

Social Characteristics of Gender Equality

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Annotation: The article describes the content of the concept of gender, practical work in this area, the social features of gender equality.

Basic concepts: gender, equality, sociality, social protection, ethnic femininity, masculinity, habits, values.

Gender equality, or more precisely equality between men and women, is a concept that seeks to achieve equal rights between men and women in the family, and other legal relationships. According to some researchers, gender equality is the next stage of social and sexual relations after the patriarchal system

The principle of gender equality is to study and eliminate all social barriers to the emergence of the individual, as well as to create equal social opportunities for the understanding of the identity of men and women in all spheres of life. Uzbekistan has been participating in the Gender Equality Index since 2019. As of 2019, Uzbekistan's Gender Equality Index ranks 62nd out of 189 countries on the list. Among Central Asian states, Kazakhstan ranks 44th, Kyrgyzstan 82nd, and Tajikistan 70th, while Turkmenistan does not. On September 2, 2019, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 562 "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men" was adopted in Uzbekistan. The Gender Equality Commission has been operating in Uzbekistan since 2019. Currently, the Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis Tanzila Narbaeva is the Chairman of the Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Gender Equality [1].

In the history of our people, along with the great scholars, our great ancestors, there were many noble women who gave birth to such people, brought them up and inspired them to great deeds. Today, our women are dedicated to the upbringing of children, in various fields, in the community. A number of laws, decrees and resolutions have been passed in recent years to alleviate their burdens and protect their rights and interests. In order to ensure gender equality in our country, in 2021, within the framework of women's entrepreneurship programs, more than 200,000 projects have been allocated loans and subsidies, and 320,000 women have found permanent jobs. 190,000 women were trained. More than 4,000 women have been allocated the initial cost of housing. 2,000 girls were admitted to higher education on the basis of special grants. As a result, in 2020, 60 percent of university students were women. In total, starting in 2020, the Women's Notebook system will be launched, providing socio-economic, medical, legal and psychological assistance to about 900,000 women. The issue of gender equality has been identified as one of the most important directions in the development strategy of our country. The Presidential Decree on the establishment of the State Committee for Family and Women's Affairs was adopted to ensure their systematic implementation in each neighborhood.

Today, labor migration is an important component of global development, but also a serious issue from an international perspective. According to the United Nations, the number of people living abroad has tripled in the last 50 years. In Uzbekistan, too, a large-scale work is being done to regulate relations in these areas and solve existing problems. In particular, the full support of women abroad and the families of migrant workers in general is considered an important issue. Relevant structures of our country are actively working in this direction. In particular, the Agency for External Labor Migration studied the complaints of migrant workers on the electronic platform of the Agency for Social Protection of Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is in a difficult financial situation abroad due to the spread of COVID-19. 753 of them received financial assistance in accordance with the law through the international money transfer system.

With the intervention of the authorities, undeclared wages of labor migrants were collected from employers. The Senate Committee on Women and Gender Equality is also working closely with women migrants to address their concerns. A separate system for working with women returning from migration is monitored in collaboration with local councils. In particular, parliamentary oversight of our work with our sisters, who are included in the "Iron Book" and the "Women's Book". In addition, various activities are being carried out to attract the attention of officials and the general public. Expanding the rights and opportunities

of women is an extremely important principle to accelerate the process of sustainable development. The elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls is important not only in terms of human rights protection, but also in other areas as one of the strongest factors influencing the development process.

In 2000, the UN, together with the entire international community, adopted the concept of gender equality as one of the basic principles of human activity. Since then, significant progress has been made in this direction. Unlike 15 years ago, the number of girls currently attending school has increased significantly, and in most parts of the world, the number of girls and boys in the primary education system is equal. Today, women hold 41 percent of paid jobs in non-agricultural sectors. In 1990, however, the figure was 35 percent. One of the most important conditions for achieving this goal is to ensure that everyone has access to sexual and reproductive health services, as well as the right and opportunity of all women to enjoy economic benefits such as land and property on an equal footing with men. The number of women in management positions is much higher than before. In order for the concept of gender equality to be reflected in public policy and legislation, it is necessary to further support women leaders and their activities in all regions of the world [3].

