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GENDER EQUALITY IN UZBEKISTAN: MEASURES FOR PREVENTION INCREASING OF THE CRIME ELEMENTS BETWEEN WOMEN

Abstract: In this article has been expressed Gender equality and protection of women rights in Uzbekistan and measures for prevention increasing of the crime elements between women by the materials.

Key words: Gender, women rights, Uzbekistan, crime elements, prevention, international community.

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Introduction

Nowadays, the issue of gender equality between men and women is becoming increasingly important in the international community. In this regard, the UN “Millennium Development Program” pays special attention to addressing the issue of gender equality and many effective activities are being carried out in the member countries. In particular, Uzbekistan pays special attention to gender equality and joins the international convention, together with the development of laws and regulations. As a result of Uzbekistan’s accession to the CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) in 1995, the following were identified as key areas in the country:

- Increasing the population's sensitivity to gender issues;
- Protection of reproductive, social and economic rights of women;
- Creation of equal rights and opportunities;
- Ensuring cooperation of state institutions to support the issues of human rights, tolerance and respect for women’s rights [1].

Research methods.

At the present day, the issue of gender equality is becoming more important around the world and is reflected in the UN documents, including the

Resolution No. 70 of 2015. In order to create a systematic work to accelerate the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals in the United Nations, Uzbekistan has set national goals and objectives for sustainable development until 2030. According to him, the 5th goal of Uzbekistan’s sustainable development until 2030 is, first of all, “Ensuring gender equality and empowering all women”. This includes economic, social, legal and other measures. All state bodies and organizations, institutions, as well as public organizations of state significance are responsible for the fulfillment of these tasks. A Coordinating Council for the implementation of national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development until 2030 has been established. As a result of the reforms being implemented in this area, our national legislation has changed. In particular, the law “On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men” was adopted on September [2] this year.

Adopted by the Senate on August 17, 2019, approved by the Senate on August 23, 2019, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men” approved by Sh. Mirziyoev on September 2, 2019, No.562: Provisional special measures for the implementation of gender policy -

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the legal, organizational and legal support provided by government agencies for the purpose of eliminating gender inequality, and for achieving specific goals for the promotion of genuine or fundamental equality of women and men. the measures institutional nature;

Gender - the social aspect of the relationship between women and men in all spheres of public life and activity, including in politics, economics, law, ideology and culture, education and science;

Gender Statistics - State statistics contain information on the status of women and men in all areas of public life and activity, reflecting the relevant status of individuals of all sexes in all areas of social and political life, highlighting gender issues and attitudes in society part;

Gender-legal expertise - analysis of regulatory legal acts and their projects for compliance with the principles of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men;

Direct discrimination on the basis of sex - any discrimination, exclusion or restriction, including discrimination on the basis of marital status, pregnancy, family obligations, as well as sexual abuse in all spheres of public life and activities aimed at non-recognition of the rights and freedoms of women and men. Different payments for equal work and qualifications;

Indirect discrimination by sex - the creation of situations, situations or criteria that make same-sex persons more disadvantaged than those of other sexes, including the promotion of gender inequality through the media, education, culture, and setting conditions or requirements.

Today, despite numerous reforms to prevent gender discrimination in the promotion of gender equality between men and women, there is some gender discrimination in society. In particular, the presence of family disputes in some families due to the fact that men and women do not understand each other, has a negative impact on the children in the family. Particularly, the negative effects of such adverse effects on adolescents, such as insecurity, indifference and indifference, have a significant impact on the development of state and society. It is a pity that the children of divorced families, who, for the sake of trivial reasons, have received the attention of public organizations and the general public, but the work done is ineffective. As a result, the increasing crime rate among educated women and men calls for immediate implementation of this work.

Therefore, in cooperation with the Women's Committee and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Uzbekistan is working to combat and prevent crime. As a result, each region is working on crime prevention with crime-free, unprotected women who commit three categories of crime. As a result, 14% reduction in crime prevention among women was achieved. Deputy Chairman of the Women's Committee According to Marufova, the committee

introduced to the parliament the draft law "On amendments and additions to the Family Code" in order to improve the legal and regulatory acts and prevent family divorce. In addition, the Court and Civil Registration Authority are required to inform citizens living in mahalla (neighborhood) gatherings of families who have filed for divorce. In addition, a new system for improving the spiritual environment in families and establishing community-based organizations has been established. According to him, the organization of public control from the republican level to the lower level has increased the efficiency of work in this direction [4].

As a result of the efforts of the Women's Committee in cooperation with civil society organizations, as well as with the government's punitive and law enforcement agencies, the country has achieved significant success.

As a result of these contacts, the Women's Committee and the Tashkent Department of Internal Affairs have compiled a list of "offender" women, and now a separate file for "potential criminal" women has been established on the basis of citizens' gatherings in each neighborhood. The card is opened for the following women from crime:

- Previous convicts;
- Those found guilty of committing a crime;
- Those serving a suspended sentence;
- Drugs;
- Alcohol addicts;
- Mental disorders;
- Crime inclination;
- Long time at home;
- Returning after a long time;
- Needs spiritual help;
- Adverse effects on the upbringing of children;
- Those who committed unlawful crimes;
- Women from vulnerable families;
- Women registered in the Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- Suicidal tendencies;
- Families that are close to divorce;
- Unemployed women: those who have no profession or no profession;
- The poor;
- Temporary residents in Tashkent;
- Women who are not registered;
- Women-Readers;
- Juveniles (under 18) and young (18-30 years);
- Women with disabilities, divorced children, single children and losing breadwinners [5].

From the above card, it can be seen that there are several factors that contribute to the increase in crime among women. The prevalence of female crime incidence is not only in Tashkent, but also in other regions of the country. This, in turn, calls for the reduction of female crime.

If we analyze the crimes committed by women in the Samarkand region, the number of crimes

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committed by women in the region is 486. 177 of these crimes occurred in Samarkand. As a result of poor organization of preventive measures among women, the crime rate in Urgut district increased by 6. District and city women's committees do not cooperate with local law enforcement agencies, bureaucrats and public organizations and families with a negative impact on the upbringing of children and children. do not meet the requirements.

Thus, under the motto "Mahalla - the Greatest Educator" in the mahallas of Samarkand region there were created 1,889 specialist on working with women and strengthening moral and moral values in families. A study of the current job shows that 527 of them are good, 454 are satisfactory and 79 are inadequate [8]. This demonstrates insufficient knowledge and skills of specialists working in this area in the field of spiritual and educational activities. In particular, 1853 families, who have been divorced through the Reconciliation Committees in the neighborhood [9], 1168 families were reconciled and their divorce prevented when their causes of conflict were

investigated. Occasionally, there are cases of women committing crimes after family reunions.

According to international organizations, 80% of crimes committed by women between 18 and 30 years are committed by women [6]. This is the goal of preventing crime among women, and the need to work with young people, not only to responsible organizations, but also to the general public [7].

In conclusion, at the same time, the age of globalization, the age of globalization, the increasing influence of external influences, especially on foreign national television series that do not correspond to our national mentality, have more negative implications for the worldview of our adolescent women [10]. The fact that women under the age of thirty, who are trying to look like heroes in most of the serials, allow for blind pursuits, family divorces, and crime, further enhances the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work. If we can fight the ideological and ideological attacks of the general public from outside, women will not be subjected to the curse of "killer", "fraud", "criminal".

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