



ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY IS A CRITERION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra4266>

ABSTRACT

The article covers the history of women's struggle for gender equality in the world and the work done in Uzbekistan to ensure women's rights and freedoms after independence. In particular, the Declaration of the Rights of Women, adopted in the United States 150 years ago, defines "the history of women as the history of the constant domination of women by men" were analyzed by the helping scientific literatures and media materials as well.

KEYWORDS: United Nations, gender equality, CEDAW Committee, Convention, Republic of Uzbekistan, Law, women, strategy.

INTRODUCTION

Equality of women is one of the historical achievements of mankind. Women are not only the main source of the nation's gene pool, but also a great source of labor in the economy and a follower of the nation's traditions. Looking back, we see that a woman's place in society is determined by her responsibilities in the family. In particular, the Declaration of the Rights of Women, adopted in the United States 150 years ago, defines "the history of women as the history of the constant domination of women by men". In 1595, the book "Dissertation on the inhumanity of women" was published in Germany [1],[222].

RESEARCH METHODS

These medieval views argue that a woman's interests consist only of the child-kitchen-church, denying that a woman can contribute to the development of society through her conscious life. In churches in Europe, even – "a woman or a man?". The debate lasted a long time, and many argued that "women were created for the purpose of procreation, short-sightedness, narrow-mindedness, ideas, decisions, past and future are secondary and tertiary things for them, and they contribute to the development of society through their conscious activities" denied that they could add. Even I.Kant,

who wrote philosophical and legal works on the protection of human freedom also believed that women were incapable of civil relations and social work, of activism [2], [449].

Changes in the development of society in the first half of the XVIII-XIX centuries began to lead to a change in attitudes towards women. Progressive intellectuals of this period, such as Voltaire, Diderot, Montesquieu, J.J. Russo, J.A. Condorcet, Olympia de Guig, Pierre Joseph Prezdou, Augustus Bebel, began to view women as part of the nation, as members of society. The nineteenth century was full of events in the struggle of women for equal rights with men, and in history these events were called the "Feminist Movement", the "Red Socks Movement" and the "Blue Socks Movement". Public speeches by women for their rights led to the adoption of international standards.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The culmination of the struggle can be seen in the fact that the United Nations pays close attention to the issue of women's equality at the international level. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights enshrines in law that everyone should have all rights and freedoms, regardless of gender, race, skin color, language, religion, national or social origin, political or other beliefs, property or social status [3], [3]. An important step towards achieving equality for women



was taken on December 18, 1979, the day the UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The Convention calls for equal rights for women in politics, economics, social life, culture and citizenship [4], [24]. It should be noted that the goal of achieving gender equality is one of the most important tasks in the UN Millennium Development Goals [5], [9-10] and the Sustainable Development Goals [6] adopted by the United Nations for the well-being of mankind on earth. The issue of gender began to play an important role.

Nowadays, Norway, Switzerland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, the United States, Canada, and New Zealand are at the top of the Human Development Index rankings, and it is important to learn from their experiences of gender equality. As an equal member of the United Nations, Uzbekistan has adopted a National Platform for Action on the basis of international instruments on women's rights and freedoms. According to her, strengthening women's health, increasing women's professional literacy, improving women's economic and political status, ensuring all forms of equality for women, creating special programs to support girls, creating a new image of Uzbek women in the media, culture and arts, gender research, the development of women's NGOs, strengthening their role has been identified as one of the important priorities of public policy.

It should be noted that over the past two years, our country has signed 2 laws and more than 15 normative legal acts on the radical improvement of the situation of women in accordance with international standards. In particular, the Decree No. PD-5325 of February 2, 2018 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of support of women and strengthening the institution of the family"; July 2, 2018 "On social rehabilitation and adaptation", as well as family Resolution PD - 3827 - on measures to improve the system of prevention of domestic violence; Resolution PD-4235 of March 2019 "On measures to further strengthen the guarantees of women's labor rights and support entrepreneurship" No 561, of September 2, 2019, "On the Protection of Women from Oppression and Violence"; Law of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 12, 2018 "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men", the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan - 285 "On approval of the Regulations on the procedure for providing affordable housing to mothers in need of better housing", March 30, 2020 "On approval of the Regulations on the procedure for gender-legal examination of regulations and their drafts" No 192, 2020 Resolution No. 402 of 23 June "On approval of the Regulations on the procedure for organizing the admission of women to the higher education

institutions on the basis of additional grant-based indicators of competition" [7]. Improving the system of social protection of women and play an important role in achieving gender equality e is coming.

