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TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL LITERACY AMONG WOMEN

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Annotation

In this article, the role of women in society, their active participation in spiritual and educational, socio-economic and political reforms in Uzbekistan during the years of independence. Issues of gender equality in society are highlighted.

Keywords: Woman, girls, gender, equality, scientist, spiritual, educational, social, economic, political, reforms.

After gaining independence, Uzbekistan created wide opportunities for women to actively participate in spiritual, educational, socio-economic, and political reforms, with great attention given to improving their quality of life.

By joining the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 34/180, adopted on December 18, 1979, — the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) — on May 6, 1995, the Republic of Uzbekistan assumed obligations to ensure gender equality in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres of society. As of today, 185 countries are parties to this Convention.

The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees of the President, government resolutions, and state programs aimed at supporting women in all areas, enhancing their role in family and social life, and increasing their social, political, and economic activity and status, serve as vivid examples of these efforts.

- The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (August 5, 2023)
- The Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (April 1, 1996)
- The Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (March 1, 1997)



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- The Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (September 1, 1998)
- The Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (April 1, 1995)
- The Administrative Liability Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (April 1, 1995)
- The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Granting Additional Privileges to Women” (April 14, 1999, No. 760-I)
- Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-1084 dated March 2, 1995, “On Measures to Increase the Role of Women in the State and Social Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan”
- Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-2326 dated June 10, 1999, “On Supporting the Proposal to Establish the State Prize Named after Zulfiya”

At the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995, key priorities and strategies for improving the status of women were defined. By joining the Beijing Declaration, Uzbekistan adopted a National Action Program in 1999 to implement these goals.

From the early years of independence, Uzbekistan has paid special attention to enhancing the status of women in the family and society, providing them with comprehensive support, and strengthening their role in the socio-political life of the country. The designation of specific years with thematic titles by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the development of corresponding state programs serve as clear examples of this commitment. During the years of independence, all necessary conditions have been created in the country for women to demonstrate their talents and potential. Women with entrepreneurial, organizational, and leadership abilities are now taking their rightful and legal place in state and social structures. To protect women's rights, promote their participation in the socio-political and economic life of the country, and achieve gender equality in representative bodies of power, an amendment was made to the Law “On Elections” in 2004. In accordance with this amendment, a 30% quota for women was established in the nomination of candidates by political parties.

As a result of these efforts, the number of women deputies has significantly increased following the elections. In today's rapidly globalizing world, the development of social relations and the growing attention to gender equality and equal rights across the globe are becoming increasingly evident and significant.



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The term “gender” acquired its legal status after the 1995 Beijing Conference, where the concept of social equality between men and women was recognized and affirmed by representatives from around the world.

Principles of Gender Equality:

1. Equal rights
2. Equal responsibility
3. Equal opportunities
4. Mutual cooperation (partnership)

The term “gender” refers to the set of social and cultural roles, norms, and functions that define the behavior of men and women living in different societies. Even today, in some countries, the difference in opportunities between men and women — that is, gender inequality — remains one of the main social issues. This limits individuals’ ability to make full and rational use of their potential. Viewing women as weaker members of society hinders the realization of their talents and capabilities.

The Role of Men and Women in Uzbekistan

Women make up 50.1 percent of the total population of Uzbekistan.

In order to increase the participation of knowledgeable and highly qualified women leaders in state and social administration, from 1996 to 2010, more than 100 female leaders graduated from the Academy of State and Social Construction under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Among them, 25 women became heads of women’s committees, 2 were appointed as secretariat managers in local administrations (hokimiyats), and 11 women were included in the reserve list for leadership positions.¹

Achieving gender equality is a long-term process that encompasses all aspects of society. It depends on the social cooperation (partnership) between state institutions, non-governmental organizations, and individuals. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan guarantees the equality of rights between men and women.

Article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan enjoy equal rights and freedoms and are equal before the

¹ Э.И.Баситханова, Н.С.Атабеков, А.Д.Хасанова, ... “Соғлом оила-соғлом авлод-соғлом келажак” амалий қўлланма. Тошкент - 2012 йил. 49 - 50 – бет.



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law, regardless of their gender, race, nationality, religion, social origin, beliefs, personal or social status.² All forms of discrimination against citizens are prohibited. Article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Women and men have equal rights.³ The following article establishes that women and men have equal rights, which forms the core essence of the concept of gender equality.

In conclusion, to address certain family issues, prevent early marriages among underage girls, and reduce divorces, effective results can be achieved through social cooperation. This involves specialists in the field, including lawyers, medical professionals, educators, actors, heads of women's councils in mahallas, as well as advisors on religious, educational, and moral upbringing, elders, and experienced mothers. Organizing roundtable discussions, evening gatherings, meetings, and seminars or training sessions at the community and educational levels proves to be highly effective.

In today's rapidly globalizing world, women who have achieved gender equality should not be limited to the role of housewives. They are expected to embody the concept of the "Uzbek woman", harmonizing national traditions with modernity, which is a requirement of the present era. This is because they are the educators of the nation.

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²Ўзбекистон Республикасинининг Конституцияси. "Ўзбекистон": Тошкент – 2001 йил. 9- бет.

³Ўзбекистон Республикасинининг Конституцияси. "Ўзбекистон": Тошкент – 2001 йил. 14- бет.