



Research Article

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND PRACTICE OF ENSURING GENDER EQUALITY

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the formation of the concept of gender equality in the international arena, the first stages of international cooperation in this direction, the emergence of the principle of women's rights and human rights. The international convention on the rights of women and the processes of adoption of legal documents are considered step by step, their features are studied in detail.

KEYWORDS

International cooperation, UN, socio-political activity of women, Oliy Majlis, documents on gender equality, legal documents, human rights, women's movement platform, violence against women, women's movement, principles of gender equality.

INTRODUCTION

The declaration of an official attitude on the issues of gender equality in the international arena, the beginning of efforts to equalize the status of men and women on the basis of international cooperation are related to the activities of the UN. "With the establishment of the UN, women's struggle for gender equality became more and more organized and purposeful. For the first time in history, the UN Charter proclaimed the equality of all people, regardless of race, sex, language or religion. In 1946, as an additional body of the UN Economic and Social Council, the Commission on the Status of Women was established, as a result of which conditions were created for the special consideration and resolution of issues related to human rights, the study of the situation of women throughout the world.

"The issues of ensuring gender equality and providing comprehensive support to young people are urgent all over the world. In Uzbekistan, many measures are being taken to increase the socio-political activity of women. In particular, 43 percent of the 750 candidates nominated for the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis are women. This is also a sign of increasing socio-political activity of women," says Tanzila Norboeva, the first female chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis.

Documents on gender equality of women and men were adopted in 1983 in Madrid, in 1989 in Vienna, in 1991 in Moscow, in 1999 in Istanbul, in 2003 in Maastricht, in 2004 in Sofia, in 2005 in Ljubljana, in 2009 in Athens. These normative legal documents served to increase the effectiveness of the social protection system for women on a global scale.

Also, the adoption of international norms aimed at the formation of gender equality is also related

to the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. On December 10, 1948, the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This document has become the main international human rights document. Relying on the Declaration, the women's movement began to draw public attention to various women's problems. However, the adoption of the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" in a certain sense served to strengthen the subordinate position of women, because it did not recognize women's rights as human rights, and therefore, the question of whether human rights are recognized as women's rights became cross again. . Therefore, while some countries consider the violation of women's rights as a condition for preserving family, religious and cultural traditions, this issue is a completely private matter of citizens, which is beyond the authority of the state. Therefore, based on cultural characteristics, each society should have its own gender strategy and equality should be formed based on the principles of rule of law and justice.

The Convention on the Political Rights of Women approved by the UN General Assembly on December 20, 1952 in plenary session No. 409 and adopted on March 31, 1953 stipulates that women have the right to vote and be elected in any election on equal terms with men, without any discrimination. . According to the Copenhagen document of the OSCE, all people are equal before the law and have the right to the same protection of the law without any discrimination. In this regard, the law prohibits any kind of discrimination and guarantees equal and effective protection to all persons against discrimination based on any quality.

The efforts of the UN to develop the concept and standards of gender equality are also of particular

importance. According to the "Convention on the Political Rights of Women" of 1953, "women shall be given the right to vote in elections on equal terms with men without any discrimination" (Article 1), "to be elected to all institutions established by national law" (2 -Article), the right to "hold a position in public-state service" (Article 3) should be granted.

Also, "in 1966, the UN added 2 articles on the equal rights of women and men to its Charter, and in 1967, it adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women." It states that "Discrimination that leads to the denial or restriction of equal rights of women and girls with men is inherently unjust and constitutes a crime against human dignity" (Article 1) and, therefore, national states must "incorporate the principle of equality between men and women into the constitution or otherwise by law." must be guaranteed" (Article 2). The process of ensuring equality and fair determination of statuses, which began in these international documents, turned into a worldwide movement and social activism in the following years.

Initially, the women's movement began to raise global issues all over the world, thereby expressing their reaction to important social problems and seeking to increase their social activism.

Initially, the women's movement began to raise global issues all over the world, thereby expressing their reaction to important social problems and seeking to increase their social activism. This allowed the process of gender equality to grow. "The World Federation of Women demanded that women be given full equal rights with men in social, economic life, civil, property and family relations at the UN. At

the initiative of women's organizations, the UN General Assembly declared 1975 the International Women's Year and convened the First World Conference, which was attended by delegates from 133 countries. They discussed issues of equality, development and peace. Conference participants adopted the Global Program of Action - the first international pact to improve the status of women. The UN General Assembly, supporting the initiative of women's organizations, declared 1976-1985 as the "Women's Decade", and in 1976 established the UN Women's Development Fund. In 1979, the UN adopted the "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women" (CEDAW), and this document has become the most comprehensive policy document for women's rights. Therefore, the documents of international organizations on women's rights and the elimination of violence against them broke the old views and created the need to form new approaches.

