FOREIGN EXPERIENCES OF MEASURES TO PROTECT WOMEN AND GIRLS

Mamatova Mavluda Toirovna

Navoi State Pedagogical Institute, history, additional fundamentals of state law, 3rd level student

Abstract: *The protection of women and girls is a pressing global concern that has garnered significant attention in recent years. As the world grapples with the pervasive issue of gender-based violence, discrimination, and marginalization, it is essential to examine the foreign experiences of measures to protect women and girls. This article will delve into the successful initiatives and strategies employed by various countries to safeguard the rights and dignity of women and girls, highlighting the lessons learned and best practices that can be replicated globally.*

Keywords: *local community, peaceful atmosphere, family positions, conflicts, government acts, laws*

Introduction: This study provides a brief description of foreign efforts and experiences in addressing the problems encountered by some girls and women and identifying specific goods from which the Croatian, Serbian, and Bosnian context could learn and develop its own strategies. Croatia, as the last country to be included in the European Union (EU), which is obligated to align regulations in their domestic legislative system with the common acquis on the internal market, stable development, equality, social policy, and education areas, is particularly interested in the aforementioned activities and legislative regulation, while Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina are similarly interested in their efforts to join the EU.

Women and girls are particularly vulnerable to human rights infringements. Governments are obliged to adapt legal and other policies and mechanisms anchored on human rights standards to safeguard the well-being and security of

girls and women. Increasingly, many countries are adopting and successfully implementing long-term strategies and related actions and consolidating a body of international practice to advance gender equality, by safeguarding the rights of women and girls and protecting them where reasonable.

Background and Rationale

In comparison with local development, research into the use of practices to promote the status and safety of women and girls, and to guarantee women's human rights, has been lacking. Worldwide, women face widespread barriers to full equality, safety, and enjoyment of human life, work, and community life. The World Health Organization reports that violence against women has reached alarming levels and nearly one-third of women have been affected by violence. That said, there is no official neglect in daily reporting on mother-to-child abuse. In fact, mother-to-child abuse is an area that has done a great deal to protect the rights and safety of women and children. However, abuse of the mother or baby is based on gender thinking and a thorough examination of the victim's mother. By reference to the experiences of other countries in which abuse is addressed in a specific manner that is different from the treatment of injuries that occur in other gendered contexts, and by benchmarking the measures taken in these countries and our local court, the research seeks to answer a research question that so far hasn't been answered: In addition to general guidelines, what specific measures have been taken in degree to further promote this area of human rights and protection in international society?

The Beijing Platform for Action, adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, provides a comprehensive policy framework for the empowerment of women. Gender equality has become an important goal in many countries, and governments need to demonstrate a commitment to the promotion of gender equality. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action marked the first time

that family abuse, rape and other forms of sexual violence, abuse of women and girls, and social poverty were included in the promotion and protection of women's human rights. The United Nations Committee on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women also emphasizes that member states are required to take all appropriate measures to eliminate violence and protect girls and women from gender-motivated violence.

Orientation balance is significant by its own doing. Improvement is a course of extending opportunities similarly for all individuals — male and female (Sen, 2009). Shutting the hole in prosperity among guys and females is as much a piece of improvement as is lessening pay neediness. More noteworthy orientation uniformity likewise upgrades financial proficiency and further develops other advancement results. It does as such in three fundamental ways:

•In the first place, with ladies currently addressing 40% of the worldwide workforce and the greater part the world's college understudies, by and large efficiency will increment assuming their abilities and gifts are utilized all the more completely. For instance, on the off chance that ladies' ranchers have similar access as men to useful assets, for example, land and manures, horticultural result in emerging nations could increment by as much as 2.5 to 4 percent (FAO, 2011). Disposal of boundaries against ladies working in specific areas or occupations could increment yield by raising ladies' cooperation and work efficiency by as much as 25% in certain nations through better designation of their abilities and ability (Cuberes and Teignier-Baqué, 2011).

