

SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF GENDER EQUALITY IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract:In this article, the measures implemented in the new Uzbekistan in recent years on gender equality are highlighted on the basis of the decisions, strategies and laws adopted in this field.

Keywords: Concept of "gender", women, violence, protection, guarantee, law.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that the concept of "gender" is widely interpreted as the active participation of men and women in the life of society, their equal rights and duties. But the concept of gender does not only represent the interests of women. Perhaps it also means that both sexes should be given the same opportunity to boldly walk towards their dreams and goals, to improve their quality of life. One of the demands of developed societies is to ensure equal rights of men and women. After all, Article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "Women and men have equal rights" [1].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The issue of gender equality has been raised to the level of state policy, and 25 legislative documents have been adopted. In particular, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men" and "On protection of women and girls from oppression and violence" adopted in 2019 are considered by the public as an important step to strengthen the position and influence of women in society. In them, along with defining the concept of "gender" for the first time, the main directions of the state policy to protect women and girls from harassment and violence were determined [2].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Systematic measures in this regard are being implemented in our country today. For example, the adoption of the Strategy for achieving gender equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 was one of the important steps in this regard [3]. In this historical document, among the main principles of ensuring gender equality, the principles of legality, democracy, openness and transparency are defined. The strategy for achieving gender equality until 2030 covers 9 goals. These are:

- creation of equal opportunities and rights in the participation of men and women in social and political life;
- ensuring gender equality in protecting the rights of women and men in the economy, employment and labor migrants;
- to ensure fair and quality education for all during today's life;
- ensuring gender equality for all women, protection from violence, putting an end to human rights;
- ensuring social protection, healthy lifestyle for all men and women;
- development of national gender statistics;
- taking into account the gender issue in planning and budgeting;
- Ensuring wide coverage of gender issues in the mass media;
- involvement of women in issues of ensuring a safe ecological environment for all [4].

It should be noted that today more than 1,500 women are working in leadership positions in the system of state and public organizations at various levels, including ministries and agencies, local executive bodies.

Currently, systematic training is being organized to prepare them for various leadership positions. Or, at the same time, 16 women are working as managers and 6 women as governors in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. There are 2,224 women who are laureates of various levels of state awards. For the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, the number of women in the national parliament reached a level consistent with the recommendations set by the UN. In particular, the parliament of our country occupies 37 seats among the parliaments of 190 countries in the world in terms of the number of women. However, - I ask you to pay attention to this - 5 years ago we were in 128th place [5]. At the same time, it is one of the important tasks to expand the participation of women in the construction of the state and society, to raise their position in socio-economic, educational, healthcare and other areas to a higher level. For this, it seems necessary to make decisions related to current issues of ensuring equal rights of women and men.

In this regard, based on the Strategy for achieving gender equality, based on long-term target tasks, achieving gender equality is implemented in a number of program areas. This includes ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men in public service, social-economic, family, and electoral rights. Also, the Strategy envisages budgeting and financing of state programs, taking into account measures to ensure gender equality. In addition, the practice of appointing women to leadership positions in higher and lower state bodies is expanding.

It is noteworthy that in today's modernized society, due to the widespread involvement of women in politics and the economy, certain changes, shifts, and even achievements in terms of gender equality are visible. In particular, Uzbekistan ranks 57th among 188 countries in the Gender Equality Index. This indicator is explained by the high level of education and economic activity of women. Or, according to the results of the parliamentary elections held in December 2019, the number of women in the national parliament reached 32 percent for the first time in the history of Uzbekistan. According to the "Women in National Parliaments" ranking of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Parliament of Uzbekistan took 44th place among 193 countries. The share of women in political parties reached 46%, in higher education 47%.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the issue of gender equality in modernizing Uzbekistan is gaining importance in the development of society. As a result of paying special attention to increasing the activity of women and girls in the family, society, and in addition, in state administration, great changes are taking place in social relations and legislation.

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