

## The Issue of Gender Equality is International and National

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**Abstract:** Sobytiya razlichnogo kharakarta, proishkhodyashchie gogodnya v raznykh regionakh mira, priveli k tomu, chto jenshchiny v mirovoy politike stali ne tkolko aktivnymi subektami, no i vajnym obektom obshchestvennyx atnosheniy. Gendernoe ravenstvo yavlyaetsya odnoy iz strategicheskikh tseley i neot'emlemoy chastyu mejdunarodnoy povestki dnya v oblasti ustoychivogo razvitiya. The principle of gender equality voploschchaet v sebe ponyatiye « prava cheloveka ne mojet byt bez polnoy garantii ravnyx prav i vozmojnostey » for mujchin and jenshchin. This principle is enshrined in many international agreements, national constitutions and laws. V dannoy nauchnoy state author pytaetsya politicheski i pravovo obosnovat gendernoe ravenstvo.

**Keywords:** gendernoe ravenstvo, mejdunarodnoe pravo, declaration, pact, prava genshchin, prava cheloveka.

Today, gender equality is one of the most important human rights, and it plays an important role in ensuring peace and harmony in society, and in realizing human potential at a high level based on sustainable development. It is an indisputable fact that expanding the participation of women in the life of the society increases labor efficiency and ensures socio-economic growth.

Nevertheless, humanity still needs to implement many measures to fully ensure the equality of women and men based on their rights and opportunities.

Currently, there is a need to end all forms of violence, women and girls, men and children should have equal conditions for education, health care, and access to economic resources. In addition, it is necessary to create equal opportunities for their participation in political life. This also applies to the issue of women finding work and being appointed to leadership positions.

"Achieving gender equality, the rights and opportunities of women and girls remains an unfinished task, and the same problem is felt today as a huge problem in the field of human rights," says UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres.

Article 1 of the UN Charter reflects the need for international cooperation to respect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of race, gender, language and religion. A commission on the status of women was established in the same year as the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations . This commission has become a global office dealing exclusively with the issue of gender equality and the improvement of the status of women.

One of the main principles of the UN Charter adopted by world leaders in 1945 is "equality of men and women".<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Legislation that works for men and women: a guide to gender mainstreaming in legislation. – Warsaw, 2017. OHCHR DIIHB. - B.9.

The issue of gender equality in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is an important part of international law in the field of human rights. This document, adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948, states that "all human beings are born free and equal with their dignity and rights."

With the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the UN General Assembly, a new page was opened in the field of human rights. The declaration recognizes the principle of gender equality - "equality of men and women". The Declaration was a programmatic action to further strengthen international obligations related to women's rights. It stated that everyone has freedom and rights, regardless of skin color, race, language, gender, etc. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights <sup>2</sup>clearly states that all human rights are indivisible and interdependent. All countries are committed to promoting respect for the rights and freedoms specified in the declaration, and to ensure their observance, both at the national and international levels. The first article of the Declaration contains the famous definition of the concept of basic human rights: "All men are born free, equal in dignity and rights." The declaration was later reinforced by two UN international covenants on economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights. These international documents are based on the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sex. They represent the rights of the individual and the citizen, but life has changed the idea of the only individual nature of human rights. After the listed rights, there is a third generation of human rights, which is internationally known as "the right of public interest", because the use of these rights applies not only to an individual, but to the whole society. This right is for people who, due to social, political, physiological or other reasons, do not have the opportunity to use these common rights and freedoms on an equal basis with other citizens, and therefore need certain assistance from the state, which is obliged to fulfill its social function. covers the rights of categories of citizens. No matter what rights (rights of children, ethnic minorities, refugees, etc.) are considered in these documents, the rights of women stand out because they do not have the opportunity to use general rights and freedoms due to their physiological characteristics. For this reason, the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 1993) declared for the first time in human history that "the rights of human beings and women are an integral, structural and indivisible part of universal human rights." Therefore, the full and equal participation of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life at the national, regional and international levels, as well as the elimination of all types of gender discrimination, is becoming the first priority of the international community. It is the theoretical conclusions and conceptualization of the problem of women's equality that made it possible to distinguish and describe the concept of gender and the strategy of gender equality, as well as an adequate assessment of the real contribution of women to social development.

