



IMPROVING THE ACTIVITIES OF ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR PREVENTING HARASSMENT AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Murodov Alisher Sharafkhanovich

Deputy Head of Faculty at the Academy of the Ministry of Internal
Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in

Legal Sciences, Associate Professor

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Abstract:

This article focuses on improving the activities of entities responsible for preventing harassment and violence against women. It analyzes various forms of violence, their causes, and consequences. The existing mechanisms of preventive entities are reviewed, and proposals are developed to enhance their effectiveness. Particular attention is given to areas such as strengthening the legislative framework, enhancing cooperation with the public, and expanding educational and awareness-raising efforts. Based on statistical data, expert opinions, and practical examples, the study highlights current issues in prevention activities and ways to address them.

Keywords:

Women, harassment, violence, prevention, entities, activities, improvement, legislation, public, education, awareness-raising.

In our country, special attention is given to protecting women from various forms of harassment and violence, safeguarding their rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests, improving the social and spiritual environment in families, and ensuring social and legal protection for women in difficult situations, including those facing family problems and domestic violence. Close cooperation between state bodies and public organizations is being established in this regard. The implementation of such work focuses on increasing women's social, legal, and civic engagement, protecting them from harassment and violence, and organizing targeted and address-specific preventive work by the entities responsible for crime prevention. New mechanisms have been introduced for implementing effective preventive measures by entities responsible for preventing harassment and violence against women. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 1, 2022, No. PP-5116 "On Additional Measures for the Rehabilitation of Women Affected by Violence" [1] established 28 rehabilitation and adaptation centers for women. Today, these centers provide social, legal, and psychological assistance to vulnerable categories of women who have suffered from violence, are prone to suicide, and are in difficult social situations. As a result of the ineffective organization of violence prevention work by entities responsible for preventing harassment and violence against women in administrative regions, the number of family conflicts and divorces, including crimes, has sharply increased in the republic.

In our country, special attention is paid to the issues of protecting women from various forms of harassment and violence, protecting their rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests, improving the socio-spiritual environment in families, and ensuring the social and legal protection of women in difficult social situations, including those facing family problems and violence in their lives. The implementation of such work pays serious attention to increasing the socio-legal and social activity of women, protecting them from harassment and violence,

as well as organizing targeted and targeted preventive work by the subjects of crime prevention.

New mechanisms for the implementation of effective preventive measures by subjects of the prevention of harassment and violence against women have been introduced. In particular, by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 1, 2022 No. PP-5116 "On Additional Measures for the Rehabilitation of Women Affected by Violence" [1], 28 women's rehabilitation and adaptation centers were created. Today, these centers carry out work to provide social, legal, and psychological assistance to vulnerable categories of women who have suffered from violence, are prone to suicide, and are in a difficult social situation.

As a result of the ineffective organization of work on the prevention of violence by the subjects of prevention of harassment and violence against women in administrative regions, the number of family conflicts and divorces, including crimes, has sharply increased in the republic.

Therefore, in order to keep records and monitor protection orders issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to women who have suffered from harassment and violence, as well as to persons who have committed violence, it is necessary to introduce a "Unified Information System for the Registration of Women Victims of Harassment and Violence." Through this system, it will be possible to obtain accurate statistics for mahallas, districts, cities, and regions in a short period of time.

However, despite the measures being taken today to protect women from harassment and violence, there is a need to further improve the activities of the system of prevention subjects, as well as their tasks and powers. In our opinion, each type of prevention of harassment and violence against women has a system of measures developed based on its goals, objectives, specific features, and advantages. Therefore, the more thoroughly thought out and developed this system of measures will serve to ensure the effectiveness of preventing harassment and violence. In general, the concept of measures refers to a set of deliberately designed measures for the implementation, realization, or prevention of any action or goal.

