



LEGAL FUNDAMENTALS OF WOMEN'S AND GIRLS 'RIGHTS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received May 30 th 2021 Accepted: June 28 th 2021 Published: July 30 th 2021	Therefore, respect for the mother, the woman, her rights, and the protection of her rights and freedoms have not lost their relevance at all times. Equality between women and men means that they have equal rights and responsibilities.
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During the years of independence, the protection of women's interests, protection of motherhood and childhood, raising the status of women in society, improving their living conditions, benefits for women in all spheres, further strengthening the created conditions are among the important directions of state policy. turned. This is evidenced by the recent Presidential Decrees and Resolutions, Government Resolutions, State Programs, a number of international legal instruments, legislation in the field of civil, family, labor, medical, as well as procedural legal relations. Privileges in a certain sense are expressed.

The fact that Article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "men and women have equal rights" is also an expression of the special attention paid to women and the protection of women's rights and interests. This expression of equality applies to the rights and interests of men and women in all areas. In order to explain this norm in more detail, we had to refer to the Constitutions of some foreign countries.

For example, Article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkmenistan states that "Women and men have equal rights. Violators will be prosecuted in accordance with the law, "Moldova said

Article 50 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states, "Mothers, children and youth are under state protection. The mother and child need special help and protection. Article 17 of the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan states that "men and women have equal rights." Article 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ukraine states that "Equality between women and men shall be ensured through:" women and men shall participate equally in public affairs, political and cultural activities; in education and special vocational training,

remuneration, labor protection, health, pension benefits, maternity and childhood protection, benefits for mothers, their material and moral equality in the provision of benefits and equal benefits to pregnant women and women with children ". Also, Article 44 of the Constitution of this state states that "Everyone has the right to work in comfortable, safe, medically appropriate working conditions, and to receive a salary commensurate with his work. The use of the labor of women and minors in harmful work shall not be permitted. " What is a woman's place and status in the family, and what privileges are provided for women in family law? A woman's place and position in the family is unique because she participates in the life of the family, children and through them in society, her biological, psychological and medical characteristics are formed, formed and developed in the family.

Our people have always regarded the family as a sacred place, the cradle of personal perfection. Therefore, man is born into a family. This is where the first insights into life come from. Good qualities, good ideas and goals are also awakened in the heart by the spiritual atmosphere in the family. In our country, material and moral support of families, which are the mainstay of society, is one of the priorities of state policy in creating its legal framework.

Improving the organizational and legal framework for women's rights in Uzbekistan requires continuous training and retraining. The National Training Program, which is being implemented consistently, is an important factor in achieving this goal.

Today, more than 20 percent of the country's 64,000 entrepreneurs are women. Eight thousand small and medium enterprises are run by women. During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has



adopted a number of laws and regulations aimed at improving the living standards of women.

According to Article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "In the Republic of Uzbekistan, all citizens have the same rights and freedoms, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, personal and social status. i are equal before the law. Privileges are established only by law and must be in accordance with the principles of social justice. " Article 46 of the Constitution of Uzbekistan enshrines the equality of women and men in all spheres of society. Article 3 of the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "All citizens have equal rights in family relations." "Husband and wife enjoy equal rights and responsibilities in the family." (Article 19).

Today, the principle that the protection and enforcement of human rights is an essential feature of a democratic civil society is universally recognized. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan declares its commitment to human rights, aims to build a humane democratic state governed by the rule of law, recognizes the supremacy of universally recognized rules of international law, and strengthens the principle of equality of rights and freedoms of citizens. It should be noted that gender equality and equal opportunities for men and women are fixed principles, core values and standards recognized by the international community. These principles are an integral part of social justice and true democracy on the one hand, and the basic requirements of ensuring the rights of women and men on the other. Uzbekistan has ratified key international human rights instruments and enacted laws to ensure and protect them, as well as to prevent discrimination. Uzbekistan has acceded to the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. However, among those directly responsible for the methods and means of application of these norms in the territory of Uzbekistan, there are those who are not sufficiently aware of the issue. There are a number of factors in Uzbekistan that prevent women from fully exercising their political rights and participating on an equal footing with men in the management of public and state affairs. These include:

- Old beliefs that women should be treated only as housewives (preparing girls for family life, raising children, dealing with their husbands, rather than demonstrating their ability in a particular profession);
- There is a lack of goals and responsibilities for women, they want to pursue their favorite profession, but do not aspire to leadership positions, because such

aspirations are often not supported by those around them, the public, although women are not enough. Although they are educated, intelligent, and want to work in high positions, they are busy with household chores, raising children, striving to ensure the well-being of their families, and men are free from family worries. escape causes women to be unable to achieve their political goals; Insufficient number of social services to help women solve their housing problems, the cost of services provided, and the reduction in the number of state-run preschools prevent women from participating in national and local issues;

The incomplete system of gender education in Uzbekistan, which includes preschools, schools, secondary and higher education institutions, is still ingrained in the minds of young people about the role of women in society. causing it to stay; lack of mechanisms and tools by political parties, women's NGOs and citizens' self-government bodies to support knowledgeable, intelligent, talented women who can hold leadership positions in parliament and government; Lack of knowledge on gender equality by heads of state bodies, non-governmental organizations, trade unions, political parties, non-governmental economic structures, and citizens' self-government bodies is one of the reasons why women are underrepresented in leadership positions; An analysis of the practice of foreign countries shows that gender discrimination is observed during the implementation of constitutional norms. Conventional, non-legal concepts often deny the principle of equality between men and women. Unfortunately, the principle of gender equality in Uzbekistan has not yet become part of the legal culture of society.

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