

**ENSURING GENDER LEGAL EQUALITY IN THE COUNTRY**

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**Annotation:** This article is devoted to one of the current problems protection of human rights, issues of gender equality.

**Key words:** Developed and developing countries, high level human development, protection of human rights.

**Introduction**

For many countries, the situation related to the coronavirus pandemic COVID-19 has negatively impacted socio-economic development many countries. But, despite the current situation, according to Uzbekistan ranked 106th in the 2020 Human Development Report among countries with a high level of human development [1].

Among the fundamental issues defining human development is the issue of ensuring the protection of human rights. Human rights have essential properties that are realized consistently and completely only in the presence of guaranteeing factors, in system in which the state plays a key role.

In the modern world, the implementation of human rights and freedoms and citizen found herself at the center of legal and political life Uzbekistan and the international community as a whole. For today day, thanks to the correctly carried out policy by the head of our state, in the world community Uzbekistan has increased its level of development in all sectors among developed and developing countries.

In his address at the inauguration ceremony position of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized that strict compliance with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the country, full implementation of the priority principle "In the name of human honor and dignity" will continue to remain the main criterion of its activities as a guarantor of our Basic Law and that human dignity is not some abstract, pompous concept. For us it means, first of all, ensuring a peaceful and safe the life of every citizen, his fundamental rights and freedoms [2].

A huge amount of work has been done in five priority areas gave its positive results. Among the main indicators of this work is the trust of the people in the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, about as evidenced by the results of the presidential elections Republic of Uzbekistan. In our opinion, Uzbekistan has entered the New development path, where one of the priority areas is the protection of rights person. Among the issues related to the protection of human rights, special The issue of gender equality occupies a place. This issue is discussed in Article 48 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which defines equal rights between men and women.

One of the important measures aimed at solving urgent problem of ensuring gender equality is The "16 days of active" campaign, which began in Uzbekistan on November 25 action against

gender-based violence" under the slogan "Let's end with violence against women now!" Announcing the start of the campaign, the head of the Senate Tanzila Narbaeva said that in the fight against violence there will be It's also "long and painstaking work" and "everyone's participation" is important in it from U.S".

Equality between women and men and the eradication of all forms discrimination against women is fundamental to human rights and values perspective. As evidenced by global practice, gender-based violence and knows no inequalities, neither geographical, nor social, nor economic boundaries. It requires serious measures to suppress it as in developing as well as developed countries. According to the UN, every the third woman over 15 years of age is subjected to physical or sexual violence at least once in your life.[3].

The issue of human rights for women Organization The United Nations has been involved for a long time, the Charter adopted in 1945 The United Nations aims to "renew faith in fundamental human rights, the dignity and worth of human personality, into equality of men and women." According to Article 1 of the Charter, one of the purposes of the United Nations nations is to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, "without distinction of race, sex, language or religion." Ban on gender discrimination is reaffirmed in articles 13 (powers of the General Assembly) and 55 (promotion of universal respect for human rights).

In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted, which also declares that the rights enumerated therein possess both men and women "without any differences." During the work on the English text of the Declaration, a lot controversy was caused by the use of the expression "all men" (the word "man" means simultaneously "man" and "man" - approx. trans.) instead of gender-neutral formulation. As a result, the text of the Declaration was adopted, in which uses the words "all people" and "every person", not leaving no doubt that the Universal Declaration applies to all and to everyone, including both men and women.

Over the past decades, to ensure women's rights in all a lot has been done in the world. However, a number of important issues have not yet been resolved, and the reality women face continues to change, demonstrating more and more forms of discrimination against him. In addition to this, some categories of women are subjected to discrimination and on other grounds, including age, ethnicity origin, citizenship, religion, health status, marital status, education, disability and socioeconomic status. This combination of different types of discrimination must be taken into account when developing solutions and measures aimed at combating discrimination against women [4].

Gender imbalances are one of the most entrenched forms of inequality. Since these are unfavorable conditions affect half the world's population, gender inequality is one of the most serious obstacles to human development. As noted by the Chairman of the Senate, the head of the Commission on ensuring gender equality Tanzila Narbaeva: "We see that violence has neither geographical, nor social, nor economic borders. It requires serious measures to suppress it as in developing as well as developed countries."

We believe that gender inequality is complex character, while varying degrees of progress and regression are noted in depending on the specific location and issue. Unfortunately, among indicators of gender inequality is an indicator that determines level of backwardness in girls' primary education. However, with the exception of these fundamental moments of reasons It's not enough to rejoice at progress. Inequality remains acute in how much power men and women

have at home and in the workplace or in politics. At home, women do three times more work care than men. And although in many countries women and men have equal rights to vote in elections, there are differences in higher levels of political power. The higher the level of power, the further away from parity between the sexes: the gap reaches 90 percent in case of heads of state and government.

