

THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR LEGAL AWARENESS OF WOMEN IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This article comprehensively analyzes the importance of legal education for women and girls and the role of educational programs in this process. The authors examine the methodologies, content, and effectiveness of delivering legal knowledge within educational programs, identifying key factors in shaping the legal culture of women. The article also reviews state policies and practical measures aimed at promoting gender equality, protecting women's legal rights, and increasing their legal literacy in society. Furthermore, it proposes ways to improve educational programs by enriching them with modern information and communication technologies. Alongside highlighting ongoing reforms and future tasks in the field of legal education, the article emphasizes the strategic significance of educational programs in strengthening the legal awareness of women and girls.

Keywords. Women, legal education, educational programs, legal culture, gender equality, legal literacy, legal protection of women, state policy, teaching methodologies, information and communication technologies.

Introduction

One of the key criteria for the development of society today is the high level of legal literacy and legal awareness of every citizen, especially women. The formation of legal culture is important not only for a person to correctly understand their rights and obligations but also for their active participation in society and adherence to legal order. Legal education for women and supporting it through modern educational programs is not only essential for ensuring gender equality but also a crucial condition for social stability, the establishment of a rule-of-law state, and a civil society. Therefore, the content, effectiveness, and relevance of educational programs aimed at the legal education of women are among the priority issues of today. This article analyzes the role of educational programs in developing women's legal culture, their content and methodological aspects, as well as practical directions.

Legal education of women plays an important role in ensuring gender equality in society and increasing women's ability to understand and protect their rights. Legal literacy, regarded as an integral part of the development of modern states, is especially formed through widespread educational programs among women. This process enables women not only to deeply understand their personal rights and obligations but also to actively participate in social activities, economic, and political life.

The growing role of women in the socio-political life of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the implementation of state programs aimed at improving their education and legal culture are important indicators of reforms in this area. Additionally, international legal standards and comparative experiences serve as a significant basis for improving the system of legal education



for women.

From this perspective, the article analyzes the current state of educational programs on legal education for women, their content, methods, and effectiveness. Furthermore, practical recommendations for the improvement and expansion of these educational programs are provided. The article highlights the role and responsibility of the education system in strengthening justice, equality, and stability in society through enhancing women's legal culture. In Uzbekistan, as part of the “National goals and objectives for sustainable development until 2030,” one of the priority goals is “Ensuring gender equality and expanding the rights and opportunities of all women.” Achieving this goal requires expanding programs that support women in realizing their rights and interests in the socio-economic sphere. In this regard, on March 7 of this year, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed decree PF-87 “On measures to further accelerate the systematic support of families and women.”

Based on this decree, a national program for 2022–2026 was approved to systematically continue reforms aimed at protecting the legal rights and legitimate interests of women, increasing their economic, social, and political activity, preserving their health, providing vocational training and employment, expanding their involvement in entrepreneurship, socially supporting needy women, and ensuring gender equality. This program also aims to consistently implement the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals agenda.

Several reasons can be highlighted for the adoption of this national program. In particular, in recent years, Uzbekistan has undertaken extensive reforms aimed at creating equal rights and opportunities for women and men, ensuring their full participation in the management of society and state affairs, providing socio-economic and legal support, as well as protecting against pressure and violence. However, as Uzbekistan moves to a new stage of development, it is of urgent importance to elevate the system of comprehensive support for all women to a higher level and to further increase the role and status of women in society.

Nevertheless, today, the following problems remain in supporting women and increasing their social activity:

The problems faced by women, especially those living in rural areas, have not been systematically studied. Efforts to train unemployed women in professions that are in high demand in the labor market, to provide them with employment, and to involve them broadly in family and private entrepreneurship, as well as handicrafts, have not been properly organized.

Effective organization of social-legal, psychological, and material assistance to women in need, including women with disabilities and elderly women requiring care, aimed at helping them overcome poverty, has not been sufficiently carried out.

The scope of activities aimed at increasing women's legal culture, eliminating factors and conditions that lead to offenses committed by them, and promoting awareness of the legal consequences remains inadequate.

