



Modern mechanisms for the protection of women's rights

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ABSTRACT

In this chapter, we will discuss the current mechanisms that protect women's rights. As we indicated in the previous chapter, the ONN has created documents according to which women's rights will be protected. The question arises, why? The fact is that women themselves cannot receive protection at the national level and therefore need international protection. Unfortunately, when forming human rights and the documents that enshrine it, the developers avoided gender equality issues and drafted laws with greater opportunities for men. But it is worth noting that according to article 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, it states that the State respected and ensured to all persons on its territory the rights granted to them without any distinction based on race, skin color, gender, language and other status. Consequently, by infringing on the rights of every woman, countries violate the aforementioned Covenant.

Keywords:

There are many international organizations that are aimed at protecting human rights. This also includes UN human rights instruments (the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Covenant on Civil, Social and Cultural Rights, and others). These documents enshrine equal rights and opportunities for men and women, but unfortunately, women face a number of problems when exercising their rights. And so, in order to prevent them, world communities support women who stand up for their rights, encourage their organizations at the global level.

In order to guarantee women's rights, it is necessary to consider their rights as a group of rights, taking into account all its features. Thus, for several years, communities have been trying to take into account the development of women's rights within the framework of human

rights, on a par with the rights of men, without infringing on gender.

Already in 1946, the Commission on the Status of Women was established. She had to study their situation, organize research, compile analyses on human rights, on the topic of what global issues there are on this topic. This commission mainly paid attention to the political rights of women, in addition to the legal rights of women, aimed at equality of men and women, the opportunity for female education, education and training.

One of the main mechanisms regulating women's rights are the UN, UNESCO, and the ILO. They draw up conventions, documentation and are engaged in the creation of global communities that provide assistance to all women of the world.

A striking example of UN support is the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. This document is referenced to this day.

Article 1 of this Convention states that discrimination against women means any discrimination, isolation or prohibition based on gender differences that have the result or purpose of limiting or nullifying the recognition, observance or realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms of women in political ..., or any other sphere.

But, unfortunately, despite the hard work, there is a shortage in many international mechanisms. There is a problem of transferring ideas and reforms to the next year due to non-fulfillment. Therefore, we can conclude that if this problem is eliminated, it is possible to achieve great heights in the field of women's rights protection.

Another example is the European Convention on Human Rights, which regulates civil rights. Article 14 states that the exercise of rights and freedoms will be ensured without discrimination on any grounds, such as gender, race, skin color, language, religion, political views, national or social origin ... or any other. But here, it is worth paying attention to the fact that there is no separate article that would establish and guarantee the rights of women, not sexual harassment. In 1988, a document on gender equality would have been adopted, which would regulate the equality of women and men as a basic human right in national legislation, as well as in international documents.

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As we can see, there are plenty of international documents, the rest of their implementation lies on the shoulders of states, if they do not make efforts to protect women's rights, women will remain without protection of

rights, under the yoke of domestic violence and customs. This moment reduces the effectiveness of world communities that are organized for the purpose of protection, it turns out that their main problem is the lack of control over states that have signed international documents on the protection of women's rights and gender equality.

For example, the inefficiency of states entails women's complaints against international courts, now let's analyze:

- a woman who has not received support from the state writes a complaint to the Commission on Women's Rights, they cannot consider it if it has already been submitted for consideration under another procedure of international investigation or regulation that does not contain information. Even if the complaints reach them, it is also necessary to take into account that the average period of consideration from the moment of filing an application to making a decision is 5 years. For example, in 1992, 1800 applications were received, which the European is incompetent to consider.

Now, let's move on to the discussion of national protection at the present stage on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Since we have come to the conclusion that in addition to international documents, States are obliged to develop flexible laws for the protection of women themselves, we will now discuss the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a modern mechanism for protecting women's rights.