In the early prevention of harassment and violence against women, it is necessary to provide for a system of comprehensive measures to raise their legal awareness and culture, ensure their legitimate interests, protect them from violence against their life and health, ensure employment and employment, provide moral and material support to young families, and create decent housing and social and living conditions for them. In particular, organizational measures for the prevention of harassment and violence against women should include planning the activities of prevention entities, organizing events, controlling this activity, organizing and coordinating work. Therefore, we consider it necessary to include the following in the organizational measures for the prevention of harassment and violence against women:

- 1) organization, coordination, and management of the activities of subjects of crime prevention to prevent harassment and violence against women;
- 2) training, retraining, and advanced training of qualified personnel for the prevention of harassment and violence against women;
- 3) development of unified criteria for assessing the effectiveness of the activities of entities working with women.



In our opinion, it is important to effectively organize the activities of entities engaged in the prevention of harassment and violence against women, to analyze and plan the activities of cooperating entities, and to determine preventive measures in this regard.

Legal measures for the prevention of harassment and violence against women. Today, special attention should be paid to the development and implementation of preventive measures to prevent harassment and violence against women, ensuring their implementation, and implementing measures aimed at raising their legal awareness and culture in society. After all, it is observed that the majority of victims of crimes committed in this area do not know how to protect their rights and freedoms. When carrying out work in this area, it is necessary to develop and implement the following measures:

1) development and ensuring the implementation of by-laws obliging the perpetrator to refrain from harassment and violence or influencing their voluntary withdrawal from it, including repeated violence committed by them;

2) ensuring legal order among women and forming a certain legal understanding in their consciousness;

3) regulating family and marital relations, their rights

introduction of amendments and additions to current and subordinate regulatory legal acts serving the protection of the interests of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, based on the requirements of today and tomorrow;

4) it is necessary to prepare special legal television programs and thereby show how tragic the consequences of harassment and violence against women are.

In the course of the study, when prevention inspectors were asked "What factors hinder the prevention and elimination of harassment and violence against women in the administrative territory where you serve?," 30.5% of them reported that they do not use public opportunities in timely identification of the environment in troubled families, 17.6% do not apply strict punitive measures to offenders, 12.0% of troubled families remain unidentified in a timely manner, 10.9% of individual preventive work with troubled families is not carried out at an adequate level, 10.5% of preventive measures are not organized at an adequate level, 10.3% of public structures do not fully fulfill their assigned tasks.

Also, when asked "Who should be engaged in preventing harassment and violence against women?," 51.3% of them answered that it is the internal affairs bodies, 18.8% - territorial departments of the Ministry of Family and Mahalla Support, 17.9% - bodies of citizen self-government, 13.5% - a specialist on women's issues, 2.8% - educational institutions, 1.3% - mass media.

Spiritual and moral measures for the prevention of harassment and violence against women. The formation of a spiritually and morally mature woman reduces the likelihood of her becoming a victim of harassment and violence. Because the spiritual and moral characteristics of women determine their place in the family. The behavior of women, including the fact that they are victims of harassment and violence, has a certain meaning and essence. Therefore, the spiritual and moral environment in the family is a mirror of the spirit of society!

It is recommended to include the following in the system of moral and ethical preventive measures against harassment and violence against women:

1) formation and strengthening of spiritual and moral, national, religious, local, and legal values in families;

2) development and dissemination to the general public of generally accepted ethical norms;

3) preparation and presentation in the mass media of programs and broadcasts that serve the spiritual and moral development of women;

4) holding meetings, "round tables," and other educational events with the invitation of specialists in order to form in women a deep awareness of their duty and responsibility to the family.

Such an approach is currently on the verge of spiritual and moral renewal of families and the pressure that occurs in them.

and the fight against any type or category of violence. In such a situation, there is a need to rely on criminological recommendations. Indeed, harassment and violence against women is a social problem inherent in every human society.

Social measures for the prevention of harassment and violence against women. These measures will be aimed at ensuring the social protection and support of women. These may include:

1) organization of practical work aimed at ensuring women's employment;

2) support and development of women's entrepreneurship;

3) social protection of socially vulnerable segments of women;

4) social adaptation of women who have lost their breadwinner, in particular, providing them with housing;

5) raising the work on supporting women to a new level.

