

GENDER CONCEPT IN THE UZBEK MENTALITY

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Annotation

This article discusses the role of the concept of gender equality in the national mentality, the legal relations between men and women in the family, and the provisions on ensuring gender rights in international and domestic documents, and their importance.

Key Words

human rights, disaggregation, national mentality, family relations.

INTRODUCTION

In order to understand this topic, it is first necessary to understand the meaning and content of the words "gender" and "mentality". The lexical meaning of the concept of "gender" is the Latin "genus", that is, "sex". If biological sex divides people into women and men, then gender is the role of women and men in society. "Mentality" - (Latin "mens" - mind, perception) the historically formed level of thinking of a society, nation, unit or individual, their spiritual potential, their power to analyze the laws of life, their mental abilities, and spiritual strength formed in certain social conditions. The mentality of a society, nation or individual also includes their specific traditions, customs, customs, religious beliefs and roles [3. The state's creation of equal conditions and opportunities for women and men to find their place in society serves as the basis for ensuring gender equality. In the development of the country, the issues of ensuring the practical equality of women and men in all aspects of society and state life are among the most priority tasks for the processes of human development, ensuring the rights and freedoms of people and citizens, social justice and human security.

MAIN PART

In Article 19 of the Constitution, the fundamental law of our state, all citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the same rights and freedoms and are equal

before the law, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, belief, social origin, social status[1].

As noted above, although this provision of the Constitution specifically states that regardless of gender, it requires special attention to ensuring gender equality in our country. After all, the concept of gender equality is largely dependent on the concepts, ideas, traditions, values, and mindset of the nation.

The formation of a culture of equality between women and men is a systematic and systematic process, requiring cooperation with the general public and civil institutions. In this regard, the joint and coordinated activities of state structures, public organizations, business entities, trade unions, and the general population are of great importance. It is necessary to organize the targeted activities of all layers of society, create an information base for gender disaggregation (eliminating discrimination against the rights of a person based on gender, race, nationality, religion, and social status), conduct gender analysis and monitoring of the gender situation at the level of all regions.

When it comes to gender equality, ensuring human rights and freedoms is of particular importance. There are certain international and domestic documents that ensure human rights and freedoms. For example, on June 25, 1945, the “Charter of the United Nations” was adopted and entered into force on October 24, 1945, when the UN began its activities. The document consists of a preamble and 19 chapters and 111 articles. The preamble consists of two parts, the first part of which contains a general call to maintain global security and respect for human rights. The second part takes on a contractual nature regarding the recognition of the obligations of the peoples and governments of the United Nations by the Charter. The UN Charter is considered the first international document on human rights. On December 10, 1948, at the 183rd plenary session of the UN General Assembly in Paris, the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights” was adopted, which, in response to the violent acts committed by humanity during the Second World War, recognized the fundamental rights and freedoms of the human person as the foundation of justice and peace as the supreme value. The Declaration consists of 30 articles, which reflect the content and the most important and inviolable human rights and freedoms. According to Article 2 of this Declaration, everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, sex, nationality, language, religion, belief, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. [3 As can be seen from the data, the gender issue is a very serious problem. Article 19 of the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that husbands and wives shall enjoy equal rights and have equal obligations

within the family 2. This Code, in turn, is a vivid example of the legal guarantee of family relations between men and women.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above information, it can be concluded that gender equality is a serious issue facing the general public. Because of the persistence of this issue, its resolution is complex and controversial. Whether we see this within the family, in the management of the state and society, or in the world as a whole, there is a demand for its provision. This problem is created by people living in mutual understanding, and not abusing the opportunities given to them, and by legal propaganda carried out in society. In conclusion, it should be said that ensuring gender equality is necessary for society and the state, and this is a reasonable issue for every citizen to pay attention to.

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