



THE ROLE OF UN CONFERENCES IN THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Umarova Yulduzkhon

Master of history faculty
National University of Uzbekistan
Named after Mirzo Ulugbek

ABSTRACT

One of the most urgent social issues today is the issue of gender equality, and at the present time, the establishment of women's and men's rights and opportunities on the principle of equality is the main focus. Gender equality is the right of representatives of different sexes to equal access to their rights and opportunities, as well as participation in the affairs of the state and community Administration, the use of economic and social benefits, equal remuneration for labor and other rights. Although the establishment of the United Nations, which is the International Organization for peace and security on Gender equality, women's Rights, adopted laws on equal rights of women and men, as well as on the Prevention of violations of women's rights, but violence and sexual discrimination against women continued and human rights were violated.

DISCUSSION

Since the 50-ies of the last century, special attention has been paid to the issue of women by the UN, a number of regional and international documents have been adopted. 1952-th year" on the political rights of women", 1957-th year" on the citizenship of Married (Married)Women", 1961-th year" on the consent to enter into marriage, the minimum age of marriage and the registration of marriages", 1979-th year" on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women¹ "and 1967-th year " on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against", In 1993, declarations such as" on the elimination of violence against women " were adopted². The adoption of such documents and laws by the UN is an important international law, in which special attention is paid to the issues of every possible violation of the rights of women, the elimination of violence against them, the elimination of sexual discrimination.

International conferences were organized with the aim of legal protection of women's rights and freedoms and resolution of their actions:

- 1975 I World women's conference;
- 1980-II World women's conference;
- III World women's conference in 1985;
- IV World women's conference, 1995.

In each of these conferences, programs and projects have been developed to prevent all forms of violence against women as well as discrimination. The I International Conference began in Mexico City in 1975. At the conference, 1975 was declared the International Women's year. The UN General Assembly addressed three issues at the conference:
-Ensure Gender equality and eliminate discrimination in gender-related signs;
-To involve women in the development process and fully ensure their participation in this process;
-To increase women's contribution to ensuring peace throughout the world³.

At the conference, these issues were analyzed and a program was adopted, which included the protection of women's rights and the directions indicated in it. The implementation of the issues set out in the program was defined as a 10-year period, which was called the decade of women by the 10-year UN in 1976-1986 . As a result of the Mexico conference - the International Women's situation improvement educational and scientific research institute (INSTRAW) and the volunteer Foundation (UNIFEM), which assists in enhancing the political and economic role of women, were established. II World women's conference was held in Copenhagen in 1980-th year. The conference was attended by representatives of 145 States and the fact that there

¹ Saidov A. General theory of Human rights. Tashkent.2012.-P.270

² Main causes of UN.Tashkent.2001.-P.272.

³ Women's rights. Question for review.2012.



was development in this area, that is, the 1979-th convention was adopted.

This conference was also held with a number of controversial points of view that there are obstacles to the implementation of women's rights, they:

- lack of male participation in enhancing women's role in society;
- lack (lack) of political will;
- not taking into account the basic needs of women in planning;
- low number of women in management bodies;
- lack of services providing women participation in public life;
- lack of financial resources;
- issues such as the inability of women to realize their capabilities were listed.

The III World women's conference was held in Nori in 1985 and was organized under the motto "equality, development, peace" in order to interpret and evaluate the achievements of gender equality⁴. It was noted that during the conference, changes were made as a result of the work for the decade, but not resolved until the end. For this reason, the status quo with new views at the conference was planned until 2000, developed and unanimously approved by 157 UN member states. The document at the end of the conference will include various measures for the legal protection of women, which can be divided into three groups:

- Norms of improvement of the Constitution and legislation;
- Equal participation in political life and decision making;
- Equality in social programs.

At the end of the conference, such a decision was made – the authorized delegate will take part in the solution of women's issues in each state organization and programs. IV World women's conference was held in Beijing, China on September 4-15, 1995. This conference was attended by 17,000 delegates from 189 countries, which summarized the work carried out to this day on the rights of women, and adopted further complementary documents – the Beijing Declaration and platform for action. The Beijing Platform for action consists of 12 departments and 12 departments, highlighting the 12 most important issues that attract the main attention of these action plans:

- maintain and increase the burden of poverty on women;
- the diversity of inequalities and opportunities in the field of education and vocational training and the limitation of the possibility of their use;

-inequality in the health care sector and related industries and the variety of opportunities and the possibility of their use;

- violence against women;
- the consequences of armed and other types of conflicts for women, in particular for women living in conditions of occlusion;
- inequality in all forms of production and the use of resources in economic structures and political circles;
- distribution of power and at all levels dir inequality between men and women in decision-making;
- mexanizm's imperfection aimed at improving the condition of women at all levels;
- lack of adequate respect, equal promotion and protection of human rights of women and girls;
- the inadequacy of the possibility of women in all means of communication, especially in the mass media, in the creation, use and participation of images of women in one mold, as well as in the activities of these systems;
- inequality of men and women in the management of Natural Resources and the protection of the environment;
- discrimination and violation of their rights, preserved in relation to girls⁵.

Summarizing the above information, we can conclude that there have been several Butunjahan conferences held by the UN to protect the rights of women in every possible way, to increase the activity of women in society, to prevent them from sexual discrimination, to ensure their socio-political rights, and as a result of the conferences, they adopt conventions, laws, programs and other international documents. The laws adopted by the UN and the conferences held, as a result of the established declarations, have become one of the important actions in the implementation of the legal protection of all women. As a result of the issues discussed at the conferences held by the UN with different views and discussions, the rights and opportunities of women are recognized today, helping them to actively participate in and develop in every field.

⁴ Main causes of UN. Tashkent. 2001. -P.272.

⁵ Women's rights. Question for review. 2012