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AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO PREVENTING DIVORCE AND
STARTING A FAMILY WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF THE
MAKHALLA

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the main approaches to studying the problem of stability of marriage and prevention of divorce in Uzbekistan. The analysis of domestic sociological and demographic literature on the problems of family, marriage and divorce is carried out. Based on statistical data and the results of a sociological study conducted in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2020, some characteristics, causes, factors, consequences of divorce in modern families are given. The necessity of a comprehensive study of all factors of divorce is shown, to take adequate preventive measures aimed at preventing divorces. In particular, the article provides a methodological and legal basis for preventing a family, ensuring family stability, work carried out on these issues in Uzbekistan.

Introduction

One of the burning issues in society is related to the growing number of divorces. Getting married, many often do not realize the seriousness of such a responsible step. Unreadiness for living together, everyday life and the lack of

mutual understanding between the spouses lead to the dissolution of the marriage. The saddest thing is when both are already parents and children are under attack.

Compared to other countries, Uzbekistan has a fairly low divorce rate. If in the USA and Europe more than half of registered marriages break up, in Uzbekistan it is one in ten. The family policy of the state is aimed at the spiritual and moral education of children and youth, the preservation of family values, the growth of the material well-being of newlyweds, and support for families in need of help [6]. Comprehensive studies of the historical and cultural prerequisites for the formation of a modern family model with the preservation of traditional approaches to its creation are carried out. This work is jointly carried out by both the Oila Center (Oila - family) and other specialized state and public organizations.

Initiatives in this direction were reflected in the Presidential Decree "On measures to radically improve activities in the field of supporting women and strengthening the institution of the family" of February 2, 2018 [1]. According to the document, the Oila Scientific and Practical Research Center was organized under the Cabinet of Ministers. Thus, a special structure has been created in the country that is responsible for the scientific organization of work with families, ensuring compliance with the requirements of legislation to strengthen the institution of the family and the introduction of advanced and effective methods of working with families on the ground.

The tasks assigned to the center are of an interdisciplinary nature and require a cross-examination of the issues of preserving the historical and cultural values of our people, the spiritual and moral education of the younger generation, improving the welfare of the cells of society, education and health of its members, as well as preventing divorce. All these issues are interconnected, but still require special attention and deep study [8].

In order to systematize the work and determine the prospects in the current policy, the Concept of strengthening the institution of the family in Uzbekistan was approved, which outlines measures aimed at developing and increasing the level of well-being of families, improving the spiritual, moral and psychological climate in them, improving the legal and institutional framework. On topical issues in 2018-2019, the center conducted more than 20 studies, on the basis of which practical recommendations were developed, which were subsequently transferred to higher organizations and local authorities [2].

Materials and Methods

On the need for training before marriage and new rules for their dissolution

In Uzbekistan, the Decree "On measures to radically improve activities in the field of supporting women and strengthening the institution of the family" was adopted [1]:

Large-scale work is being carried out in the country to increase the socio-political and social activity of women, create conditions for their self-realization in various spheres and industries, ensure unconditional observance of the rights and legitimate interests of women, comprehensive support of

motherhood and childhood, as well as strengthen the institution of the family [1].

At the same time, the state of affairs in this area testifies to the presence of a number of systemic problems and shortcomings that hinder the creation of effective mechanisms for comprehensive support of women, the organization of targeted work with them, the strengthening and improvement of the spiritual and moral environment in families. In particular:

- First, there is no system of targeted support for women in need of assistance and in difficult social situations, the practice of individual work with unemployed and socially passive women is not established, and activities to promote employment and the development of entrepreneurship among women are ineffective;
- secondly, there is no purposeful work to prepare young people for family life, the formation of a modern exemplary family, strengthening its spiritual and moral foundations and traditional family values, the effectiveness of measures to prevent early marriages, conflict situations in families and divorces remains at a low level;
- Thirdly, the activities for the protection of women's reproductive health are not properly organized, there is no effective system for the prevention and prevention of maternal and perinatal diseases, especially in remote rural areas;
- Fourth, effective measures are not being taken to prevent delinquency and crime among women, mechanisms for raising the legal culture of women and providing them with legal advice do not meet modern requirements;
- Fifth, the wide range of tasks of women's committees in the absence of the necessary powers and inadequate organizational and staff capacity does not allow them to focus their efforts on solving urgent problems of women;
- Sixth, the lack of necessary funding sources and the uncertainty of the structural affiliation of the Republican Scientific and Practical Center "Oila" do not contribute to the effective implementation of the tasks assigned to it to study family problems and develop practical, scientifically grounded proposals for their elimination;
- seventh, work on retraining and advanced training of personnel in the field of preparing young people for family life, strengthening the family, preventing conflict situations and divorces has not been organized [1].

