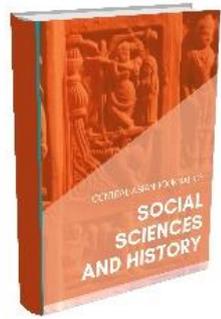




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State Policy Regarding Women in Uzbekistan

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Annotation:

The article analyzes the issues of social status of women, the factors of increasing their social activity, the essence of the state care policy aimed at comprehensive support of women, and the legal regulations adopted in this regard. It is based on the fact that in the years of independence, the issue of women, that is, protecting the rights and interests of women, creating decent working and living conditions for them, realizing their talent and potential, social protection, ensuring healthy motherhood and healthy childhood, was raised to the level of state policy and strategy.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the years of independence, solving the issue of treatment of women based on universal, national and religious values, i.e. protecting the rights and interests of women, creating decent working and living conditions for them, realizing their talents and potential, social protection, healthy motherhood and healthy childhood. provision has risen to the level of state policy and strategy. In the years of

independent development of Uzbekistan, a caring policy aimed at honoring women, showing respect and supporting them in all ways is being carried out.

In this regard, in Uzbekistan, the Convention "On the Political Rights of Women", the Convention of the International Labor Organization "On Equal Promotion of Men and Women for Work of Equal Value", the 103rd Convention on "Protection of Motherhood", "Work and Training" The ratification of the Convention on Discrimination in the Field of Employment, the Convention on Employment Policy, the Minimum Age for Employment, and the Convention on Urgent Measures for the Prohibition and Elimination of Severe Forms of Child Labor will protect women's rights at the national level. served as a necessary international legal basis for the development of concrete measures for the implementation of international standards of the legislation and the practice of the activities of state bodies.

During the years of independence, many legal and regulatory documents aimed at ensuring the rights and interests of women were adopted. Within the framework of these documents, systematic and consistent work is being carried out by the government of Uzbekistan, ministries and agencies, and non-governmental organizations to support and protect women's rights and ensure their full participation in the socio-political, economic and cultural life of the country.

2. METHODS

The article uses problem-chronological, comparative-analytical methods that ensure the unity of theory and practice, allow for the synthesis of objectivity, accuracy and development, linking history and modernity, based on a methodological approach.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS

In the works of our great ancestors Abu Nasr Farobi, Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Abdulla Awlani, Abdurauf Fitrat, special attention is paid to the issue of the status of women. In particular, Alisher Navoi, in his works dedicated to glorifying women and strengthening their status, specifically emphasizes that "there are many women on earth who have spread fame to the world with their intelligence, bravery and wisdom, beautiful face, attitude and patience, kindness and loyalty."

Special attention is paid to the fact that the mechanisms of development of the social status of women, first of all, the norms of international importance, are given priority in the reforms of new content implemented in our country in the following years.

Ensuring women's rights in Uzbekistan depends on strengthening the organizational and legal mechanisms and procedures for their implementation, unifying the efforts of state bodies and civil society institutions in this regard, and increasing the legal culture of the population on the issues of protecting women's rights.

Women's rights are rights that strengthen the socio-economic, civil and political status of women. They are designed to protect women from discrimination based on gender.

Women's rights are one of the basic human rights guaranteed in many international treaties, resolutions, declarations and programs of action in the field of human rights. The main international treaty on women's rights is the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and its Optional Protocol. In addition, women's rights are important elements of other UN treaties, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social

and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Republic of Uzbekistan always pays special attention to ensuring women's rights. Uzbekistan was one of the first in Central Asia to join the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women on May 6, 1995. It has also ratified the Conventions on Protection of Motherhood, Conventions on Discrimination in Labor and Occupation and other international documents.

Since Uzbekistan joined the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, six periodic reports have been submitted to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

Thanks to consistent legislation and other measures aimed at protecting the rights, freedoms and interests of women, they are successfully exercising their rights and freedoms, knowledge and skills in entrepreneurship, education, health, science and socio-political fields.

Article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes equality between men and women.

Chapter 14 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is called "Family" and is dedicated to the protection of family, motherhood and childhood. In order to prevent early marriages, Article 15 of the Code sets the age of marriage at eighteen for men and women.

Reliable guarantees of protection of women's rights are defined in the national legislation.

Article 78 of the Labor Code prohibits illegal refusal to hire pregnant women and women with children under the age of three due to pregnancy or having children, respectively; Article 84 does not prescribe a preliminary test for employment of pregnant women, women with children under the age of three, and persons assigned to the minimum workplaces specified for the enterprise (women with children).

