

## **WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS AND THEIR PROTECTION ISSUES**

**Axmedova Sayyora Muxammadovna**

TSMU Anatomy. Professor of the Department of Clinical Anatomy

**Rahmonova Umida Tohir qizi**

**Abdumannonova Xidoyatxon Ganisher qizi**

Tashkent State Medical University

**ANNOTATION:** Women's reproductive rights ensure their health, enable control over pregnancy, provide freedom of reproductive choice, and access to preventive medical services. This article analyzes the concept of reproductive rights, mechanisms of their protection, legal and medical frameworks, as well as contemporary global and Uzbek practices. The importance of preventive examinations, reproductive health programs, and legal mechanisms is highlighted.

**KEYWORDS:** reproductive rights: women's health, pregnancy control, reproductive choice, preventive medical services, legal protection, reproductive health programs, legal mechanisms, global practices, Uzbek practice, gender equality

### **INTRODUCTION**

Women's reproductive rights are an integral part of the human rights system in modern society. These rights allow women to manage their reproductive health, plan their pregnancies, receive preventive examinations and medical services. At the same time, women's freedom of reproductive choice is ensured through legal and medical mechanisms. The Republic of Uzbekistan also has legislation and a health care system aimed at protecting reproductive rights, which serve to preserve women's health and ensure maternal and child health.

### **MAIN PART**

The concept of women's reproductive rights includes several key elements: pregnancy planning, use of contraceptives, pregnancy management, maintaining healthy pregnancy and maternal health, prevention of reproductive diseases, protection from sexually transmitted infections and the right to information on reproductive approaches. Laboratory diagnostics, medical examinations and genetic tests play an important role in the implementation of women's reproductive rights. Through



preventive medical services, diseases are detected early and the effectiveness of treatment increases. Legal mechanisms are aimed at ensuring women's freedom of reproductive choice. These mechanisms include international and national legal instruments, including guidelines of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan and reproductive health programs. Global experiences and UN recommendations on women's rights are also adapted to the practice of Uzbekistan. Preventive examinations, medical consultations, contraceptives and pregnancy management services are available to implement reproductive rights. Women's reproductive rights also cover issues of social and gender equality. Gender equality is an important factor in maintaining reproductive health and ensuring maternal and child health. At the same time, reproductive rights can be strengthened by involving women in a healthy lifestyle, providing information on pregnancy and childbirth, and encouraging them to use preventive and medical services. Modern approaches to protecting reproductive rights include: educating women on reproductive health, expanding preventive examinations, maternity and pregnancy support programs, introducing innovative medical services, and developing telemedicine and online consultation platforms. Also, through legal protection mechanisms, women's right to choose contraceptives, be protected from reproductive diseases, and safely manage pregnancy is ensured. On the other hand, economic, social, and cultural factors also play a major role in the implementation of reproductive rights. Women's education, access to medical services, a healthy lifestyle, gender equality, and values in society affect the effective implementation of reproductive rights. Therefore, it is important to harmonize social, economic, and legal mechanisms in a strategy to protect reproductive rights.

### **CONCLUSION**

Women's reproductive rights play a crucial role in ensuring their health, the ability to manage their pregnancies, and the freedom of reproductive choice. Preventive medical services, laboratory examinations, genetic and molecular tests, legal mechanisms, and innovative approaches make the implementation and protection of reproductive rights effective. At the same time, taking into account social, economic, and gender factors is essential in improving reproductive health and ensuring maternal and child health. Uzbek practice and global experiences form the basis of successful strategies for the protection and implementation of women's reproductive rights.



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