# STANDARDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM OPPRESSION AND VIOLENCE IN THE WORLD COMMUNITY AND DIRECTIONS FOR COOPERATION WITH THEM

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***Annotation.*** This article is dedicated to gender equality and women's rights and freedoms. International legal standards aimed at preventing violence against women and family violence were reviewed. The article highlights important international documents adopted at the global and regional level and their role in protecting women from oppression and violence. The article also highlights the impact of UN initiatives on women's empowerment and gender equality.

***Key words:*** Gender equality, women's rights, social justice, laws, protection, violence prevention.

**Introduction.**Our country has always been famous for its ancient and rich history, the birthplace of a highly cultured civilization. Since ancient times, women have been treated with respect and reverence in the East. They unite the family, society, give them beauty and well-being, coloring them with the light of love, kindness, nobility. Uzbekistan is the birthplace of famous, noble, selfless women such as: Tumaris, Zarina, Saroy-Mulk-khonim, Nodira, Uvaysi, Zulfiya and hundreds of others who left an indelible mark on the great history of our people with their heroism and courage, intelligence, wisdom, tenderness and love. These noble qualities are manifested in our women today. The names of the great foremothers are forever imprinted in the hearts of the younger generation, in the memory of our people. Since the end of the 20th century. issues of preventing violence against women and domestic violence have become particularly relevant, as evidenced by the adoption of a number of universal and regional documents requiring states to take measures to combat these phenomena. Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is the unfinished business of our time and the greatest human rights challenge in the world today. In 1979, the UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which entered into force on September 3, 1981 [Convention..., 1979]. Five years after the conference in Mexico City, the Second World Conference on Women was held. The Programme of Action adopted as a result of it calls for more decisive measures at the national level to ensure women's rights to own and manage property, as well as rights regarding inheritance, guardianship of children and loss of citizenship. In 1985, the World Conference to

Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace was held in Nairobi. This event was described as "the birth of global feminism." Realizing that the goals of the Mexico City conference had not been fully achieved, representatives of 157 participating countries adopted the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the Year 2000. This document took the gender aspect to a new level, proclaiming that it should be taken into account when considering all issues. The level of democratic, cultural and spiritual development of any country is largely determined by the attitude of the state and society towards women, their rights, and the protection of their vital interests. At present, our state creates decent conditions for them and thereby demonstrates its high culture and spirituality, its unshakable values. Women have always been the most reliable support in maintaining an atmosphere of peace and stability in families and mahallas. Particular attention is paid to increasing the participation of women in the reforms, enhancing their role and status in the family and society. The Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995, was another step forward since the conference in Nairobi. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted later reaffirms the commitment to concrete actions to ensure the observance of women's rights. On July 2, 2010, delegates to the UN General Assembly unanimously voted to create a single United Nations entity responsible for accelerating progress in achieving goals related to gender equality and the empowerment of women. The new entity on gender equality and the empowerment of women, called UN Women, united four divisions of the world organization: The Development Fund for Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women, the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, and the UN International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women. Currently, all UN efforts are aimed at achieving the adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In each of the 17 points, women are given an exceptionally important role, and many tasks are directly aimed at recognizing equality and promoting their empowerment both as a goal and as its achievement. Thus, goal No. 5 directly consists of "ensuring gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls." One aspect of achieving gender equality is the elimination of violence against women. The UN system continues to pay special attention to this issue. The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, adopted in 1993 by the General Assembly, defines violence against women and sets out clearly the rights to ensure its elimination in all its forms. The Declaration reflected the determination of states to fulfil their obligations and the commitment of the international community as a whole to efforts to eliminate violence against women. Thus, in 1989, 1992 and 2017, the Committee adopted recommendations No. 12, 19 and 35 on gender-based violence

against women. Although the Committee first considered this issue in its General Recommendation No. 12, it was General Recommendation No. 19 that provided a detailed and comprehensive thematic review, which became the basis for subsequent work on this issue. This contributed to the recognition of gender-based violence against women as one of the forms of discrimination. Recommendation No. 19 contains a number of advanced provisions aimed at reducing the level of violence against women, including working with the media, preventing forced abortions and birth control, taking measures to eliminate domestic violence, etc. [General Recommendation..., 1992]. States parties were also requested to include in their periodic reports to the Committee statistical data on cases of violence against women, information on the provision of assistance to victims, legislative and other measures taken to protect women from violence in their daily lives, including harassment in the workplace, domestic violence and sexual violence. To ensure respect for women's rights throughout the world, many States will have to make appropriate changes to their national legislation. The norms ensuring equality between men and women in Uzbekistan are enshrined in the Constitution, the civil, family, labor codes and a number of legal acts. The Law "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men" provides for the concept and types of gender equality, and a definition of direct discrimination based on gender. The Law "On the Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence" includes provisions defining the types of harassment and violence at home, in the workplace and in educational institutions; the tasks and functions of authorized bodies to counteract and prevent these actions against women, as well as responsibility and procedural guarantees for pre-trial and trial processes. In terms of practical actions to prevent gender discrimination against women, a Commission for the Protection of Gender Equality of Women was established with the assistance of the Women's Committee, the main tasks of which are defined as: active participation in the implementation of state policy aimed at ensuring gender equality and improving the social conditions of women in the country; consideration of appeals from government agencies and other organizations regarding violations of women's gender equality implementation of measures on issues of professional segregation, wage gaps, increasing the share of women among the economically active segments of the population; development of proposals for the implementation of generally recognized international norms in national legislative acts to eradicate all forms of discrimination against women's rights defining measures aimed at increasing the legal culture of women and effectively ensuring their implementation, as well as organizing large-scale propaganda activities. In addition, it should be noted that, in order to further strengthen guarantees of labor rights and support, providing assistance to victims of domestic violence, such structures as the Republican Center

for Rehabilitation and Adaptation of Persons Victims of Violence and Suicide Prevention, the Center for Women's Entrepreneurship and the Scientific and Practical Research Center "Oila" under the Cabinet of Ministers have been created. Currently, at the universal, national and regional levels, there are tools for protecting women from violence, including that occurring in the family. At the same time, the world community has not yet developed unified mechanisms to combat these phenomena and has not identified best practices in this area. The accumulated experience of international organizations, as well as their member countries, needs to be summarized and understood, which is why joint events and projects similar to the project carried out in Uzbekistan are becoming more important.

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