Social and cultural norms often promote behavior which perpetuates such inequalities. Norms and lack of power affects all forms of gender inequalities - from violence against women to the invisible barrier. The issue of gender equality is also included in one of the important reports global scale, which is the Human Development Report, produced since 1990.

Based on this Report, one of the main indicators the gender equality index (Gender Development Index, GDI) is given. This index is designed to assess gender equality, where the ratio of the human development index is considered, calculated for women, to the human development index, designed for men. This gender gap in human development takes into account three indicators: health, education, control over economic resources.

When determining the gender equality index, Uzbekistan is included in number of countries with a high level of human development, where this index divided into five groups. Uzbekistan is included in the third group, where countries with average equality in HDI achievements are presented between men and women [1]. These indicators indicate that Uzbekistan as an independent state strictly adheres to international legal norms providing for legal, social and economic protecting women from all forms of discrimination and harassment.

In order to protect women's rights by the Republic of Uzbekistan The following international regulations have been ratified on Human Rights:

- Forced or Compulsory Labor Convention, 1930 Geneva;
- Convention against Trafficking in Persons and Exploitation prostitution by third parties (adopted by General Assembly resolution 317 (IV) Assembly of December 2, 1949);
- Convention concerning equal remuneration for men and women equal value" (adopted on June 29, 1951 at the thirty-fourth session of the General Conference of the International Labor Organization);
- Maternity Protection Convention (adopted at the Thirty-fifth session of the General Conference of the International Labor Organization, convened in Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labor Office and assembled on June 4, 1952);
- Convention on the Political Rights of Women (adopted by resolution 640 (VII) of the General Assembly of December 20, 1952);
- Convention on the Abolition of Forced Labor (adopted 25 June 1957 by the General Conference of the International Organization labor at its fortieth session. Entry into force: January 17, 1959);
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (adopted General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966 of the year);
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against women (adopted by General Assembly resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979);

-Convention on the Civil Aspects of International child abductions (The Hague, 25 October 1980);

-Convention on the Rights of the Child (adopted and open for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 44/25 dated November 20, 1989);

-Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment. (Accepted General Assembly resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984);

Based on the above international treaties, in

Uzbekistan, taking into account national and cultural values, socio-political views, also respecting the national interests of peoples and of nationalities living in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the following have been adopted laws to ensure gender equality, "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men", "On the protection of women from oppression and violence", "On the protection of reproductive health of citizens", "On introducing amendments and additions to Article 15 of the Family Code", "On the introduction amendments to the Labor Code of the Republic Uzbekistan" - about withdrawal restrictions associated with women's choice of previously prohibited forms labor activity and other gender asymmetrical positions labor legislation.

Experts from such UN agencies as United Nations Development Programme, Population Fund, Children's Fund, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Office of drugs and crime, International Organization for Migration and The International Labour Organization. Over 20 decrees and resolutions of the President were also adopted, government regulations. A number of changes and additions have been made, providing for increased efforts to prevent violence in against women and domestic violence, combating outdated customs. Mandatory gender-legal examination introduced legislative acts aimed at eliminating inconsistencies provisions of regulatory legal acts on the principles of gender equality, identification of possible risks of discriminatory nature in the process their application [5].

By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 19 2021 "On additional measures for the rehabilitation of women victims violence" was adopted in a timely manner and aimed at creating a system providing assistance to women subjected to violence, prevention and eliminating the negative consequences of family and domestic violence [6].

In particular, under the Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support created 29 centers for rehabilitation and adaptation of women. If before that rehabilitation centers functioned as non-state non-profit organizations, now their activities are completely financed from the State budget. In order to establish communication and provide operational psychological, psychotherapeutic, legal assistance, counseling and providing information to women, victims of oppression and violence, who have committed suicide or those with suicidal tendencies, telephone hotlines "1146" aligned with the national interactive platform "AZIZ-AYOL.UZ".

Also, more than 74 thousand women included in the "women's notebook" who applied regarding the violation of their rights and legitimate interests, received legal assistance from leading experts. Over 71 thousand women included in the "women's notebook" who suffered from oppression and violence, have social problems, have received psychological assistance from qualified psychologists. At the fifteenth plenary meeting of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis The Strategy for achieving gender equality in Uzbekistan was approved until 2030.

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