Achieving equality between women and men is one of the main goals and an integral part of the international development agenda. The principle of gender equality forms the view that the enjoyment of human rights cannot be achieved without the full guarantee of equal rights, obligations and opportunities for men and women. This principle is reinforced in many international agreements, national constitutions and normative documents of the countries of the world, including the UN and OSCE member states, as well as in their obligations within the framework of international contractual obligations. Considering the issue of gender equality is very important in terms of ensuring human rights and social justice for both women and men.

By taking into account the issue of gender equality, it will be possible to determine the need to change goals, strategies and actions to ensure that both men and women can influence and participate in these development processes and use their results. This can lead to changes at the level of organizations, affecting their structure, processes and work culture, enabling the creation of an enabling institutional environment for gender equality. The equal rights of men and women are fully enshrined in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted by the United Nations in 1979. <sup>3</sup>This convention incorporates the

<sup>2</sup><https://www.un.org/ru/sections/universal-declaration/foundation-international-human-rights-law/> in dex.html

<sup>3</sup>[https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl\\_conv/conventions/cedaw.shtml](https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/cedaw.shtml)

"Women's Bill of Rights" and defines discrimination against women. It also describes a program of action at the national level to end discrimination. Most countries that have ratified the SEDAW Convention have incorporated gender equality principles into their legislation, such as laws on health, education, family and marriage, employment, prevention of trafficking in women and children, and He saw signs of inclusion in the Criminal Code. All major treaties on human rights reflect the general principle adopted in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to which the rights specified in the treaties must be implemented without any distinctions.

Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides a non-exhaustive list of the grounds on which discrimination is prohibited:

- race or skin color;
- sex;
- language;
- religion;
- political or other beliefs;
- property, class or other status;
- national or social origin.

The same list is included in Article 2 of both pacts. Part 2 of both documents sets out general provisions on the prohibition of discrimination (Article 2, paragraph 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 2 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Clause 1 of Article 1) and the equality of rights of men and women in the exercise of the rights provided for in these pacts, as well as the forms allowed in the exercise of the rights are indicated. Part 3 of each covenant contains basic provisions that develop the rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

This list will be expanded in future contracts. Two treaties, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the SEDAW Convention, aim to eliminate specific forms of discrimination, namely racial discrimination and discrimination against women, respectively. In addition, as in the SEDAW Convention, Article 2 provides for the right to an effective remedy in the event of a violation of the rights set forth in the Covenant, including the right to an independent and It is envisaged to establish an impartial institution. The covenant also contains a long list of basic civil and political rights and freedoms. Article 25 provides for the guarantee of political rights: the right to freely participate in the conduct of public affairs, in particular through fair and periodic elections. Part 4 of the Covenant required all states to submit periodic reports to the Human Rights Committee, which was established to monitor the implementation of the Covenant. The Act is complemented by two optional protocols that allow states to undertake additional obligations. The first optional protocol, adopted in 1966, gives the right to individual appeals to the Human Rights Committee. The Second Optional Protocol, adopted in 1989 , aims to abolish the death penalty. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)<sup>4</sup>The basic economic, social and cultural rights proclaimed in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Thus, gender equality is a comprehensive and long-term goal in the field of development, and taking into account the problem of gender equality is a method consisting of certain strategic approaches and institutional processes designed to achieve this goal. Gender mainstreaming involves incorporating elements of gender equality into the activities of national, state and private institutions, policies at the national and local levels, as well as service delivery and program implementation processes in specific areas. In the long term, this approach aims to change social institutions and practices based on discrimination, which means that discrimination may exist

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<sup>4</sup>[https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl\\_conv/conventions/pactecon.shtml](https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/pactecon.shtml)

overtly or disguised in various laws, cultural norms and local customs, such as reflect women's access to property rights or the right to be in public spaces. In line with Millennium Declaration Goal 3 (Women's Rights and Empowerment), the UN calls on member states to develop gender equality frameworks at both governmental and parliamentary levels. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the UN, affirms the directive to achieve gender equality and take into account gender aspects and a number of goals, including goal 5 (to achieve gender equality and all women girls' rights and empowerment) are supported. The agenda states: "Gender equality and the empowerment of women will make a decisive contribution to the promotion and achievement of all goals and objectives. Women should have equal access to quality education, economic resources and opportunities to participate in political life, and have equal opportunities with men and boys in terms of employment, leadership and decision-making at all levels. should be. All forms of discrimination and violence against women, including those involving men and boys, will be eliminated. Regular consideration of gender aspects in the implementation of the agenda is of great importance."

