

Issues of Gender Equality in Modern Uzbekistan

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Abstract--- *This article examines the situation of gender equality in the world, especially in Uzbekistan, in recent years, one of the main problems of human society. Also, the origin, study, solutions, achievements of the concept of gender are reflected in scientific work. Uzbekistan has been reforming its gender equality in recent years. The role and importance of women in society, their participation in projects in the field is growing. In conclusion, ensuring gender equality contributes to the socio-economic and political development of a society.*

Keywords--- *Gender, Feminists, Feminism, Masculinity, Gender Equality.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Today, the spread of globalization and integration processes in modern society has begun to pose new challenges. Among the problems that need to be studied consistently and in depth by sociologists, "gender" processes can be included without hesitation today. Sociologists pay close attention to the difference between the results of actions, that is, the unexpected results that result from these actions. Because this situation helps to identify situations that have become a problem for the development of society. Although the issue of "gender" is not as problematic as it was in the late twentieth century, it allows us to analyze the social aspects of this issue in today's societies and their way of life from a scientific point of view.

II. MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The women's movement first emerged in North America during the struggle for independence in 1775-1783 and in France during the revolution of 1789-1794. Early feminists saw women in both the legal and social spheres as they explored the causes of oppression and their dependence on men. Their views took the form of a feminist worldview and later a feminist theory. However, the feminist rhetoric on the protection and promotion of women's rights came as a surprise to society and was not well received by everyone, even among women. The development of feminism was strongly influenced by Theodore von Goppel's "On the Improvement of the Status of Women," published in Germany in 1792, and "The Protection of Women's Rights," published in England in 1792. In particular, Uljtounkraft writes in his book: "Women accepted all the shortcomings and shortcomings of culture and gave up their useful blessings." In his view, in a just society, there should be no discrimination based on gender and it should be eliminated. His concept was based on the liberal views of his time, in which equality was understood as equality before the law. At a time when the judiciary fully supported the dependence of women and girls, the demand for equality of women and men before the law was considered progressive for its time. This led to three main requirements: the first was that women should have economic independence; the second is that they should

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have equal legal and civil rights with men; and third, that appropriate changes be made in the practice of education and socialization [4].

What is gender? Gender is, in general, a concept that reflects the differences between men and women in terms of general equality and the real position of the parties in all directions.

The key point in the concept of gender is the difference between the two concepts, namely, “gender” and “gender”. In some cases, these categories (gender - male, female; and gender - masculine, feminine) are reflected as concepts with the same meaning.

Gender equality is a human right, but our world faces a constant gap in opportunities for women and men to take advantage of opportunities and make decisions.

Globally, women have fewer opportunities for economic activity than men, women have less access to primary and higher education, and the same can be said in terms of health and safety.

Ensuring women’s rights and giving them the opportunity to fully express their potential is important not only for achieving gender equality, but also for achieving broad stages of development. It is no secret that women and girls with equal opportunities can create a force that benefits all by contributing to the health and well-being of their families, peoples and countries.

The concept of gender describes social roles and responsibilities that are generally considered appropriate for both men and women in society. Gender equality means that in every society, men and women should have equal power for financial independence, education and personal development. Expanding the rights and opportunities of women is one of the important aspects of achieving gender equality. This includes increasing a woman’s sense of self-worth, decision-making ability, access to opportunities and resources, and ability to make changes. Nevertheless, gender issues focus not only on gender equality, but also on the relationship between men and women in society. Admittedly, the recognition of women’s rights in a society depends on the decision of the men who rule in that society.

If we look at the educational process in the world, although the world is making progress in achieving gender equality in education, the inability of girls to attend school is higher than that of boys. In developing countries, about a quarter of girls do not go to school. Usually, families with disabilities who cannot afford to pay for school and clothing for their children pay as much attention to their son’s education as possible. Families can use the girls’ labor for household chores, fetching water, and caring for children, leaving them with very little time to study. However, a broader focus on girls’ education will ensure higher returns on investment in developing countries. An educated girl is more likely to delay marriage, (preventing young marriage) from being able to provide for a smaller family, give birth to healthy children, and send their children to school. He will have more opportunities to earn money and participate in political social processes.

What is the function of the concept of gender equality? The aim is to expand the economic and political opportunities of women in society. Although women now make up more than 50% of the world’s population, they own only 1% of the world’s wealth. Women and girls around the world do heavy, housework that pays nothing for

an unlimited amount of time. In some places, women do not even have the right to inherit property, receive credit, earn income, or be discriminated against in the workplace [5].

The World Economic Forum recently ranked the United States 19th in the world in terms of gender inequality. The report found that while one-fifth of elected members of Congress are women, women's political opportunities in the United States have the highest levels of gender equality. It is known that the United States has the highest economic potential in the world. It follows that even in a country where women's rights are widely recognized, women's political and social participation in society is not large enough [4].

Although the world has made great strides in terms of gender / gender equality, the gap remains broad and, unfortunately, widening. The World Economic Forum (WEF, 2019) annually assesses the inequality between women and men in the world in terms of economic opportunities, education, health and other opportunities. According to their most recent report, gender inequality remains a problem and there is a gender gap in access to vital opportunities; this is especially evident in processes such as health, higher education [5].

It is known from the experience of world history that women live in more poverty than men. Many women around the world remain economically dependent on men. In many cases, women are unable to find work and are forced to work in unpaid household chores.