There are shortcomings in the system of advocacy and methodological-practical assistance for socially vulnerable women and low-income families, including promoting effective use of household plots, providing subsidies, and granting preferential loans (including microloans) to ensure employment.

The main goal of the newly adopted national program is to strengthen the system of social protection for women, improve their health, create necessary conditions for girls' education and



upbringing, nurture talented and knowledgeable girls, enhance their scientific potential, improve the legal foundations for protecting women's rights and legitimate interests, increase women's socio-economic and political activity, strengthen their role in society, especially in government, and ensure gender equality.

In addition, within the framework of the national program, the following actions are planned to be implemented:

Ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men;

Further strengthening the guarantees of women's labor rights;

Protecting women from pressure and violence;

Strengthening the role and status of women in state and public administration;

Creating additional conditions for women's education and increasing the role of women in science;

Conducting fundamental, applied, and innovative research on strengthening and developing the institution of the family;

Implementing modern methods and forms of ensuring legality, law and order among women, preventing offenses, and combating crime.

Following the implementation of the national program, the following results are expected:

The share of women participating in the "One Million Programmers" project will reach 30%;

Cooperatives will be established in 14 regions to promote socio-economic development and assist women's employment;

The proportion of women among candidates recommended for admission to the master's program at the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan will increase to 30%;

Admission quotas for psychological specialists in fields with high demand in higher education institutions will increase by 30%;

Interdistrict perinatal centers will be established based on 46 maternity wards of district (city) medical associations;

The coverage of over 337,000 women residing in the country with medical, social, and professional rehabilitation measures will be expanded, with mechanisms for outpatient rehabilitation introduced in rehabilitation and prosthetics centers;

Legal foundations for protecting women's rights and legitimate interests will be improved, and strict control will be ensured over the implementation of international conventions and national legislation;

Women with disabilities or those with disabled children, homeless women, women without breadwinners, and those requiring care will receive comprehensive support.

Legal education for women represents a foundational pillar in advancing gender equality and empowering women to fully realize and exercise their rights within society. Beyond merely transmitting legal knowledge, educational programs serve as a catalyst for fostering critical thinking, self-awareness, and active citizenship among women. By equipping women with comprehensive legal literacy, these programs enable them to navigate complex social, economic, and political landscapes confidently.

Furthermore, legal education plays an essential role in combating discrimination, violence, and social exclusion that disproportionately affect women, especially in rural and marginalized



communities. Through targeted curricula and awareness-raising activities, women gain tools to protect themselves from domestic violence, understand legal mechanisms available for justice, and participate more effectively in community decision-making processes.

Incorporating modern teaching methodologies—such as interactive learning, case studies, and digital platforms—enhances the accessibility and engagement of legal education. Integrating national cultural values with international human rights standards creates a holistic framework that resonates with learners and encourages respect for diversity and equality.

Collaboration between government bodies, civil society, media, and educational institutions is crucial to expand the reach and impact of legal education programs. This multi-stakeholder approach ensures sustainability and adaptability of initiatives in response to evolving social challenges.

Finally, empowering women through legal education contributes not only to their individual growth but also strengthens family units, promotes social cohesion, and supports the development of a just and democratic society. Investing in such education is an investment in the nation's future stability and prosperity.

Conclusions

Legal education of women is a crucial step towards ensuring gender equality, increasing women's legal literacy, and fully involving them in social, political, and economic activities. The legal knowledge provided through educational programs not only helps women correctly understand their rights and responsibilities but also contributes to their personal development, the formation of legal culture, and finding their place as active citizens in society.

Therefore, it is necessary to continuously improve the content and methodology of educational programs in the process of legal education, adapting them to national values, modern legal norms, and the social needs of women. Such an approach serves not only to enhance women's legal literacy but also to strengthen the principles of social justice, equality, and stability in society.

Moreover, to increase the effectiveness of educational programs, cooperation between state and public institutions, mass media, and non-governmental organizations is of great importance. Their joint efforts play a key role in widely promoting legal awareness and culture among women and applying legal knowledge in practical life.

As a result, the systematic, coherent, and effective implementation of educational programs aimed at the legal education of women is clearly one of the main factors not only in ensuring personal and family stability but also in building a strong rule-of-law state and a just society.

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