This program outlines a number of new rules for the conclusion and dissolution of marriage, which will be introduced into the legislation on marriage and family.

Among them are expected:

- Strengthening the responsibility of the head and staff of a medical institution for the issuance of a certificate containing deliberately false information about the health status of persons entering into marriage.
- Completion of compulsory training in the basics of family life in a special educational program before getting married.

- Increased waiting time for marriage registration. The existing term (1 month) was recognized as insufficient for considering the decision on marriage.
- Divorce only through the courts.
- Increase of the term for reconciliation of spouses up to 1 year.
- Introduction of property liability of spouses in the event of divorce.

Theory and Discussion

Attempts to reduce divorce

In an attempt to reduce the number of divorces, the Council of Mothers-in-Laws was created in 2017, the khokim of Tashkent (khokim – local mayor) tried to initiate the publication of photos of divorcing couples in city newspapers [18]. However, despite the fact that in 2017 it was possible to prevent the divorce of 22 thousand families, the number of divorces in Uzbekistan is growing by 10-11% annually.

Many scholars and publicists have written about alarming trends in the tradition of marriage and family relations before. Unfortunately, this trend is observed not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the most developed countries. To preserve the institution of marriage, which is currently under threat, states take all possible and impossible steps. This is due to the fact that any state conducts a certain demographic policy, tries to control the reproduction of the population and provide appropriate conditions for the development of a new generation.

The main approach to the legal regulation of divorce legislation should be the neutrality of the law in relation to divorce: the law should not influence the decision of the spouses to dissolve the marriage, it should neither facilitate nor hinder it, since divorce is a highly personal matter. The mother-in-law council is one of the initiatives of the capital's authorities, attempts to save families. In this matter, any initiatives aimed at preserving family ties are welcome. But within the framework of the law. Individual freedom is inviolable and the inviolability of the person should be understood as a guarantee of personal freedom, which the state and its power structures must also ensure.

The most effective items in strengthening the family

First. Increased waiting time for marriage registration. And this is correct, since an increase in the period for thinking will give an opportunity to look at each other, get to know the future spouse or spouse better and then decide to start a family [11].

Second. Strengthening the responsibility of the head and staff of a medical institution for the issuance of a certificate containing deliberately false information about the state of health of persons entering into marriage. The Women's Committee of the Tashkent region, which I headed, faced a problem when, literally on the second day after the wedding, one of the newlyweds turned out to be terminally ill, plus he was registered, although he was listed as absolutely healthy in the doctor's certificate.

Third. The restoration of the so-called "antenatal clinics", which were closed for unknown reasons. They will be able to effectively take care of the reproductive health of women [3].

What other measures need to be taken to prevent divorce

Decrees and decisions of the President are extremely relevant [1, 4, 5]. They not only point out shortcomings in the work of women's committees, but also identify specific tasks they face in strengthening the institution of the family.

The adopted Decree raises the issues of ensuring the rights and legitimate interests of women to a qualitatively new level, helps to strengthen their role and position in the family and society, to fully realize their potential.

But it should be noted that the text does not spell out the ways to increase the role of women in the social and political life of the country. It is not known how the corresponding paragraph of the Decree will be implemented, although the actual situation with gender equality in the republic is far from ideal.

SayoraKhodzhieva expressed her opinion on this issue "In our opinion, all existing problems with increasing the role of women in society would be resolved by the adoption of the Law "On Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities" developed more than 10 years ago, the draft of which is in the Legislative Chamber of Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan or the introduction of so-called temporary special measures recommended by the UN Committee.

Also, the innovation in the form of divorce only in court looks dubious. In my opinion, citizens should not be deprived of the possibility of the administrative procedure for divorce. Administratively, a marriage is dissolved in a civil registry office if the spouses do not have common minor children, there is no property dispute, and if there is mutual consent of the spouses" [3].

Should divorce be prevented in principle?

The state is responsible for the family, it is under its protection. Article 63 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan enshrines the status of the family and its right to protection by society and the state. This means that the state should use all means to strengthen the family and reduce divorce in the country.

In addition, the family, as a social community, in all civilizations was the most important element of global development [3]. It is not for nothing that the Presidential Decree places the emphasis on improving the activities of the Oila (Family) Scientific and Practical Research Center, which is designed to implement a unified state policy in the field of strengthening the institution of the family.

