

Women's Rights in Azerbaijan

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Abstract: *The period after the restoration of Azerbaijan's state independence has set women new goals and objectives. The establishment of market economy, held in various regions of our country's reform, the work done in increasing the activity of citizens in the formation of civil society, requires enhancing the role of women in society. In this regard, it should be noted that granted women equal rights are often not implemented due to the lack of real equal opportunities.*

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In recent years, the issue of gender politics got in the world is quite in popularity. In this plane are implemented social projects.

From the point of view of Islam, a woman and a man are two different sides of the same essence of humanity. Talk about the absolute superiority of one side over another makes no sense. Because there are areas where each floor has a certain advantage. No coincidence that both religious and secular environment, man is a rational media, and the woman is emotional thinking.

The period after the restoration of Azerbaijan's state independence has set women new goals and objectives. The establishment of market economy, held in various regions of our country's reform, the work done in increasing the activity of citizens in the formation of civil society, requires enhancing the role of women in society. In this regard, it should be noted that granted women equal rights are often not implemented due to the lack of real equal opportunities.

One of the glaring problems is the presence in Azerbaijan discriminatory attitudes. We all know that the leading positions among the deputies of the very few women. Very often female complains that men don't want to put them in leadership positions, men claim that education of the fairer sex is not enough. It is worth noting that often the girls themselves don't want to have a good education. Educated girls is becoming less and less.

Regarding the causes of early marriage to active discussions. Someone blames religion, and some socio - economic situation. I do not think that the case in religion, as in Azerbaijan banned in mosques to enter into a religious marriage without marriage.

I think that psychological pressure on women is much more common. Need to break this stereotype in society. Breaking now available in the society stereotypes, whether we can improve the situation?

Yes! To solve the problems of women, need to stop forcing them to sit at home, supposedly keeping the tradition. Allow girls to receive a full education, and cease to denigrate women. And the most important thing to adopt the necessary laws and mechanisms for implementing them in practice.

According to the UNICEF office in Baku, the problem of

early marriage is important and in Azerbaijan, especially in the areas mainly in the South. According to the international standards marriages at an early age are considered a violation of human rights. According to UNICEF, the great value has work to eliminate stereotypes in society. In Azerbaijan, many violations of women's rights who are exposed to discrimination only on the grounds of sex, despite sufficient knowledge and skills.

The woman, who cannot protect their rights, there are additional obligations - the woman more and more associated with family, with narrow social circle, society does not recognize her as a leader. In addition, there are internal barriers. Women do not occupy leadership positions in companies and in the composition of boards you can meet single woman, at best. The nature of women, motherhood also interferes with work. She can't leave the child and go to work, if there is no family support. Women Ministers not in Azerbaijan. In addition to these positions, women are often perceived in society as teachers and doctors. "In places where elections are held, women currently choose not according to his ability, and familiarity. If you're a real election, women will start to show the ability, will know that being a public figure, will be able to run for office, then women will develop and succeed. A successful career woman is observed very rarely. It is hampered by stereotypes of men; they think that a woman cannot give a high position. The law "On gender equality" entered into force in Azerbaijan in 2006. 5 of this Law outline the main directions of the state policy on gender equality. It reflected the formation, improvement and development of the legal framework on gender equality, the gender expertise of legislation, preparation and implementation of state programs to ensure gender equality. The law "On gender equality" provides a gender analysis of all accepted normative-legal acts, law on the state budget. However, problems in this area still exist. This is reflected in the number of international reports. Among 135 countries Azerbaijan ranks 74th on the gender inequality index in the economy, 113 place on the gender inequality in political participation and 84 index of gender inequality in education. According to the same report, Armenia is ranked 76th on gender inequality in the economy, 114 place on the gender inequality in political participation, 25 place on the gender inequality in education. Indicators of Georgia are as follows - 109 place on the gender inequality in political participation, in 57th place on the gender inequality index in the economy, and 89 place on education. "Poverty in

Azerbaijan is so high that I think, despite the stereotypes, the man wants his wife to work and bring money home. I think the economic situation weakens the strength of stereotypes".

Azerbaijani woman of his will and generosity, purity and loyalty played a crucial role in our society, the formation of the system of national and moral values of our people. In the examples of folk art, in our ancient legends and epics given the artistic reflection of the beautiful female images with high morals.

Images of women "Kitabi-Dede Gorgud", which is the seminal book of our morality, and today serve their merits celebration of human ideals. Azerbaijani reality gave poets and thinkers rich historical material to praise women as the source of life and embodiment of wisdom. In the middle ages, became an important stage in the development of Azerbaijani culture and science, the activities of Azerbaijani women served the preservation and enrichment of national and cultural traditions of our people.

Political, economic and cultural processes taking place in Azerbaijan from this century, gave a powerful impetus to the education of women and a more active participation in the public life. Adopted in 1995, the first Constitution of independent Azerbaijan has secured equal rights for women and men and created a legal basis for their active participation in the process of democratic state-building. Using what is happening in our society, processes of democratization, women for a short time created women's organizations that meet the requirements of the new period. Women's organizations operating on a national scale, is celebrated as its main goal the advancement of women in Azerbaijan, its socio-economic problems and other issues. In order to implement in the Republic public policy regarding women in more organized form, by the decree of the President of Azerbaijan Republic dated 14 January 1998 was created the State Committee on women and the Cabinet of Ministers was instructed to develop appropriate proposals in order to enhance the role of women in political, social, economic, and cultural life of the country.

Statistical data obtained in connection with the execution of the Decree concerning the representation of women in various spheres of life of the Republic, separate ministries, institutions and companies in the public administration system in General showed that only 5 of the more than 80 heads of Executive authorities of cities and districts of the Republic - women and even in government institutions and various professional areas, where the majority of workers are women, they are extremely poorly represented in those positions, where a decision is made. In towns and districts of the 5 departments of education and 8 departments of health, where the vast majority of women workers, are headed by women.

Taken in the country at different levels of legislative acts, resolutions and decisions, in particular decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers, ministries and departments, often do not pass the examination from the point of view of gender policy.

I would like to live in a society where there is just the

concept of human rights, and not separate notions of women's rights and the rights of men.