The Family Code was supplemented with a provision on the possibility of advance payment of alimony until the child reaches the age of majority, including by giving real or movable property or other valuables. In case of divorce, the property distribution procedure is established, which guarantees the rights of the spouses.

The Criminal Code and the Code of Administrative Responsibility define the measures of responsibility for violating the laws on the age of marriage.

In 2017-2021, a number of regulatory documents aimed at ensuring and protecting women's rights were adopted.

In the field of increasing the role of women in the political and social life of the country:

On September 2, 2019, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men" was adopted. The law defined the concepts of "direct discrimination based on gender" and "indirect discrimination based on gender", introduced mandatory legal examination of normative legal documents and their drafts, and maintenance of gender statistics.

Under the leadership of the chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, a commission was formed on issues of ensuring gender equality.

The Committee on Women and Gender Equality in the Upper Chamber of the Parliament, and the Commission on Family and Women's Issues in the Lower Chamber have been established.

In the period until 2030, a systematic activity of the Parliamentary Commission for monitoring the implementation of national goals and tasks in the field of sustainable development was established, the fifth goal of BRM is dedicated to the issue of achieving gender equality.

The Republican Women's Public Council was established under the leadership of the Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, and one of its main tasks is to coordinate the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the Beijing Action Platform along with comprehensive support for women.

In 2022, the State Committee for Family and Women of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its regional units were established, and one of its priorities is to provide comprehensive support to women and ensure gender equality.

In order to provide comprehensive support to women, their active participation in the organization of family and private entrepreneurship, handicrafts, and the acquisition of knowledge and skills in today's labor market, the Women's Support State Fund was established.

The Republican Commission for the systematic solution of women's problems and social support was established, and its main task is to organize work on the study of women's problems in the regions, systematic solution, reduction of poverty and improvement of the population's well-being.

On June 25, 2019, the Election Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted. It enshrines equal suffrage for citizens, regardless of gender, racial and national origin, language, religion, social origin, faith, personal and social status, education, gender and occupation.

In the field of protection of women from violence:

On September 2, 2019, the Law "On Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence" was adopted, which regulates relations in the field of protection of women from violence at home, workplace, and educational institutions. A number of concepts, such as "sexual violence", "physical violence", "economic violence", "mental violence", "violence", and "harassment" are broadly defined in the law.

1 Republican Center for Rehabilitation and Adaptation of Women, 14 regional centers and 14 model inter-district centers and 1146 short number "Call-centers" where victims of violence can apply were established.

The Regulation on the issuing of protection warrants to women victims of harassment and violence, programs for the correction of perpetrators of harassment and violence was approved.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs introduced a state unit of 360 inspectors to work with women in need of legal and social assistance.

In the field of maternal health:

On December 25, 2017, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State program for the early detection of congenital and hereditary diseases in children for 2018-2022" was adopted in order to ensure comprehensive strengthening of the health of mothers and children, to create the necessary conditions for the birth and upbringing of a healthy generation. . In the decision, among other things, the tasks of further development of the state system for early detection of

pathology in pregnant women and newborns, and reduction of disability in children are defined.

On March 11, 2019, the Law "On Reproductive Health of Citizens" was adopted. The law established equal rights and opportunities for women and men in exercising their reproductive rights, the right to make independent decisions regarding the birth of their children, and the use of safe and effective technologies was guaranteed.

On October 23, 2019, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On support of breastfeeding and requirements for food products for infants and young children" was adopted. The law defined the main directions of the state policy in the field of supporting breastfeeding, ensuring the nutrition of infants and young children, and the powers of state bodies.

In the field of ensuring the rights of women in the field of labor and employment:

In accordance with the amendments to the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, bans on engaging women in certain fields or professions were canceled, as well as a new recommended list of fields or professions that have a negative impact on women's health was approved.

It is prohibited to terminate an employment contract concluded for an indefinite period, as well as a fixed-term employment contract before the end of its term, due to the fact that women have reached the retirement age before the age of 60 or have created the right to receive an old-age pension according to the law.

"Women's Entrepreneurship Centers" were established in the form of a business incubator at the expense of the public fund for support of women and families. Their main task is to retrain women who are on maternity leave and are in a difficult economic situation for entrepreneurship. For women who have successfully mastered the special training program, preferential loans with a grace period of at least 3 years, 6 months and an annual rate of 8 percent will be granted for the organization of business activities at the expense of the Fund and international organizations.

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