The main problems of marriage and family in Uzbekistan

Analysis of the causes of marital conflicts leading to divorce shows that their bulk lies in the sphere of personal relationships between spouses. The conflict between spouses, to a greater extent, stems from the inability to communicate, lack of knowledge about the basics of living together, and a low intellectual and

cultural level of marriage. Objective reasons - lack of funds, lack of housing - fade into the background [6, 7, 10].

It is indisputable that certain outdated stereotypes, the choice of spouses by adults, the traditionally complicated relationship between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, between daughter-in-law and sister-in-law, the infantilism of the young spouse and the inability to resist these foundations and some other factors are a direct cause of problems in the family [8, 9]. Traditions and stereotypes are so strong that scientists have concluded that the mentality of the people has been changing over three generations.

However, traditions differ from traditions. It is necessary to preserve and pass on from generation to generation those of them that carry enduring values, such as respect and reverence for elders, compassion for the vulnerable, modesty, etc.

Against the background of rapidly collapsing family foundations in some countries, a sharp increase in the number of divorces and the problems associated with this, the eastern model of the family looks almost ideal.

Globalization has, along with positive, dangerous aspects: many young people who perceive information uncritically, blindly follow not the best Western traditions. So, to preserve our oriental values, the ability to resist the negative sides of mass culture, to protect them from blind imitation and to teach our youth to "distinguish grain from chaff" is our main task.

The negative consequences of complicating the procedure for the conclusion and dissolution of marriage

The complication of the procedure for contracting a marriage will not bring negative consequences, because, an increase in the time for thinking, will make it possible to look at each other, get to know better the future spouse or spouse and then decide to start a family.

As for the divorce. There have been periods of development in history when divorce was prohibited or restricted [12, 15, 14]. Currently, there are several countries where divorce is prohibited.

Divorce is possible in most countries. Dissolution of a marriage, in contrast to other natural grounds for its termination, occurs exclusively at the will of the spouse (s) or the guardian of the spouse who has been declared incapable. Dissolution of a marriage entails the termination of personal and property legal relations between the spouses.

The complication of the divorce procedure, as the experience of some European countries has shown, leads to some reduction in their number. But for how long? That's the question...

Optimal age for starting a family

According to Article 16 of the Convention "On the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women", which Uzbekistan ratified in 1995, "The participating States shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family

relations, and, in particular, ensure on the basis of equality between men and women [17]:

- a) the same rights to marry;
- b) The same rights to freely choose a spouse and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent;
- c) the same rights and obligations during marriage and at its dissolution. Uzbekistan has ratified this Convention without reservations, therefore, each article of the Convention should be reflected in national legislation, namely in the Family Code. In Uzbekistan, the age of marriage for men is set at 18. This means that for girls it should be the same, based on the requirements of the UN Convention.

Family Strengthening Suggestions

Uzbekistan has an excellent Family Code, where everything is spelled out, except for the equalization of marriageable age, as required by the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Therefore, it is necessary to bring the Family Code in line with the requirements of the UN Convention and to promote it more, since it contains answers to all questions arising in family legal relations. After all, all our troubles are from ignorance. Therefore, the cornerstone of the Concept should be raising the legal awareness and legal culture of our citizens.

In addition, it is necessary that Article 29 "On the Marriage Contract", which defines the property relations of spouses in case of divorce, become a working article that protects the interests of women and children. And for this it is necessary to revise the text of the marriage contract and to promote more the advantages of its conclusion.

Preventing early marriage

Early and related marriages are another problem that persists in our society to this day. To study and develop measures for its solution, a special study was organized. It studies the motives of early and kindred marriages, the consequences for the young family and society as a whole. Based on the results of the work, an analytical report and a "road map" for the prevention of early and related marriages will be prepared. In addition, the regional offices of the center in the field, together with partners, including the local branches of the Women's Committee, Healthcare, the Youth Union and Reproductive Health Centers, carry out advocacy work to counter such marriages not only among young people, but also among adults. It has been revealed that in many cases it is the parents and relatives who initiate such relationships, while not considering the likelihood of the birth of children with congenital anomalies. The same work is carried out jointly with media representatives and through social networks. It should also be noted that the "Oila" center was one of the initiators of raising the age of marriage for girls to 18 years.

