

REASONS FOR FAMILY SEPARATION DUE TO GENDER IMBALANCE IN UZBEKISTAN AND MEASURES TO REDUCE DIVORCE

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ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the socio-legal aspects of the problem of gender equality, which is an integral part of human rights in modern Uzbekistan, as well as issues of gender equality and its impact on the family environment and eliminating gender imbalance. when resolving family disputes.

Keywords: Renewing Uzbekistan, gender equality, family education, child-parent relationships, family strength.

INTRODUCTION

Family is a big policy not only of one country, but of all humanity. Of course, this is government policy. After all, life and continuity of humanity come from the family! After all, the most primary and immediate task of the family, speaking the language of spirituality, the sacred task is to connect the chain of humanity with healthy and talented generations. This is an honorable task for all nations, all states, all peoples. At first the family consists of two people. Large families are a tradition for Uzbeks, just as clear tributaries flow into each other to form vibrant streams and rivers. There is hardly an Uzbekistani or family owner who would not dream of growing old together, being a family, when all the children are gathered, their home will be like a wedding, and growing old gracefully. In the East, the family has been considered a sacred fortress since ancient times [1] . From time immemorial to this day, Uzbek families have evoked the admiration and respect of people of other nationalities. In an Uzbek family, a woman and a mother are the guardians of this fortress, respected people who ensure the sanctity of the family.

The family is a strong foundation of society, formed over centuries, a powerful place that ensures the development of society. The general well-being of society depends on the strength, prosperity, peace and tranquility of the family. Therefore, at a time when the foundations of the New Uzbekistan and the Third Renaissance are being laid, ensuring family peace and tranquility has become one of the priorities of state policy.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After Uzbekistan gained independence, protection of the rights and interests of the family, women and youth, social support, further strengthening their position in society, ensuring employment, preventing poverty, creating a sense of joy in life, the state and increasing the activity of women in the development of society, creating ample opportunities for them education, acquiring a profession, engaging in entrepreneurial activities, creating conditions for the realization of their abilities and capabilities in various fields, increasing their social activity in the development of the state and society, about 100 legal documents have been adopted on a number of issues, such as ensuring gender equality. Especially in recent years, a lot of work has been done in this direction [2].

At a time when the reforms of a reforming Uzbekistan are focused on the primacy of human interests, it is still true that a significant part of family conflicts are cases of men's non-recognition of women's rights, and in some cases, women's rights and opportunities are not given enough attention in society. The concept of gender does not only reflect the interests of women [3] . Perhaps the fact that both genders are boldly pursuing their dreams and goals only suggests that they should be given the same opportunity to improve their quality of life. One of the requirements of a developed society is to ensure equal rights for men and women. Article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "Women and men have equal rights." Thus, both the international legal and constitutional legal basis for gender equality are guaranteed. Gender equality also means social equality. Today, more than 34 million people live in our country, and 98% of them live in families. Currently, there are 8 million 200 thousand families in our republic [4]. It is worth noting that about 50 laws relating to the family, more than 20 decrees, resolutions and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, more than 70 decrees and orders of the government are widely implemented. The UN noted that only 25% of representatives and leaders of world governments are women. 75% of parliamentarians and 73% of leaders are still men.

In particular, the fifth of 7 directions specified in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 No. PF-60 "On the Development Strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026." The essence of goals 71-78 in the direction of "Ensuring spiritual development and taking the industry to a new level" is aimed at strengthening the spiritual foundation of the family. Goal 69 consists of issues such as "Supporting women and girls to ensure their active participation in society." In order to support women and ensure their active participation in society, the following 7 priority areas have been identified for this purpose:

1. Create in society an atmosphere of intolerance towards harassment and violence against women, ensure the rights and legitimate interests of women.
2. Continue the policy of ensuring gender equality, increase the social and political activity of women, and implement reforms to support them.
3. Comprehensive support for women in obtaining education and professional skills, finding decent work, supporting their entrepreneurship, identifying talented young women and channeling their abilities.
4. Improve the quality of medical and social services provided to women in the regions, especially in villages, and the effectiveness of work to ensure a healthy lifestyle among them.
5. Establishment of systemic measures to provide women in need of housing with housing, improve their living and working conditions, and increase their income.
6. Provide social, legal and psychological assistance to women who find themselves in difficult social situations, and provide them with targeted support.
7. Solving the problem of working with the "Women's Register", exercising public control over the timely elimination of women's problems by official organizations.

