

### CONCEPT OF GENDER AND GENDER EQUALITY

Ikromjon Yuldashov, PhD.  
Fergana State University,  
Uzbekistan, Fergana City

#### Abstract:

Within the framework of gender strategy, the concept of gender equality means equal rights and opportunities of women and men in all spheres of society's life and activities, including politics, economy, law, culture, education, science, and sports.

This article is a pedagogical study of gender equality and the content and relevance of the concept of gender

**Keywords:** society, justice, equality, gender, gender equality, Family, Women's right, social protection.

#### INTRODUCTION

The concept of gender is used to describe the roles of men and women in social life, characteristics of relationships, norms accepted in society. Gender varies across cultures and can change over time. Gender is a sociocultural construct of sex. Gender is a system of thinking, behavioral characteristics, lifestyle norms and values, acquired by men and women in the process of socialization, modeled by society and supported by social institutions.

Gender is primarily determined by the social, political, economic and cultural context and embodies gender-specific perceptions of women and men.

#### RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

In some cases, the concept of "gender" is incorrectly used as a synonym for the concept of "sex". In fact, the difference between sex and gender is fundamental because many differences between women and men have non-biological causes. The concept of gender affects mental, cultural and social differences and the concept of sex only affects physical (anatomical and physiological) differences. "If gender refers to the physical structure difference between men and women, then the concept of "gender" refers to their psychological, social and cultural characteristics" [1, 185].

The concept of gender was coined by the American psychiatrist, psychoanalyst, sociologist Robert Stoller (Robert Stoller) as a term after his lecture on the study of problems such as socialization of the individual, social gender, gender self-awareness, gender identity at the Congress of psychoanalysts held in Stockholm. It started to grow.

Gender issues are researched within such fields of science as sociology, jurisprudence, political science, anthropology, social pedagogy, sociobiology, history, linguistics, biodeterminism, criminology, cultural studies. In particular,

- emergence of gender paradigm;
- cultural genesis;
- programs of human behavior;

- spiritual experience of generations;
- social-gender systems of humanity (patriarchy, matriarchy, polygamy, monogamy, etc.);
- formation of gender institution in different cultures;
- the impact of gender-role stereotypes on the life of society;
  - liberal feminist concepts;
- the influence of economic and demographic factors on the gender problem;
- socialization;
- gender psychology, etc.

The principle of gender equality is to study and eliminate all social obstacles for the manifestation of a person as a person, as well as to create equal social opportunities for men and women in all spheres of life. Gender equality as a concept expressing the social role, position, and tasks of men and women is an important factor in establishing peace and social cooperation in society, an important and integral part of human rights, and one of the most important issues of the present time.

In the period of independence, special attention was paid to the provision of gender equality by non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society. Article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan enshrines the equal rights of women and men at the constitutional level.

In the implementation of this principle, equal legal opportunities were created for women and men in education, professional training, work, incentives for work and promotion. All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the same rights and freedoms, as defined by Article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, faith, personality and social status. In view of this, it can be said that the relationship between the principle of equality before the law and Article 46 of the Constitution has caused a lot of controversy. In our opinion, this situation served to create not only equal rights, but also equal opportunities for men and women in terms of socio-economic and political rights. This norm fully corresponds to the modern trends of gender equality, which today occupies an important place in international ratings and indices of human and citizen rights and freedoms. Implementation of this constitutional right can be said to be the responsibility of legislative, executive and judicial authorities, law enforcement and protection bodies.

As everyone knows, in accordance with the resolution No. 70 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at the Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2015, as well as the consistent implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN Global Agenda until 2030 The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a decision "On measures for the implementation of national goals and tasks in the field of sustainable development until 2030" in order to organize systematic work on

Today, the world community recognizes the role of women in human development, and international mechanisms are being created in this regard. The adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women's Rights by the UN General Assembly on December 18, 1979 serves as a proof of our opinion. This convention is the main document that clearly defines the problems related to achieving practical equality between women and men, that is, ensuring gender equality, and the practical use of their rights by women.

In fact, a man, woman, boy or girl is recognized as a citizen with equal rights. That is, human rights are clearly defined in the constitution. No one is discriminated against by law, he has the right to find a place he deserves in society. Anyway, for some reason, no country can boast that "we have gender equality", because there are still many unresolved issues. Is it due to national traditions, customs, local traditions or family values? Experts still have to work hard to find an answer to this question.

Half of the population of our planet is made up of women and girls, which means half of humanity's potential. From this point of view, gender equality is one of the most important human rights, and it plays an important role in ensuring peace and harmony in society, and in realizing human potential based on sustainable development. It has already been proven that increasing the participation of women in the life of society increases labor productivity and ensures economic growth.

Nevertheless, humanity still has to do a lot of work to fully ensure the equality of women and men based on their rights and opportunities. First of all, it is necessary to end all forms of gender violence, equal conditions should be created for women and girls, men and children in terms of education, health care, and the use of economic resources. In addition, it is necessary to create equal opportunities for their participation in political life. This also applies to the issue of women finding work and being appointed to leadership positions.

It should be noted that a number of laws have been adopted in Uzbekistan to ensure gender equality and increase women's rights and opportunities. Decrees and decisions of the President on ensuring women's rights, in particular, on gender equality and protecting women from violence and oppression, on strengthening the status of women's entrepreneurship development, are important documents aimed at ensuring gender equality in our country. A separate article on the equal rights of women and men has been included in our General Constitution, and it is stated that women must be given equal legal opportunities for education, professional training, work, incentives for work, and promotion.