For the first time in our national legislation, the concept of "gender" was defined by law. According to him, gender is a social aspect of the relationship between women and men, which is reflected in all spheres of life and activity of society, including politics, economics, law, culture, education, science. However, in our society, there is no doubt that gender equality can contradict long-established and traditional traditions, strike at their roots and interfere in family relationships. It is important to understand that the Law does not interfere in family relations, does not force anyone to do anything, or does not restrict existing rights. It only allows the relationship to be balanced by providing new rights and opportunities for the parties. Whether or not to use it is a matter for the parties themselves.

Today, the introduction of gender-legal expertise to ensure gender equality in our country will open a new direction in the field of law. Gender - what is legal expertise? Gender-legal examination is an analysis of compliance of normative legal acts and its drafts with the principles of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men. According to the law, the powers to conduct gender legal expertise are vested in all government agencies and other organizations. Each of them analyzes normative and legal documents and its drafts based on their areas of activity, identifies discriminatory risks, develops recommendations for its elimination and adopts the conclusion of gender-legal expertise [8]. This will create conditions for women to fully realize their potential, while guaranteeing their constitutional rights.

In particular, the establishment of the Commission on Gender Equality of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the establishment of the Committee on Women and Gender Equality in the Senate in order to ensure gender equality and expand the rights and opportunities of all women in our country implement the policy of achieving gender equality in accordance with international law. indicates that it is increasing. The Commission on Gender Equality of the Republic of Uzbekistan is now legally strengthened to participate in the development and implementation of state programs, national action plans and strategies, and to report annually to the Oliy Majlis on the work done.

In a short period of time, the Commission, together with partner structures, will implement a number of practical measures to ensure gender equality in the country and improve the social conditions of women, comprehensive support and development of the family, the implementation of universally recognized international norms to



eliminate all forms of discrimination against women. work was done. In particular, on the basis of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On protection of women from oppression and violence” and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “On measures to improve the system of protection of women from oppression and violence” issued a protection order and put it into practice.

The Commission established 197 Rehabilitation and Adaptation Centers for victims of domestic violence. The initial housing allowance for 1,454 women living in difficult living conditions was paid from the Public Fund for Women and Family Support, and 25 billion soums were allocated for these purposes. Together with the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, “Women’s Entrepreneurship Centers” have been established in 14 regions of the country. More than 27,000 women were supported in these centers, and 10,500 women were trained in short-term training courses. As a result of the measures taken, 2.1 thousand women were employed. More than 6,000 women with political and legal knowledge, innovative ideas and organizational skills have been formed [9]. It should be noted that in the elections held on December 22, 2019, for the first time in the history of the Parliament of Uzbekistan, the number of women reached the level set by the United Nations. The number of women parliamentarians has risen from 128th to 37th among 190 national parliaments in the world.

Today, 48 out of 150 deputies elected to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, or 32%, are women. More than 25 percent of senators and local councilors are women. To date, in order to achieve gender equality, Uzbekistan has ratified about a hundred conventions and documents in the field of women’s rights and freedoms, and reports to the CEDAW Committee on the work done. It should be noted that as a result of the measures taken, Uzbekistan ranks 105th out of 185 countries in the World Statistics Index of Human Development, and 57th out of 188 countries in the Gender Equality Index [11]. In order to further improve the work in this area, the strategy for achieving gender equality in Uzbekistan in 2020-2030 was discussed. This strategy, which is expected to be adopted, includes 9 goals:

- Creation of equal opportunities and rights for the participation of men and women in socio-political life;
- Ensuring gender equality in protecting the rights of women and men in the economy, employment and labor migration;
- Ensuring fair and quality education for all throughout life;
- Ensuring gender equality for all women, protection from violence, ending human trafficking;

- Ensuring social protection and a healthy lifestyle for all men and women;
- Development of national gender statistics;
- Consideration of gender issues in development and budgeting;
- Ensuring wide coverage of gender issues in the media;
- Involvement of women in ensuring a safe environment for all.

Uzbekistan’s Gender Equality Strategy for 2020-2030 envisages overcoming existing problems, pursuing an active policy for equal participation of men and women in politics, economy and society, and increasing the effectiveness of the social protection system for women.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, history has shown that in a society that has not achieved true gender equality, it can face problems such as declining social and political development, a slowdown in the overall pace of social development due to inefficient use of labor resources.

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