

IF IT'S A WOMAN, THE WORLD IS BRIGHT**Shakhlo Khoshimova**

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Abstract: In this article, the authors present various information on achieving gender equality for women in our country and increasing their status in the social and political spheres. The authors hope that the accumulated experience will be useful to both readers and specialists.

Keywords: Gender equality, women's notebook, low-income girls and single women without breadwinners, women's entrepreneurship, judicial system.

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Today in our country the issue of gender equality has risen to the level of state policy. In this direction, 25 legislative documents have been adopted, in order to provide socio-economic support to women and individual work with them, the “Women’s Notebook” system has been introduced, and at least 300 billion soums of funds are allocated annually from the state budget to solve various problems of women. In particular, a system has been introduced to cover tuition fees for girls from low-income families, and the amount of grants for them when entering higher education institutions has been doubled. In order to develop women's entrepreneurship, preferential loans worth 6.9 trillion soums were allocated to more than 224 thousand women. Currently, Uzbekistan is on the list of 27 countries that have implemented significant reforms in the field of protecting women's rights and ensuring gender equality[1].

The issue of equality between men and women has been relevant for thousands of years. In the era in which we live, this question still remains open. That is, there are still a large number of family disputes and cases of non-recognition of women's rights by men. Naturally, family relationships and traditions change quickly, society develops, and people try to keep up with the times. Therefore, modern laws do not interfere with family relationships, do not force anyone to do anything, and do not limit existing rights. After all, only by providing the parties with new rights and opportunities will it be possible to balance their relations. For example, if the father and mother agree, they can take turns looking after the child. This is an excellent opportunity, for example, for students or women scientists who have to go on an internship abroad, as well as for specialists who may lose their qualifications as a result of a long break in work. If the spouses make such a decision by mutual consent, the law supports it and provides the opportunity to exercise this right. The law fights against various vices in the family and society, against the oppression of the weaker sex under the guise of tradition.

We are a nation that respects its traditions, but if we want to progress, we need to start living according to modern laws. Traditions are valuable not just because they are traditions, but also because they glorify human dignity, make life comfortable, and harmonize relations between women and men. It seems to us that currently the image of an “advanced woman” in our society is becoming more and more blurred. There is not a single female khokim in the entire country, only one university has a female rector, and you can count the number of female ministers and deputy ministers on one hand. We have no female ambassadors at all; even Afghanistan, which emerged from the war, has 5 female ambassadors abroad.

It was to solve such problems that on September 2, 2019, our country adopted a law aimed at ensuring equal rights and opportunities for men and women[2].

When the topic of gender equality comes up, the concept of “positive discrimination” is often mentioned and discussed. And what does it mean? Positive discrimination means providing special opportunities

and quotas to a particular group or class of the population. This method is especially effective for achieving gender equality in the fields of business, education and science. For example, in our republic there are relatively few women scientists, engineers, programmers, and surgeons. In such circumstances, educating girls by increasing their involvement in these areas and creating special conditions for them is positive discrimination. Today, the law temporarily introduces a quota system for employees of one sex in order to implement gender policy in the civil service. That is, temporary gender quotas are established until equal representation of women and men is ensured in every state enterprise and organization. Once the balance is reached, the quotas can be canceled. Someone might say why we need such “incomplete equality”, “hybrid discrimination”. Some cite Trump's actions against affirmative action as an example. We don't know how it is in other societies, but in traditional Uzbek society there is a great need for positive discrimination. Because there is a need to encourage education, science and social activity of our women.

Today, ensuring women's employment is one of the priority areas of socio-economic development, an important condition for increasing the level and quality of life of the people. In this direction, through the repair and operation of empty buildings, more than 2,700 small workshops were created, and about 18 thousand women were provided with employment. In order to attract women to entrepreneurship and develop family entrepreneurship, the provision of loans has increased significantly in recent years. Women have equal rights and opportunities to demonstrate their abilities in politics. It is becoming increasingly clear that gender equality is of current importance in regulating social relations that are important for the development of the entire society.

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