Promoting gender equality, influential international organizations are calling on all countries to break the stereotypes of gender inequality that exist in existing societies and to support the idea of gender equality.

Many recent studies have shown that perceptions that are traditionally considered masculine and feminine may change over time even in the history of same-sex development. The characteristics of an individual that are considered to be specific to men or women are to a lesser extent related to gender, such as clothing, habits, hats, which are still attributed to this or that gender by society. Importantly, in addition to biological and social characteristics, gender was also influenced by material characteristics. Culture in the broadest sense is what is created by humanity in the process of understanding and regulating knowledge about the world. According to Voronina, masculinity and femininity exist as elements of the following symbolic series: masculinity - rational - spiritual - divine - feminine - emotional - physical - sinful - natural. In contrast to the biological nature of sex, social and cultural symbolic features are embodied in all concepts that are considered or similar to "masculine" dsb, defined as positive, significant, and priority. Features that are considered "feminine" are viewed as negative, secondary, and submissive. In our daily lives, many concepts that are not related to gender are considered "masculine" or "feminine". That is, it has a specific "sexual", gender character. The concepts of "femininity" and "masculinity" have been adopted to clearly distinguish between the concepts of "masculine" or "feminine". In gender science, the process of forming gender differences is usually associated with the process of socialization [4].

Socialization is the process by which an individual assimilates knowledge, norms, and values that enable him or her to function as a full member of society. Socialization involves the socially controlled processes of targeted influence. For example, upbringing, or natural processes that affect the formation of uniig. The main institutions and agents of socialization include the family, the school, a group of peers, those around them, including neighbors, acquaintances, friends, parents, etc., and the media at the same time. In general, it is an environment in which the

process of assimilation, acceptance and expression of relevant cultural norms takes place. In particular, gender-role or in other words, the process of gender socialization occurs in accordance with the cultural norms accepted in society. The formation of male or female gender identity occurs. Gender similarity is an understanding of the relationship between masculinity and femininity in a particular culture. Identifying oneself as a man or a woman means accepting a model of psychological qualities and behaviors defined by this society based on their biological gender.

Based on traditional views about the roles of men and women, their social behavior stems from the idea that they are based on biological differences. In the early twentieth century, the famous psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud said, "Anatomy is an event" [2]. The upbringing of boys is traditionally aggressive, as the male must be strong, courageous, and determined in relation to the zygote. Men are given the role of creators of history and culture. Girls from a young age; the role of the future mother is absorbed, she should not have personal interests, she should dedicate her life to her family - her husband and children. Girls are brought up vulnerable, both physically and psychologically.

This provides a good basis for accepting violence against oneself. Women are assigned the role of housewives entrusted with housework and child rearing. Such a biologically oriented approach to the role of men and women is being criticized today by proponents of gender social shaping. It should be noted that biological determinism as an approach not only assumes that gender inequality exists by nature, but also advocates the inequality that has developed over the centuries between different social groups. In particular, in different societies, skin color or origin was a sign that a person belonged to a particular social group - the king, a representative of a particular lineage. Hierarchical stratification would occur in the process of social stratification. However, the universal model of stratification specific to any society is the Gender stratification, in which the hierarchy was determined by gender, and in which male was always preferred. History has shown that true power has always been in the hands of men, and from the very beginning of the patriarchal period they considered it useful to count women as dependent.

Gender Situation in Uzbekistan

The new political system in Uzbekistan prioritizes the relationship between the individual and the state, which are closely intertwined through rights and obligations. The main mechanism of balancing socio-political and legal relations is democracy, aimed at guaranteeing the rights of all citizens and the population living in the territory of Uzbekistan. The problems of democratization of human rights in Uzbekistan are being addressed taking into account the scientific mentality, historical traditions, customs and spiritual values of the people. As the country pursues the path of building a civil state governed by the rule of law, the main focus is on serving the interests of the people, society and the individual [3].

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has done a lot to achieve gender equality. Significant progress has been made in development under the leadership of the Deputy Prime Minister, who is responsible for social protection of the family, motherhood and childhood. The Women's Committee has an improved system that is competent in all regions and fronts. Among the chairmen of the committee are 14 deputy governors at the regional level, as well as 219 deputy heads of administrations at the municipal and district levels [3].

The Republic of Uzbekistan has ratified a number of international treaties aimed at combating all forms and manifestations of violence against women. These are the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international legal acts. Naturally, the establishment of international legal requirements alone is not enough to prevent domestic violence. The solution to these issues largely depends on effective law enforcement activities enshrined at the legislative level.

The Women's Committee, as well as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Center for Human Rights, work closely with the State Statistics Committee to implement the Beijing Action Plan on Compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Commitment to the Millennium Development Goals. is growing.

Changes in increasing the role of women in political life have also affected the political sphere. In particular, according to Article 22 of the Law "On Elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the Legislative Chamber has set a 30% quota for political parties to nominate women as candidates for the Legislative Chamber of Uzbekistan [1].

III. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, today there is still a lot to be done in this area, not only in Central Asia or Uzbekistan, but in almost all countries of the world.

Women make up more than half of the population in almost all states, so when the rights of half of the population are violated, it is difficult to talk about a society based on democracy in practice. The problem of violence against women is a sign of the unhealthy socio-spiritual environment in the state and the backwardness in creating new social relations. Although all forms of violence and discrimination against men are required to be eliminated, violence against women is of particular importance because it applies to society as a whole.

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