

GENDER EQUALITY THEORY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

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Annotation: This article discusses the emergence, history, causes, and factors of the theory of gender equality. At the same time, important views are expressed about the importance of this theory, its influence on world politics, and the opinions of scientists who have conducted research on it. Also, clear conclusions are drawn about the development of the theory of gender equality in the present era and its importance in the process of globalization.

Keywords: Democracy, feminism, gender equality, patriotism, exploitation, convention, summit.

1. Introduction

If we look at the culture of the ancient times, the view of women only as “MOTHER” and “WIFE” came to the fore. They had no place in society or education. This situation, especially in remote areas, left the psychology and worldview of women backward. This, in turn, had a very strong impact on the upbringing of children. The reason is that women spend most of their time at home with their children, which we are sure did not provide their children with education or spiritual nourishment.

There are discriminatory views and customs and beliefs against women. Eliminating these shortcomings is a treasure trove of human spirituality, or rather, as a result of the movement of women in the West, the theory of gender equality has become a result of the movement of women. The emergence of gender theory, feminism, which today has become an alternative theory of socio-cultural and humanitarian development, plays a decisive role.

2. LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

The article was written using international legal norms, covenants, legal and regulatory documents adopted by the General Charter of the United Nations, the opinions of scholars who have conducted research on gender equality and feminism, as well as research and analysis methods such as analysis and synthesis, deduction and induction, historicism, logic, comparative law.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

If we touch on the issue of gender equality, this concept is a relatively new term, which began to be used in 1875. If we pay attention to its content, it means legal equality between women and men in all areas. This equality will be achieved when women have equal rights with men in every area of society, whether it is the economy, trade or finance, or politics or security, and equality is ensured and strengthened by law.

Since ancient times, people have been assigned positions according to the division of labor. In almost all periods, when manual labor was the main force, men occupied high positions in society, and women's rights were considered completely non-existent. In the Eastern world, the traditions and lifestyle formed in a unique way, combined with the thinking and religious views of the human mind, made everyone accept the spirit of patriotism. Be it India, China, or throughout Central Asia, patriotism was accepted unconditionally.

There was a “contract” that had been formed over the centuries between gender roles and the relationship in the environment. According to this contract, in a patriarchal society, the demands of the environment prevail. For example, the environment may require a woman to follow the leader (king, khan, emperor, etc.) or to give him everything she has, including her honor and chastity. For example, until the 19th century, in China, if an emperor died, his wife, servants, concubines, and maidservants were buried alive with him.

The situation in India was even worse. Until the Babur rulers changed the situation, inhuman customs were widespread in India. Sources cite the following reforms carried out by the Babur ruler Akbar Shah: "...the marriage of minors and giving them in marriage was prohibited, the burning of women whose husbands had died together with their husbands was stopped, and widows were allowed to remarry"[1]. There are many such examples. In the East, even if a girl was born, the year of her birth was not determined, and we would not be mistaken if we say that this custom was established. Later, the situation changed significantly in Islamic civilization. Although this religion also emphasized the superiority of men, there were also beliefs about respecting and protecting women.

The changing social thought in the Western world in recent centuries is also reflected in the views of famous scientists, who have put forward this theory and described it in their works. "Sandra Bem, a psychologist and doctor of philosophy with a feminist perspective, while studying the problems associated with the acceptance of the concept of gender by human society, recognizes that it consists of a set of views that have arisen due to social and cultural norms. She emphasizes that gender is more a matter of a person's attempts to gain power in society than a person's sexual origin" [2].

Now, if we pay attention to the thoughts of another famous scientist, French philosopher, sociologist and representative of utopian socialism, François Marie Charles Fourier, he is considered the author of the term "feminism". Now, if we define the term feminism, feminism comes from the Latin word "femina", which means "woman", and is seen as an attitude aimed at increasing the rights and opportunities of women in the political, economic and social aspects of society, and is mainly described as an ideology aimed at being superior to men when the reins in society seem to be in the hands of men. And this, unlike gender equality, is aimed at ensuring not equality, but the superiority of women.

“Feminist movements work to achieve women’s rights, including the right to vote, hold public office, work, receive fair wages and close the gender pay gap, own property, receive education, have equal rights in marriage, and have access to maternity leave.”[3] Thus, feminist movements have arguably been the most influential social change in women’s rights in the world today. They are also the single largest force behind the achievement of women’s most fundamental rights in Western countries: the right to vote, to stand for election, to own property, to enter into contracts, and to have reproductive rights.

“The emergence of gender theory plays a decisive role in feminism, which has become an alternative theory of socio-cultural humanitarian development today. In the 70s of the 20th century, feminist theorists, dissatisfied with traditional social science, imbued with the ideas of Z. Freud and P. Parsons, began to express their theoretical objections to Western knowledge and new theoretical methodological approaches to the analysis of culture. The penetration of feminist ideas into various spheres of culture continued at an extremely rapid pace. The debate that shocked everyone in the early 70s was the traditional concept of sexuality, that is, discrimination based on gender. It has become an integral concept in the consciousness of a Western person”[4].

