



## Gender Equality

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the introduction of the concept of gender into science, gender equality, gender issues in social life in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the political and social situation of gender equality relations.

**Key words:** gender, gender equality, political and social relations

At the time when the reforms of the reforming Uzbekistan focus on the supremacy of human interests, the majority of family disputes are the cases of non-recognition of women's rights by men, as well as the fact that in some cases the rights and opportunities of women are not given enough importance in the society.

Against such negative situations, in Article 2 of this law, "Legislative documents on guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men consist of this Law and other legal documents.

If the international agreement of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates different provisions than those provided for in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men, the provisions of the international agreement shall be applied.

Also, the law mentions the concept of gender, according to which gender is the relationship between women and men in all spheres of social life and activity, including politics, economy, law, ideology and culture, education. and the social aspect manifested in the fields of science is shown. Therefore, the concept of gender does not represent only the interests of women. Perhaps the fact that representatives of both sexes are boldly walking towards their dreams and goals suggests that they should be given the same opportunity to improve the quality of life. One of the requirements of a developed society is the provision of equal rights for men and women.

In fact, ancient Greek scholars such as Socrates, Aristotle, and Plato considered the polis, where equality and justice prevailed in society, as the best state. as the best laws, they put forward the laws that guarantee the equality of all. The idea of equality between men and women was used by the Greek scientist Antiphon in his writings: "Nature creates everyone: women and men equal, but people develop laws that make people unequal." One of the scholars, Abu Nasr Farabi, in his work "The City of Virtuous People" noted the state where equality reigned as a state striving for virtue, while in 1791, in the declaration of citizenship and women's rights prepared by Olympia De Gouge, for the first time, women have the right to think freely and express their opinion. acknowledged. If we pay attention to the legal development of gender equality, first of all, it is permissible to analyze the historical-theoretical and legal aspects of the legal foundations of gender equality, international and national legislation. Of course, we all know that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948, specifically recognized the equality of men and women. are born as They have been given reason and conscience, so they should treat each other in a spirit of brotherhood. Another international document adopted by the UN in 1966 - Article 3 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that "States



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participating in this Covenant shall guarantee to men and women all the civil and political rights provided for in this Covenant." undertakes to ensure uniform use".

It is this international norm in Article 2 of the Law "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men" that states "Legislative documents on guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men, this Law and other laws is the practical and legal basis of the article "consists of documents".

Therefore, the reason why our independent country, which has ratified the above-mentioned international documents, attaches serious importance to the issue of equality of women and men in its national legislation based on the generally recognized requirements of international law.

Another legal guarantee of this basis is that "Women and men have equal rights" in Article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Therefore, both international legal and constitutional legal basis of gender equality is guaranteed. Gender equality also means social equality. In order to ensure such equality, it is not enough to include the necessary provisions in the Constitution and laws. Therefore, special attention is paid to "Raising legal culture in society". Because even in these testing days, i.e., during the quarantine period, we witnessed that doctors, internal affairs, and even National Guard officers worked side by side with men. Despite the quarantine, we have witnessed that there were no interruptions or shortages in the provision of medical masks, medical clothes, and necessary tools. The ancient Hippocratic oath of our doctors is known to everyone. We are also witnesses of the joy of our citizens who have recovered thanks to the hard work of our doctors who have been working day and night for human health.

Peace and economic stability are being ensured in our society as a result of comprehensive reforms that are being carried out consistently. Daily life experience shows that the equal rights of men and women play an important role in the well-being of the people, social peace and economic stability. Laws and programs developed at the state level to ensure gender equality are also important. Even according to the results of the research conducted by the World Economic Forum (The Global Gender Gap), women work 35 days more than men in a year. According to research by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), girls spend 35-36 percent more time doing something than boys. This shows that gender equality is still not being achieved in the world.

Therefore, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men" adopted on September 2, 2019 is a comprehensive and basic legal document aimed at ensuring gender equality in our country. With this law, the concept of "gender" was defined for the first time in our national legislation.

According to it, the main directions of the state policy in the field of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men, as well as the mechanisms of state management in this field, were determined.

In particular, in order to prevent gender discrimination of women, a commission on ensuring gender equality was established in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The main tasks of the commission are to implement a unified state policy in the field of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men, to participate in the development and implementation of state programs, national action plans and strategies in this field, and to report annually on the work done in this field. It consists of providing information to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men, and cooperating with international organizations and relevant bodies of foreign countries in the field of compliance with international standards.



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Non-discrimination on the basis of gender in the exercise of legal rights and freedoms does not apply to certain social relations.

According to Article 5 of this law, the following are not considered discrimination based on gender:

defining differences in the regulation of relationships related to childbearing and breastfeeding tasks;

conscription for military service in accordance with the law;

take temporary special measures to ensure the implementation of gender policies;

features of women's and men's reproductive health care in labor protection;

provide recommendations on professional qualifications;

defining the differences in the regulation of the procedure and conditions of detention in prison, places of execution of punishment and other measures of legal influence.

Article 13 of the law stipulates the powers of state bodies in the field of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men, and Article 15 of the law provides for equal rights for women and men of citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society. participation in the field of rights and opportunities provision was determined.

