

GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S RIGHT

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Abstract: *This article provides a brief overview of gender equality and women's rights. Reforms carried out in our country, the conditions created for them, and suggestions are discussed. providing financial support for girls' education, helping young families, decisions and proposals of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan regarding women.*

Key words: *"Women's register" system, UNODC program, the contract money for master's degree, "The Women's Education Support Program", "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men"*

The whole world is trying to maintain gender equality and woman's right in the same way. Firstly, we need to know "What is gender equality?". Gender equality occurs when men and women have equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities. People of all genders should have equal chances, rights, and responsibilities. Gender inequality has an impact on everyone, including men, women, transgender and gender nonconforming individuals, kids, and families. People of all ages and ethnicities are affected. Gender equality is desperately needed. Violence against women and girls is avoided by gender equality. It is necessary for the health of the economy. Women and men are valued equally in societies, which are safer and healthier. Gender equality benefits everyone.

We live in a society where there are significant gender disparities in schooling. Despite massively expanded access to all levels of education, strong hopes for political engagement, and massive development in knowledge economies, 77 million children, 57% of whom are females, remain out of school (UNESCO 2006: 30). Seven hundred and eighty-one million individuals are illiterate, with women accounting for 64% (UNESCO 2006: 59). Nearly one billion people, or one-sixth of the world's population, have little or no education, either because they never went to school or because they attended school for less than five years and dropped out before obtaining crucial areas of knowledge and many useful skills. Women and girls account for two-thirds of this population.

In 2005, the globe fell short of the first MDG goal of gender equality in education. Gender parity means that the same percentage of boys and girls attend and finish school. When there is no gender parity, there is a gender gap, and either males or girls receive a higher share of schooling.

According to UNESCO's Global Monitoring Report, based on 2003 statistics, only 57% of all children who attend primary school finish it (UNESCO 2006: 37). The median for Africa was 65% of girls and 67% of boys finishing primary

education, although in other countries, such as Mozambique and Rwanda, less than one-third of females complete primary school (UNESCO 2006: 284-5).

Almost every human rights convention prohibits gender discrimination. Despite significant progress in establishing woman's rights around the world, millions of women and girls continue to face discrimination and violence, being denied their equality, dignity, and autonomy, as well as their lives.

Discrimination and violence against women and girls are chronic and systematic, and are deeply ingrained in the fabric of civilizations. In recent years, there has been a resurgence of skepticism toward and denial of international standards pertaining to women's human rights, gender equality, and gender-based violence, despite the fact that women and girls are increasingly raising their voices to demand equality, including through feminist movements.

Women's funds and foundations, like many other women's organizations, have made significant commitments to deep diversity—in the case of the women's funds, democratizing donations and achieving greater racial/ethnic diversity on their boards and staffs. The funds' trials with less hierarchical structures and grantee-driven grant awards have brought necessary advances to organized philanthropy throughout the years. And they are increasing their endowments: the Ms. Foundation for Women, one of the largest women's funds in the United States, with an endowment of more than \$22 million in 2005. In 2004, the organization distributed \$3.8 million in awards.

A lot of work is being done on the issue of gender equality in Uzbekistan. "Uzbekistan has undertaken significant reform efforts in key policy areas within UNODC's mandates. Be it in the field of border management, law enforcement, criminal justice, health, education, or the fight against corruption, the full success of these reforms will rely on the participation of women in their design and implementation, on an equal footing with men. Women's rights and needs must be taken into account, every step of the way, as women and men are impacted differently by drugs, crime, corruption, and terrorism", said Ms. Ghada Waly while referring to the conference attendees. In 2019, the Uzbek government passed a law titled "Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men," which takes a strong position against gender discrimination and provides equal rights for both sexes.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men" was passed on September 2, 2019. The law establishes the notions of "direct discrimination on the basis of sex" and "indirect discrimination on the basis of gender," mandates the legal assessment of normative legislative actions and their drafts, and mandates the collection of gender statistics. The Commission on Gender Equality has been established, led by the chairperson of the Oliy Majlis Senate. The Upper House of Parliament has

established the Committee on Women and Gender Equality, and the Lower House has established the Commission for Family and Women's Affairs.

Since the early 1970s, the number and scale of foundations organized to serve the unique needs of women and girls has expanded tremendously. By 2005, a handful of US-based institutions had expanded to more than 100 global women's funds. In the United States and Canada, a sample of 50 Women's Funding Network funds reported nearly \$630 million in net assets for fiscal year 1999, as well as \$180.3 million in cash raised and \$21.3 million in grants distributed. By 2005, the network's membership had increased to 105 funds.

If we consider statistics are showing that in 2020 women in parliament accounted for 32 percent

President Mirziyoyev has taken encouraging steps to improve Uzbekistan's lack of women's rights. Mirziyoyev, who was elected in 2016, spoke about the value of women in Uzbek culture, highlighting their problem-solving ability and administrative qualities.