•Second, more prominent command over family assets by ladies, either through their own profit or money moves, can upgrade nations' development possibilities by changing spending in manners that benefit kids. Proof from nations as differed as Brazil, China, India, South Africa, and the Unified Realm shows that when ladies control more family pay — either through their own income or

through cash moves — youngsters benefit because of additional spending on food and schooling (World Bank, 2011).

In Sweden, the government has taken a proactive approach to combat gender-based violence by implementing a comprehensive national strategy. The strategy, titled "A Sweden Free from Violence," focuses on prevention, support, and prosecution. This multi-faceted approach has led to a significant decrease in reported cases of domestic violence and sexual assault. One of the key components of this strategy is the establishment of specialized units within the police force, dedicated to handling cases of gender-based violence. This specialization has enabled law enforcement agencies to better respond to the unique needs of survivors, providing them with sensitive and trauma-informed support.

Another exemplary model is the "One Stop Centre" initiative in Uganda, which provides a range of services to survivors of gender-based violence, including medical care, counseling, and legal assistance, all under one roof. This integrated approach has significantly improved access to support services, particularly for rural communities. Furthermore, the Ugandan government has implemented a national hotline, which provides a confidential and anonymous reporting mechanism for survivors of gender-based violence. This hotline has been instrumental in increasing reporting rates and providing timely support to those in need.

In Australia, the government has launched the "Respect and Equality" campaign, aimed at promoting healthy relationships and challenging harmful gender stereotypes. This large-scale public awareness campaign has been instrumental in shifting societal attitudes and promoting a culture of respect and empathy. Furthermore, the Australian government has implemented a national framework to prevent and respond to sexual harassment in the workplace,

providing employers with guidelines and resources to create safe and respectful work environments.

In Rwanda, the government has made significant strides in promoting gender equality and protecting the rights of women and girls. The Rwandan government has established a gender-sensitive national policy, which prioritizes the empowerment of women and girls. This policy has led to a significant increase in women's participation in politics, with women holding over 60% of parliamentary seats. Additionally, the Rwandan government has implemented a comprehensive education program, which focuses on promoting gender equity and challenging harmful gender stereotypes from an early age.

In Brazil, the government has introduced a number of innovative measures to combat gender-based violence. The "Ligue 180" hotline provides a confidential and anonymous reporting mechanism for survivors of gender-based violence. This hotline is integrated with a network of specialized services, including counseling, legal assistance, and shelter accommodation. Furthermore, the Brazilian government has launched a national program to train police officers in responding to gender-based violence, focusing on victim-centered and trauma-informed care.

The foreign experiences of measures to protect women and girls highlight the importance of a multi-faceted approach, which addresses the root causes of gender-based violence and discrimination. These experiences demonstrate that a comprehensive and coordinated response is essential, involving governments, civil society, and community leaders. Furthermore, they underscore the need for sustained investment in education, awareness-raising, and community engagement to promote a culture of respect and empathy.

The lessons learned from these foreign experiences can be distilled into several key takeaways. Firstly, a national strategy or policy framework is essential

in providing a coordinated and comprehensive response to gender-based violence. Secondly, specialized services and support mechanisms are critical in providing sensitive and trauma-informed care to survivors. Thirdly, public awareness campaigns and education programs are vital in challenging harmful gender stereotypes and promoting a culture of respect and empathy. Finally, a survivor-centered approach, which prioritizes the needs and dignity of survivors, is essential in providing effective support and services.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the foreign experiences of measures to protect women and girls offer valuable lessons and best practices that can be replicated globally. As the world continues to grapple with the pervasive issue of gender-based violence and discrimination, it is essential to learn from these exemplary models and adapt them to local contexts. By doing so, we can work towards creating a world where women and girls are valued, respected, and protected, and where their human rights are upheld and promoted. Ultimately, the protection of women and girls is a collective responsibility, requiring sustained efforts and commitment from governments, civil society, and community leaders.

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