

Gender Equality Guarantees Women's Rights And Opportunities

Muhammadieva Oliya Narzullaevna

Termez Institute of Agrotechnology and Innovative Development., Associate Professor of Mathematics,
Natural and Humanity subjects

Niyozova Marjona,

2nd course student of TerSU

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the protection of the rights of women in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the enhancement of their role in society. In addition, priority is given to such issues as discrimination, humiliation, rape of women.

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 7th December 2021

Revised: 30th December 2021

Accepted: 30th January 2022

KEY WORDS:

discrimination, gender,
security, Ombudsman,
Convention.

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 from the point of view of human rights protection, but also one of the strongest factors influencing the development of other areas.

An important issue facing the world community is that pandemic Covid-19 disease is rarely observed and it is no secret that it is doing more harm than good in a world war. The whole state is working against this virus to the best of its ability. No matter how complicated the situation, domestic and foreign, economic and social policy is becoming a key issue. The development of society is, of course, based on legal and social equality.¹

In the current era of world development, women for the processes of human development, its rights and freedoms, social justice and human security and ensuring the equality of men in practice in all aspects of public life is becoming one of the priorities. To this end, this issue remains relevant not only in our country but throughout the world.

The issues of equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women are reflected in the following major international documents: they are: Rio de Janeiro Declaration on Environment and Development (*Rio Declaration*, 1992), Cairo Conference on Population and Development (1994), Beijing Conference on the Status of Women (1995) and 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.

The head of the Senate Tanzila Kamilovna, who is the head of the Committee on Gender Equality in our country, stressed that this issue should be organized in accordance with the UN regulations. The fact that the new law guarantees gender equality shows that this issue has risen to the level of public policy in Uzbekistan and it is a sign of our country's progressive step in the field of human rights. The issue of gender

¹ The position of women in society as a factor of gender equality sustainability

equality is important around the world.

This is reflected in the documents adopted by the UN, in particular, Resolution No.70 which is adopted in 2015.

In order to organize systematic work on the consistent implementation of the UN Global Agenda for Sustainable Development, our country has adopted the “*National Goals and Objectives of Uzbekistan in the field of sustainable development until 2030*”. The 5th goal of Uzbekistan in the field of sustainable development until 2030 is “Ensuring gender equality and expanding the rights and opportunities of all women.”

The UN Millennium Declaration outlines the quantitative indicators that should be used to assess development before achieving the eight “Millennium Development Goals”. Around the world, good results have been achieved on the fact that gender statistics are a necessary requirement for the empowerment of women, as well as for achieving gender equality, which in turn is important in both cases of poverty eradication, comprehensive economic growth and sustainable development, a natural question arises as to what impact gender equality has on poverty.

As long as the role of women and men in the life of society is equal and women are freed from illegal oppression, the basis for the sustainable development of production, education and social spheres will be created. Thus, in the current period, the field of gender statistics is not only important in the work aimed at achieving gender equality, but also rather than areas that until recently were considered unrelated in many ways, such as the fight against poverty, environmental protection, it is also important in the development of areas such as budgeting and financing. Plans in the state budget will be regulated accordingly.

It is true that these goals are in fact our main problems. Question: Why is gender equality so calculated and controlled? Why these statistics are needed and there are many similar questions.

First of all, gender statistics are: To identify gender differences between women and men and to study it systematically is a statistic that objectively reflects the real position of women and men in all areas of importance. Gender statistics will cover all statistical topics for which human data are collected and will include:

- information on sexual composition,
- Statistics on gender issues (gender indicators), as well as
- Introduce a gender approach to all areas of statistics.

The basic premise of the concept of gender statistics is the difference between the two concepts, namely, “gender” and “sex”. In some cases, these categories (gender - male, female; and gender - masculine, feminine) are reflected as concepts with the same content. But that doesn't shed light on the topic we're commenting on.

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

For the 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 the support of the UN principles.

Equality of women's and men's rights is enshrined in the Basic Law of our country - the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as stated in Article 18, “*In the Republic of Uzbekistan, all citizens have the same rights and freedoms, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, personal and social status, they are equal through the law*”. 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 and opportunities for economic development. In turn, economic

development also offers ample opportunities to increase the level of 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, and other equality of 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”.

