



GENDER EQUALITY: EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN AND MEN

Rakhmonova Raykhona Nabijon kizi

Termez State University the faculty of law 1- course student

Tursunov Behruz Normurod o'g'li

Scientific supervisor:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14603292>

Annotation: This article covers the scientific basis of the concept of gender equality and analyzes its content in the cultural, social and political context. Gender equality is defined as a concept that ensures that men and women have equal rights. The article examines the principles of gender equality, the need to eliminate social barriers to their implementation, and the importance of achieving political, social and economic equality. is emphasized and sheds light on the conditions created for women in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Issues of gender equality are not limited only to women's rights, but also cover a wide range of relations between men and women.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola gender tengligi tushunchasining ilmiy asoslarini keng yoritib, madaniy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy kontekstda uning mazmunini tahlil qiladi. Gender tengligi erkaklar va ayollarning teng huquqlarga ega bo'lishini ta'minlaydigan tushuncha sifatida bayon etiladi. Maqolada gender tengligi tamoyillarini o'rganish, ularni amalga oshirish yo'lidagi ijtimoiy to'siqlarni bartaraf etish zarurati va siyosiy, ijtimoiy hamda iqtisodiy tenglikka erishish muhimligi ta'kidlanadi va O'zbekiston Respublikasida ayollarga qanday sharoit yaratilayotganligi haqida yoritib o'tadi. Gender tengligi masalalari faqatgina ayollar huquqlari bilan cheklanmay, erkaklar va ayollar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarni ham keng qamrab oladi.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются научные основы концепции гендерного равенства и анализируется ее содержание в культурном, социальном и политическом контексте. Гендерное равенство определяется как концепция, обеспечивающая равные права мужчин и женщин. В статье рассматриваются принципы гендерного равенства, необходимость устранения социальных барьеров для их реализации, важность достижения политического, социального и экономического равенства. Подчеркивается и освещается условия, созданные для женщин в Республике Узбекистан. Вопросы гендерного равенства не ограничиваются только правами женщин, но и охватывают широкий спектр отношений между мужчинами и женщинами.





Key words: gender equality, society, family, social equality, lifestyle, conditions, vital needs. the rights of women and men. United Nations Human Rights

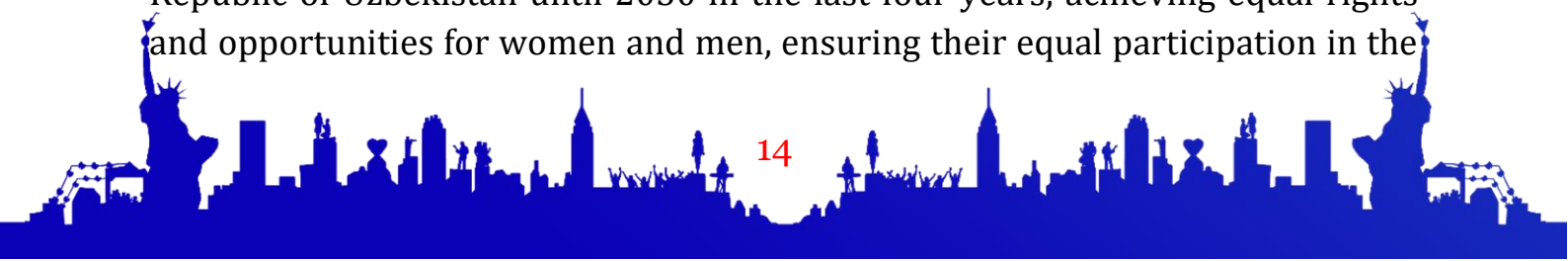
Kalit so'zlar: gender tenglik, jamiyat, oila, ijtimoiy tenglik, turmush tarzi, shart-sharoitlar, hayotiy ehtiyoj. ayollar va erkaklarni huquqlari ,BMT

Ключевые слова: гендерное равенство, общество, семья, социальное равенство, образ жизни, условия, жизненные потребности. права женщин и мужчин. Организация Объединенных Наций по правам человека

Gender equality (equality between men and women) is a concept that implies the achievement of equal rights between men and women in the family and other legal relationships. The principle of gender equality is the removal of all social barriers that prevent a person from emerging as an individual. learning and elimination, as well as creating equal social opportunities for the realization of the personality of men and women in all spheres of life. At present, the level of equality of political and economic institutions is the country's democracy and this information is included in many international indexes. Globally, men are more likely to participate and hold office than women in politics. According to experts, among all other professions, gender is especially important in the field of politics , it is very difficult to achieve equality. Thus, according to the Global Report on the Gender Gap, if the rate of change in gender equality in political representation is maintained at the current level, it will take an average of 95 years to achieve gender equality in the world, and 12 years to achieve gender equality in education. will be needed.

