



PROSPECTS FOR HARMONIZING FAMILY RELATIONS IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This article highlights that the current reforms in Uzbekistan, while ensuring the primacy of human interests, include the improvement of the position of women in society and the protection of their rights and opportunities as one of the priority values. In particular, increasing the political, social and economic activity of women is being implemented as one of the priority directions of state policy.

Keywords: Family, family relationships, values, education, young families, women's rights, stable family relationships.

Introduction

The new trends and prospects of state policy on the coordination of family relations in the new Uzbekistan are being recognized by the world community. In terms of gender equality policy, in recent years, Uzbekistan has undergone changes related to gender equality. Supporting women in education, employment, and participation in family decision-making has made it possible to strengthen family relations. In particular, the legislative and institutional framework for ensuring gender equality has been strengthened. About 20 normative and legal documents aimed at protecting the rights and interests of women were adopted, including 2 laws, 1 presidential decree, 4 presidential decrees, and 13 Cabinet of Ministers resolutions. The legal documents were inventoried in terms of their compliance with standards related to women's labor and entrepreneurship rights. In New Uzbekistan, noble goals are pursued, such as promoting healthy, harmonious and stable family relations, improving conditions for family well-being, strengthening family ties, and supporting various initiatives.



In the world, the population considers the social policy of the state to be successful in terms of the trend of decreasing family problems in the criteria for measuring the standard of living and the happiness index. For any state and society, the institution of the family and state policy on its support are of vital importance. Thus, countries with strong moral and family foundations are also economically developed. Today, there are very few countries in the world where there is no family policy. The priorities of family policy are demographic, social, gender and existential.

Uzbekistan has established an excellent legal framework to protect women's rights. In particular, as of January 2022, the legal framework for the protection of women's rights in Uzbekistan included a number of legal documents and international treaties. However, it is recommended to consult official sources or legal experts to obtain up-to-date information on current laws and norms, as laws may change over time. At the time of the last update, Uzbekistan had ratified a number of international instruments to support women's rights and freedoms, including:

United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

In addition, Uzbekistan has domestic laws and normative documents to promote women's rights and freedoms, including equality, violence against women, family laws, and others. It should also be noted that the implementation of legislation and measures to promote women's rights and freedoms may vary depending on social, cultural, and political factors in a particular society. In the life of the Uzbek woman, the national family model, characteristic of our people, has retained its traditional structure, essence, and spiritual and moral influence. In families that adhere to Uzbek traditions, national values, and religious beliefs, everyone knows their place, role, and mission very well. In such families, built on the basis of mutual understanding and pure love, there are no cases of violence. However, the desire of some people with backward thinking, devoid of high spiritual and human values, and a sense of humanity, to regulate family relations through violence, ultimately leads to the regulation of social relations in the family through violence. In such cases, sometimes the intervention and criticism of close relatives, neighbors, acquaintances is ineffective.



Domestic violence is a serious problem in Uzbekistan, as in many other countries. However, due to the socio-cultural and legal characteristics of this country, many cases of domestic violence may go unreported or underreported. Some features of the manifestation of domestic violence in Uzbekistan:

Cultural norms: In traditional Uzbek society, there is a strong influence of patriarchal values, which helps to partially accept domestic violence or view it as an internal family matter. This discourages victims from reporting incidents of violence due to fear of stigmatization or social retaliation.

Inadequate legislative mechanisms and resources: Although Uzbekistan has taken some measures to combat domestic violence, there are insufficient legislative mechanisms and resources to provide assistance to victims. For example, the number of shelters, legal aid, and crisis centers is insufficient.

Economic dependence: Many victims of domestic violence may remain in dangerous situations due to economic dependence on their abusers. Without financial independence and support, they cannot leave their abuser.

Inadequate coverage of the problem: Domestic violence often remains hidden and is underestimated by society and authorities. This may lead to insufficient attention and resources being devoted to combating this problem.

According to the researcher, combating domestic violence in Uzbekistan is an important area of socio-legal work in the country. In recent years, the government of Uzbekistan has been taking steps to strengthen legislation and create mechanisms to protect victims of domestic violence. A number of key measures in this area include:

Legislative changes: Uzbekistan has adopted and amended laws aimed at combating domestic violence. For example, penalties for violence against women and children have been increased.

Establishing support institutions: The government of Uzbekistan is actively working to establish and develop support institutions for victims of domestic violence. This includes establishing support and consultation centers for victims to receive both psychological and legal assistance.

Educational work: Work is being carried out to educate the population about the dangers and inadmissibility of domestic violence. These include information campaigns in the media, educational events in schools and educational



institutions, and educational work on human rights and gender equality.

Cooperation with international organizations: Uzbekistan actively cooperates with international organizations, such as the UN and other international organizations, to develop and implement strategies to prevent domestic violence and protect victims.

Although a number of measures are being taken to improve family relations, much more needs to be done to fully and effectively address this problem. However, the measures being taken by the Uzbek government indicate that it is committed to addressing the problem of domestic violence in the country.

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence”, “A victim of harassment and violence has the following rights:

- to apply to the relevant authorized bodies and organizations or to the court with a statement about the harassment and violence committed against her or the threat of such;

- to receive free legal advice, economic, social, psychological, medical and other assistance in special centers, as well as through a toll-free telephone line;

- to apply to the internal affairs bodies with a request to issue a protection order, to issue a protection order in case of violation of the terms of the contract, notify them of this;

- apply to the court with a claim for compensation for material damage caused to him as a result of the pressure and violence inflicted.

A victim of pressure and violence is exempted from paying state duty when applying to the court with an application for compensation for material damage caused and compensation for moral damage.

In conclusion, addressing the problem of domestic violence in Uzbekistan requires a comprehensive approach that includes changing cultural attitudes, improving legislation and resources for victims, as well as raising public awareness about the harm and consequences of domestic violence. Gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is one of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals for 2030. This article is devoted to the fifth of the 17 development goals. Therefore, gender equality and ensuring that women and girls are not subjected to violence should remain a key focus of state policy.



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