

**UZBEKISTAN - GENDER EQUALITY FOR WOMEN**

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**ANNOTATION**

It should be noted that in the parliaments of other countries in the world the share of women in the Israeli parliament is 27.5%, in Sweden 43.6%, Finland has 42%, Norway 41.4% and Iceland 38.1% can be seen.

The main focus of gender issues is to ensure gender equality and a state aimed at improving the social conditions of women ensuring their active participation in the implementation of the policy purposeful.

**Key words:** *gender, feminists, feminism, law, women's rights.*

The women's movement first emerged in North America during the independence struggle from 1775 to 1783 and in France during the 1789-1794 revolution. Early feminists saw women in both the legal and social realms as they explored the causes of oppression and their dependence on men. Their views took the form of a feminist worldview, and then feminist theory. However, feminist rhetoric about protecting and empowering women came as a surprise to society and was not accepted by everyone, even women.

The development of feminism was strongly influenced by Theodor von Hippel's books "On the improvement of the civil status of women", published in Germany in 1792, and "Defense of the rights of women", published in England in 1792. In particular, Ultounkraft writes in his book: "Women accepted all the shortcomings and shortcomings of culture and abandoned their useful benefits." In his opinion, in a just society there should be no discrimination based on sex and should be eliminated. His concept was based on the liberal views of the time, in which equality was understood as equality before the law. At a time when the judiciary fully supported women's dependence, the demand for equality of women and men before the law was considered progressive for its time. This gave rise to three basic requirements: first, women must have economic independence; secondly, they must have the same legal and civil rights as men; thirdly, it is necessary to make appropriate changes in the practice of education and socialization. [Emma Sabzalieva The Gender Gap in Higher Education in Central Asia].

What gender? Gender is a concept that broadly reflects the differences between men and women in terms of overall equality and the actual position of the parties in all directions. The key point in the concept of gender is the difference between two concepts, namely "gender" and "gender". In some cases, these categories (gender - male, female; and gender - male, female) are reflected as concepts with the same content. Gender equality is a human right, but our world faces a persistent gap in the ability of women and men to use them and make decisions. Globally, women have fewer economic opportunities than men, women have less access to primary and higher education, and the same can be said for health and safety. Ensuring women's rights and empowering them to fulfill their full potential is important not only for achieving gender equality, but also for reaching broad stages of development. It is no secret that women and girls with equal opportunities can create strength that will benefit everyone by contributing to the health and well-being of their families, peoples and countries. The concept of gender describes the social roles and responsibilities that are generally considered appropriate for both men and women in society. Gender equality means that in any society, men and women should have equal opportunities for financial independence, education and personal development. The empowerment of women is one of the important aspects of achieving gender equality. This includes enhancing a woman's self-esteem, her ability to make decisions, her ability to use opportunities and resources, and her ability to make changes.

However, gender issues are not only about gender equality, but also about relationships between men and women in society.

It is generally accepted that the recognition of women's rights in a society depends on the decision of the men who rule in that society. If we look at the educational process in the world, then although the world is making progress towards achieving gender equality in education, girls cannot attend school higher than boys. In developing countries, about a quarter of girls do not go to school. Typically, families with disabilities who cannot afford to pay for school and clothing for their children pay as much attention as possible to their sons' education. Families can use girls' labor for housework, water and childcare, leaving them with very little time to study. However, a broader focus on girls' education will ensure a higher return on investment in developing countries.

An educated girl is more likely to postpone marriage (preventing marriage at a young age), unable to provide for a smaller family, have healthy children and send her children to school. He will have more opportunities to earn money and participate in political social processes.

What is the function of the concept of gender equality? The aim is to empower women economically and politically in society. Although women now account for over 50% of the world's population, they own only 1% of the world's wealth. Women and girls all over the world do hard household chores that do not pay off indefinitely. In some places, women are not even allowed to inherit property, receive credit, earn income, or be discriminated against in the workplace. [www.who.int/health-topics/gender]

Gender statistics serve many purposes, but first in turn, it applies to different situations and conditions of women and men is necessary to identify hidden problems. Accordingly, gender statistics successful planning, positioning, the effectiveness of effective monitoring and development programs necessary for evaluation. In the study "Women, Business and Law - 2019" by the World Bank 59 research has been conducted to determine the level of gender equality in the world. The study found that countries in the world have achieved full gender equality Belgium, Denmark, France, Latvia, Luxembourg, Sweden. Austria, Canada, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom scored almost 100 points (97.5 in all). This is Uzbekistan scored 70.6 points in the study.

The World Economic Forum recently ranked the United States 19th in the world in terms of gender inequality. The report says that while a fifth of elected members of Congress are women, the political empowerment of women in the United States has the highest levels of gender equality. It is known that the United States has the highest economic potential in the world. It follows that even in a country where women's rights are widely recognized, the political and social activity of women in society is insufficient. [Emma Sabzalieva The Gender Gap in Higher Education in Central Asia].

While the world has made great strides towards gender equality, the gap remains wide and, unfortunately, is widening. Every year, the World Economic Forum assesses the inequality between women and men around the world in terms of economic opportunity, education, health and other opportunities. According to their latest report, gender inequality remains a problem and there is a gender gap in access to life-saving opportunities; this is especially evident in processes such as health care and higher education. [www.who.int/health-topics/gender] From the experience of world history, it is known that women live in greater poverty than men. Many women

around the world remain economically dependent on men. In many cases, women cannot find work and are forced to do unpaid household chores. In promoting gender equality, influential international organizations call on all countries to break the stereotypes of gender inequality that exist in existing societies and to support the idea of gender equality.

Changes in increasing the role of women in political life also affected the political sphere. In particular, in accordance with Article 22 of the Law on Elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Legislative Chamber established a 30 percent quota for political parties to nominate women as candidates for the Legislative Chamber in order to improve the organizational and legal framework for protecting women's rights in Uzbekistan. [Article 22 of the Law on elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan]

In short, today there is still a lot to be done in the area of women's equality, not only in Central Asia or Uzbekistan, but in almost all countries of the world. Women make up more than half of the population in almost all states, therefore, when the rights of half of the population are violated, it is difficult to talk about a society based on democracy in practice. The problem of violence against women is a sign of an unhealthy social and spiritual environment in the state and backwardness in the creation of new social relations. While all forms of violence and discrimination against men must be eradicated, violence against women is of particular importance as it spreads to society as a whole.

#### **LIST OF USED LITERATURE**

1. Law "On Elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan"
2. (Sigmund Freud Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality)
3. (Saxipjamol Joldasova <http://uza.uz/uz/society/gender-tenglik-ta-minlandi>)
4. (Emma Sabzalieva Gender gaps in higher education across Central Asia)
5. ([www.who.int/health-topics/gender](http://www.who.int/health-topics/gender))

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