



THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA'S LEGAL SYSTEM AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS WOMEN'S RIGHTS

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Abstract

The article contains opinions about the legal system of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its sources, how the law is applied, as well as women's rights in this country and the attitude of other countries to it.

Keywords: "Holy Qur'an", Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, legal system, sunnah, qiyas, ijma, women's rights, United States of America.

SAUDIYA ARABISTONI QIROLLIGINING HUQUQIY TIZIMI VA AYOLLAR HUQUQLARIGA MUNOSABATI

Annotatsiya:

Maqolada Saudiya Arabistoni Podshohligining huquqiy tizimi va uning manbalari, qonunning qanday qo'llanilishi, shuningdek, ushbu mamlakatda ayollar huquqlari va boshqa mamlakatlarning unga bo'lgan munosabati haqida fikrlar mavjud.

Kalit so'zlar: "Qur'oni Karim", Saudiya Arabistoni Podshohligi, huquqiy tizim, sunnat, qiyos, ijmo, ayollar huquqlari, Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari.

There are many constitutions on earth, all of them are developed and adopted in order to ensure justice in the society, create a free and prosperous environment, and ensure peace. There is such a constitution on earth that it holds the knowledge and secrets of the world, goodness, good manners, respect and reverence of people for each other, that their creator is one, that all people are related to each other by blood and similar endless behaviors. It is a holy book created by God, and this book is the word of God, "Holy Qur'an". It is known that the main law of Islamic and Arab countries is the "Holy Qur'an". Among these countries, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which has its own legal system, is a special example.

The nature and concept of law in the Middle East and in Saudi Arabia is based primarily on Islamic law, or is influenced by the law of Islam. In Islam, at least in the view of ordinary Muslims and the majority of Muslim scholars, law constitutes commands from God, and, hence, is blended with religion and is a sacred system. The important point is that as long as the law is considered divine and sacred, it cannot be

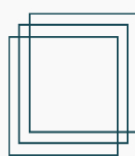


criticized and fundamentally changed, though it may still be subject to different interpretations. Saudi Arabia, as the most influential Muslim country in the world, has a legal system based on the most traditional version of Islam but with a mixture of tribal and modern law, operating through a monarchical system in which the Royal family (consisting of at least 5,000 princes) and the ulama have absolute authority. The primacy of Shariah was formally reflected in the Kingdom's Basic Law of Government which was enacted by Royal Decree No. A/90 of 27 Shaaban 1412 H (corresponding to 1 March 1992). Indeed, Article 7 of the Basic Law of Government provides that "the powers to rule the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia emanate from the Book of God and the Sunna of his Messenger, both of which prevail over this and all other laws of the state". Likewise, Article 23 of the Basic law of Government stipulates that "the state shall protect the Islamic faith and shall cater to the application of Shariah." Shari'ah refers to the body of Islamic law. It serves as a guideline for all legal matters in Saudi Arabia. In the Shari'ah, and therefore in Saudi Arabia, there is no difference between the sacred and the secular aspects of society.

Muslims derive Shari'ah law primarily from the Holy Qur'an and secondarily from the Sunnah, the practices and sayings of the Prophet Muhammad during his lifetime. The third source is Ijma', the consensus of opinion of Muslim scholars on the principles involved in a specific case occurring after the death of the Prophet. Qias, analogy, is the fourth source of law. Shari'ah presumes that a defendant is innocent until proven guilty, and only in serious crimes or in cases of repeat offenders is one likely to witness severe punishments.

The judicial system of Saudi Arabia consists of three main parts. The largest are the Sharia courts, which handle most of the cases in the Saudi legal system. Sharia courts are divided into several categories: courts of first instance (first and general courts), courts of cassation and the Supreme Judicial Council. Complementing the Sharia courts is the Grievance Board, which hears cases against the government. The third part of Saudi Arabia's judicial system is various committees within government ministries that deal with specific disputes, such as labor matters. In April 2005, a royal decree approved a plan to largely reorganize the judiciary. On October 1, 2007, a royal decree approved the new system. Among the changes, the Supreme Court and special economic, labor and administrative courts were established.

Also, many Western lawyers and political scientists emphasize that Saudi Arabia has enough problems with women's rights and gender equality. But in our holy religion, a woman is the owner of a delicate ring and is considered a miracle of a man. In addition, the most important aspect is that in the Islamic world, a man's jealousy is strong and shows faith. Taking this into account, I believe that it is correct to react to Saudi Arabia while respecting its ideology, national idea and religion. In addition, Saudi Arabia is making more concessions for women today.



Between 2017 and 2020, Saudi Arabia significantly improved working conditions for women, addressing mobility, sexual violence, pensions and workplace rights, including employment and discrimination protections.

Western critics, particularly the United States, often compare the treatment of Saudi women to the apartheid system. The New York Times columnist Mona Eltahawy wrote: "Saudi women were denied many of the same rights as 'blacks' and 'coloureds' in apartheid South Africa." But the United States of America, which is a country that often criticizes the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for women's rights, is also one of the leaders in the world in terms of women's rights. The United States of America was included in the top ten list of the most dangerous countries for women. 550 experts who researched the situation of all women in the world by the "Thomson Reuters Foundation" social polling center in London reported the results of their work in this regard.

We see that the women of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are living their lives in accordance with God's will. A woman is honored in every society. It is not for nothing that it is said that heaven is under the feet of mothers.

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