In many developed countries, efforts to guarantee women's rights and freedoms, to ensure gender equality, scientific research and international conferences have begun to be organized. In particular, at the conference held in Denmark in the 1980s, the representatives from many countries reached a unanimous agreement and widely discussed the ways to combat women's rights and intolerance to any forms of violence against them. "In 1980, the second world conference on women's issues was held in Copenhagen (Denmark). Delegates discussed many issues related to the status of women in all regions of the world. The same issues were discussed at the UN's Third World Conference on Women's Issues held in Nairobi, Kenya in 1985. They adopted the Nairobi Strategy - A Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women by the

Year 2000." Such meetings at the international level mean one thing - for the first time, all humanity has come to a unanimous decision on the issue of women. "This situation was clearly demonstrated during the preparations for the 1993 UN World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna. The initial address of the conference did not specifically emphasize women's rights. Then a global campaign was launched for women around the world to consider women's rights as human rights. In the name of the Conference, in its meetings at all levels, the comprehensive approach to women's rights as human rights and recognition of gender-based violence as a general phenomenon that manifests itself in various forms based on culture, race and class, and is considered a violation of human rights and requires immediate action a petition was prepared urging to receive. The petition has been translated into 23 languages and more than 1,000 activist groups have collected half a million signatures from 124 countries around the world. As a result, by the time the World Conference was convened, the idea of "women's rights - human rights" became one of the "new" slogans that united thousands of women around the world and was discussed more widely in the field of human rights. That is why, as the main factor of ensuring human rights, the formation of gender equality, the achievement of gender balance in societies is emerging.

The UN International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo in 1994 concluded that ensuring the health, education and rights of all women, especially girls, is a key factor in effective population and development policies. The World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995 emphasized the need to promote women's active participation in the

political and economic spheres in order to combat poverty and social disadvantage.

Also, "The Fourth UN Conference on Women's Issues, held in Beijing in 1995, was the largest and most unique event in terms of its scope, theme and results in terms of improving the status of women and achieving equality between women and men.

It was attended by 47,000 people from 189 countries, who adopted the Action Platform for the advancement of the status of women around the world. The documents and materials adopted by the IV World Conference of the United Nations and the strategies developed within the framework of the "Beijing+5" program represent a new stage in understanding the problems of women's rights. "After this conference, the focus will gradually shift from focusing on the need to improve women's status and end discrimination to the idea of gender equality." Articles 26 and 35 of this declaration specify the need to "ensure women's equal use of economic resources, including loans, science and technology, professional training, information, communication tools, etc." Also, the transition from the concept of "equal rights of girls with men" to the concept of gender equality is carried out.

Even today, the international standards developed by the UN structures on women's rights continue to play a positive role: "ratification of international agreements brings national legislation into line with world standards. Without such a practice, it was impossible to form and implement the ideas of a culture of equality at the global level. The modern trend towards equality of opportunities between men and women is definitely an expression of this process. Without the political will of democracies



and societies to develop and implement measures aimed at achieving an equal distribution of economic resources between men and women, the pursuit of gender equality would not have such strength and scope. At the same time, certain progressive groups, primarily feminists, had a positive impact on the political culture supporting the ideas of gender equality. The women's movement helped draw public attention to the long-standing dependent status of women and the causes of inequality between men and women in all spheres of life. Over the past 20 years, this movement has created national and international equality networks and influenced national policies, while exerting a powerful influence on national governments to achieve gender equality. As the researchers noted, "in the framework of the international women's movement, 15 intergovernmental organizations were established in 1868-1986, 336 international women's organizations and networks were active, and they actively fought for women's equal rights. Between 1890 and 1986, international organizations adopted 355 multilateral conventions related to women's rights. The organization of such a wide-format activity is of great importance in the results achieved in ensuring the rights and freedoms of women in today's global space.

The politics of the international women's movement led to changes in the policies of national governments, the adoption of international conventions aimed at improving the status of women and protecting women's human rights. The historical role of the women's movement is that it has been able to influence the politics of gender equality at the institutional and organizational level. Thanks to the efforts of several generations of feminists, it has been possible to reduce the inequality of women that

has existed for centuries, and to reduce the cases of women's traditional exclusion from political, socio-economic and cultural life. Now, the governments of all countries are forced to think deeply about denying the interests and demands of women and excluding them from the decision-making process. Today, it is recognized that the main values of stability and sustainable development are the effective use of equal rights of men and women, and the expansion of women's opportunities in all spheres of activity. Strengthening the principles of gender equality in international documents is of great importance for ensuring women's equal rights in practice.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, at the end of the last century, the highest level of gender equality was achieved in only a few countries of the world, namely Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway. In these countries, the share of women in the parliament is at least 30%, and the share of women in the industry and services is at least 50%, and the idea of equality between men and women is not only in the field of public policy, but also in the public mind, so that such values remain the norm of social life. A lot of work is being done.

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