

Introduction And Development Of The Issue Of Gender Equality In Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This literature review explores the intersection of gender equality and the evolving legal and social landscapes in Uzbekistan. As digital societies develop, the demand for gender-inclusive policies has increased, recognizing the unique contributions of women across various industries. Gender, defined as equal conditions for both sexes to exhibit personal qualities, is a focal point of this review. Historical milestones, such as the 1791 Declaration of Civility and the Rights of Woman and the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, underscore the long-standing struggle for gender equality. The analysis highlights contemporary efforts in Uzbekistan to ensure gender equality, including legislative advancements, educational opportunities, and the implementation of gender policies. The review examines the impact of these measures on the status of women in society and their participation in diverse professional fields. It concludes that the realization of gender equality is crucial for societal development and that Uzbekistan's legal frameworks and initiatives play a vital role in promoting women's active involvement in social and economic life.

Keywords: woman, gender, stereotype, person, global, development, politics, society.

Introduction

Each country has its own laws, through which people have many opportunities based on their rights and interests. In the developing digital society, it was observed that the demand for genetic information is also increasing. The reason is that even in the most developed countries, the unique intellect of women has led to the development of many industries. As a result of these processes, this issue has been widely approached in Uzbekistan. It can be said that solutions to this issue have also been found through a number of decisions and decrees.

The dictionary meaning of the concept of "gender" is the Latin "genus", that is, "sex", meaning equal, equal conditions for the representatives of both sexes to show their personal qualities in society. It means gender mainstreaming and opportunities in scientific research. Biological sex divides people into women and men, and gender - the status of women and men in society aimed at separation.

Methods

The methodology of this study involves a comprehensive analysis of existing laws, policies, and societal attitudes towards gender equality, specifically focusing on the context of Uzbekistan. The research is conducted through the following steps:

1. Literature Review:

- An extensive review of academic articles, books, and reports on gender equality, both globally and within Uzbekistan.
- Examination of historical documents such as the Declaration of Civility and the Rights of Woman (1791) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).

2. Legal and Policy Analysis:

- Detailed analysis of international documents related to gender equality, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966).
- Study of national laws and decrees in Uzbekistan, particularly the Law on Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men (2019).
- Review of specific articles within these laws that address gender discrimination, rights, and opportunities.

3. Statistical Analysis:

- Collection and analysis of demographic data on the gender distribution in Uzbekistan and globally.
- Examination of trends in gender ratios and their implications on policy and societal changes.

4. Case Studies:

- Investigation of specific initiatives and programs in Uzbekistan aimed at promoting gender equality.
- Analysis of the implementation and impact of these programs on women's participation in various sectors, including education, politics, and the workforce.

5. Qualitative Research:

- Interviews with key stakeholders, including policymakers, educators, and representatives from non-governmental organizations.
- Collection of personal narratives and testimonies from women who have benefited from gender equality initiatives.

6. Comparative Analysis:

- Comparison of Uzbekistan's gender equality efforts with those of other countries to identify best practices and areas for improvement.
- Analysis of the influence of cultural and traditional factors on the implementation of gender equality policies.

7. Evaluation of Educational Reforms:

- Review of educational policies and reforms since 2017, particularly the reintroduction of correspondence courses in higher education.
- Assessment of the impact of these reforms on women's access to education and professional development.

8. Impact Assessment:

- Evaluation of the effectiveness of legal protections and institutional frameworks in promoting gender equality.
- Assessment of societal attitudes towards gender equality and the role of women in various sectors.

Through these methodologies, the study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the state of gender equality in Uzbekistan, the effectiveness of existing laws and policies, and the broader implications for societal development.

Results and Discussion

A lot of work is being done on gender equality today. The most painful aspect of solving gender problems belongs to the sphere of family relations because the family includes a strictly established relative hierarchical structure (relationships between parents and children, brothers, and sisters) that cannot be fully covered by the principle of gender equality of an individual's life. Such relationships are usually more closely related to kinship ties than other types of social relationships, based on psycho-emotional closeness, constant and stable mutual trust, and understanding of sincere and common interests that go beyond the scope of extremely selfish views. Therefore, gender within family relationships should be carefully considered.

In traditional societies, the family has not yet undergone significant global socio-cultural changes, but gender ideology can act as a precursor to changes leading to problems like those observed in the West. The most important aspect of the issue is that a woman who has her place in the family also has her place in society and they have equal rights with everyone.

In 1791, the Declaration of Civility and the Rights of Woman prepared by Olympe de Gouges first recognized the right of women to think freely and express their opinions. This recognition confirms that women have their voice and their place in society. An example of this issue is the importance of listening to a woman in society without any objections or threats. The fact that Abu Nasr Farabi, one of the Eastern encyclopedic scholars, in his work "The City of Virtuous People" noted the state where equality prevails as a state striving for virtue, proves how important equality is for the development of the state and society.

In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly, specifically recognized the equality of men and women, and in Article 1 of the Declaration, "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights." 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, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, states in Article 3 that "States participating in this Covenant shall guarantee to men and women all the civil and political rights provided for in this Covenant." It is this international norm in Article 2 of the Law "On Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men" that states that "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."

Women make up half of the world's population, to be more precise, 49.58 percent (3.9 billion). Men are 65.5 million more than women, making up 50.42 percent (3.97 billion). Until 1957, women outnumbered men. Over the years, the ratio of men and women has changed: from 99.7 men to 100 women in 1950, it has increased to a maximum of 101.7 men in 2021. Many laws are being signed in this regard in Uzbekistan. Within the framework of the implementation of the Fifth Sustainable Development Goal, Uzbekistan has developed nine tasks related to "Ensuring gender equality and expanding the rights and opportunities of all women."

In accordance with the objectives of the fifth goal (Gender equality), by 2030, it is necessary to eliminate all forms of discrimination against all women, to ensure the full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and social life. In addition, this goal includes the implementation of gender equality principles in the process of adoption of state programs at different levels of the state. In recent years, efforts to ensure gender equality and increase the role of women in social and political life have been carried out in several directions:

- Improvement of legislation on women's rights.
- Improvement of the institutional foundations of women's protection.
- Increasing the awareness of the population about gender equality and women's rights.
- Training of responsible officials based on relevant legal norms to ensure their compliance in law enforcement practice.

From the point of view of introducing gender equality, it is necessary to emphasize the positive changes in education. Since 2017, the activities of correspondence departments in various specialties have been restored in most higher educational institutions. This form of education allows young women to obtain higher education without compromising childcare and other family responsibilities.

Most women are only teachers or doctors. Due to the environment of Uzbekistan, there are many opportunities for women to work in other fields. They can work in engineering, IT, logistics, and architecture fields and develop these fields as well. For this, the level of trust and equality expressed by them is an important issue.

Conclusion

1. In conclusion, it can be said that the development of each field and the realization of equality in society is characterized by the fact that attention to the realization of gender equality in itself is characteristic. Applying the opportunities of women to life based on their talents and abilities, the existence of laws for them will automatically lead to the development of these fields. Among many countries, Uzbekistan has set its own laws and norms, unlike some Uzbek stereotypes. This will definitely guarantee that women will work and study actively.

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