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**Annotation:** *This article analyzes views on gender equality, women's rights, and the fact that women have equal rights and opportunities with men in society. Today, women are achieving greater success in some areas than men, they are using their opportunities, but not everywhere women have their full rights, women's equality with men still remains a dream. In many cases, women's rights are being restricted and discriminated against. To combat such phenomena, the attitude toward women in Uzbekistan and the protection of their rights and freedoms have been elevated to the level of state policy. This article discusses the current achievements of women and their need to have equal rights and opportunities with men.*

**Keywords:** *Right, gender equality, equality, society, justice, freedom, law, violence, Uzbekistan.*

**Аннотация:** *Данная статья анализирует взгляды на гендерное равенство, права женщин и тот факт, что женщины имеют равные с мужчинами права и возможности в обществе. В настоящее время женщины в некоторых сферах достигают больших успехов, чем мужчины, эффективно используют предоставленные им возможности, однако не везде они обладают полным объёмом прав, и равенство женщин с мужчинами всё ещё остаётся недостижимой целью. Во многих случаях права женщин ограничиваются и подвергаются дискриминации. Для борьбы с такими явлениями в Узбекистане отношение к женщинам, а также защита их прав и свобод возведены на уровень государственной политики. В статье рассматриваются современные достижения женщин и необходимость обеспечения им равных с мужчинами прав и возможностей.*

**Ключевые слова:** *право, гендерное равенство, равенство, общество, справедливость, свобода, закон, насилие, Узбекистан.*

The struggle for gender equality is becoming a major issue all over the world, and all women are trying to fight for their rights. When studying this issue, it is first necessary to know the term gender equality. Gender equality means equal rights, opportunities, and responsibilities for women and men. It is necessary that all people in this society, regardless of gender, have equal rights to education, employment, participation in politics, and other areas. In Uzbekistan, many laws have been adopted regarding women's rights and gender equality, and Article 58 of our Constitution states that "Women and men have equal rights." The primary task of society is to eliminate all forms of gender-based discrimination against women in political, civil, economic, social, and cultural life at the regional or international

level.<sup>59</sup> This article discusses the level of women's rights and the status of women in the international arena.

Various literature was used in the study and analysis of the topic of gender equality, including official legal documents and laws, textbooks and scientific literature, research by international organizations, scientific articles and studies, electronic and online resources. The most important of these are the laws and resolutions adopted on gender equality and women's rights. Examples include the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men" (2019), "On the Protection of Women from Violence and Harassment," as well as the Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030. All of this is aimed at paying attention to women, preventing pressure on them, and protecting their rights.<sup>60</sup> In this regard, women's rights are of international importance, and various conferences, international documents, and international mechanisms for the protection of women's rights have been developed in this regard. For example, the declaration of 1975 as the "International Year of Women," the declaration of the UN Decade for Women in 1976-1985 under the motto "Equality, Development, Peace," the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 1979, and other similar conferences are important steps in improving the role of women in society. The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women guarantees equal participation of women and men in political, economic, social and cultural life and prohibits all forms of sexual discrimination. The law also defined the responsibilities of state and non-governmental organizations in ensuring gender equality.

"Human history testifies that for millennia, the cultural and spiritual life of every society was determined by their attitude toward women." For us, this value is even more valuable because we treat women in an Oriental way," said the first president of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov. Additionally, the 1993 UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women defines methods and ways to eliminate all forms of physical, sexual, and psychological violence against women. State policies regarding women have led to various results worldwide, and their effectiveness depends on the cultural and political conditions of the countries. The main results of the policy on women's rights are the adoption of laws against violence against women in many countries. Quotas were introduced to increase women's political participation, liability was established for every crime committed against women, and many other similar changes and results were achieved.

Gender equality and women's rights are considered among the key indicators of modern societal development. This issue is of great importance not only for ensuring social justice but also for the sustainable development of the state and society.<sup>61</sup> The rights and opportunities provided to women contribute to the realization of their personal and

<sup>59</sup> Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (2023). T. Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan

<sup>60</sup> Gender Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (2020). "Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality until 2030." T.: Gender Policy Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

<sup>61</sup> UN. (1979). Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. New York: UN Publishing House.

professional potential and the acquisition of a unique position in the life of the state and society. It can be observed that women are currently achieving great success in various fields, including politics, economics, culture, science, education, and leadership positions.<sup>62</sup> Their success is not only the result of their personal abilities and aspirations, but also demonstrates the effectiveness of political and social programs that protect the rights and interests of women. In particular, women in leadership positions demonstrate high efficiency and responsibility in strategic decision-making. In the fields of culture and art, women's creativity is recognized not only nationally but also internationally. At the same time, efforts to ensure gender equality require a change in certain social stereotypes and views. Looking down on women or discriminating against them is regarded not only as morally unacceptable but also as an act that entails criminal liability. Such an approach not only violates women's rights but also hinders the overall development of society.

Beyond the moral case, gender equality is an economic necessity. McKinsey Global Institute has estimated that advancing women's equality could add trillions of dollars to global GDP. When women participate fully in the economy, communities thrive: research consistently shows that women invest a higher proportion of income back into their families and communities compared to men.<sup>63</sup> Access to education for girls is one of the single highest-return investments any society can make, reducing child mortality, improving public health outcomes, and breaking intergenerational cycles of poverty. Conversely, gender discrimination carries enormous costs in lost talent, suppressed productivity, and the cascading social and economic burdens of violence against women. Equality is not a concession - it is a catalyst. Achieving gender equality requires action on multiple, mutually reinforcing fronts. Governments must enact and rigorously enforce laws protecting women's rights including reproductive rights, equal pay legislation, and protections from violence. Educational systems must dismantle gender stereotypes and provide girls and boys alike with the tools to challenge unequal norms. Corporations must move beyond symbolic commitments to measurable equity in hiring, pay, and leadership. Men and boys have a vital role to play not as passive bystanders, but as active participants in dismantling the patriarchal structures that limit all genders. International bodies must maintain pressure on states that violate women's rights and ensure that gender equality is woven into every development agenda, peace process, and humanitarian response.

**Conclusion:** Gender equality and women's rights are not peripheral concerns they are central to human dignity, democratic health, and sustainable development. The progress achieved through generations of courageous advocacy is a testament to what collective action can accomplish. Yet the work is far from over. Backlash is real, inequality persists, and millions of women and girls still live under conditions of profound injustice. For that reason ensuring women's rights and promoting gender equality are of great importance not only for respecting human rights but also for the economic, political, and cultural development of the country. The opportunities created for women will increase their

<sup>62</sup> Nussbaum, M. C. (2000). *Women and human development: The capabilities approach*. Cambridge University Press.

<sup>63</sup> Duflo, E. (2012). Women empowerment and economic development. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 50(4), 1051–1079

activity in public life and serve to build a stable and just society. This process creates a foundation for everyone to enjoy equal rights and opportunities, contributing to the growth of social welfare on a global scale.

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