



## SIGNIFICANCE OF GENDER EQUALITY CONCEPTS

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**Abstract:** This article is devoted to the fact that gender equality is becoming one of the current problems and the importance of concepts. Today, as there is a struggle for gender equality, there is also a debate about what the concept of gender equality means and how it should be used. Sometimes similar concepts are used interchangeably - not everyone can fully understand such concepts. A concept often used as an alternative to gender equality is gender equality. At the same time, the main goal of the article is to define the difference between gender equality and gender. In this article, we will dwell in detail on the need to distinguish between the concepts of gender consideration and gender expression, and the main principles of gender and gender concepts.

**Key words:** Gender, concept, women's equality, gender stability, identity, UN, CEDAW, women's rights convention.

### **Introduction.**

It provides for the equal rights, obligations and opportunities of women and men, girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men are the same, but that the rights, obligations and opportunities of women and men do not depend on whether they were born male or female. Gender equality means that the interests, needs and priorities of women and men are taken into account, while recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men. Gender equality is not a women's problem, but must be fully involved alongside men. Equality between women and men is considered both a human rights issue and a prerequisite and indicator of people-oriented sustainable development.

In the classical system of views, the gender system is considered as a binary system: male (father, breadwinner, warrior) or female (mother, mistress). Each of them has its own set of external attributes and internal qualities, hobbies and social functions. However, modern researchers recognize the multiplicity of genders. Also, the child's gender is not determined from birth, or adults do not determine it, but it is created as the child grows up and begins to understand himself. Diana Erenzaft, a clinical psychologist who studies gender, also emphasizes this.<sup>1</sup>

### **Methods.**

Event and comparative-historical analysis methods were used in this research work. The opinions of various experts and scientists are of particular importance in the article. The article analyzes the concept of gender through a comparative-historical method, and also highlights the position of gender equality in international organizations.

### **Result and discussions.**

The state guarantees equal rights to women and men in the exercise of personal, political, economic, social

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1 Gadamer G. Istina i metod: Basis of philosophical hermeneutics. (Per. snem)/ Hans Georg Gadamer. - M.: Progress, 1988.

and cultural rights. The state provides women and men with equal rights and opportunities in the management of society and state affairs, equal participation in the election process, equal rights and opportunities in the spheres of health, education, science, culture, labor and social protection, as well as in other spheres of state and community life. guarantees that it will be mounted. To achieve real equality between women and men, to expand their participation in all spheres of society, to eliminate direct and indirect discrimination based on gender and to ensure the implementation of gender policy by the state in order to prevent them. will be Gender equality occurs when individuals can enjoy human rights equally regardless of their social status, gender, and other social indicators.<sup>2</sup>

Nowadays, there are different views on the concept of gender. Many people around the world still believe that there are only two genders - men and women. This gender binary, the idea of only two sexes, is based on the sex assigned at birth. While gender is biological, gender is socially constructed; not the same as gender. Throughout the centuries, many societies and cultures have recognized more than two genders. For example, the Bugi of Indonesia recognize five genders. How a person's gender is perceived often affects how others perceive and treat them and informs a person's position in society. Social norms and gendered power dynamics vary from place to place and change over time.

First, it is necessary to have a general understanding of the concept of feminism. In a word, feminism is a movement that protects the social, political, legal and economic rights of women equal to men. Its first documented use dates back to 1837 in France, where socialist Charles Fourier used "feminism" to describe the liberation of women in a utopian future.<sup>3</sup>

1848, Seneca Falls, New York, USA.<sup>4</sup> Founding of the first women's rights convention. Enraged that women were banned from speaking at the anti-slavery convention, Americans Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott gathered several hundred people in their country's first women's rights convention in New York. Together they demand the civil, social, political and religious rights of women in the Declaration of Resolutions:

"We consider these truths to be self-evident; all men and women are created equal."

"Especially, women's suffrage is met with ridicule by the public," they said.

After the devastation of World War II, in 1945, the United Nations was established to promote international cooperation. Its charter promotes gender equality:

"We reaffirm our belief in the equal rights of peoples, men and women."

This is one of many steps taken by the United Nations to lay the groundwork for the protection of women's rights: in 1946, the Commission on the Status of Women became the first global intergovernmental body devoted exclusively to gender equality.<sup>5</sup>

The concept of gender equality has long been a preferred expression of equal rights, life prospects, opportunities and powers for women and men, girls and boys. It has been used in all major international treaties, from the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) to the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals.<sup>6</sup>

CEDAW: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is the most comprehensive international document aimed at protecting women's human rights. It is the second most ratified UN human rights treaty after the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which has been ratified by 189 countries.

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2 Fakhridinova Nargiza Shamsiddinovna\_The concept of gender equality and the main principles of ensuring gender equality\_issn: 2181-4027\_sjif: 4.995\_pedagogs international research journal

3 UN/Women. Gender Equality Glossary. 2017.

4 [www/https://interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/timeline/womenunite/en/index.h/tmIgcId=C/jOKCQiA4uCcBhDdARisAH5/jyUkcq8iRzWkn/UabXBSbcY/YrfFypvFyhrkVWxDd4UFh-LrA OAetC98aAtVOEALw](https://interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/timeline/womenunite/en/index.h/tmIgcId=C/jOKCQiA4uCcBhDdARisAH5/jyUkcq8iRzWkn/UabXBSbcY/YrfFypvFyhrkVWxDd4UFh-LrA OAetC98aAtVOEALw).

5 [www/C: hot-issue-gender-equality-and-gender-equality](http://www/C: hot-issue-gender-equality-and-gender-equality).

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In 2010, the UN became the first UN agency to exclusively protect women's rights. Also, gender-based violence is violence that arises from gender norms and roles, as well as unequal power relations between women and men. Violence is particularly gender-based and affects women disproportionately. It includes, but is not limited to, physical, sexual, or psychological harm (including intimidation, suffering, coercion, or deprivation of liberty within the family or in the community at large). International organizations say: "Women and girls want a life free of violence and a gender-equal world."

According to some experts, the concept of gender equality is recognized as a concept that came from the West. However, this view does not fully justify itself. The reason is that in the Islamic world, in particular, in our holy book, the Holy Qur'an, although this concept is not called by the same name, there are separate chapters that reveal this issue in essence. "For example, "Nisa" - women's Sura mainly deals with family, marriage, inheritance issues, and the rights of spouses."

Gender equality has a long history, it is inextricably linked with the religious and secular world, and it has been showing its proof even though the centuries have passed. Today, there are religious and legal foundations of the rules of gender equality, and their development and improvement should become the sole goal of all members of our society to create a solid foundation for future generations.<sup>7</sup>

### **Conclusion.**

The following conclusions can be drawn from the considered issues. In conclusion, both in the international arena and in the national context, gender equality is a concept closely related to the human rights agenda. It is also used by women's movements around the world to set a goal in the fight for women's rights. Gender equality focuses on equity in the benefits and needs of women and men, girls and boys. Equity refers to the equitable distribution of resources based on the needs of different groups of people, for example in education, health and humanitarian sectors. In this context, gender equality means the need for a gender analysis of needs, as they may differ in many ways for women and men, boys and girls.

However, the concept of gender equality is also used to separate gender equality from the human rights agenda and avoid talking about the human rights of women and girls. It should not be forgotten that this was done by conservative actors who emphasized the complementarity of women and men, talked about "separate but equal" and argued about biological roles and responsibilities for women and men in society.

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