



ANALYSIS OF GENDER EQUALITY AND RELATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN TODAY

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the issue of gender equality in Uzbekistan today with a unique scientific and theoretical basis. Today, the expansion of women's rights and opportunities is a very important factor in accelerating the process of sustainable development, the inseparable rights and freedoms of women and men in society, and these factors are the main focus of gender equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan today. orientation.

KEYWORDS: gender equality, men and women, oppression, violence, attitudes, guarantees, society, freedom, equality, human health, strategy, guilt, suffrage, freedom.

Gender equality (equality between men and women) is the concept of equality between men and women in the family and other legal relationships. According to some researchers, gender equality is the next stage of social relations after the patriarchal system. The principle of gender equality is to study and eliminate all social barriers to the emergence of the individual, as well as to create equal social opportunities for the understanding of the identity of men and women in all spheres of life.



Today, the empowerment 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.

The Law on the Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men emphasizes the prohibition of direct and indirect discrimination against women on the basis of sex. This law was developed in accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 7, 2019 "On measures to further strengthen the guarantees of women's labor rights and support entrepreneurship."

The purpose of this law is to protect women from all forms of oppression and violence in marriage, in the workplace, in educational institutions and elsewhere. One of the important goals of the law is to regulate relations in this area, as well as to ensure legal and social protection of victims of repression and violence. On September 2, 2019, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 562 "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men" was adopted in Uzbekistan, and since then the Commission on Gender Equality has been operating in Uzbekistan. The Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, Tanzila Narbayeva, is the Chairperson of the Commission on Gender Equality of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2019).

The good news is that this law focuses on the urgency of the legal relationship between women and men in a society that has been on the brink of inequality and its resolution for thousands of years. In particular, as stated in Article 1 of the law, the purpose of the law is to regulate relations in the field of equal rights and opportunities for women and men. It is true that at a time when the current reforms in Uzbekistan are focused on the priority of human interests, the vast majority of family disputes are still about men's non-recognition of women's rights, and in some cases women's rights and opportunities in society. It is true that it is not given.

Against such negative circumstances, Article 2 of this law states, "The legislation on guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men consists of this Law and other legislative acts."



If an international agreement of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes other rules than those stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men, the rules of the international agreement shall be applied.

The law also defines the concept of gender, according to which gender - the relationship between women and men in all spheres of life and activities of society, including politics, economics, law, ideology and culture, education. and the social aspect that is manifested in the fields of science. Hence, the concept of gender does not only represent the interests of women. Perhaps the bold approach of both sexes to their dreams and goals suggests the need to provide equal opportunities to improve quality of life. One of the demands of a developed society is to ensure equal rights for men and women.

Indeed, ancient Greek scholars such as Socrates, Aristotle, and Plato referred to the police as the best state in which equality and justice reigned in society. They also put forward laws that guaranteed all equality as the best laws. Applying the idea of equality between men and women in his works, the Greek scientist Antifont stated: "Nature creates everyone: women and men equally, but people develop laws that make people unequal." Abu Nasr al-Farabi, in his book *The City of Noble People*, described the state of equality as a state that aspired to virtue. recognized. If we look at the legal development of gender equality, first of all, it is necessary to analyze the historical-theoretical and legal aspects of the legal basis of gender equality in international and national legislation. Of course, we all know that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948, recognizes the equality of men and women, and Article 1 of the Declaration states: are born. They are endowed with reason and conscience, and should therefore treat one another with brotherhood. " Another international instrument adopted by the United Nations in 1966, Article 3 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, states that undertakes to ensure uniform use. "

This international norm is enshrined in Article 2 of the Law "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men". is the practical and legal basis of the article. Therefore, it is reasonable that our independent state, which has ratified the above-mentioned international documents, attaches great importance to the issue of equality



between women and men in its national legislation, based on the universally recognized requirements of international law.

Another legal guarantee of this basis is that Article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "women and men have equal rights." This means that both international legal and constitutional legal basis for gender equality is guaranteed. Gender equality also means social equality. It is not enough to include the necessary provisions in the Constitution and laws to ensure such equality. Therefore, special attention is paid to "raising the legal culture in society." Because on such a test day, during the quarantine period, we saw doctors, police, and even National Guard officers working shoulder to shoulder with men.

Despite the quarantine, we have witnessed no interruptions or shortages in the provision of emergency medical care due to the fact that they have set up businesses to deliver medical masks, medical clothing and necessary equipment immediately. The ancient Hippocratic oath of our doctors is well known. We are also witnessing the joy of our citizens who have been healed by the hard work of our doctors, who have worked day and night for human health.

As a result of such comprehensive and comprehensive reforms, peace and economic stability are being ensured in our society. Everyday experience shows that equality between men and women plays an important role in the well-being of the people, social peace and economic stability. Laws and programs developed at the national level to ensure gender equality are also important. Even a study by The Global Gender Gap found that women work about 35 days more than men a year. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), girls spend 35-36 percent more time doing things than boys. This shows that gender equality is still not achieved in the world. Therefore, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men", adopted on September 2, 2019, is a comprehensive and fundamental piece of legislation aimed at ensuring gender equality in our country. With this law, for the first time in our national legislation, the concept of "gender" is defined. According to him, the main directions of state policy in the field of equal rights and opportunities for women and men, the mechanisms of public administration in this area have been identified.