"We know that women take on many of the caring responsibilities for family members, are paid less and usually do not have regular jobs," said the UN Women leader. Limi » Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka . It should be noted that in recent years, Uzbekistan has adopted about 20 regulatory documents aimed at comprehensively ensuring the rights and interests of women. A working group has been created in the Senate to strengthen the protection of the rights of women and

minors. The reason is that these problematic issues are not decreasing [5]. According to the data, in 2021, a total of 39,343 women were subjected to harassment and violence in the republic. Of these, 87.2% (34,330) occurred in the family, 9% (3,557) on the street, 2.3% (917) in public places and 1.1% (427) at work. In addition, 9,861 youth and 378 minors were subjected to harassment and violence [2]. In particular, the adoption of the laws “On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men” and “On the Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence” strengthened the legal framework in this regard. In March 2019, at the 63rd session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women at UN headquarters in New York, Uzbekistan’s state policy regarding women was highly praised. In fact, ancient Greek scholars such as Socrates, Aristotle and Plato believed that the best state was the polis, where equality and justice reigned in society. As the best laws, they put forward laws that guarantee the equality of all [6]. The idea of equality between men and women was used in his writings by the Greek scientist Antiphon: “Nature creates everyone equal: women and men, but people develop laws that make people unequal.” One of the eastern encyclopedist scientists Abu Nasr Farabi, in his work “The City of Virtuous People,” noted a state where equality reigns as a state striving for virtue [3]. The new Law on Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men, adopted in September 2019, was also recognized as a legislative achievement, since this law defines both direct and indirect discrimination and introduces gender-legal expertise, i.e. concept of compliance with regulations. documents and their projects with the principle of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men. However, there are still several areas where efforts should be made to achieve gender equality. In this regard, aspects of gender employment are highlighted: in four sectors of the economy, women make up the majority, and in seven sectors, men are predominantly employed. For example, the health, education and social services sectors are dominated by women (about 75%), while the transport and construction sectors are dominated by men (over 90%). Cultural and gender norms and stereotypes about women and their behavior greatly influence their lives and career choices. Such stereotypes and traditional approaches to gender roles are more common in certain areas of large cities and among relatively conservative segments of the population in rural areas[7]. Uzbekistan began participating in the list of gender equality indicators from 2019. According to the status of 2019, the gender equality indicator of Uzbekistan took the 62nd place among 189 countries on the list. According to experts of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 29 women out of every 100,000 in Uzbekistan die due to gender inequality, and the birth rate for every thousand teenage girls aged 15-19 is 23.8.

Along with Uzbekistan, Costa Rica and Uruguay are also on the 62nd place on the list of gender equality indicators with an indicator of 0.288. Kazakhstan ranks 44th, Kyrgyzstan 82nd, and Tajikistan 70th among the Central Asian countries, and Turkmenistan is not included in this list.

On September 2, 2019, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 562 "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men" was adopted in Uzbekistan. The Gender Equality Commission has been operating in Uzbekistan since 2019. The Chairperson of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis Tanzila Narbaeva is the Chairperson of the Commission on Ensuring Gender Equality of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

An analysis of the measures defined in the gender strategy shows that in order to protect the institution of the family in our country, further enhance its position in society, form a responsible approach to building a family among young people, prevent interference of third parties in the family relations of young people, as well as to prevent family divorces, first of all, women in the family need to pay attention to the issue of ensuring their rights and freedoms. However, there are still several areas where efforts should be made to achieve gender equality. In this regard, aspects of gender employment are highlighted: in four sectors of the economy, women make up the majority, and in seven sectors, men are predominantly employed. For example, the health, education and social services sectors are dominated by women (about 75%), while the transport and construction sectors are dominated by men (over 90%). Cultural and gender norms and stereotypes about women and their behavior greatly influence their lives and career choices. Such stereotypes and traditional approaches to gender roles are more common in certain areas of large cities and among relatively conservative segments of the population in rural areas. Now it is important to instill gender equality in the family environment in the mind and heart of the child through educational influence. At the same time, the place and role of parents are direct, and only an atmosphere of healthy behavior and sincerity has a positive effect on the formation of a teenager's worldview. After all, the sacred duty of every family is to raise talented children, to raise them physically, intellectually and spiritually, to raise them into people devoted to their parents and their country. That is, a spiritually and physically healthy, full-fledged person is formed only in a healthy family. A healthy environment and family stability depend on well-established principles of gender equality.

