

Elucidation of Issues of Gender Equality in Family Relations

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ABSTRACT: Today, the determination of true equal rights of women and men is considered as the basis of social development and sustainable development of society. That is why the principles of equal rights are consistently developing and strengthening in all international legal documents in the field of human rights. These international documents are a clear indication that the international community attaches great importance to the principle of non-discrimination against women in real life. It is also recognized in international documents that the development of legal norms guaranteeing basic human rights and freedoms to women is a necessary step, but it is not enough to eliminate their discrimination.

KEYWORDS: gender equality, rights, human rights.

This means that the state must create additional means and effective mechanisms for the protection of women's rights. The Republic of Uzbekistan has had ample opportunities to deal regularly with solving gender issues and creating conditions for wide participation of women in society. This, in turn, is one of the most important conditions for achieving social, economic, political and cultural goals. Today, the desired direction of human development cannot be imagined without a solution to the issue of gender equality. The implementation of gender equality has its own content and essence in each of the countries of the world.

The analysis of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan shows its compliance with international standards in the field of human rights. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that equality of men and women, protection of motherhood and childhood, marriage is based on the voluntary consent of the parties and equal rights. The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan grant women the right to work under equal conditions with men as an inalienable right of all people, equal opportunities when being employed, the right to freely choose a profession and receive education, the right to social security in case of retirement, unemployment, illness, the right to maintain health and safety of working conditions. provides. In addition, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan guarantee women equal access to public service and participation in the management of state and public affairs at all levels of government.

Thus, it can be noted that the main achievements of the gender policy in the republic are the high level of women's education and participation in social and political life. While strengthening the legal equality of men and women in all areas of the political, economic and social spheres, our state creates additional conditions for the protection of their work and health through a system of privileges and priorities and guarantees. However, the issues of gender equality in our legislation are still relevant. Lack of

understanding of rights by women, as well as by society as a whole, is a characteristic feature of the problems of ensuring women's rights in our country.

Despite the fact that women not only make up the majority of the population, but are also socially active and well adapted to the modern conditions of life, this situation has arisen. It is for this reason that it is necessary to study separately the issues of ensuring gender equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is necessary to study the situation of women in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the gender aspects of the socio-demographic situation, study the provisions of the Family and Labor Codes from the perspective of gender analysis, and further improve the legislation aimed at ensuring the principle of gender equality.

According to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, women have equal rights with men. The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan is taking all measures to realize the rights of women in the political life of society, creating conditions for women to have a more serious position in making political and economic decisions at the highest level. In Uzbekistan, in addition to the constitutional guarantee of protection of the rights of individuals regardless of age, gender, national and racial affiliation, and religious beliefs, there is also a comprehensive legal framework aimed at protecting the rights and legal interests of women. The Family Code is the main legal document in the field of marriage and family relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The main purpose of family legislation is to establish legal conditions aimed at strengthening the family, taking into account the socio-economic situation, establishing relationships in the family that give the greatest opportunity to satisfy the interests of its members, and creating conditions that ensure a decent life and free development for each of the family members. A necessary condition for the realization of this goal is not only to strengthen the principle of equality of husband and wife in family relations, but also to provide equal opportunities for realizing the rights and freedoms of each of them. One of the main principles of family legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan is equal rights of men and women in family relations. This principle is defined in Article 2 of the Family Code, which states: "The regulation of family relations is the union of a man and a woman voluntarily entered into marriage, the equality of personal and property rights of a husband and wife, the resolution of internal family issues by mutual agreement... family it is carried out on the basis of the principles of the priority of protecting the rights and interests of its members. The principle of equal rights of citizens in family relations is defined in Article 3 of the Family Code: "All citizens have equal rights in family relations. During marriage, it is not allowed to directly or indirectly limit rights, to set direct or indirect preferences, and to interfere in family relations, depending on gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, faith, personal and social status, and other circumstances... ". Due to the fact that the equal rights of husband and wife in the family are primarily expressed in the fact that husband and wife have equal rights in solving all issues of joint marriage, this principle is specified in other articles of the Code in regulating the rights and obligations of husband and wife. In particular, Article 22 of the Code stipulates that each of the husband and wife is free to choose the type of occupation, occupation, and place of residence, while Article 21 states that all issues related to motherhood and fatherhood, child rearing and other issues of family life shall be resolved on the basis of the principle of equality. Thus, the norms of the Family Code are largely gender-neutral, treating husband and wife as persons with equal rights.