If a person believes that he is subjected to direct or indirect discrimination on the basis of gender, he has the right to apply to the competent authorities or to the court, in which the state duty is not charged to the person who is subjected to direct or indirect discrimination on the basis of gender, women and payment of fees for legal services provided by lawyers during the hearing of cases of violation of the equal rights of men in courts according to the procedure established by law, reimbursement from the state account at their will and equal rights for women and men and identify persons guilty of violating the legislation on guarantees of opportunities

In the era of rapid changes in life, people try to keep up with the times, as society progresses. This also applies to women. now women are only engaged in housework and child rearing, and the thoughts of "either family or work" hinder gender equality. We see that one of the most acute problems of development is achieving equality, especially achieving gender equality of men and women both in society and in the family is one of the most difficult issues. Unfortunately, women are often left out of the development process, and even if they participate in it, they achieve it at the expense of great difficulties and even losses (in most cases, family disputes, divorces). In order to prevent this situation, Article 25 of the law states that "Housework cannot be the basis for direct or indirect discrimination based on gender, it is performed equally by women and men." It is Article 21 that guarantees equal rights and opportunities for women and men in labor relations. Today, ensuring women's employment is one of the priority areas of socio-economic development, an important condition for raising the standard and quality of life of the people. At the initiative of the women's committees, more than 2,700 small workshops were established due to the renovation and operation of empty buildings, and employment of about 18,000 women was provided. In order to attract women to entrepreneurship and to develop family entrepreneurship, the allocation of loans has increased significantly in recent years.

If we adopt laws and do not ensure that the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population are high enough to implement them, we will continue to face artificial obstacles.

It is noteworthy that in today's modernized society, due to the widespread involvement of women in politics and the economy, changes, shifts, and even achievements in terms of gender equality are visible. It is a fact that women are working in the state administration, judicial system, internal



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affairs, and customs system. Because in this regard, CHAPTER 4 of this law is devoted to "Guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the exercise of electoral rights" and Article 18 guarantees equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the exercise of electoral rights. It is noted that women and men have equal rights in electing and being elected to representative bodies of power.

Political parties provide equal rights and opportunities for women and men in nominating candidates for the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the local Councils of People's Deputies.

Many people support our female mayors, and even now they are getting used to the wide participation of women in public affairs. For example, husbands of women actively participating in community work are understanding and supporting her. While raising a child and taking part in various activities, he unknowingly gets involved in politics. Women gained equal rights with men and had the opportunity to express themselves in politics.

Today, it is becoming more evident that gender equality is of urgent importance in social relations, which are important for the development of society. Today, as a result of paying special attention to increasing the activity of women in social life in the family and society, great changes are being made both in social relations and in legislation.

However, it must be admitted that in some countries the view that women's role is in the kitchen has not completely disappeared.

Therefore, this law envisages the issuance of protection warrants to victims to protect them from harassment and violence. Today, centers for rehabilitation and adjustment of victims of the use of violence were established in the regions. The only short-numbered (1146) "Hotline" of the Women's Committee in the republic was established, and a system of receiving women's appeals was established 24 hours a day.... What does this mean?

For example, if a husband and wife fight, if the husband uses force or pressure on the wife, and it is proven, it will be possible to limit the husband's direct or indirect contact with the woman for up to 30 days.

In fact, any violence against women is condemned in all intelligent societies, including Islam. Violence against women is considered aggression. No force, violence, hitting, beating can be used against them. It is intended to advise, if he is not blind, to gently push and warn, and if he is not also blind, to leave him in his bed.

Therefore, the law consists of Article 32, Article 29 states that "persons guilty of violating the legal documents on guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men shall be held accountable in accordance with the established procedure, and Article 30 It is noted that the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other interested organizations ensure the implementation of this Law, its delivery to the executors, and the explanation of its essence and importance among the population.

Basic criteria for gender equality

Is gender equality possible? Some countries (Denmark, Sweden, Finland) answered this question based on the following criteria for gender equality based on the study of this phenomenon:

- participation of women in the political and economic life of the country;
- equal pay for both sexes;
- giving men to take care of the child born in the family;
- lack of discrimination in the workplace, career advancement, occupation of any profession;



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- Sexual changes if desired.

## Gender equality issues

Is gender equality a myth or reality? Citizens of many countries are asking this question. Not all countries fully implement gender equality programs and this depends on many factors and mentality. Countries with a traditional family way of life consider the destruction of old traditions with gender equality. The Muslim world has a negative perception of gender equality.

## Gender equality in the modern world

Gender equality legislation exists in the Nordic countries (Scandinavian model). The importance of the government in women's representation is also given in countries such as the Netherlands, Ireland, and Germany. In Canada, there are special competent government bodies: the Canadian Ministry of Women, the Gender Equality Unit of the Canadian International Development Agency. USA in 1963-1964. enacts equal pay and non-discrimination laws.

**Discussion And Results** Gender covers the socio-psychological and pedagogical aspects of relations between men and women, boys and girls. This concept develops depending on new social views and culture. The concepts of matriarchy or patriarchy in history are also clear examples of this. In the field of education, the concept of gender does not apply only to girls, because it describes the relationship between boys and girls according to its characteristics, that is, the existence of social roles, the division of activity forms, the existence of peculiarities in the behavior and psychological characteristics of individuals. will try It seems that the proposal of scientists to study the word gender as a term opened the way for its wide use not only in psychoanalytics or social sciences, but also in various fields, including pedagogy and linguistics. Today, gender pedagogy and linguistics are being formed within these areas, and research is being conducted on topics such as gender relations, gender analysis, and gender equality. It is known that, in addition to biological and social characteristics, gender factors are also influenced by cultural characteristics. A certain culture is a subject, reality, which is created during the understanding and organization of knowledge about the world by mankind, and it is considered important in the formation of national gender views. In genderism, the process of formation of gender differences is usually connected with the process of socialization. Socialization is the process of assimilation of knowledge, norms and values that enable an individual to function as a full-fledged member of society. Socialization includes processes of social control of influence. For example, education or natural processes affecting its formation. Today, the fact that gender relations, which are an important part of socialization, are intensively studied by such disciplines as psychology, sociology, and pedagogy, indicates that there is a lot of work to be done in this direction.

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