## **RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

It is known that the strategy of achieving gender equality by 2030 has been adopted in Uzbekistan. This document calls for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against all women by 2030, and equal opportunities for women to fully and effectively participate and lead at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and social life. At the same time, the issue of applying the principle of gender equality in the process of adoption of state programs at different levels was not neglected.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his speech in Uzbek at the 75th anniversary session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 23, 2020, indicated the priority directions for the political, social and economic modernization of Uzbekistan, with special attention to the issue of gender. stopped. In particular, "gender equality policy has become a priority issue for us. The role of women in state administration is getting stronger.

The number of female deputies in our new Parliament has doubled," he said, referring to the ongoing work on women's policy in our country. Indeed, in our country, provision of all

conditions for women to fully realize their potential has been raised to the level of state policy. In order for women to have the same rights and freedoms as men, the state policy related to motherhood and childhood is carried out, it is related to strengthening the position of women in social life, increasing their political activity, and expanding their participation in state and community management. The work being carried out deserves special attention.

The Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan has established a new Women's and Gender Equality Committee, which is engaged in harmonizing international standards in the national legislation on ensuring women's rights and eliminating any form of discrimination. Institutional frameworks for gender equality have been expanded in our country. The fact that the membership of women in the parliament has doubled in recent years is a proof of our opinion.

### CONCLUSION

Every nation in the world lives based on its historical traditions, customs, and spiritual values. Such concepts are taken into account in the process of marriage, of course. After all, the society's life, striving for development, and its rise gain strength from it. A society that aims to achieve a prosperous life in all aspects should not forget that it is a very important issue to ensure full legal equality of its members, regardless of race, gender, language and religion.

In conclusion, in order to achieve gender equality in our country, strengthening the position of women in society, thereby strengthening the family, bringing up a young generation with a high intellectual level, and ensuring the stability of society is a guarantee.

### REFERENCES:

1. E. Giddens. Sociology. Study guide. Tashkent, 2002.
2. Юлдашов, И. (2022). ОИЛА ВА МАКТАБ ҲАМКОРЛИГИ ДОИРАСИДА ГЕНДЕР ТЕНГЛИКНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШГА ДОИР БИЛИМЛАРНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ЗАРУРАТИ. *World scientific research journal*, 2(2), 211-219.
3. Sadigjonovich, G. B., & Umaralievich, K. U. (2022). Socio-Philosophical Aspects of the Orientation of Young People to Entrepreneurial Activity. *Research Focus*, 1(4), 359-363.
4. Юлдашев, И. (2010). Оила, маҳалла, мактаб ҳамкорлигида тарбиявий ишлар самарадорлигини ошириш. *Известия ВУЗов (Кыргызстан)*, (6), 112-113.
5. Sodiqjonovich, G. B. (2023). SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY IN THE PERIOD OF RENEWAL OF OUR COUNTRY. *European Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development*, 18, 233-238.
6. Yuldashov, I. (2022). WELLNESS EXERCISE AND THE STAGES OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION. *Research Focus*, 1(4), 296-299.
7. Каримова, Г., Баҳординова, Ф., & Соибжоновна, С. (2021). ОИЛА СОЦИОЛОГИЯСИДА ОИЛАДАГИ ИЖТИМОИЙ МУҲИТНИНГ ЎРГАНИЛИШИ. *Интернаука*, (10-3), 44-45.
8. Karimov, U., Karimova, G., & Makhamadaliev, L. (2022). The role and significance of spiritual values in youth education. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 12(2), 181-185.9.

10. Юлдашев, И. А. (2020). Сотрудничество махалли и кенгаша схода сельских граждан, школы, семьи в процессе формирования у подростков социальной активности. *Редакційна колегія: АА Сбруєва—доктор педагогічних наук, професор (відповідальний редактор), 139.*
11. Rasulova, A., & Karimov, U. (2022). Socio-Pedagogical aspects of the formation of reading culture and skills. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research, 11(4)*, 114-118.
12. Gulnoza, K. (2023, May). INFORMATION SECURITY AND MORAL THREAT. In *INTERDISCIPLINE INNOVATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE* (Vol. 1, No. 9, pp. 53-57).
13. Ikromjon, Y., & Shakhnozakhon, P. (2022). Teacher of Physical Education Pedagogical Culture. *Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching, 9*, 78-81.
14. Karimov, U. U. (2021). Scientific and Theoretical Foundations of the Formation of the Social Environment in the Family. *Oriental Journal of Social Sciences, 37-40.*
15. Ikromjon, Y. (2022). THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INCREASING YOUTH SOCIAL ACTIVITY IN FORMING CIVIL SOCIETY. *Research Focus, 1(1)*, 144-151.
16. Yuldashov, I., & Goyazarov, G. (2021). A need to improve the institutional system for increasing the social activity of young people at the stage of development. *Интернаука, (12-3)*, 18-19.
17. Арзиматова, И. М. (2016). К вопросу о созидательном потенциале национальной эстетической культуры в гражданском обществе. *Молодой ученый, (3)*, 1112-1114.
18. Arzimatova, I. M. (2021). Women's Rights in Government of a Democratic Society. *Eurasian Scientific Herald, 2*, 23-27.
19. Marifovich, T. M. (2023). HISTORICAL-CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS OF EQUALITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE IN ISLAMIC TEACHING. *Frontline Social Sciences and History Journal, 3(07)*, 26-33.
20. Teshaboev, M. M. (2023). PROSPECTS FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION AND EDUCATION WITHOUT CORRUPTION IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN. *Research Focus, 2(1)*, 534-541.