

GENDER EQUALITY: EXPANDING WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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Annotation: The article focuses on the protection of women's rights in the Republic of Uzbekistan and increasing its role in society. In addition, issues such as discrimination, humiliation and rape against women are given priority.

Keywords: Discrimination, gender, security, ombudsman, convention.

Introduction

Expanding the rights and opportunities of women, accelerating the process of sustainable development is an extremely important principle. The elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only important for the protection of human rights, but also one of the strongest factors influencing the development of other areas.

At the present stage of world development, the issues of ensuring equality of women and men in all spheres of society are becoming one of the priorities for human development, its rights and freedoms, social justice and human security. To this end, this issue remains relevant not only in our country but around the world.

Literature Analysis And Methodology

The issues of equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women are reflected in the following major international documents: the Rio de Janeiro Declaration on Environment and Development (Rio Declaration, 1992), Population and the Cairo Conference on Development (1994), the Beijing Conference on the Status of Women (1995), and the Istanbul Conference on Human Settlements (1996). These are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women, the Millennium Development Goals and others.

For UN member states, the full implementation of national commitments to ensure equality between women and men means achieving the Millennium Development Goals and making a worthy contribution to upholding UN principles.

Equality of women's and men's rights is enshrined in the Basic Law of the country - the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which states in Article 18 that They are equal before the law, regardless of their social origin, beliefs, personal or social status. "There is a growing awareness in society that promoting the principle of equality between women and men is a fundamental and integral part of democratic governance. The processes taking place in the world confirm that economic development policy cannot be gender-neutral, there is a direct link between gender equality and economic efficiency. Taking into account the needs and interests of the sexes, creating equal opportunities for women and men will help improve the situation of women and men, strengthen the family, the physical and spiritual development of children and ultimately strengthen the nation's potential for economic development. In turn, economic development offers ample opportunities to increase gender equality in the long run.

At a time when radical changes are taking place in the socio-economic, spiritual and intellectual life of the country in Uzbekistan, the organization of gender equality, ie equality between women and men, remains an urgent issue.

This begs the question, what is the meaning of the term "gender"?

The term "gender" was coined in 1968 by the American psychologist Stoller to mean "gender."

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In order to ensure gender equality, the Legislative Chamber adopted on August 17, 2019, the Senate approved on August 29, 2019 and signed on September 2, 2019 by President Sh. Mirziyoyev "Women and men have equal rights and freedoms. The adoption of the law "On guarantees of opportunities" is not in vain.

Results

Considering the opportunities for education, vocational training and self-development as a decisive factor in expanding the rights and opportunities and improving the well-being of women, the right to education in the country is equal for all citizens. This is guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Article 41). Equal rights of women and men to education The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", and on physical development and sports - the Law "On Physical Culture and Sports" (2- Article). In order to further expand the participation of women in decision-making, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed a decree on March 2, 1995 "On measures to increase the role of women in the state and social construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and May 25, 2004 On Additional Measures to Support the Activities of the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan "and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers on these issues. Equality between women and men is enshrined in the basic law of our country - the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which states in Article 46, "Women and men have equal rights." The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan guarantees to everyone the full range of personal, social, political, cultural and economic rights enshrined in the International Convention on Human Rights. Our Constitution enshrines the inviolability of the rights and freedoms of every human being and that no one has the right to restrict them. From the first days of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has supported democratic principles and acceded to about 70 major international human rights instruments. These are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women, the Millennium Development Goals and others. The United Nations has also enacted a number of international laws to protect women's rights and freedoms. In particular, the Convention on the Political Rights of Women of 1954, the Convention on the Citizenship of Married Women of 1958, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Today, such documents are the basis for legal reforms in this area.

Today, about 80% of women in the country are mainly engaged in two social spheres - education and health. However, women are now being considered for positions of importance in public administration, such as politics and diplomacy.

Discussion

Thus, during the years of independence, the republic has created a progressive and reliable basis for the implementation of state policy towards women and men, aimed at ensuring the constitutional principle of equality between women and men in the legal, organizational, financial, economic, social and other spheres. Creating a culture of equality between women and men is a systematic and ongoing process that requires collaboration with the wider community and civic institutions. In this regard, the joint and concerted activity of all spheres of society - government agencies, public organizations, businesses, trade unions and the general population - plays an important role.

Separate efforts should be made to change the social and cultural patterns of behavior of women and men, and to eliminate old stereotypes about the role of women and men in society.

Conclusion

Creating a culture of equality between women and men is a systematic and ongoing process that requires collaboration with the wider community and civic institutions. In this regard, the joint and concerted activity of all spheres of society - government agencies, public organizations, businesses, trade unions and the general population - plays an important role. The organization of targeted activities of all segments of society requires the creation of the necessary gender-disaggregated database, gender analysis and monitoring of the gender situation at the level of all regions.

The relevance of the creation and availability of this information in each country was highlighted at the IV World Conference on the Status of Women (Beijing, September 1995). According to Article 206a of the Beijing Action Plan, the National Statistical Service is responsible for collecting, processing and analyzing statistical data on gender and age, reflecting the problems and issues related to the status of women and men in society. It is necessary to

In order to ensure widespread use of information on gender development in the country by all segments of the population and the implementation of the recommendations of the IV World Conference on the Status of Women (Beijing, September 1995), state statistics agencies in close cooperation with government and public organizations Statistical collections of women and men in Uzbekistan in the fields of education, health, employment and labor market, social protection, public administration, etc. are published.

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