In particular, in order to prevent gender discrimination against women, the Commission on Gender Equality was established in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The main tasks of the Commission are to implement a unified state policy in the field of equal rights and opportunities for women and men, to participate in the development and implementation of state programs, national action plans and strategies in this area. Cooperation with international organizations, relevant bodies of foreign countries in the field of providing information to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men and compliance with international standards in this regard.

The prohibition of gender discrimination in the exercise of legal rights and freedoms does not apply to certain social relations.

According to Article 5 of this law, the following are not considered discrimination on the basis of sex:

- to identify differences in the regulation of relations related to the tasks of childbirth and breastfeeding;
- conscription in the manner prescribed by law;
- take temporary special measures to ensure the implementation of gender policy;
- Features of reproductive health in the protection of women's and men's labor;
- make recommendations on professional qualifications;
- to establish differences in the regulation of the procedure and conditions of detention, places of execution of sentences, as well as other measures of legal influence.

Article 13 of the law stipulates the powers of state bodies in the field of equal rights and opportunities for women and men, and Article 15 states that citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions have equal rights for women and men. participation in the field of rights and opportunities.

If a person considers himself or herself to have been directly or indirectly discriminated against on the basis of sex, he or she has the right to appeal to the competent authorities or to a court, in which case a person subjected to direct or indirect discrimination on the basis of sex shall not be charged. payment for legal services provided by lawyers in the courts in cases of violation of men's equality in the manner prescribed by



law, at their discretion, at the expense of the state and equal rights for women and men as well as persons guilty of violating the legislation on opportunities guarantees.

As society evolves at a time of rapid change, people try to keep up with the times. This also applies to women. Nowadays, women are only involved in household chores, raising children, and the idea that "either family or work" hinders gender equality. We see that one of the most acute challenges to development is the achievement of gender equality, especially in society and in the family. Unfortunately, women are often left out of the development process, and even if they do, they face great hardships and even losses (often family disputes, divorces).

In order to prevent this, Article 25 of the law states that domestic labor cannot be a basis for direct or indirect discrimination on the basis of sex, it is carried out equally by women and men. Article 21 guarantees equal rights and opportunities for women and men in labor relations.

Today, women's employment is identified as one of the priorities of socio-economic development, an important condition for improving the living standards and quality of life of the population. At the initiative of the women's committees, more than 2,700 small workshops were set up through the renovation and commissioning of vacant buildings, providing employment for about 18,000 women. In recent years, the allocation of loans for the wide involvement of women in entrepreneurship, the development of family business has increased significantly.

And if we do not pass laws and ensure that the legal awareness and legal culture of the population is high enough to implement them, we will again face artificial barriers. Significantly, in today's renewed society, changes, shifts, and even gains in gender equality are taking place due to the greater involvement of women in politics and the economy. It is especially true that women are active in politics, that is, in the public administration, the judiciary, the interior, and the customs system.

In this regard, Chapter 4 of the law is devoted to "Guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the exercise of suffrage" and Article 18 provides for equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the exercise of suffrage. The right to vote, that is, women and men have equal rights to elect and be elected to representative bodies of power. Political parties shall provide equal rights and opportunities for women



and men to nominate candidates for deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local Kengashes of People's Deputies.

Many are supporting our women governors, and are even now accustomed to the broad participation of women in public affairs. For example, the spouse of a woman who is actively involved in community work understands and supports her. While raising a child and participating in various activities, the child unknowingly becomes involved in politics. Women had equal opportunities with men and had the opportunity to express themselves in politics.

The importance of gender equality in social relations, which is important for the development of society, is becoming more and more evident today. Today, as a result of special attention paid to increasing the active participation of women in society, especially in the family and society, great changes are taking place in both social relations and legislation.

However, the law provides for the issuance of protection orders to victims to protect them from oppression and violence. Rehabilitation and adaptation centers for victims of violence have been set up in the regions today. The Women's Committee has set up a single national hotline (1146) and a 24-hour reception system for women What does this mean?

For example, if a husband and wife get into a fight, if the husband uses force or pressure on the wife, and this is proven, it is possible to limit the husband's direct or indirect contact with the woman to 30 days.

In fact, any violence against women is condemned in all intelligent societies, including Islam. The use of force against women is aggression. No force, violence, beatings or beatings may be used against them. Advice is to gently push if he is not blind, and to leave his bed if he is not blind. Therefore, the law consists of Article 32, which states that those guilty of violating the legislation on guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men shall be held liable in accordance with the established procedure, and Article 30 The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other interested organizations shall ensure the implementation of this Law, its delivery to the executors and the explanation of its essence and significance among the population. Critics of this concept cite key postulates that the concept of equality is about equal opportunities for all.



Critics of the concept of gender equality say this is almost impossible because "men and women are different and not only physiologically but also mentally" and therefore "there can be no question" when it comes to "equality" because society If men are forced to do things that women love (going to the shops, buying clothes, decorating their faces with cosmetics, taking care of the children, making the house comfortable), they will not be happy. A woman, for her part, will not be happy if society forces her to do only men's work: cutting firewood, repairing cars, driving a bulldozer. " Some sociologists believe that the psyche, behavioral motives, and ways of thinking are predominant in modern society. Critics of the concept of equality, while acknowledging the essence of the concept as a whole, give it another definition: Gender equality is the opportunity for a woman to develop as a woman and a man as a man.

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