The issue of women is manifested in an integral relationship with society, social relations, nations, states, culture and civilizations. The emergence and development of this idea is also related to the transition of social processes from one stage to another. Moreover , the issue of equal rights of women and men has been the cause of intense debate since ancient times. Also, compared to global indicators, many strengths and weaknesses are identified in Uzbekistan's activities on gender equality in recent years. Uzbekistan ranked 106th out of 189 countries in the 2022 Global Gender Development Index, which measures differences in human development achievements in terms of health, education and living standards.

However , our country creates so many opportunities for both men and women: especially for women. " Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the decision is about approving the strategy of achieving gender equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 in the last four years, achieving equal rights and opportunities for women and men, ensuring their equal participation in the





management of society and state affairs, supporting women in social and legal terms, as well as women wide-ranging reforms aimed at protecting against harassment and violence have been implemented. The issue of gender equality has been raised to the level of state policy, and 25 legislative documents have been adopted.

For the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, the number of women in the parliament has reached a level consistent with the recommendations set by the UN, the number of women in the parliament has reached 32% and has risen to the 37th place among 190 parliaments in the world. The share of women in management positions reached 27%, in parties 44%, in higher education 40%, in entrepreneurship 35%."

In addition, The main directions of the activities of the United Nations Human Rights Council are indicated in paragraphs 3-12 of the UN General Assembly Resolution No. 60/251 of March 15, 2006, according to which:

investigates situations related to women and men rights violations, including gross and systematic violations, and makes recommendations on them, promotes effective coordination and integration of women and men rights activities within the system. UN; adheres to the principles of universality, impartiality, impartiality and non-selectivity, constructive international dialogue and cooperation in order to contribute to the promotion and protection of all human rights - civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development:

- a) Promotes education and training activities in the field of women and men rights, as well as the provision of advisory services, technical assistance and capacity building activities. in consultation with and with the consent of the Member States concerned;
- b) serves as a forum for discussion of all women and men rights thematic issues;
- c) makes recommendations to the UN General Assembly on the further development of international law in the field of human rights;
- d) helps in the full implementation of the obligations accepted by the states on human rights and the monitoring of the achievement of goals and obligations related to the promotion and protection of women and men rights; Formed in the decisions of high-level conferences and meetings of the United Nations;
- f) Comprehensive periodic analysis of each state's compliance with its obligations and responsibilities in the field of human rights, based on objective





and reliable information. ensures universality of coverage and equal treatment of all countries;

the review is a cooperation mechanism based on interactive dialogue with the interested country, taking into account the needs of active participation and capacity building;

the mechanism complements, not duplicates, the work of treaty bodies; determines the forms and necessary periods of universal periodic inspections;

f) promote the prevention of human rights violations and prompt response to human rights emergencies through dialogue and cooperation;

g) Assumes the roles and responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights as defined in the Office of the United Nations High Commission on Human Rights 20 resolution 48/141. December 1993;

h) works in the field of women and men rights in close cooperation with governments, regional organizations, national human rights protection institutions and civil society;

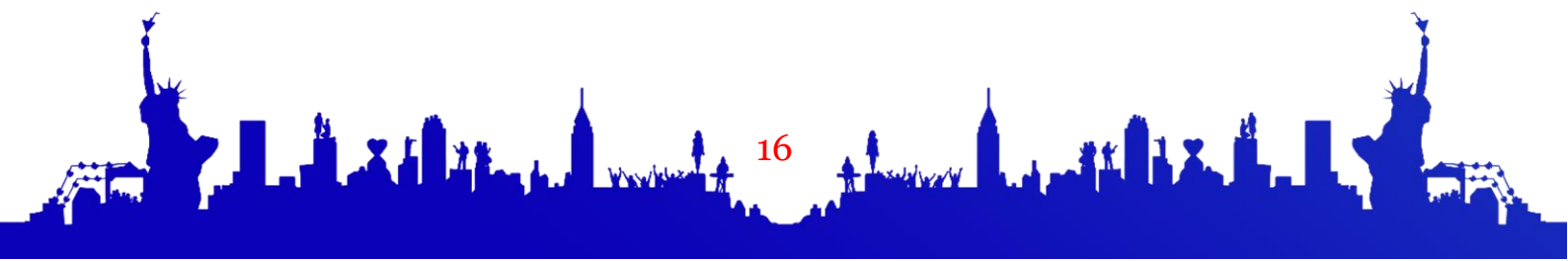
i) make recommendations on the promotion and protection of human rights;

j) submits an annual report to UNGA;