In general, it is no exaggeration to say that the 1970s were a period of awakening and acceleration in the issues of women's equality on a global scale. In particular, the fact that 1975 was declared International Women's Year by the UN General Assembly, and the period between 1976 and 1985 was declared the UN Decade for Women under the slogan "Equality, Progress, Peace" are proof of our opinion. The 1979 UN Convention, which set the task of equalizing the rights and opportunities of men and women on a legal basis, was the first international document of principled importance dedicated to this issue. It is worth noting the International Labor Organization's Conventions No. 103 on the Protection of

Maternity and No. 111 on Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, adopted in 1992.

Human rights and gender equality issues have become one of the daily issues of the world community. In the 21st century, when gender equality is a priority, protecting the rights of women and creating the necessary opportunities for them to express their talents is more urgent than ever.

Several documents of international organizations have also been adopted to ensure gender equality, and these principles are considered norms that must be fulfilled by member states. For example, the issue of gender equality and women's rights is also specifically mentioned in the commitments of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in the field of humanitarian criteria.

The 1999 OSCE Summit in Istanbul stated: “The full and equal enjoyment of all human rights by women is essential for the consolidation of peace, prosperity and democracy in the OSCE region. We commit ourselves to making equality between men and women an integral part of our policies, both within our countries and within the Organization. We will take measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, to eliminate violence against women and children, and to eliminate all forms of sexual exploitation and trafficking in human beings.”[5]

Thus, this theory has developed. It has found its expression in international principles and in decisions taken by countries. Scientists have also continued to research. Another Western scholar who has studied women's issues, L.L. Rybtsova, conducts research on women's values. “L.L. Ribtsova, analyzing the results of two studies, formed a set of basic values of women in accordance with this typology of values. This set of values consists of the following 14 basic value hierarchies:

- ✓ Health as a supreme value.

- ✓ Raising children and ensuring their future.
- ✓ Well-being - income, housing, an orderly life.
- ✓ Family.
- ✓ Work - as a means of earning income, determining the meaning of life.
- ✓ Love - for children, family, spouse.
- ✓ Effective combination of family and work.
- ✓ Education.
- ✓ Economic independence, independence.
- ✓ Readiness to help loved ones at one's own expense.
- ✓ Travel, the desire to see and learn new things.
- ✓ Professional career.
- ✓ Self-improvement.
- ✓ Appearance: fashion and makeup.

As a result of research on these values, scientists have conducted research in other areas, including politics and public administration, and have drawn conclusions about ensuring gender equality and the role of women. According to the results of research by the famous scientist T.V. Bendas, a female leader spends more energy and strength than a male leader. A female leader approaches the same task with all her might and body, interfering in everything, often in small details. This situation causes arguments between the female leader and the performers. A male leader thinks of achieving the goal quickly with the help of the performers, spending less energy. He relies on the initiative of the performer, seeks to solve each problem calmly and without haste. Setting clear and realistic tasks for the group indicates the strategic thinking of a male leader.

However, in making decisions for important parts of governance and social life, the decisions taken by both parties in agreement will cover all issues that are desirable and important to everyone. Now, if we give examples of female leaders who have played an important role in world politics, we can see Ursula von der

Leyen, who became the President of the European Commission in 2019. She is a mother of 7 children and a doctor by profession, and a woman who did not get involved in politics until the age of 40. "From 2013 to 2019, she served as Germany's first female Minister of Defense. She is also the first woman to lead the European Union." [7] To give a few more examples, we can mention the head of the European Central Bank - Christine Lagarde, the first female Prime Minister in the history of Italy - Giorgia Meloni, and of course, the Chairperson of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Tanzila Narbayeva, as women who lead the world of politics.

Thus, this theory has penetrated almost all countries and all sectors. As a result of all efforts aimed at legal equality and the prevention of discrimination, women are now occupying positions ranging from ordinary fields to positions in the country's administration. There are still some problems, but solutions are being developed.

Now, if we turn to gender issues in the field of education, we can make the following comments: "Although special studies by foreign researchers have shown that there are no obvious gender differences in the field of creative abilities, according to the results of some studies, male students demonstrate their innovative potential in the lower grades, and female students in the higher grades." [8] That is, there are no significant differences between women and men in terms of education, mental potential and abilities. Therefore, as is done in every field, it is necessary to create broad opportunities for women and pay attention to them in the field of education and science.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In conclusion, the theory of gender equality has emerged and developed in recent centuries. The manifestations of this theory have developed in proportion to the theory of liberal democracy and have become the main criterion of this democratic

system. Since this theory is a social theory, it is always developing, and the problems that arise will also find their solutions over time.

The most important of these problems is that to achieve full equality, not only women themselves must unite, but also cooperation with men is required. The same applies to the decisions made by the government to support women and ensure equality. According to scientific research, women and men are not inferior to each other in terms of mental development and abilities. Therefore, women can also be figures who play an important role in the economy, social life, politics, and even in the field of international politics. It is important to understand and accept this correctly. After all, each person has their own place in the development of the world!

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