



WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND STATE CARE FOR WOMEN

Qosimova Mashkhurakhon

A Student Of The Academic Lyceum Of The University Of World Economy And Diplomacy, Uzbekistan

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Rights of the child, declaration, Convention on the Rights of the Child, responsibilities of parents, normative documents.

Received: 12.12.2023

Accepted: 17.12.2023

Published: 22.12.2023

Abstract: The issue of equality between men and women has always worried society at all times. Because gender equality means a society in which both women and men have equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities in all areas of life. The author in his article emphasizes that modern conditions of world development and the paradoxes of globalization also affect the position of women, and the family also plays an important role in achieving gender equality. It is emphasized that state care for women is a sign of the health of society, its humanity and morality.

INTRODUCTION

Equality and non-discrimination are among the main principles of the United Nations Charter adopted in 1945. Because women's rights are human rights, women have and enjoy all human rights. In this sense, gender equality is one of the core values of the United Nations, and sexual discrimination is prohibited in almost all human rights treaties.

The right to live free from violence, the right to attain the highest standard of physical and mental health, the right to education, the right to property, the right to equal pay and all other human rights must be guaranteed to women regardless of gender. However, millions of women around the world continue to face discrimination in exercising these rights. Gender inequality is the cause of many problems that negatively affect women and girls. These can be domestic and sexual violence, low wages or problems with employment, education, etc.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights only defines the basic principles, but it alone cannot achieve the real protection of the rights of women and girls. One step taken by the United Nations to fill this gap was the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted on December 18, 1979. Known as the Convention on the Rights of Women, this document obliges the countries that ratify it to eliminate discrimination against women in the fields of culture, society, education, politics and law.

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.

Article 58 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates that women and men have equal rights and that the State provides women and men with equal rights and opportunities in the management of society and state affairs, as well as in other areas of society and state life.

Gender equality is at the very heart of human rights and the values of the United Nations. Equality and non-discrimination are fundamental principles of the UN Charter, adopted by world leaders in 1945.

However, millions of women and LGBTI people around the world continue to be discriminated against in the exercise of their civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights.

Moreover, many women, including trans women, gender-variant people, and intersex people, face multiple forms of discrimination based on factors such as age, race, ethnicity, disability, and socioeconomic status.

Effectively ensuring the rights of women, girls, men, boys and gender diverse people requires, first and foremost, a comprehensive understanding of social structure, social norms and stereotypes and the power relations that shape not only laws and policies, but also economic and social dynamics, and family and community life.

CONCLUSION

The UN Human Rights Office stands ready to work with States, national human rights institutions (NHRIs), civil society and other stakeholders around the world to:

- change discriminatory laws and policies that enable gender discrimination and bring them into line with international human rights law;
- transform discriminatory social norms and harmful gender stereotypes into more equal social structures and power relations between the sexes;
- eliminate gender-based violence;
- guarantee the enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health rights for everyone;
- protect and expand citizenship for women's rights activists and feminist movements;
- promote equal participation of women, men and people of other gender identities in civil, political, economic, social and cultural life; And
- ensure gender equality in the UN Human Rights Office and the United Nations.

REFERENCES

1. Воронина О. А. Феминизм и гендерное равенство. – Эдиториал УРСС, 2004.
2. Наргис К., ТОШПУЛАТОВА Н. УЗБЕКИСТОН ОММАВИЙ АХБОРОТ ВОСИТАЛАРИДА БОЛАЛАР МАВЗУСИНИ ЁРИТИШНИНГ НАЗАРИЙ ВА АМАЛИЙ АСОСЛАРИ.
3. Айвазова С. Г. Гендерное равенство в контексте прав человека: пособие //М.: Эслан. – 2001. – Т. 76.
4. Муродуллаев Д. Значение международно-правовых стандартов в области охраны труда //Review of law sciences. – 2020. – Т. 4. – №. Спецвыпуск. – С. 82-87.

5. Нуралиева З. А. ВОЯГА ЕТМАГАН БОЛАЛАР ШАХСИЙ НОМУЛКИЙ ҲУҚУҚЛАРИНИНГ КАФОЛАТЛАРИ //Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. – 2023. – Т. 3. – №. 1. – С. 380-400.
6. Мадумарова З. ЯНГИЛАНАЁТГАН ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ГЕНДЕР МУАММОЛАРИНИ БАРТАРАФ ЭТИШДА АХЛОҚИЙ ҚАДРИЯТЛАРНИНГ ЎРНИ //Ta'lim fidoyilari. – 2022. – Т. 25. – №. 5. – С. 259-267.
7. Мадаминова У. ЯНГИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ЯНГИ ИМКОНИАТЛАР ПОЙДЕВОРИ //Oriental Art and Culture. – 2021. – №. 6. – С. 213-224.