

## ISSUES OF IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STANDARDS RELATED TO THE PROVISION OF WOMEN'S SOCIAL RIGHTS IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract:** *The article analyzes the issues of implementation of international legal standards related to the provision of women's social rights in Uzbekistan. The article analyzes the legal nature of women's social rights within the framework of constitutional law.*

**Key words:** *women's rights, social rights, right to work, right to use medical services, right to social security, equal rights, maternity protection, decree, legal guarantee, equality.*

Countries around the world are paying more attention to issues of interaction of national legislation with international standards. At this point, it is appropriate to proceed from the understanding that it is within the competence of the state to determine the methods of implementation of international obligations at the national level. However, the basis for the application of international standards is determined by constitutional law. By transforming the international standards on women's social rights into national laws and regulations, the state can effectively implement international obligations at the domestic level. International treaties ratified in some countries automatically become part of national legislation [1].

At this point, we believe that it is necessary to study the international standards on women's social rights, analyze their application to national legislation, and adapt the national legislation to the implementation of international standards [3].

It is appropriate to divide international standards on women's social rights into three categories. In particular, the standards of the United Nations Organization, the standards of international organizations and regional regulatory documents [4]. By the beginning of 2022, the Republic of Uzbekistan has concluded more than 1,000 multilateral and bilateral agreements and agreements, joined about 200 important international conventions and agreements, including more than 70 agreements in the field of protection of human rights and freedoms.

Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights defines the rights of every person to work, freely choose a job, have fair and comfortable working conditions and protection against unemployment, receive equal pay for equal work, join trade unions, Article 24 of every person has the right to rest and the right to have free time, reasonable division of the working day and the right to receive paid leave, Article 25 guarantees the rights to maternity protection [2].

Conventions and declarations of the International Labor Organization specializing in issues of labor and social security of the UN, as well as recommendation documents, are of great importance in ensuring the social rights of women. 14 ILO conventions have been ratified by the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, from these Conventions No. 103 "On Protection of Women Workers Employed in Industry, Agriculture and Stock Raising" of 1951, and Convention No. 118 "On the Right to Maternity Protection",

No. 100 "On Equal Pay", No. 111 "On Discrimination in Labor and Types of Work" Conventions protect women's motherhood, their social protection and related to the provision of labor rights. Among the international standards, there are also documents of a non-binding recommendatory nature for countries. In particular, such documents include recommendations and declarations of ILO, WHO organizations, charters of the Council of Europe, CIS charters and model laws.

Also, from the regional norms, legal standards such as the "European Social Security Code" of April 16, 1964 and the Agreement of the CIS "On guarantees of the rights of citizens of the CIS in the field of pension provision" can be cited.

Social Rights of Women "On Maternity Protection" states that women on maternity leave have the right to receive cash and medical allowances, the amount of cash allowances is determined in such a way as to ensure the necessary standard of living for the mother and child, medical allowances are qualified including the care and observation of a woman before, during and after childbirth by obstetricians or doctors, including hospitalization, where the woman's freedom to choose a doctor, as well as to choose a public or private medical institution, is strengthened.

However, in practice, there are many problems in this field. In particular, most women are not permanently registered at their spouse's place of residence when they enter into a legal marriage relationship. The reason for this is that the spouse is not the owner of the residence where he lives or there is a risk of divorce. This situation also means the inequality of the spouses in their marital relationship [5].

A number of shortcomings are also observed in the mechanisms of guarantees introduced for the protection of motherhood provided by the state. In particular, family polyclinics provide pregnant women with a referral for free use of maternity services, and working women with a medical certificate for pregnancy and maternity leave and decree money. In most cases, the fact that pregnant women are not on the permanent or temporary list at the address where they live is checked by the family polyclinic and not included in the medical list of pregnant women on time, and the administration of the maternity hospital rejects the women who applied for the use of medical services due to the fact that they do not meet the criterion of **"territorial relevance"** . or an answer is given that they can use paid services. Also, many women want to be attended by female doctors during childbirth. In most cases, this requirement is not met. In the above cases, women's reproductive rights are violated and the amount of medical services that pregnant women use free of charge is reduced, as well as their **choice of doctor**, causes **restriction of the freedom to choose a state medical institution** .

of ILO Convention No. 183 on the Revision of the 1952 Maternity Protection Convention, which protects women's reproductive rights , provides that work performed by pregnant women or nursing mothers, the type or nature of work, is harmful to the mother and the child. it is established that the employer prohibits him from working in this type of work when it poses a health risk. Such a norm is not provided for in Convention No. 103. Also, in Convention No. 183, the duration of pregnancy and maternity leave is specified as 14 weeks. In this Convention, it is stipulated that the employment contract of women cannot be terminated on grounds related to

motherhood, especially pregnancy or child birth and the presence of a nursing child, but it can be terminated in other cases. In our opinion, it is necessary to implement the norms of this Convention into the national legislation [4].

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