A huge proportion of the activities carried out by the institution are aimed at interacting with young people. As the specialist comments, the consciousness of our younger generation is largely related to cultural traditions and upbringing. When we talk about this, we mean, first of all, the value of marriage, the responsibility of parents for the upbringing of children and the

duty of the younger ones to the elders, respect, hard work, patriotism. Over the years, these values are not only preserved, but also developed.

How can you evaluate this? First, research shows that 95 percent of young families are legally married. And this at a time when in many countries of the world young people postpone or even prefer not to start a family, and even more so to burden themselves with a stamp in their passports. Secondly, our country is characterized by a three-generation family consisting of grandparents, parents and children. Half of all families in the republic are formed in this way. Given the fact that some of the functions of raising children are taken over by the older generation, we can talk about the continuation of family traditions.

Results

Divorce Prevention and Family Strengthening Projects

The Oila Center conducts many different studies, including the study of topical problems of young cells of society, the causes of divorce, the consequences of informal marriages (those that are not registered in the registry office, but are enshrined in a religious ceremony), the level of youth readiness for family life. The practical result was a pilot educational project, which started in the Parkent district of Tashkent region, and then the creation of an innovative school for preparing newlyweds for marriage. In the process of teaching future spouses, modern approaches are used: interactive trainings, special mobile applications, media libraries. As part of the training in schools, classes are held on reproductive health of young families, psychology of relationships, spiritual, moral and religious values, family law and budget planning. By this time, 96 schools are already operating in the regions of the republic, where they have been trained for the most important stage in the life of about six thousand married couples. The effect of the introduction of innovative schools can be observed only in a couple of years, for example, by monitoring the dynamics of divorce among young spouses.

In practical terms, on the basis of the methodological recommendations developed at the institution, explanatory work, field receptions, round-table discussions are carried out in order to targeted propaganda of the foundations of creating a family, having a child, and leading a healthy lifestyle. In the regions of the republic, the center participates in organizing, in the structure of family polyclinics and rural medical centers, antenatal clinics for adolescent girls and women of fertile age. To increase the medical literacy of the population, in particular women and girls, the regional departments of the center carry out activities aimed at increasing the level of knowledge and strengthening the reproductive health of the population. A study carried out jointly with the Ministry of Health, the Women's Committee, and the Republican Center for Reproductive Health made it possible to develop a plan of measures to prevent child and maternal mortality. Now the document is being implemented in all regions of the republic.

The love of loved ones received by a person in early childhood will certainly sprout in his own family. It is from parents and grandparents that a child receives knowledge about the world around him, and with a high cultural and educational potential of adults, a child from childhood lays down a certain system of moral and ethical values and semantic orientations that he follows throughout his life. It is in the family that the child's initial ideas about good

and evil, decency, respect for material and spiritual values and other qualities are formed. Therefore, the center is actively working to increase the responsibility of parents in the upbringing of children, urges them not to assign this function completely to the school, makhalla and society as a whole. There is a need to teach adults themselves positive parenting skills, where, in an atmosphere of cooperation and trust, they receive not only answers to their questions, but also qualified psychological and pedagogical assistance and support.

A comprehensive study of family development issues has shown that the determinants of reproductive health can be classified into groups of indicators. For example, on social, which includes access to the infrastructure of health care and education, culture and sports, social security services, information. Behavioral indicators are also used: lifestyle and nutrition, bad habits and family planning. There are also political indicators in the form of ensuring gender equality and observance of reproductive rights. Now work is underway on their comprehensive assessment using opinion polls, the method of comparative analysis and the factor approach.

The research carried out by the Oila Center has made it possible to identify and generalize the main criteria of a modern prosperous family:

- a favorable psychological climate in the family, expressed in mutual respect and understanding of its members, reverence for parents, the older generation, tolerance and harmony (24 percent of the surveyed cells of society noted these aspects as the key to a successful family life);
- spiritual and moral education of children based on cultural values, exemplary behavior of the parents themselves, instilling in children the skills of hard work, patriotism, culture of behavior and communication, scientific knowledge, as well as a sense of duty, responsibility and discipline (23 percent);
- material wealth, including entrepreneurship, job security and stable income, correct distribution of the family budget, availability of savings, favorable housing and living conditions (18 percent);
- the level of education of family members, which provides an opportunity to engage in intellectual, highly productive and highly paid work that ensures career growth (17 percent);
- maintaining physical and mental health, maintaining a healthy lifestyle, playing sports with the whole family, properly organizing recreation, improving the culture of food and hygiene (13 percent).

