

PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM HARASSMENT AND VIOLENCE

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Abstract: The protection of women from harassment and violence is a pressing human rights concern that warrants urgent attention and concerted efforts from governments, civil society, and individuals across the globe. Gender-based violence, including harassment, rape, and domestic violence, is a pervasive and debilitating phenomenon that affects millions of women and girls worldwide. The alarming statistics and heart-wrenching stories of victims of harassment and violence underscore the gravity of this issue and the need for collective action to prevent, protect, and prosecute such crimes.

Keywords: women, labor, harassment, violence, fighting system, government acts, laws

Introduction: One aspect of the social harm of violence against women is often perpetrated but does not often attract great attention, is harassment. Women, including mothers, often complain that they are harassed in their workplace and must address their concerns with their employer. Some women have become proactive and have sought protection through the legal system, and the special issue is a collection of articles that focus on the legal sources justice officials use to frame harassers and the regulatory tools and methods that are available to provide complainants with protection from unwanted behavior made criminal by the Act. The collection describes the role that employment law could play if unwanted behavior could be made a good reason for imposing protection.

This comment introduces the social harm that is the subject of this special issue and the legal and regulatory sources that come into play to provide legal protection to women by making unwanted behavior a criminal offence and a justification for orders that can protect those who are harassed. In addition to criminal law, employment law also has a role to play in preventing unwanted behavior, and the special issue will describe one aspect of the recent changes that have occurred in the UK, Canada, and Australia to provide women with an additional layer of legal protection that will allow them, if they choose, to combine seeking a remedy with regulating their own working environment effectively if their concerns are not addressed by their employer.

Background and Rationale

Governments that fail to take positive action to combat violence by intimate partners are also culpable. It is generally agreed that the rights and responsibilities of the human rights that are violative of criminal laws augmented by an array of civil and related laws dealing with substances as diverse as employment, housing, education, immigration, professional responsibility, and child protection. Some violence interventions have been implemented on a multilateral basis and therefore have been included in human rights norms, such as those addressing slavery, early and forced marriage (child marriage), and rights and responsibilities related to the military in armed conflict. Attention to intimate partner violence, however, is not one of these usual incidents. As such, the failure to provide safeguards is a right without a remedy.

Violence by intimate partners is, indeed, a paramount infringement of fundamental human rights, extreme in scale and nature of conduct. In most cases, the violation occurs behind closed doors with no witnesses. It occurs through a series of daily acts, through verbal brutality, economic coercion, physical battering, and sexual violence. Women receive the brunt of the adverse effects: They are significantly more likely than men to be injured, they may suffer depression, ill health and disability as a result of violence, and that violence may escalate until it results in loss of life.

Changes pointed toward fortifying the job of women across all areas of our nation are quickly being carried out. In his discourse at the 46th meeting of the UN Basic Liberties Chamber, the Leader of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, stressed the obligation to considerably supporting the cooperation of ladies in the socio-political and business domains of our country. The endorsement of the "Methodology for Accomplishing Orientation Fairness in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" highlights this responsibility, with explicit accentuation on diminishing cases of badgering and viciousness against ladies in labor connections. Furthermore, battling illegal exploitation and constrained work, and laying out successful authoritative and lawful systems to forestall and annihilate provocation and savagery, include unmistakably among the essential targets of the Orientation Methodology. An urgent step toward this end is the far-reaching implementation of measures pointed toward upgrading Uzbekistan's worldwide ranking.

According to the Executive of the Senate of Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, T. Narbaeva, orientation strategy has arisen as a critical determinant in

the cultural and state improvement ideal models. Ideas, for example, "orientation and improvement," "orientation balance," and "the job of ladies in friendly and political life" are of extensive significance inside our nation, and are cherished inside the system of authoritative records and global evaluations. The implementation of obligatory orientation lawful assessment of regulation and the foundation of an orientation review organization address essential strides towards guaranteeing orientation fairness. Besides, the anticipation of orientation separation, the battle against orientation generalizations, and the formation of helpful working conditions have arisen as cardinal principles of state strategy. While outstanding steps have been made in these areas, there stays significant work to be finished to protect the work, social, and different qualifications of ladies, encourage their financial support, and upgrade their expert abilities

Harassment and violence against women take many forms, including physical, emotional, and psychological abuse, sexual harassment, stalking, and intimate partner violence. These forms of violence are often perpetrated by individuals who exploit positions of power, authority, and trust, leaving victims feeling vulnerable, frightened, and isolated. The consequences of harassment and violence are far-reaching, affecting not only the victims but also their families, communities, and society as a whole. Women who experience harassment and violence are more likely to suffer from anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and other mental health issues, which can have long-term effects on their well-being and productivity.

One of the most disturbing aspects of harassment and violence against women is the culture of impunity that often surrounds these crimes. In many societies, victims are blamed, shamed, and stigmatized, while perpetrators are rarely held accountable. This culture of impunity is perpetuated by societal attitudes that condone or tolerate violence against women, as well as by inadequate laws, policies, and law enforcement practices. The lack of effective reporting mechanisms, inadequate support services, and insufficient access to justice further exacerbate the problem.

The impact of harassment and violence on women's lives cannot be overstated. It affects their ability to participate fully in society, pursue education and employment opportunities, and engage in political and social activities. The fear of harassment and violence limits women's freedom of movement, restricts their access to public spaces, and constrains their ability to make choices about their own lives. Moreover, the normalization of harassment and violence perpetuates gender stereotypes and

reinforces harmful gender roles, which undermine women's autonomy, dignity, and human rights.

To combat harassment and violence against women, it is essential to adopt a multifaceted approach that addresses the root causes of this problem. Firstly, governments must enact and enforce robust laws and policies that criminalize harassment and violence, provide protection to victims, and hold perpetrators accountable. Secondly, civil society organizations, community groups, and individuals must work together to raise awareness, promote gender-sensitive norms, and challenge harmful stereotypes. Thirdly, education and training programs must be implemented to sensitize law enforcement officials, judiciary members, and healthcare professionals to respond to cases of harassment and violence effectively and sensitively.

Furthermore, it is crucial to establish and strengthen support services, including counseling, shelter, and legal aid, to provide vital assistance to victims of harassment and violence. In addition, public awareness campaigns must be launched to promote zero tolerance for harassment and violence, and to encourage men to take an active role in preventing and responding to these crimes. The engagement of men in this effort is critical, as they can play a vital role in challenging harmful gender norms and promoting a culture of respect, empathy, and non-violence.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the protection of women from harassment and violence is a critical human rights issue that requires immediate attention, commitment, and collective action. It is our collective responsibility to ensure that women and girls can live free from fear, violence, and harassment, and can exercise their rights and freedoms without restrictions. We must work together to create a society that values and respects women's dignity, autonomy, and human rights, and where perpetrators of harassment and violence are held accountable for their crimes. Only then can we create a world where women can thrive, contribute, and reach their full potential without fear of harassment and violence.

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