Our country joined all main international conventions, ensuring legal, social and economic protection of women from any form of discrimination. "The Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in Uzbekistan until 2030 was adopted", highlighted Ms. Narbaeva. UNODC continues dedicated to assisting Uzbekistan in combating transnational organized crime, human trafficking, and all other kinds of crime and violence. Gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment in the fight against drugs, corruption, and terrorism are top priorities in the new cycle of the UNODC Program for Central Asia 2022-2025.

Gender equality is strengthened in article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. *"All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall have equal rights and freedoms, and shall be equal before the law, without discrimination by sex, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, convictions, individual and social status.*

Any privileges may be granted solely by the law and shall conform to the principles of social justice". Many reforms are being implemented in Uzbekistan today which is relate to gender equality and women's right. All conditions are being created for girls' education. For example, in 2021, 2 trillion soums in loans and subsidies were awarded to over 200,000 projects under the umbrella of women's entrepreneurship programs, and 320,000 women were given permanent jobs. By 2021, 190,000 women will have received professional training. Approximately 900,000 women received socioeconomic, medical, legal, and psychological assistance through the "Women's Register" system, which was introduced in 2020. More than 4,000 women will get funding for the initial housing payment in 2021 alone. 2,000 girls were admitted to institutions through a separate award, and another 1,800 were given contracts. As a result, by 2021, 60 percent of university

students will be female (in 2016, this figure was 38 percent). In 2021, 1,153 women received free high-tech medical procedures.

In particular, more than 630,000 women are listed in the "Women's Registry", 200,000 of them are unemployed. In 2021, crime among unemployed women increased by 1.7 times, and crimes committed by women aged 18-30 increased by 2 times. In addition, there are still cases of humiliation, violence and oppression of women in the family. In 2021, about 39,000 women contacted prevention inspectors about domestic violence by their husbands, mothers-in-law, and daughters-in-law. These numbers are 2.5 times more than in 2020.

"Unfortunately, the role and influence of neighborhood activists, our community and our intellectuals in solving these problems is not felt.

We must understand one thing clearly. "It takes a lot of courage to study, work, or do business while taking care of family and child upbringing", the President said.

Every year, 700,000 infants are born in our country. Women who have children should take maternity leave for at least four months. *"It must be said clearly that, while budget organizations pay pregnancy benefits in full, there are cases in the private sector where women avoid official employment because of this cost," said the President.* They will also receive a one-time pregnancy allowance of 2 million soums for four months. The budget will allocate 200 billion soums for these activities in 2022, and 1.7 trillion soums in 2023.

"We support women who want to study at all levels of the educational system and create conditions for them", the President. The Women's Education Support Program for the years 2022-2026 has been approved. As part of the proposal, a separate textile university based on public-private partnerships will be constructed in the capital to educate primarily women. Its technical schools have also opened in various locations. Simultaneously, the percentage of female students at higher education institutions in certain sciences, technology, and law, where the percentage of women is low, will be increased from 24% to 40%. To that end, at least half of the quota for female students is set aside each year for specified sciences, technical, and legal professions. For the first time, 7-year interest-free loans to girls studying in universities, technical institutions, and colleges will be made available beginning with the new academic year.

Beginning with the new academic year, the contract money for master's degree students will be fully paid by the budget (200 billion soums for 23 thousand girls). Each year, 50 females are sent to prominent international colleges to pursue bachelor's degrees and 10 pursue master's degrees. The local budget will pay for the educational contracts of 150 girls who have lost their father or mother (a total of 2.1 thousand). Remote study arrangements will be established for students with young children. A quota of at least 300 women in the doctorate program is set aside each year.

Article 46 of the Republic of Uzbekistan's Constitution strengthens gender equality. Chapter 14 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is titled "Family" and is dedicated to the protection of the family, motherhood, and childhood. Article 15 of the Code establishes the marriage age for men and women at eighteen in order to avoid early marriages. National legislation provides dependable safeguards for women's rights.

Subway is our country's most popular mode of transportation, and if everyone considers the subway's TV, you can watch various types of advertising for brands. Instead of showing such advertisements on television, I believe that the reforms implemented in our country, such as those in education and health, will have a positive impact on the minds of young people.

In conclusion, Gender equality is essential for a just and equitable society. It is a human right, and it is also beneficial for everyone, regardless of gender. When everyone has the same opportunities, everyone can reach their full potential.

There is still much work to be done to achieve gender equality. Women and girls continue to face discrimination in many areas, including education, employment, and healthcare. It is important to continue to fight for gender equality, and to create a more just and equitable world for everyone.

Here are some specific things that can be done to promote gender equality:

- Ensure that everyone has access to quality education, regardless of gender;
- Enact and enforce laws that prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender;
- Promote gender-sensitive workplaces and communities;
- Challenge gender stereotypes and norms;
- Support women's leadership and empowerment.

Gender equality is not just a women's issue. It is an issue that affects everyone. It is important for men and boys to be allies in the fight for gender equality. Together, we can create a more just and equitable world for everyone.

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