Based on the nature of the modern era, the social structure of the family is also changing, which, in turn, causes serious changes in the structure of the family, its life and its image. It should be noted that such structural changes and new relationships in Uzbek families do not lead to the loss of historical national identity, but to the development of parental relationships in families based on the principles of comprehensive gender equality. Proper upbringing of children in the family, the example of parents and all adults is a factor that shapes the child's personality, preparing him for his worldview, behavior, and ability to behave in society. It is the family that lays the foundation for the child's actions, for the formation of his unique character and spiritual image. The interest, diligence and hard work of the younger generation depend primarily on the parents and the conditions of upbringing in the family.

In the era of globalization, the inability to properly solve the problem of gender equality in the family can cause the following shortcomings of family education: lack of mutual understanding, solidarity between parents and children, lack of mutual desire for this; rude and authoritarian attitude of parents towards children; constant resolution by parents of conflicts in the family environment and lack of efforts and efforts to reduce them; unstable feelings, irresponsibility of parents, their disordered, random nature, their personal interests and needs are incompatible and fundamentally opposite to each other; negative behavior of parents around children, manifestations of such vices as drunkenness, drug addiction and drunkenness; manifestations of injustice, hypocrisy, theft, bribery, greed in the family environment; low or opposite educational and cultural-spiritual level of parents; parents and children do not know their duties and responsibilities and do not comply with them; is the chronic occurrence of mutual misunderstandings and conflicts between parents or between parents and children . According

to the State Statistics Committee, 31,389 cases of divorce were registered in 2019, 28,233 in 2020, and 39,349 cases of divorce in 2021. Moreover, 29.3 percent of all divorced families observed in 2021 had one child, and 20.6 percent had two or more children. These numbers are not in vain: most studies conducted today point to problems associated with divorce among young families.

CONCLUSION

Social and psychological conflicts or disagreements that arise in the family inevitably have a negative impact on women. But the degree of this effect depends on the woman's age, temperament, self-esteem, stress resistance and activity. In family conflicts between parents, women try to protect the weaker side. Women who received such an upbringing take a neutral position in family conflicts and try to avoid them. At the same time, women raised in families with social problems may be very worried that they will not be able to solve these problems, but at the same time they do not show any feelings outwardly, distance themselves from loved ones, become lonely and do not let anyone into their inner world. This is possible on its own. shows himself that these are social and psychological problems.

Achieving gender equality in the family, that is, getting rid of vices such as the discrimination of women, leads to the formation of a positive attitude towards various social institutions and spheres. It should be noted that the intensification of socio-economic problems is also related to insufficient attention to gender relations in the field of everyday life and work. Indeed, in a sovereign society, the issues of gender equality should be given priority. In our opinion, in order to more effectively solve the main problems in the field of gender equality, it is appropriate to implement the following actions: create conditions for the effective functioning of institutions aimed at solving gender issues; formation of a clear system of gender policy implementation at all levels, including regional, national and sectoral coordination; strive for equal distribution of family burdens to alleviate women's economic dependence and vulnerability; achieving more measures aimed at regulating the state labor market, that is, reducing the share of women in low-paid places or increasing wages; Strengthening practical education systems that enable the learning of life skills to improve living standards and address inequalities, including education, health and professional development, neglecting girls' education it is necessary to carry out explanatory work in families; These include the drastic limitation of territorial gender discrimination, the expansion of opportunities to solve problems in this field in the context of the legal system, and the achievement of gender equality in the fields. After all, achieving gender equality is not only one of the democratic values, but also an important factor of socio-economic and spiritual development. The experience gained on a global scale shows that it is precisely in countries where there are equal opportunities for men and women that the population's well-being and socio-political activity are at a high level, and the success of reforms is ensured.

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