

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND ITS MANIFESTATIONS¹Elyor Kholmammatovich, ²Akhrorova Ezoakhon Akmal kyzy

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Sociology, Associate Professor at the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek¹, 1st year student of the magistracy of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek with a degree in Social Work (in various areas)²

ABSTRACT

Today, in countries with democratic civil society around the world, the creation of equal opportunities for men and women to ensure their material and spiritual well-being is one of the main priorities of governments. Ensuring gender equality, raising the status of women in society, eliminating all forms of violence and abuse against women is one of the most pressing problems today.

This article provides a definition of the concepts of violence and pressure based on the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and explains the types of violence against women. In addition, gender issues are analyzed today based on data from Oxfam International. Conclusions and recommendations are given for improving the status of women in modern society and preventing violence.

Keywords: *Violence, pressure, sexual violence, economic violence, mental violence, physical violence.*

INTRODUCTION

Respect for women is an ancient value of the Uzbek people. According to the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, "... in the world there are many criteria reflecting the prestige and cultural level of the state and society. But there is a criterion that clearly reflects the spiritual maturity of any nation and people, which is determined by the attitude of society towards women. In this sense, we can say with confidence that a nation that honors, respects and supports women will gain the reputation of a nation that demonstrates and confirms its high culture and noble values "[1].

MATERIAL VA METHODS

In recent years, the international community has focused on ensuring equality between men and women, combating and ending violence and discrimination against women. Despite the fact that equality between women and men is enshrined in the fundamental laws of many democratic countries, including a number of international documents, treaties, conventions, declarations and many other documents related to human rights, unfortunately, the oppression of women continues today. And we have witnessed cases of violence.

On August 17, 2019, the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the Law "On the Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence." The purpose of this law is to regulate relations in the field of protecting women from all forms of oppression and violence. [2].

The law defines the concepts of violence and oppression, and divides them into the following types:

1. Sexual violence
2. physical violence
3. economic violence
4. Psychological violence

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Violence is a threat to the life, health, sexual integrity and well-being of women as a result of physical, mental, sexual or economic pressure on them or as a result of the threat of such measures. It is an illegal act (inaction) that infringes upon their dignity and other rights and freedoms, protected by law.

Bullying is an action (inaction) that does not provide for administrative or criminal liability, humiliating the honor and dignity of a woman.

Sexual violence is a form of violence against women that violates their sexual integrity and freedom by engaging in acts of a sexual nature without their consent, or by using or threatening to use force or violence against underage women. a third person by committing immoral acts;

Physical violence - inflicting bodily harm on women of varying severity, creating danger for them, refusal to help a person whose life is in danger, committing other violent crimes, physical violence - a form of violence that infringes on life, health, freedom and other rights and freedoms women protected by law through intimidation or other measures of such influence.

This form of violence can be described as widespread in society. Many women are victims of physical violence, which means that they are constantly beaten and forced to live under torture.

Economic violence is a form of violence against women in marriage, in the workplace and elsewhere, which includes providing women with food, housing and other necessary conditions for normal life and development. Actions (inaction) leading to restriction of physical exercise property rights, property rights, education rights and rights to work;

Psychological violence is a form of violence that is expressed in insults, defamation, threats against women, humiliation of their honor and dignity, as well as other actions aimed at limiting their will, including control in the reproductive sphere, oppression. And an act (inaction) that made the victim worry about their safety, their inability to protect themselves, or harm their mental health [3].

There are many forms of psychological abuse, and there are cases of constant psychological pressure that end in suicide.

CONCLUSION

According to Oxfam, 35% of women worldwide are victims of violence, and about 650 million girls are victims of forced marriage, one third of whom were married before the age of 15. No matter how extensive the work that has been done in this area, the rights and privileges of women still require a solid and guaranteed legal framework. Among the generally recognized principles of international law, the systematic adoption of a number of important documents that are guarantees of human rights also serves as a reliable legal guide in the regulation of gender relations. International experience shows that the empowerment of women is an important factor in addressing many of the important challenges faced by States. As a result of such reforms, sustainable economic growth in the respective countries, creation of additional jobs with high potential, reduction of unemployment, elimination of social inequality, reduction of the population in need of social protection, strengthening of social stability and solving other vital problems. Gender equality is an important factor in sustainable human development. Researchers M. Khemati and R. Gardiner in their book "Gender and

Sustainable Development" argue that economic prosperity cannot be achieved without gender-based policies, since 70% of the world's population lives in absolute poverty [5]. Respect for human dignity is one of the most important tasks in any developing society. In this sense, it is natural that gender equality is one of the priorities of social development. Creating a level playing field for men and women includes a comprehensive package of measures for governments, cross-sectoral structural integration and reforms based on equal interdependence at all levels and branches of government.

Thus, domestic violence is widespread in Uzbekistan today, despite the emphasis on women's rights and freedoms. I think that the main reason is the mental characteristics of the Uzbek people. Because women are ashamed to reveal that they are victims of violence, they try to hide family conflicts. This often leads to a recurrence of violence against women and constant harassment. I also believe that women's ignorance of their rights, lack of literacy and unhealthy family environments contribute to increased violence.

REFERENCES

1. Karimov I.A. Congratulations on the holiday to the women of Uzbekistan. March 7, 2013 // Towards a resolute continuation of the further development and modernization of our country. Volume 21.-T.: Uzbekistan, 2013. - p. 218.
2. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 3PY-561 "On the Protection of Women from Oppression and Violence", September 2, 2019, Tashkent.
3. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protection of Women from Oppression and Violence" No. 3PY-561, Tashkent, September 2, 2019.
4. <http://constitutions.unwomen.org>
5. Ksematti M., Gardiner R. Gender and sustainable development // Series of special documents of the Heinrich Belle Foundation dedicated to the World Summit on Sustainable Development

E-ISSN NO:2349-0721