In 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. This document clarifies what is meant by discrimination against women and proposes to increase efforts at the national level to end such discrimination on the agenda. Also, it is noted that culture and traditions have an impact on the family and ensuring gender equality. This document is the first human rights agreement confirming women's reproductive rights.

On July 2, 2010, a structure dedicated to gender equality was established at the UN General Assembly. This structure is aimed at expanding gender equality and women's rights and opportunities, and accelerating the implementation of the relevant goals of the Organization. Despite the international efforts to ensure women's rights and increase their opportunities, including within the UN, the issue of women's rights remains relevant in many countries. Therefore, the countries are required to make appropriate changes to the national legislation on the same issue.

It should be noted that a number of legal documents have been adopted in Uzbekistan on the issue of ensuring gender equality and increasing women's rights and opportunities. Decrees and decisions of the President on ensuring women's rights, in particular, on gender equality and protecting women from violence and oppression, on strengthening the status of women's entrepreneurship, are important documents aimed at ensuring gender equality in our country. The constitution includes special norms about equal rights of women and men, it is stated that women should have equal legal opportunities for education, professional training, work, encouragement for work and promotion.

From the above documents, it can be said that in recent years, active work has been carried out in several directions to ensure gender equality and increase the role of women in social and political life in our country. To improve the legal documents on women's rights and the institutional basis of women's protection, to increase the awareness of the population about gender equality and women's rights, to ensure compliance with the rules in the practice of law enforcement including standards-based learning.

In recent years, positive progress has been observed in the field of education in terms of introducing gender equality. In particular, since 2017, the activities of correspondence departments in various specialties have been restored in most higher educational institutions. This form of education also allows young women to pursue higher education while taking care of their livestock and other family responsibilities. In addition, special state grants will be allocated for women to enter higher education institutions, the state will pay the fee of the women who entered the master's program on the basis of a payment contract , preferential treatment for women. The allocation of lim loans is also a result of the reforms in this regard.

It is known that the strategy of achieving gender equality by 2030 has been adopted in Uzbekistan. In this document, by 2030, all forms of discrimination against women will be eliminated, and women will have full and effective participation and leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and social life. At the same time, in the process of adoption of State programs at different levels, the issue of applying the principle of gender equality was not overlooked.

Every nation in the world lives based on its historical traditions, customs, and spiritual values. Such concepts are taken into account in the process of marriage, of course. After all, the society's survival, striving for development, and rise can be based on this. A society that aims to achieve a prosperous life in all aspects should not forget that it is a very important issue to ensure full legal equality of its members, regardless of race, gender, language and religion.

It is known that gender is a social aspect of relations between men and women that manifests itself in all spheres of society's life and activities, including politics, economy, law, ideology and culture, education and science<sup>5</sup>.

In particular, protection of the rights and legal interests of women in our country, increasing their economic, social and political activity, maintaining their health, providing vocational training and employment, wide involvement in entrepreneurship, social support of needy women support, the ongoing reforms to ensure gender equality are being systematically continued.

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 from Harassment and Violence" and related laws on the basis of documents, a number of measures to ensure the reliable protection of women's rights, freedoms and legal interests from oppression and violence are determined, a number of measures are established in the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan to ensure women's rights and every aspect of discrimination establishment of a new Women and Gender Equality Committee to harmonize international standards in national legislation on the elimination of all forms of violence, strengthening guarantees and support for labor rights, domestic violence The establishment of new social structures to help the victims is an integral continuation of these measures.

## **Literature**

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