

## Manifestation of Social Equality Criteria in Gender Issues

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**Abstract:** Gender is a product of modernism, a unique phenomenon that continues to develop theoretically and practically and lives in the postmodern world. He approaches all social processes, historical development in the spirit of modernism, from the point of view of denying traditionalism. The socio-philosophical essence of gender theory is manifested in the review and re-evaluation of development in the system of completely unusual and non-standard views and principles, and it stands in opposition to the whole system of traditional views philosophically and methodologically.

**Keywords:** Gender, women, stability, reform, politics, enlightenment, equality, method.

### INTRODUCTION

Gender is a product of modernism, a unique phenomenon that continues to develop theoretically and practically and lives in the postmodern world. He approaches all social processes, historical development in the spirit of modernism, from the point of view of denying traditionalism. The socio-philosophical essence of gender theory is manifested in the review and re-evaluation of development in the system of completely unusual and non-standard views and principles, and it stands in opposition to the whole system of traditional views philosophically and methodologically. The same situation shows that the gender problem has become one of the urgent problems facing humanity in the theoretical and philosophical context. Moreover, in practice, it has become the main and decisive factor driving human development, and determining the fate of the modernization process for each country. The fate of all humanity, countries and people depended on this factor.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Based on the negative consequences of gender in the world, especially in the Western world, it is of both methodological and theoretical and practical importance to determine some directions for the formation of gender relations in our country.

Ensuring gender relations, in particular, gender equality in social life is of great principle importance. It is gender equality that has become one of the important criteria for the achievement of democratic development and the formation of a civil society. Therefore, "today, in the countries of the post-Soviet space, as well as in Central Asia, the gender problem has become a complex socio-economic and political problem. Solving it stabilizes all spheres of social life, helps to successfully modernize them." However, considering gender as the "key" to all social problems, in the context of modernization or otherwise, is, in our opinion, one-sidedness and simplistic. The complexity of the problem is that the practical formation of gender relations in the life of society puts painful questions on the agenda. It can be said that the issue of gender equality is at the center of such questions. In the context of gender and legal procedure, the essence of the matter is clear. However, in the context of social stability, a completely different picture emerges. How to understand and apply gender equality in this context? Is it necessary to fully introduce this equality to social life in general? Is it necessary to bring it into some spheres of social relations based on biological differences, which are applied objectively? Can he solve the problems he created? Or can gender compromise with non-Western societies (such as Islamic-dominated societies)? Answering such questions is urgent.

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In this regard, the Russian sociologist Svetlana Moore in her article entitled "Gender Studies in Modern Society" cites the English scientist Betty Friedan: "The principle of "equality" leads the society to false goals, men and women are not alike, "and in many cases it sets insurmountable tasks." [10]

At the new stage of Uzbekistan's development, the fundamentals of studying the role of women in the life of the state and society, the wide possibilities of developing reforms and bringing them to a new stage, one or another aspect of the issue, Uzbek and Western scientists, the head of our state Sh. M. Mirziyoev's lectures and works, moreover, theoretical studies and leading scientists (N. Nishonova, M. Kholikova, V. Karimova, T. Fayziev, O. Musurmonova, D. Tashmukhamedovalar) and foreign specialists (F. Fukuyama, G. Tureskaya, I. Furmanov) are reflected in the fundamental sources [4-8].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

On September 2, 2019, for the first time in the history of the legislative mechanism regarding the rights and opportunities of women in the republic, on September 2, 2019, "On the guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men" and "On the protection of women from oppression and violence" Laws on" were adopted. These regulatory documents are aimed at creating decent working and living conditions for women, their social protection, increasing their socio-economic, political and legal activity, further strengthening their role and influence in the life of the country, expanding the ranks of women leaders, turning them into an active layer of society, women and regulate relationships such as ensuring that men have equal rights and opportunities, and protecting women from harassment and violence in marriage, the workplace, and other areas of society. In order to prevent oppression and violence, the state policy ensures the cooperation of state bodies, self-government bodies of citizens and other institutions of civil society (the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Protection of women and girls from oppression and violence" on" Law, Article 5) [6, p. 7]. The above-mentioned legal documents express the rights and freedoms and opportunities of women, and at the same time create the basis for their social and political activities on an equal basis. Unfortunately, it is impossible to satisfactorily evaluate the level of awareness of the population about their rights, legal interests and freedoms. These normative documents will start to work only if our women deeply understand their rights and opportunities and can use them. Otherwise, it will remain on paper...

At the new stage of Uzbekistan's development, large-scale political and socio-economic reforms initiated in our country determined the essence of the construction of the new Uzbekistan. In this process, the main direction of our country's development is connected with the integration into the world community. In this regard, the provision of gender equality has a special place among the values characteristic of the original democratic state. Women make up half of the population of our country. They have been working effectively and actively in all spheres of social-spiritual, political-economic life. It is natural that the period of rapid reforms in our country will serve not only the increase of social and political activity of women, but also the development of the whole society. In other words, it is no exaggeration to say that women, as an important layer of society and the state, are an unequalled and valuable active force in the development and prosperity of the country, peace and security of the population, and the development of international relations. For this, it is enough if there are necessary conditions, opportunities, legal and legal bases and mechanisms for their activity, and the main thing is trust and encouragement.

In recent years, about 20 regulatory legal documents aimed at protecting the rights and interests of women have been adopted, including 2 laws, 1 presidential decree, 4 presidential decrees, and 13 Cabinet of Ministers decisions. Also, in all ministries and agencies, the activities of the Advisory Council on gender equality issues were established, a commission on issues of ensuring gender equality was established, "The full or partial use of women's labor is prohibited the list of jobs with unfavorable working conditions" was canceled, the Regulation "On Issuing Protection Warrants, Ensuring Execution and Monitoring of Women Victims of Harassment and Violence" was approved, in more than 6,000 cases, women -girls were given a protection warrant, "Helpline" (1146) service was launched to protect them, [www.genkom.uz](http://www.genkom.uz) website was created to popularize the life experience of successful women in Uzbekistan. It is an undeniable fact that women around the world are subjected to



various forms of harassment, domestic violence, sexual slavery and other forms of abuse. In Uzbekistan, we often face such sad situations. Struggle against it, protection of rights and interests in this regard, deeper understanding of the scale of this global problem is an urgent issue for all humanity. In this regard, every year on November 25, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women is widely celebrated in the world according to the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2000.

When it comes to ensuring social stability and moral security in society, it is important to strengthen the mechanism of family-neighborhood-public control cooperation, to ensure purposeful and beneficial communication between them. It should be noted that the role of the neighborhood, which is considered a social management office, in the implementation of public control is increasing. Therefore, the role of the above three is important in solving issues of local importance with the help of the majority. It is desirable to support the activities of neighborhood women activists in identifying, studying and solving socially important issues.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the concept of "Against Ignorance - Enlightenment" becomes the main goal of today's youth. It is becoming urgent for women to acquire professional qualifications, innovative approaches to entrepreneurship and business, production of competitive products, in short, becoming a person who benefits the Motherland. "Enlightenment against ignorance" and "enlightenment against ignorance" by fostering an active civil position in social management, combating corruption and organized crime, religious extremism and foreign influences, healthy lifestyle, education and it is extremely important to raise the level of spiritual culture, especially from school age, to teach women that acquiring modern professions is a requirement of the state and society.

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