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## STATE POLICY AIMED AT ENSURING GENDER EQUALITY IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN (2016-2022)

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the state policy aimed at ensuring gender equality in the current social society in the development of the new Uzbekistan. Also, the reforms carried out by the state for gender equality are detailed.

### KEYWORDS

Gender equality, gender statistics, human rights, gender distribution of resources, effectiveness of social policy, UN.

### INTRODUCTION

Today, in the modern society, globalization and integration processes have started to cause new problems. “Gender” processes can be included without hesitation among the problems that should be consistently and deeply studied by sociological researchers.

Sociologists pay close attention to the difference between the results of our actions, that is, the

unexpected results that arise from these actions. Because this situation helps to identify situations that have become a problem for the development of society. Although the issue of “gender” promoted by us does not have the sensational significance as a problematic situation as it did at the end of the XX century, scientific analysis of the social aspects of this issue in the society of Uzbeks and their lifestyle from

the position of a sociologist gives us the right to learn enough [2.63].

## THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

It is known that the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men” adopted on September 2, 2019 was approved as a legal protection and legal guarantee aimed at the place of women in society. The good thing is that since thousands of years, inequality between men and women in society and the issue of solving it have always been relevant. In particular, as stated in Article 1 of the law, the purpose of the law is to regulate relations in the field of equal rights and opportunities for women and men.

It is true that the era we are living in, while the reform of Uzbekistan is focused on the supremacy of human interests, still a very large number of family disputes are cases of non-recognition of women’s rights by men, as well as it is true that in some cases the rights and opportunities of women are not given enough importance in the society. Against such negative situations, in Article 2 of this law, “Legislative documents on guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men consist of this Law and other legal documents. If the international agreement of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates different provisions than those stipulated in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on guarantees

of equal rights and opportunities for women and men, the provisions of the international agreement shall be applied”.

The law also mentions the concept of gender, according to which gender is the relationship between women and men in all spheres of social life and activity, including politics, economy, law, ideology and culture, education and the social aspect manifested in the fields of science is shown. Therefore, the concept of gender does not represent only the interests of women. Perhaps the fact that representatives of both sexes are boldly walking towards their dreams and goals suggests that they should be given the same opportunity to improve the quality of life. One of the requirements of a developed society is the provision of equal rights for men and women.

Abu Nasr Farabi, one of the Eastern encyclopedic scholars, in his work “The City of Virtuous People” noted the state where equality reigned as a state striving for virtue, while in 1791, in the declaration of civil and women’s rights prepared by Olympia De Gouge, for the first time, the right of women to think freely and express their opinion was mentioned. If we pay attention to the legal development of gender equality, first of all, it is permissible to analyze the historical-theoretical and legal aspects of the legal foundations of gender equality, international and national legislation. Of course, we all know that the equality of men and women was specifically

recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948, Article 1 of the Declaration states that “All people are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They have been given reason and conscience, so they should treat each other in a spirit of brotherhood. According to Article 3 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, another international document adopted by the UN in 1966, “States parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal enjoyment by men and women of all the civil and political rights set forth in the present Covenant”. It is this international norm in Article 2 of the Law “On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men” that states “Legislative documents on guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men, this Law and other laws is the practical and legal basis of the article “consists of documents” [3]. Therefore, the reason why our independent country, which has ratified the above-mentioned international documents, attaches serious importance to the issue of equality of women and men in its national legislation based on the generally recognized requirements of international law.

Another legal guarantee of this basis is that “Women and men have equal rights” in Article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Therefore, both international legal and constitutional legal basis of gender equality is guaranteed. Gender equality also

means social equality. It is not enough to include the necessary provisions in the Constitution and laws to ensure such equality. Therefore, special attention is paid to “Raising legal culture in society”. Because even in these testing days, i.e., during the quarantine period, we witnessed that doctors, internal affairs, and even National Guard employees worked side by side with men. Despite the quarantine, we have witnessed that there were no interruptions or shortages in the provision of medical masks, medical clothes, and necessary tools. The ancient Hippocratic oath of our doctors is known to everyone. We are also witnesses of the joy of our citizens who have recovered thanks to the hard work of our doctors who have been working day and night for human health. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men” adopted on September 2, 2019 is a comprehensive and basic legal document aimed at ensuring gender equality in our country. With this law, the concept of “gender” was defined for the first time in our national legislation.

According to it, the main directions of the state policy in the field of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men, as well as the mechanisms of state management in this field, were determined. In particular, in order to prevent gender discrimination of women, a commission on ensuring gender equality was established in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The

main tasks of the commission are to implement a unified state policy in the field of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men, to participate in the development and implementation of state programs, national action plans and strategies in this field, to provide information to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the work done in this field every year, to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men, and to cooperate with international organizations and relevant bodies of foreign countries in the field of compliance with international standards in this regard is to increase [4].

In the era of rapid changes in life, people try to keep up with the times, as society progresses. This also applies to women. Now, women are only engaged in housework and raising children, and the idea of “either family or work” hinders gender equality. We see that one of the most acute problems of development is achieving equality, especially achieving gender equality of men and women both in society and in the family is one of the most difficult issues. Unfortunately, women are often left out of the development process, and even if they participate in it, they achieve it at the expense of great difficulties and even losses (in most cases, family disputes, divorces). In order to prevent this situation, Article 25 of the law states that “Housework cannot be the basis for direct or indirect discrimination based on gender, it is performed equally by women and men”. It is Article 21 that guarantees

equal rights and opportunities for women and men in labor relations. Today, ensuring women’s employment is one of the priority areas of socio-economic development, an important condition for raising the standard and quality of life of the people. At the initiative of the women’s committees, more than 2,700 small workshops were established due to the renovation and operation of empty buildings, and employment of about 18,000 women was provided. In order to attract women to entrepreneurship and to develop family entrepreneurship, the allocation of loans has increased significantly in recent years. If we adopt laws and do not ensure that the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population are high for implementation, we will face artificial obstacles again.

Uzbekistan needs to eliminate all forms of discrimination against all women by 2030, ensure full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and social life. In addition, this goal includes the introduction of gender equality principles in the adoption of State programs at different levels of the state [4].

In recent years, efforts to ensure gender equality and increase the role of women in social and political life have been carried out in several directions:

- Improvement of legislation on women’s rights;

- Improvement of the institutional framework for the protection of women;
- Raising awareness of the population about gender equality and women’s rights;
- Training of responsible officials on the basis of relevant legal norms to ensure their compliance in law enforcement practice.

Taking this opportunity, I consider it appropriate to quote President Shavkat Mirziyoyev’s speech in the Senate of the Oliy Majlis in June 2019: “I am very concerned about the stereotype that has appeared in the minds of our people. Usually we respect a woman first of all as a mother, a guardian of the family fortress. This is certainly true. But today, every woman should be not just an observer, but also an active and proactive participant in the democratic changes taking place in the country” [6].

## CONCLUSION

The creation of guarantees for ensuring gender equality with the new law showed that this issue has risen to the level of state policy in Uzbekistan, and this is a sign of our country’s progressive step in the field of human rights.

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