Discriminatory attitudes, customs, and beliefs are sometimes encountered. Gender theory emerged as a result of the movement of women in the West, to the treasury of human spirituality, to address the shortcomings in this regard, to transform women into literally new, democratic civil society-based equal rights. Theoretically, the concept of gender is derived from the English word "gender", which defines the concept of gender as a social device based on physiological reality. Gender is a universal biological distinction between men and women, a unit of biological traits that is the basis for determining the anatomical and physiological essence, that is, whether an individual belongs to a biological sex - male or female. Non-significant differences between men and women are related to their biological characteristics. However, in addition to biological differences between men and women, there are many differences that are based on biological causes by nature, i.e., social roles, division of forms of activity, behavior, and psychological differences in individuals. As noted, the term gender has been adopted to more accurately distinguish between biologically natural differences between men and women and the behavioral, social, and cultural characteristics of men and women.

The introduction of the concept of gender helps to distinguish between two concepts in the most general sense - biological and social gender. In our daily lives, many non-gender concepts are considered "masculine" or "feminine". The concepts of "femininity" and "masculinity" have been adopted to more accurately distinguish between "masculine" or "feminine" concepts. The introduction of new concepts has made it possible to overcome the biological contradiction between masculinity and femininity and to focus on uncovering the internal mechanisms of the formation of different cultures from a gender perspective. Anthropologists, psychologists, and sociologists argue that gender is determined socially and culturally, not biologically, but culturally and historically. Sofya Babayan said: "Gender is a social concept. It is a perfect representation of a woman or a man, expressed in the diversity of chronological and geographical environments, national traditions, ethnopsychology, religion, history and national mentality, and so on.

Its content, interpretation and expression have changed both internally and interculturally and serve as an object of historical change. Social factors — age, class, race, and origin — constitute separate gender content, expression, and experience, and distinguish it in no simplified way that can be equated with gender or sexuality. Modern sociology is consistently and effectively developing this concept as one of the important foundations for the analysis of sociality and its forms. The essence of the concept of "gender" is concentrated primarily in the social modeling or organization of gender. Social gender is organized through social practice. There is a normative system of behavior in society that requires the performance of certain gender roles; respectively, a series of assumptions emerge in this society that are firmly rooted in the characteristics of 'masculine' and 'feminine'.

Gender is a set of characteristics that are not defined by nature, but are endowed by social phenomena. Gender is present, formed, and regenerated in all social processes that affect women and men. In the theory of social organization of gender, three main concepts are distinguished: gender, sexual affiliation and gender. Until the early 1970s, there was a clear perception of gender as an anatomical, physiologically constant quantity, a status given to an individual. Gender is seen by feminist researchers as "a status achieved through psychological, cultural and social means." The first attempt to differentiate between gender and gender concepts was made in 1968 by Robert Stoller, a professor at the University of California. New discoveries in

science, along with their theoretical understanding, lead researchers to conclude that sex is a unit of biological properties that is the primary basis for recognizing an individual as belonging to a particular biological sex. But it's not just the role, it's the gender that's tied to the individual in the process of interaction. " Well-known sociologist G.G. Sillaste says, "Feminology is not limited to the study of women as a socio-demographic group. In this approach, the problems of gender relations in certain generations, the growth rates of births and deaths, and how long to live regardless of gender come to the fore. At the very least, it includes descriptions of women's participation in the production of society as a labor force. " He identified the woman as truly existing and defined, belonging to a whole and stable social unit. Sillaste believes that a woman's identity can be determined based on her particular social background [4].

In short, the Sustainable Development Goals aim to deepen and expand the gains made so far, and to eliminate discrimination against women and girls around the world. Significant gender inequalities persist in some areas today, particularly in the areas of paid employment and the labor market. The risk of sexual violence, limited access to free care, and housing concerns, as well as discrimination in public administration, continue to pose significant barriers to women's development.

List of used literature

1. https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender_tengligi
2. <https://mehnat.uz/oz/pages/gender-tengligi>
3. <https://www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/uz/home/post-2015/sdg-overview/goal-5.html>
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