

GENDER EQUALITY IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN - TRENDS FOR INCREASE OF WOMEN'S LEGAL CULTURE

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Annotation

In this article, the role of women in society, their active participation in spiritual and educational, socio-economic and political reforms in Uzbekistan during the years of independence. Issues of gender equality in society are highlighted.

Key words: Woman, girls, gender, equality, scientist, spiritual, educational, social, economic, political, reforms.

As we all know, after Uzbekistan gained independence, our state created opportunities for women to actively participate in spiritual-educational, socio-economic and political reforms, and great attention was paid to improving the well-being of life.

On May 6, 1995, the Republic of Uzbekistan joined the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted by the Resolution No. 34/180 of the United Nations General Assembly on December 18, 1979, on May 6, 1995. assumed the obligation to ensure equal rights of women and men in social and cultural spheres. To date, 185 countries are parties to the Convention.

Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Government decisions, State programs adopted in order to support women in all aspects, to increase their role in family and community life, to further increase their socio-political, economic activity and position are clear examples of this:

- _ Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (August 5, 2023).*
- Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (April 1, 1996).*
- Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (March 1, 1997).*
- Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (September 1, 1998).*

- *Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (April 1, 1995).*
- *Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan (April 1, 1995).*
- *Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 14, 1999 No. 760-1 "On granting additional privileges to women and girls";*
- *Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 2, 1995 No. PF-1084 "On measures to increase the role of women in the state and social construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan";*
- *Decree No. PF-2326 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 10, 1999 "On supporting proposals for the establishment of the Zulfiya State Award" is a clear example of this.*

At the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995, the priority direction and main tools for improving the status of women were determined. In 1999, our country agreed to the Beijing Declaration and adopted the National Action Program.

From the years when our country gained independence, attention was paid to raising the status of women and girls in the family and society, supporting them in every way, strengthening their role in the social and political life of our country. A clear example of this is the giving of special names to the years by the Honorable President and the development of state programs.

*During the years of independence, all conditions are being created for women to show their abilities and capabilities in our country. Women with entrepreneurship, organization and business skills are taking their rightful place in the construction of the state and society. Protecting the rights of women in our country, realizing their activities and increasing their role in the social, political and economic life of our country, achieving gender equality in the representative bodies of power. In 2004, the Law on Elections was amended. Among other things, a 30% quota for women was introduced when nominating candidates from political parties. If we pay attention to the results of the activity, according to the results of the elections, the number of female deputies increased significantly. In today's intense era of globalization, the development of social relations is recognized by the growing attention to gender equality and equal rights issues all over the world. **The** legal status of the word "gender" as a term After the 1995 Beijing conference, the status of social equality between men and women was confirmed by representatives of the whole world.*

Principles of gender equality:

1. Equality.
2. Equal responsibility.

3. Equal opportunity.
4. Mutual cooperation (partnership).

Gender is understood as a set of norms of social and cultural tasks that determine the behavior of men and women living in different societies.

Even today, the difference between the opportunities of men and women, that is, gender inequality, which is still observed in some countries, is one of the main problems. This limits people's rational use of their capabilities. In society, women are seen as weak and prevent them from discovering their talents and abilities.

The role of men and women in Uzbekistan

Women make up 50.1 percent of the total population;

In order to increase the participation of well-educated and highly qualified women leaders in the construction of the state and society, in 1996-2010, more than 100 women leaders graduated from the Academy of State and Society Construction under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 25 of them were women's committees and 2 were heads of the Government Secretariat. , 11 of them are women reserved for leadership positions.

Achieving gender equality is a long process that involves all aspects of our society. It also depends on the social cooperation (partnership) of state and non-state organizations and people. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan guarantees the equal rights of men and women.

Article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, all citizens have the same rights and freedoms and are equal before the law regardless of gender, race, nationality, religion, social origin, faith, personality and social status. Any form of discrimination against citizens is prohibited.

Article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Women and men have equal rights. The following article states that women and men have equal rights, which is the main content of the concept of gender equality.

In conclusion, some problems between men and women in the family, early marriage of minor girls, prevention of divorce in the family in our neighborhoods, in educational institutions, specialized lawyers, medical workers, pedagogues, actors and chairmen of neighborhood women's councils, religious enlightenment and moral education of the neighborhood The organization of roundtable discussions, evenings, meetings, seminars and trainings in social cooperation with advisers on issues, elders in the neighborhood, and mothers with great life experience will give effective results.

In this era of intense globalization, women who have achieved gender equality should not be limited only to housewives. Today's demand is for them to be "Uzbek women" who combine our national culture and modernity. Because they are the educators of the nation.

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