Adopted by the Legislative Chamber on August 17, 2019 to ensure gender equality, it is no coincidence that the Senate approved the law “On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men”, which was approved on August 29, 2019 and signed by President Sh.Mirziyoyev on September 2, 2019.

Education, vocational training as a decisive factor in expanding the rights and opportunities and improving the well-being of women and as we consider opportunities to develop our skills, we see that the right to education in the Republic is guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan for all citizens, regardless of gender (Article 41).

Equal rights for women and men to education are enshrined in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", and in the field of physical development and sports - the Law “On Physical Culture and Sports” (Article 2).

In order to further expand women's participation in decision-making President of the Republic of Uzbekistan March 2, 1995 “On measures to enhance the role of women in the state and social construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan” and Decrees “On Additional Measures to Support the Activities of the Women’s Committee of Uzbekistan” of May 25, 2004 and a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers on these issues.

Equality between women and men is enshrined in the basic law of the 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 include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women; Millennium Development Goals and more, the United Nations has also enacted a number of international laws to protect the rights and freedoms of women.

In particular, the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, adopted in 1954, and the Convention on the Citizenship of Married Women, adopted in 1958. Documents such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women are the basis for legal reform in this area.

Today, about 80% of women in the country work in two main areas - education and health. But now the number of women in positions of importance in public administration, such as politics, diplomacy and ministers, is being considered.

Thus, during the years of independence, women in the legal, organizational, financial, economic, social and other spheres at the level of legislative and executive bodies of the republic and a progressive and credible framework for the implementation of public policy towards women and men aimed at ensuring the constitutional principle of equality for men. Forming 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 - is important.

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

Forming 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 action of all spheres of society - government agencies, public organizations, businesses, trade unions and the general population - is important.

The organization of targeted activities of all segments of society requires the creation of a 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 these data in each country was highlighted at the IV World Conference on the Status of Women (Beijing, September 1995). According to Article 206-a of the Beijing Action Plan, the national statistical services reflect the problems and issues related to the status of women and men in society, provide collection, processing, analysis of statistical data divided by gender and age.

In order to ensure the 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) in close cooperation with government and non-governmental organizations, government statistics agencies systematically publish statistical collections of women and men in Uzbekistan in the areas of education, health, employment and the labor market, social protection, and public administration.

In general, today in the whole world there is a struggle against social stratification and racial segregation. It was as if a pandemic had taken everyone under one dome. Therefore, first of all, the legal strengthening of gender equality and special control of the responsible bodies, it would be expedient to focus on these processes. It is good that the role of women in society in general is much higher.

List Of Used References:

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
2. Speech by President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the 75th Session of the United Nations General Assembly
3. Resolution “On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men” (02.09.2019).
4. Dates of the UN.
5. Икрамов, Р. А., и Хожиев, Р. Б. У. (2020). Воспитание гармонично развитого поколения является приоритетом государственной молодежной политики. Вестник науки и образования, (14-1 (92)).
6. Ikramov, R., and Bekmirzaev, N. (2020). The culture of legal speech. Tashkent: Akadem Publishing House.
7. Aktamovich, I.R., and Ziyadillaevich, I. A. (2020). Historical and Theoretical Roots of Establishing a Democratic Law in Uzbekistan. EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR), 6 (10), 507-510.
8. Juraev, Yu.A., and Ikramov, R.A. (2020). Environmental control of citizens: legal basis and concept. Academic research in educational sciences, (4).
9. Икрамов, Р.А. (2020). Теоретико-правовые проблемы экологических интересов человека. Универсум: экономика и юриспруденция, 12, Р 76.
10. E. Ollvort. “The Modern Uzbekistan”. California: Hoover University Press, 1990. 423 p
11. Azimov. A. Woman and the universe. Freedom. 2017.8- March 10th number. –p.5;
12. Khuseynova. A. Civil society and women’s activism. Social thought-human rights. 2011.№ 4. - P. 25-30,155;
13. Shamsieva. M.Kh. Gender equality of women is a criterion of social development. Journal of scientific information of Bukhara State University. Standard polygraph. 2015. №1. - P.124.162;