With the use of the developed criteria of a modern exemplary family, a procedure for the selection and holding of the Republican competition "Ibratlioila" was created. For the first time, a review of representatives of exemplary families from each region was held in December last year in Tashkent, at the same time a mechanism was introduced to identify and actively involve exemplary families in the country's public life and work with youth.

The Center is also working on the introduction into practice of new effective approaches to helping families in difficult life situations. For example, on the basis of a pilot project in the Yunusabad district of the capital, a methodology has been developed for assessing the socio-psychological climate in the family

using the "Psychological family map". A database of 178 problem families has been created, to which a group of 12 psychologists is attached. As a result of the surveys, a number of problems were identified. Based on their study, appropriate assistance was provided - in 30 families the conflict situation was completely resolved, 50 were withdrawn from the crisis situation, 60 - counseling services were provided, in five families a suicidal tendency was revealed and preventive measures were taken, work continues with 33 families. The approved approach after training specialists is gradually spreading to other regions of the republic [2].

With the involvement of specialized specialists, the center carried out a study, within the framework of which a database was developed, consisting of four main methods for assessing the relationship between spouses, parents and children, mother-in-law and daughter-in-law. Such approaches have been tested in eight regions of the republic - Karakalpakstan, Khorezm, Bukhara, Navoi, Surkhandarya, Jizzakh, Fergana regions and Tashkent. Our organization is doing everything to train specialists and equip them with advanced methods of dealing with conflict situations that arise in families. This approach has long been used in many countries around the world and gives its effect in the form of resolving disputes in families through peaceful negotiations, rather than heavy litigation between spouses, when children are the first to suffer. The Center, as the main scientific organization dealing with family issues, adapts a new approach for our society, considering the mentality of the population.

In schools, it is planned to introduce the subjects "Fundamentals of the Family", "Psychology and Ethics of the Family".

The ideology of family priority, its enduring value for the life and development of a person and society is enshrined in many regulations. One of the main provisions of these documents is the strengthening and protection of the institution of the family by society, the development of national family policy by all states. The family is called upon to play an exceptional role in the life of society, its stabilization, and overcoming social tension. By its nature and purpose, it is an ally of the state in solving fundamental problems: overcoming depopulation, establishing moral foundations in society, socializing children, developing culture and economy, family entrepreneurship. Unfortunately, many people getting married do not understand all this and the true purpose of the family. Therefore, the introduction of these subjects into a number of school disciplines, I think, will only benefit.

Preventing divorce in mahallas

Shavkat Mirziyoyev instructed to organize short-term courses on preparation for family life at makhallas, hold a competition of women's business projects for grants and loans, and also open IshgaMarkhamat centers in every district of Tashkent. The order in the makhallas, along with the preventive maintenance inspector, will be ensured by the National Guard.

The President separately touched upon the issue of divorce and expressed regret that such serious consequences occur for minor everyday reasons and indicated that it is necessary to study and positively resolve situations in problem families. The head of state recommended organizing short-term courses on preparation for family life at makhallas, assigning psychologists and authoritative representatives of the older generation to them, and holding the "Model Family" competition [19].

About 22 thousand women live in difficult living conditions in the country. These are low-income, unemployed, women in need of housing and women with disabilities; their problems require an individual approach. The meeting discussed issues of improving the lives of these women and creating conditions for them to work and receive income.

Shavkatal Mirziyoyev gave instructions to introduce in the regions the experience of the Chilanzar district of Tashkent in assisting unemployed women who know the craft. He proposed holding a competition for women's business projects and providing the winners with grants, loans and plots, as well as providing mobile outlets and corners in large shopping centers to sell products made by socially vulnerable women.

Now in the republic there are over 1.3 million unemployed, over 125 thousand families who have lost their breadwinner. In addition, about 1.4 million young people went abroad to work. The problem is that most of them do not have a profession, the report says.

The President instructed to introduce the experience of the Ishga Markhamat monocenter opened in the Yashnabad region by organizing similar centers in 30 colleges transferred to the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, as well as in every district of the capital.

Conclusion

Spiritual and cultural values are a limiting factor in the manifestation of bad habits such as alcoholism, drug addiction, as well as conflicts and violence in families. Compared to other countries, psychological, physical and other types of violence are not very common in our families. At the same time, one should not calm down and lose sight of the fact that global demographic trends, information technologies in one way or another affect the consciousness of society. That is why the tasks of developing and strengthening the institution of the family in our country are a priority of state policy and are aimed at increasing the level of well-being and well-being of the entire people.

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