It is known that a particular process in social life has its own meaning and essence. It has also been scientifically proven that the pressure and violence against women change both in form and content based on certain laws. Based on this, the proposed measures will allow for the expected results based on the study and analysis of the current state of harassment and violence against women. Consequently, the pressure and violence against women is a social reality.

Pressure and violence against women do not arise spontaneously, but are inextricably linked with the negative aspects of social relations in society. Accordingly, the formation of positive spiritual and psychological qualities in members of society closely contributes to the formation of noble qualities in every person who is a member of society. That is, as mentioned above, the implementation of each preventive measure should be inextricably linked with social prevention work.

Educational measures for the prevention of harassment and violence against women. It is known that the role of upbringing plays an important role in the development of each person as a person useful to society. Consequently, N.I. Minkina asserts that "cultural (spiritual) education is not only a source of increasing the spiritual strength of the people, but also a source of moral correction of convicts"[2].

In our opinion, the upbringing of citizens is the task not only of parents, mahalla, educational institutions, but of the whole society. Because a person with negative behavior constantly poses a serious danger to society and attracts the attention of others with their negative behavior. In our study, the majority of persons who have committed offenses are persons of this category with difficult behavior and upbringing. Therefore, the early prevention of harassment and violence against women, the systematic implementation of

preventive work of educational significance with persons who have committed harassment and violence, yields positive results.

Another reason for the commission of harassment and violence against women is the presence of an unhealthy environment in the family, that is, in a family where there are mutual quarrels and rude relations to each other, arising from moral disagreements, harassment and violence are more common than in families with a healthy environment.

Educational preventive measures against harassment and violence against women should include:

- 1) cooperation with authorized organizations to prevent harassment and violence against women;
- 2) implementation of measures aimed at improving the spiritual and moral atmosphere in families in order to reduce family divorces;
- 3) analysis and monitoring of the interaction of organizations and institutions working with persons who have committed harassment and violence against women;
- 4) increasing the broadcasting of programs of spiritual, moral, and educational significance through the mass media;
- 5) organization of measures aimed at strengthening family values in young families.

When forming psychological measures for the prevention of harassment and violence against women, first of all, it is necessary to study the causes of harassment and violence against women, to know their role, tasks, and psychological characteristics in social development. It is known that the role and lifestyle of women in society are subject to periodic changes, which also affect their personal qualities. The assessment of a person's personal qualities is carried out from this point of view. Such an approach to a person's appearance can be called similarity based on social origin.

It's known that some people are very agile, work quickly, but poorly. Some do excellent work, but very slowly, others do it superficially, for show. Another person treats him with all their being and faith, constantly searching and bringing benefit to society. However, there is a category of individuals who, in their family, neighborhood, and work collective, have a negative impact on the individual's psyche and are prone to creating conflict-related criminogenic situations.

The following are proposed as psychological preventive measures against harassment and violence against women:

- 1) formation and development of a system for providing psychological assistance to women;
- 2) development of measures to identify mental disorders in persons who have committed harassment and violence;
- 3) regular study of the socio-psychological environment among women and conducting surveys;
- 4) special attention should be paid to the development and implementation of psychological measures for the early prevention of negative consequences as a result of mental disorders observed in women during periods of biophysiological development or changes.

When organizing the fight against harassment and violence against women, first of all, it is important to identify the causes and conditions that give rise to this psychological problem. There is no doubt that preventive measures for the early prevention of harassment and violence against women are aimed primarily at eliminating socially negative phenomena that lead to the victimization of women, preventing the recidivism of previously convicted

persons, and improving scientifically based methods and means of correcting the behavior of those whose behavior is prone to recidivism.

Just as the effectiveness and success of each measure directly depend on a clear and comprehensive definition of the grounds and procedures for its implementation, preventive measures against harassment and violence against women should be the same. Such an approach also allows one to understand the organizational foundations of the systematization of certain crimes in terms of content and the processes of harassment and violence against women. Work in this area can be effective only with the systematic implementation of measures that combine educational, supporting, and collaborative efforts between various institutions and the individual's family.

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