The family has been an integral part of the social structure of any society for many centuries. It is a strong social institution that reproduces human society and ensures its stability. The family is one of the most important social institutions, and in practice it is through it that gender roles are understood and implemented. Family patterns are not only dependent on specific circumstances and decisions, but are also shaped by the influence of public policy and grassroots community support, as well as traditions, social values, and the economic environment. The family is an indicator of society, and its condition largely depends on well-being and a healthy mental environment. The family is a complex social

organization, and the formation of family internal relations and relations between spouses is largely determined by national culture, historical traditions, socio-economic conditions, and personal factors. The family is the main place where a child grows up and the center of all kinds of human relations.

Practice shows that in many countries of the world, women do not consider themselves equal to men, and this situation has arisen because they have been treated as second-class citizens for centuries. In Uzbekistan, great attention is paid to the issues of the family and the situation of women in the family and society. The state is adopting a number of regulatory legal documents aimed at strengthening the status and social potential of the family, increasing the status of women in the construction of the state and society. The Uzbek society is very rich in traditions and customs, which play a positive role in the moral, ethical and cultural development of the members of the society and in organizing the nation as a whole. However, some families have some inappropriate customs and rituals that determine the norms of behavior of the members of these families. Traditions and the requirements of their observance put women in particular in a situation unequal to men. In the family, the upbringing of girls in the spirit of obedience to adults and husbands is still preserved, which is especially strongly manifested in the village. For example, the conclusion of marriages cannot always be said to be based on the mutual consent and voluntary, conscious decision of the couples getting married. For those who arrange marriages, it is often their parents or other family members who decide the matter, which is a direct violation of the rights and freedoms of those who are getting married.

The Constitution and laws of the state are considered the legal basis for self-determination, choosing one's own path, and they define and guarantee equal rights for all-round physical, spiritual and moral development of every person, that is, men and women. In today's society, the foundations for gender inequality are created from the very beginning: girls are prepared to perform the feminine tasks that have been established for centuries, and the spirit of laziness, meekness and obedience is brought up in them; an old-fashioned view of the equality of men and women in family and social life is formed; women are pushed out of social life into family and household life; men occupy a dominant position in the family due to their high participation in the formation of the family budget; inequality in the distribution of household tasks is allowed; men can contract a second (religious) marriage without divorcing the first, and so on.

Women perform many tasks in the family and it is very difficult to combine these tasks. Women are partners in the family union, paid and unpaid housewives, mothers. They also often bear the heavy burden of child care. The performance of these tasks by women is one of the main factors that determine the health, education level, material well-being of family members, especially children, and women also serve as role models for children to perform certain tasks when they grow up. Cases of domestic violence against women, both by parents and by spouses, are serious evidence of gender imbalance in society. Violence against women often manifests itself in the form of domestic violence, alcoholism, drug addiction, sadistic murders and infliction of various degrees of serious injuries, as well as other forms of physical and mental violence. The growth of domestic violence has ancient historical roots, economic, moral and many other reasons. This phenomenon is typical for all countries of the world, regardless of their political, socio-economic and cultural development.

The family is a special sphere in which the problems of gender equality or, more precisely, gender inequality are manifested in a very sharp, often very painful way, and it is in the family that it is more difficult to solve them than anywhere else, at least, it is difficult to solve them with the help of law. Practice shows that the principle of equality between men and women, which is strengthened at the level of laws, is not always implemented, and in some places it may not be implemented at all. That is why it is very important to consolidate the ideas of gender equality in the family and strengthen the mechanism of

their concrete application in life. Because of this, there was a need to conduct a gender analysis of family legislation, which is aimed at investigating the issue of how the current family legal norms provide the opportunity for each of the husband and wife to exercise their rights, and to what extent the family legislation guarantees freedom from discrimination. The purpose of conducting a gender examination is to determine the extent to which the current family and legal norms allow each of the husband and wife to exercise their equal rights in reality, to what extent gender-biased legislation guarantees that there will be no discrimination in real life, and finally, whether there are norms that violate gender equality and such violations is to determine how reasonable the norms are.

The tasks of gender examination of legal documents are, first of all, to identify and analyze norms that openly recognize the superiority of men or women or openly limit the rights of one of them in solving one or another issue. A number of necessary measures should be taken to ensure the equal rights of men and women in the family, that is, the participating States should take steps to prohibit or abolish polygamy and ensure that women have the right to choose both family status and marriage, while at the same time undertakes to abolish forced and secondary marriages. Special efforts should be made against child marriage and betrothal, and States Parties should take measures to outlaw such marriage and betrothal.

List of used literature.

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