

GENDER EQUALITY

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Abstract. Description of gender equality as a value of law.

The trend is in the article. The right to differences in the aspect of gender issues in the law is considered. The main components of gender equality are characterized.

Key words: gender, gender equality, human rights, gender symmetry.

Izoh: Gender tengligining huquq qiymati sifatida tavsifi.

Maqolada tendentsiya mavjud. Qonunda gender masalalarini hisobga olish nuqtai nazaridan farqlanish huquqi ko‘rib chiqiladi. Gender tengligining asosiy tarkibiy qismlari tavsiflanadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: gender, gender tengligi, inson huquqlari, gender simmetriyasi.

«All people have their dignity and rights they are born free and equal. They have been given reason and conscience, so they should treat each other in the spirit of brotherhood».

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 1

The purpose of the article is to clarify the anthropological approach to understanding gender equality; analysis of the right to differences in the discourse of gender approach in the legal field; describe the components of gender equality; study of gender equality as a legal value. It is known that gender equality is achieved when women and men are given equal conditions, treated equally and have equal opportunities. In turn, this is for women and men allows you to show your ability. In short, "Gender equality" is based on the fact that all people have equal rights and opportunities at home and in society.

Currently, in our country, gender equality, that is, women and establishing equal rights of men remains an urgent issue. In turn, we will learn the meaning of the term "Gender". It is known that the term "Gender" was introduced into scientific use by American psychologist Stoller in 1968 and means "sex".

Below, we will define the concept of "Gender".

The concept of "gender" represents the social aspects of relations between men and women in all spheres of society's life and activities, including politics, economy, culture, education and science. In other words, the concept of gender does not only represent the interests of women. Perhaps, it means that it is necessary to allow representatives of both sexes to achieve their dreams and goals.

Based on the above, we can draw the following conclusion: "Gender" is a socially used definition for women and men. This concept does not mean the biological characteristics of women and men. On the contrary, the concept of gender is based on the concept of tasks and functions of women and men in society, public and personal life.

One of the requirements of all developed societies is the provision of equal rights for men and women. Uzbekistan was one of the first among Central Asian countries to implement a number of measures to give women equal rights with men. For example, in 1995, Uzbekistan ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). A number of its articles were included in the legislation.

In recent years, the issue of gender equality has risen to the level of state policy in our country. To date, 25 legislative acts have been adopted. The establishment of new structures within the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, such as the Women's and Gender Equality Committee, the Ministry of Neighborhood and Family Support, the Republican Women's Public Council, promotes women's rights and gender equality in Uzbekistan. became the only integrated mechanism of provision.

We can see the "Strategy for achieving gender equality in Uzbekistan until 2030" adopted at the 15th plenary session of the Senate in 2021 as a continuation of the reforms being carried out to ensure women's rights and gender equality in our country. This document is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men",

It was developed in accordance with the priority tasks of the country's development and the national goals in the field of sustainable development until 2030, as well as other legal documents, defined in the Strategy of Actions for the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. Also, this Strategy helps to fulfill the Beijing Declaration, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination of Women's Rights and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

It is known that in May 2021, the Senate approved the strategy for achieving gender equality. Adoption of this document was an important stage in the development of gender policy in our country. In the strategy, the state in such directions as providing women with decent work, increasing the level of coverage of our girls with higher education, appointing them to leadership positions, including through the temporary quota system, and supporting low-income and women in need of social protection the important aspects of the activities of the structures for 2021-2030 are reflected. These areas will become priorities in the near future, and the Strategy envisages equal participation of women and men in the implementation of these processes and at all levels of decision-making. Another key feature of the strategy is the prevention of violence and human trafficking.

Summary. One of the main values of law today is the equality of men and women. The implementation of gender equality is not only a requirement of social justice and a necessary component of democracy, but also means approaching the goal of sustainable human development, realizing the possibilities of organizing social relations based on the principles of justice, honesty and tolerance. Gender equality requires a radical new way of thinking that sees development as a process of expanding freedom of choice for both sexes. Gender equality as a right is a crucial step towards the development of a democratic, gender-oriented society.

1. **Regulatory and legal documents:**

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