First, in 2017, the PP of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on the State Program for the early Detection of congenital hereditary diseases in children for the period 2019-2022. The purpose of this document was to strengthen the health of mothers and children, create conditions for the birth and upbringing of a healthy generation and improve the state system for early detection of pathology in pregnant women and newborns in order to reduce the level of disability among children.

In addition, this is not the only document, back in 2019, the Law "On the protection of reproductive health of citizens" was adopted, which guarantees the protection of the reproductive rights of women and minors,

and also calls for the observance of equality of rights and opportunities between men and women in the implementation of their reproductive rights. The law gives women the right to independently decide on the birth of their children using safe and effective technologies.

Another striking example is the Law "On Social Services", which defines the legal basis for providing social services to the population, including low-income citizens, the elderly and the disabled, as well as to promote the expansion of the provision of high-quality social services. In accordance with the Law, State bodies and local authorities must develop and implement programs and activities aimed at meeting the social needs of the population.

Also, in the sphere of labor in 2019, the PP of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further strengthen guarantees of labor rights and support women's entrepreneurship" was adopted. According to which, the ban on the use of women's labor in certain industries or professions is lifted and a new list of industries or professions that may have a negative impact on women's health is approved. An employer is prohibited from terminating an employment contract concluded for an indefinite period when a woman reaches retirement age or is entitled to a pension, as well as a fixed-term employment contract before its expiration. If a case of violation of equality between men and women is being considered in court, then the payment of legal services provided to women by lawyers can be covered by the State at the request of women.

On February 2, 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a decree "On measures to radically improve activities in the field of women's support and strengthening the institution of the family", which changed the work of the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan and other state and public organizations. More than 46 thousand women's primary organizations were created in various institutions, public administration bodies and public organizations, military units, educational institutions and labor collectives. A Public fund for the Support of Women and the Family was also established, which expanded the support of

women and the family, which expanded the capabilities of the Women's Committee to provide assistance in difficult situations.

The Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was also adopted, which states that all citizens – regardless of belonging to a certain gender, race, language, religion, personal and social status – have equal suffrage.

It should also be noted that laws that support the gender rights of women, such as the law "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men", adopted on September 2, 2019, introduces definitions of direct and indirect discrimination based on gender, as well as mandatory gender-legal expertise of normative legal acts. The examination is aimed at identifying possible risks of discrimination based on gender, developing recommendations for improving legislation and eliminating the identified norms that allow discrimination.

Now, one of the main problems is domestic violence. The President made a decision to improve the system of social rehabilitation, adaptation and prevention of domestic violence, which was enshrined in the Resolution. This document approves a Program of practical measures aimed at achieving these goals.

In addition, the law "On the Protection of Women from Violence and Harassment" was introduced, which applies to violence in the family, workplaces, educational institutions and other places. The law is aimed at creating an atmosphere of intolerance to any manifestations of violence against women. It contains definitions of concepts such as "violence", "harassment", "psychological violence", "physical violence", "sexual violence", "economic violence", "protective order" and others. The law provides for the adoption of measures to correct the behavior of persons prone to violence, as well as the organization of hotlines and the creation of special rehabilitation centers for victims of harassment and violence. In addition, it is planned to develop a targeted program on this problem.

Having considered these problems, we can safely come to the conclusion that when developing some documents, one of the main

requirements is control, with good control, huge achievements can be achieved. Since the protection of women's rights is currently one of the global issues.

In order to eliminate the identified problems, such as the elimination of discrimination against women, problems in the labor sphere, exposure to domestic violence, some barriers in the exercise of their rights, the Government needs to help and assist women.

Another problem is access to healthcare. Women often do not receive the necessary treatment and medical care due to low employment and low pay, as well as low social status. This can lead to an increased risk of developing various diseases and complications of pregnancy and childbirth.

To address the problems of women's rights infringement, it is necessary to improve legislation to ensure equal opportunities and take measures to combat discrimination and harassment. It is also important to carry out educational work to familiarize women with their rights and help them cope with problems more effectively. Finally, it is necessary to provide women with access to health care and medical care so that they can maintain their health and well-being.

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