On September 30, 2019, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a decision "On the program of political and diplomatic measures to promote the candidacy of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the UN Human Rights Council in 2019-2023". In 2017-2021, Uzbekistan's intentions to become a member of the UN Human Rights Council were determined for the first time in the State Program for the Implementation of the Strategy of Actions in Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 2021-2023 - in paragraph 267, which provides for the nomination of candidates for the years, it should be designated as the year "Active investments and social development".

After that, Uzbekistan made official statements about its intentions at more than 20 major events dedicated to human rights issues, as well as at bilateral meetings with heads of representative offices. UN member states in New York and Geneva.

On February 17, 2019, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs developed a plan of measures to promote the candidacy of Uzbekistan in the elections to the UN Human Rights Council for 2021-2023, and later, on February 26, 2018, it was held in Geneva In the 37th session, he first announced his intention to be elected to its membership.





On July 12, 2019, the government of Uzbekistan presented the project "Voluntary obligations of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of human rights" for nomination.

At the 75th anniversary session of the United Nations held on October 13, 2020, Uzbekistan was elected to the UN Human Rights Council for the first time in its history (out of 193 countries) for 2021-2023. voted - 169).

We remind you that on the eve of this event, on October 5, 2020, at a meeting organized by the national movement "Yuksalish" in the format of a ZOOM conference, the "Yuksalish" project openly supported the candidacy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for membership of the UN Human Rights Council. applications for support were supported by 147 non-governmental non-profit organizations.

The election of Uzbekistan to the UN Human Rights Council was a clear confirmation and recognition of the support of the international community for the wide-scale reforms in the field of protection and provision of rights. people, as well as evidence of our country's commitment to the goals and principles of the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and strict compliance with international obligations in this regard.

February 21, 2021 President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev made a speech for the first time at the 46th session of the UN Human Rights Council. It should be noted that since the establishment of the UN Human Rights Council in 2006, 20 heads of state have addressed its annual sessions. Due to the coronavirus pandemic, the next meeting of the segment was held in the format of a video conference.

In his speech, the head of state touched upon in detail the priority directions of our country's activities for further deepening of democratic reforms, and for this purpose, he defined 7 of their main directions. implementation:

"First. Ensuring basic human rights and freedoms will continue to occupy a central place in the reforms in Uzbekistan.

Second. In terms of gender policy, we intend to radically increase the role of women in the social, political and business life of the country.

Third. Special attention is paid to ensuring the rights of persons with special needs.

The fourth. Protecting the rights of young people, who make up more than half of the population of Uzbekistan, is in the center of our constant attention.





Fifth. In cooperation with the International Labor Organization and the World Bank, we have done great work to end forced and child labor. This is one of the main achievements of our reforms.

Sixth. Together with the Office of the High Commissioner, we offer to hold a Global Forum dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the UN Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training.

We intend to contribute to the UN Voluntary Fund for Human Rights in order to develop the personnel training system.

Seventh. We support the UN Secretary-General Mr. Antonio Guterres' proposal to take decisive measures to reduce the number of stateless persons. Also in the speech of the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M "I think a lot about the stereotype that has appeared in the minds of our people. Usually, we respect women first of all as mothers, guardians of the family fortress. This is undoubtedly true, but today every woman should be an active and proactive participant in the democratic changes taking place in the country, not just an observer.

Also, let's mention a few articles on ensuring equal rights for women and men in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Article 19 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes the equality of citizens before the law regardless of gender. " As stated in Article 58 of the Constitution, women and men have equal rights, provides equal rights and opportunities in other spheres of life".

Used literature:

1. A/RES/60/251 ot 15 times 2006 g. (170 votes - yes, 4 - against (USA, Israel, Marshall Islands, Palau), 3 - against (Belarus, Venezuela, Iran).
2. Constitutional right, Husanov .O.T , 2023
3. SQ-297-IV-No. 28.05.2021.About the approval of the strategy of achieving gender equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030

Used websites

4. lex.uz.

