is applied in different societies.

This issue is almost new for the Uzbek media. So it is important to study the experience gained in the world's leading countries in its effective coverage.

First of all, let's clarify the attitude of journalists towards the term domestic violence. As a legal norm, family-domestic relations - persons who are married, have a marriage relationship or have a common child (children), living together in a single house, apartment or other dwelling, or previously living together and running a household together (previously) refers to the scope of relationships between individuals, as well as ex-spouses, ex-relatives, in-laws.

Physical violence, on the other hand, may result in death, physical or mental health, mental, physical or personal development, harm to another person's body against his will and against his will, damage to his life and health, personal inviolability, physical and mental suffering. , physical exertion aimed at restricting liberty.

Journalists often have a confusing view of the types of violence as well. Psychological violence is a crime of psychological influence on the psyche of another person against his will and against his will, forcing him to perform actions (inactions) aimed at physical or mental suffering or unacceptable for that person, as well as through threats, insults, threats and (or) the commission of an offense, immoral conduct or actions that endanger the life or health of the victim, as well as the violation of his mental and psychological integrity¹.

Deliberate deprivation of a person of accommodation, food, clothing or other necessities, property, money, rights to property, prohibition of use or creation of barriers when considering economic violence; refusal to provide for dependents with disabilities; forcing individuals, including a minor family member, to work in a heavy and unhealthy manner, as well as other similar actions that could have negative material consequences for the victim.

¹ Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan Draft Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence (currently under consideration by the relevant commission of the Legislative Chamber of the "OliyMajlis" of the Republic of Uzbekistan).

In the prevention of domestic violence, it is necessary to ensure and strengthen law and order, to identify and eliminate violations, as well as to identify the causes of violations and the conditions that allow them. In preventing it, the activity and position of state bodies, local self-government bodies, organizations and citizens affect the effectiveness of journalistic material.

It is expedient for the media of the Republic to work on the study of this topic on the basis of advanced foreign experience. For example, the police system in the United States has a very rich positive experience in ensuring human rights, including women's rights. This is due to the fact that special legal trainings are provided for police officers to interact with women and to consider their complaints. In addition, the "Code of Professional Ethics" for police officers has been adopted as the main criterion in the protection of the rights of citizens, including women, and it is stipulated that each employee must strictly comply with the requirements of this code².

France has also developed a unique system of protection of the rights of women who are subjected to physical, psychological, sexual, economic, cyber violence. In particular, the Violences Femmes info telephone number 3919 and the Téléphone Grand Danger emergency call system have been set up to receive complaints from women who have been subjected to violence in the country. Its main task is to provide medical and rehabilitation assistance to women in need. In 2012/2015, 1,147 women victims applied for these services and were taken into police custody. In addition, the post of Secretary of State for Equality between Women and Men has been introduced to the Prime Minister. Its main task is to ensure that French women have equal rights and freedoms with men in all spheres³. And, most importantly, relevant information about these services on the Internet media, on the websites of non-governmental organizations

The Republic of Uzbekistan guarantees the equality of citizens, including women and men, and establishes administrative liability for torture, ill-treatment and other cruel or inhuman or degrading treatment, as well as suicidal behavior in society and early prevention of family and interpersonal conflicts, depressive situations that can provoke other situations that negatively affect the spiritual and moral environment in the family, moreover, taking into account the participation of the general public in this process, today the Women's Committee, the Center for Scientific and Practical Research "Family" under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Public Charitable Foundation "Mahalla" directly study these processes.

The Women's Committee of Uzbekistan, "Oila" Research Center under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Mahalla" Public Charitable Foundation, the Republican Center for Children's Social Adaptation, the Healthy Generation International Non-Governmental Charitable Foundation, "Sen yolg'izemassan" Republican Social Children's Fund, Together with the Youth Union of Uzbekistan, to provide timely and targeted assistance and protection to victims of violence, to rehabilitate victims of violence in the form of a non-governmental organization in order to prevent and eliminate suicidal behavior; and the Republican Center for Adaptation and Suicide Prevention⁴.

It is clear that the professional efforts of journalists preparing to speak on the subject to help victims of violence are based primarily on the dignity, human dignity of these heroes and their families, the impact on their lives after the press release, and international experience. it is expedient to carry out the study.

²See Bone J. New York police in the dock again as corruption claims dent image. URL: http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/us_and_americas/article5860794.ece.

³ One of the fundamental rights of a woman is the right to be free from violence. <https://ru.ambafrance.org/Prava-zhenschin>

⁴Tashkent, July 2, 2018, No. PQ-3827

It should be noted that in order to support the activities of women in Uzbekistan today, the Women's Committee has been established, which together with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other legal agencies protect the socio-political rights of women. have developed an action plan and are currently monitoring their implementation. The Women's Committee provides legal assistance to women in Uzbekistan in leading a healthy lifestyle, strengthening their position in the family, improving their socio-political life. In addition, the Women's Committee has a Family Science Practice Center, which develops many new projects to radically improve the lives of every woman, while maintaining her status. Violence in families, the fate of our lost women also examines their mental state. Ishankhanova Gulnora, head of the department for improving the legal framework for strengthening the family, and Matyakubova Guzal, spokeswoman for the Family Research Center, spoke about some of our lost women and the work being done to protect them. In collaboration with the communities, the study of women's lifestyles in each urban district will provide some of our lost women with spiritual support, a new life and material and spiritual support in this life, to get them out of this difficult situation. It is noteworthy that practical work is carried out in cooperation with many ministries and agencies.

REFERENCES

1. Sokolova E.A. Genderni stereotipiv sovremennix SMI kak instrument kommunikatsii [Gender stereotypes in modern SMI as an instrument of communication] / E. A. Sokolova // Izvestiya Uralskogo federalnogo universiteta. Ser. 1, Problemi obrazovaniya, nauki i kulturi. — 2013. — № 1 (110). — S. 71-77.
2. Mamatova Ya., Sulaymonova S. Oltino 'rtaliksari [Towards the golden mean] / 41-45B / Ekstrimumpressnashriyoti. 2017 y.
3. Qarang: Bone J. New York police in the dock again as corruption claims dent image.
4. Odnim iz fundamentalnix pravjeniniy avlyatsya pravonepodvergatsyanasiliyu [One of the fundamental rights of a woman is the right to be free from violence].